An Inventory and Historical Significance Evaluation of the CDF Fire Lookout Stations

By:

Mark V. Thornton

in association with
California State University, Fresno

in accordance with Contract Number 8CA06426

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The California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

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The Resources Agency

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Director
California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
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Introduction

Fire lookouts represent one of the most intrinsically recognizable symbols of the ever watchful care of forestry agencies over the forests and rangelands of America. As a vital part of the fire management program, fire lookouts played a significant role in the unfolding story of protecting America's wildlands from fire. The State of California proved to be an especially fertile ground for the pioneering of systematic wildland fire protection. It was here that the Forest Service proposed, tested and adopted many of its current practices for both the organization of the fire management structure and for the strategy (and equipment) employed in the battle for fire control.

With the passage of time fire fighting methods, environmental conditions, population densities and fire operating budgets have changed. Likewise, the role of fire lookouts has evolved. A dramatic trend has been the steady decrease in the number of fire lookout stations left standing upon the mountains and hills of California. From a high of nearly 600 lookouts in the 1930s, it is estimated that today only a little over 250 sites still contain detection facilities. In short, fire lookouts represent a finite and dwindling historic (cultural) resource.

Cognizant of this attrition, the author of this report undertook a statewide survey and thematic study of the fire lookouts of California from 1983 to 1987. The research was intended to preserve (at least in writing and photographs) the remaining vestige of California's fire detection heritage. The project was carried out under the auspices of the Forest Service's, Region 5 (Pacific Southwest Region) Office. The study produced a contextual understanding for both fire lookout architecture and fire detection history. It also provided a complete inventory of California's standing lookouts, including Federal, State and locally owned facilities.

In 1987, the Region 5 Office contracted with the author for the purpose of conducting "an historic significance evaluation" of 173 Forest Service lookout stations in California. The methodology for evaluation was reviewed and approved by the Forest Service and the California Office of Historic Preservation. The net result was the determination that 75 Forest Service lookout properties were eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. The Forest Service has executed a Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement (PMOA) with the State Office of Historic Preservation to protect these buildings; however, as of December 1991, not one of these lookout stations has been listed in the National Register. More distressing is the fact that several of these lookouts have been seriously damaged or destroyed since the 1987 evaluations.

Next to the Forest Service, the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection (CDF&FP) owns the largest collection
of fire lookout facilities in California. Recognizing their need to
develop a management plan for these properties, CDF&FP contracted
for an historic significance analysis of their holdings. Since the
data gathered from the last statewide inventory was now five years
old, an updated survey (field inspection) was performed during the
fire season of 1991. This report presents the findings of that
inventory, as well as the results of the historic significance
evaluation. It is hoped that the State of California will adhere to
a commitment to preserve in situ a representative sampling of its
fire lookouts for both present and future generations to enjoy.

***

While this report is intended as a cultural resource manage-
ment document for the California Department of Forestry and Fire
Protection, it is anticipated that a number of individuals outside
that organization will wish to read this history. For those
unfamiliar with fire protection in California, a few words are in
order.

Depending on fire type and location, fire protection is the
responsibility of either the Federal, State or local government.
The Federal Government assumes responsibilities for the protection
from fire of natural resources on all federally owned land. The
State, under the Public Resources Code, assumes primary respon-
sibility for the protection from fire of natural resources upon
those lands designated by the State Board of Forestry as "State
Responsibility Area" (SRA). Local responsibility fire protection
(LRA) can be described as the protection of life and property on
SRA and the protection of life, property and vegetation on those
lands not federally owned or designated SRA.

Local responsibility fire protection can be provided by county
fire departments, special districts and/or city governments.
Generally, the size, cost and sophistication of local fire
protection systems will increase as the population and building
density increases. Life and property protection systems range from
organized protection in areas of scattered population and few
improvements to fire departments with full time fire fighters
operating engine companies, truck companies, rescue squads, etc.
Between these extremes is an almost infinite variety of systems
operated by volunteer, partly paid and fully paid fire fighters.
Local government can opt to contract to other agencies for fire
protection service. In this regard, a number of counties have
secured the services of the California Department of Forestry and
Fire Protection for year round fire protection.

The focus of this history is the protection from fire of
California's natural resources, i.e. wildland fire protection. In
general, wildland fire protection involves those areas which
contain inflammmable material (fuels) such as grass, brush,
deciduous and evergreen trees. Most of California's counties look
to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection for seasonal protection of those properties which lie outside of federally owned and protected lands. The notable exceptions are the counties of Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Orange, Santa Barbara and Ventura which maintain their own wildland fire protection service. Other California counties not directly protected by the CDF&FP are either highly urbanized or have a very low exposure risk to wildland fire.

Wildland fire is a real and ever present threat to the economic vitality and quality of life of California. California's climate, topography and fuels are conducive to a frequent and severe fire regime. Whether the fuels are live or dead vegetation or structural, the character and continuity of the fuel bed will significantly influence fire behavior. Fuel beds do not necessarily change at jurisdictional or activity boundaries; thus, adjacent fire protection agencies will view fires erupting along their boundaries as a "mutual threat." Consequently, fire protection services (federal, state and local) maintain "mutual aid agreements," whereby one agency will provide assistance to another in the event of a fire emergency. Furthermore, no fire protection service maintains enough resources (equipment and crews) on hand to adequately combat large event fires; therefore, shared (or pooled) resources has become a common practice, in which even agencies distant from a given emergency maybe called upon to lend support.

***

Wildland fire management is comprised of five elements: fuels management, presuppression, prevention, detection and suppression. Fuels management involves vegetation modification. Presuppression entails fire emergency planning. Prevention deals with public education and fire regulation enforcement. Detection is the discovering and locating of fires. Suppression is the fighting of an on going fire.

Fire detection is divided into two major categories: patrol and fixed point. Patrols are conducted by ground and aerial units. Fixed point detection is by automated systems (imaging devices, etc.) or by operating fire lookout stations. The fire lookout station is the focus of this report.
Historical Development of California's Fire Detection System

From the farmer keeping watch while tending his fields to the posting of guards along a fortified city's boundary, fire detection, in its broadest sense, has been going on since time immemorial. But historically, the concern was to protect the "works of man" not the "works of nature." The detection of fires for the purpose of preventing natural resource losses has occurred only within the past 120 years. Before such an endeavor could take place, people had to perceived a need for such a service. More succinctly, there had to be an assumption that suppressing fires within the wilds was both desirable and possible.

Fire detection for the purpose of protecting natural resources began in the United States due to the presence of a frequent fire regime which came into conflict with a rapidly expanding population base. This interaction was accentuated by two particularly harmful practices of the 19th century. First, was the indiscriminate use of fire to clear forested lands for the purpose of establishing homesteads. Second, was the cut-and-run tactics of the logging industry, which left hugh tracts of cleared lands in ruin. In their wake, a volatile accumulation of dead fuels ("slash") was created and dense forests of regrowth timber ("weed-wood" as some are apt to say) sprang up. The latter condition often resulted in abnormally high fire intensities when flames revisited the area.

The prevailing attitude that the forests of America were infinite, and infinitely forgiving of mankind's exploits, began waning when newspaper accounts of conflagration fires causing monumental devastation (not to mention the tragic loss of human life) gained widespread attention. This fact, coupled with the realization that America's western frontier was rapidly being settled, elicited a growing concern of an impending "timber famine." The widely circulated theory that the destruction of the forest cover would lead to a sustained drought resulting in the permanent conversion of timber land to desert, accentuated this fear.

During these travails another issue had surfaced; namely, the need to preserve the Nation's natural wonders from privatization. In 1864, the United States Government gifted the Yosemite Grant and Mariposa Grove to the State of California. In 1866, the California State Legislature accepted this land grant. Gaylen Clark was appointed as the first park superintendent. Although it was designated a state park, these grants signaled the beginning of a federal park program.

The advent of a true national park system came with the creation of Yellowstone National Park in 1872. The United States Army was assigned the responsibility to patrol and protect this area. The Army's role included the detection and suppression of wildfire within park boundaries. This was no small task considering
the size of the park, the crude equipment at hand and the few troops that were assigned. Even though the Army Calvary was a far cry from the fire profession of today, they nonetheless represented the beginning of a Federal wildland fire protection program. One noteworthy Army idea was the creation of "campgrounds." These were setup as a means to contain the continuing nuisance of abandoned campfires. In 1890, the Sequoia and General Grant Parks, and the Yosemite Forest Preserve were created. The U.S. Army's qualified success in Yellowstone led to the implementation of Calvary patrols within these parks in 1891.

The formation of national parks addressed the need to "preserve" scenic areas from settlement and exploitation but it had little effect on protecting the Nation's store house of lumber trees. It seemed rather evident that individuals and logging companies could never responsibly manage the Nation's forests on the requisite macro scale. Thus, the argument went, publicly owned forest lands must be protected from unregulated entry and reserved from private ownership. The government would enforce timber harvesting practices upon these lands thereby guaranteeing a perpetual timber supply. The concept to "withdraw" public lands from homestead entry engendered much debate but the private sector's record of waste, indifference and avarice could not go unchecked. In 1891, Congress passed the Forest Reserve Act. The President now had the authorization to permanently withdraw from the public domain, lands he deemed of national importance.

The Act did not, however, specify what constituted "forest" land. The people of Southern California capitalized on this vagueness by successfully lobbying for the creation of the San Gabriel Forest Reserve, a largely brush covered region, whose value lie in its being an important watershed for the Los Angeles Basin. The Sundry Civil Appropriations Act (Organic Act) of 1897 clarified the intent of the Forest Reserve Act and specifically endorsed the validity of watershed protection.

The Department of Agriculture had been established in 1862 but it wasn't until 1875 that Congress allocated $2,000 to the Department for the purpose of hiring a forestry agent to investigate the subject of timber management. (It should be kept in mind that the discipline of forestry was new and there were few trained foresters.) In 1881, a Division of Forestry was created and in 1889, the Department of Agriculture was raised to Cabinet level status. Meanwhile, all Federal land remained under the control of the Department of Interior, specifically the General Land Office (GLO).

Bernhard Fernow, Division of Forestry Chief from 1886 to 1898, endorsed the creation of forest reserves and pointed out the need to transfer control of these lands from the General Land Office to
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the Department of Agriculture. This would insure that government foresters would have the leverage needed to enforce proper timber management practices. Fernow even drafted an organizational scheme which included the idea that "rangers" would be in charge of the smallest administrative units. But Fernow ran into fierce opposition. While the logging industry, homesteaders and others fought the creation of the reserves, the Department of the Interior stood firm in resisting any efforts to transfer GLO territories to the Department of Agriculture.

Gifford Pinchot is viewed as the "father" of the Forest Service. He served as Chief Forester from 1898 to 1910. His close friendship with President Theodore Roosevelt undoubtedly played a key role in the latter's executive order, of early 1905, which finally transferred the growing collection of Forest Reserves from the Interior Department to the Department of Agriculture. Had he been so inclined Pinchot could have, in all probability, gained control of the federal park lands. But, as a forester, Pinchot's primary concern was the wise commercial use of timber producing lands (utilitarian conservation as opposed to aesthetic preservation). Within a few weeks of Roosevelt's order, Pinchot reorganized the Agriculture Department's Bureau of Forestry into the United States Forest Service (USFS). In 1907, the Forest Reserves were renamed National Forests.

The Forest Service would be the Nation's instrument to implement a timber management plan. Pinchot's philosophy of total exclusion of all fires (except for slash disposal) necessitated the creation of an effective prevention, detection and suppression organization. However, with meager budgets the Forest Service would be severely restricted in the building of a physical plant to carry out its mission. Nonetheless, the construction of California's first two permanent Forest-fire lookout stations took place in 1908.

In 1910, Chief Forester Henry S. Graves, successor to Pinchot, wrote the following:

"The mere fact that a tract is carefully watched makes it safer, because campers, hunters, and others crossing it are less careless on that account. By an efficient supervision most of the unnecessary fires can be prevented, such as those arising from carelessness in clearing land, leaving camp fires, and smoking; from improperly equipped sawmills, locomotives, donkey engines, etc.

"One of the fundamental principles in fire protection is to detect and attack fires in their incipiency. In an unwatched forest a fire may burn for a long time and gain
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great headway before being discovered. In a forest under proper protection there is some one man or corps of men responsible for detecting fires and for attacking them before they have time to do much damage or to develop beyond control."

The management of the National Forest system was divided up among District Foresters. The California District (District 5) was headed by Coert duBois. In 1910, duBois worked out the Nation's first fire plan, using the Stanislaus National Forest as a model. The following year, all of California's National Forest had fire plans. An element of these plans was the designation of key mountain tops as permanent lookout points. (The concept of "primary" fire lookouts had been introduced in 1909.) Another significant element of duBois' plan was the codification of the recording of fire statistics. From this information would grow a better understanding of where and why fires occurred.

In 1914, duBois presented his report: "Systematic Fire Protection In The California Forests." The document represents the first in dept, analytical approach to the wildland fire control problem. His treatise laid the foundation upon which subsequent fire policies have been built, and it placed California (i.e. the Forest Service in California) at the forefront of the developing National fire control organization.

Of particular interest to this history was duBois' chapter on fire lookouts. It was here that he penned his endorsement of the construction of 144 square foot (or larger), wood frame "live-in" cabs. Where topography dictated, duBois approved of the construction of Aermotor Company towers (or timber tower equivalents) with "observation-only" cabs. The Aermotor Company had been manufacturing steel windmill and military observation towers since the 1890s. Shortly after the turn of the century, they began marketing their military towers for fire control use. But I digress, the point to be made is that duBois was setting the first standards for lookout construction. And, he was also identifying the level of service needed for effective fire protection.

From 1910 onward, the Forest Service made great strides in the building of an infrastructure capable of carrying out both a timber management and a fire control program. In 1917, duBois reported that during 1916 the Forest Service had constructed 227 miles of new road, 1,975 miles of trails, 2,124 miles of telephone lines, 89 miles of fire lines, 81 lookout structures, 40 bridges, 222 miles of fencing, 17 corrals and 202 water improvements. In addition to this, 545 dwellings, barns and other structures had been erected. For the State of California, at least, the protection of the Nation's natural resources was becoming a reality.
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It must be clarified, though, that lands lying outside of Federal ownership were still receiving little in the way of fire protection. California's first Board of Forestry had been created in 1885. While it had become apparent that California needed some sort of timber management program and wildland fire protection plan, political squabbling, funding constraints and the popularity of "light-burning" (i.e. open range land burning) conspired against the Board. The problems associated with the State's administration of the Yosemite Grant did little to help the situation. In 1893, the Board of Forestry was abolished. Round one had ended but the fight was far from over.

At the beginning of the 20th century a few loosely organized groups, and at least one logging company had taken steps to bring about wildland fire protection upon a few scattered properties outside of the Federal lands. In-point-of-fact, the Diamond Match Company may very well have established the first permanent fire lookout station in California when, in 1904, the logging firm erected a building upon Bald Mountain in Butte County. But most of the State remained unprotected.

1905 saw the birth of a new California Board of Forestry. The Board appointed E. T. Allen, an Assistant Forester in the Forest Service, as California's first State Forester. Unfortunately, Allen had to leave office the following year (for personal reasons). His position, not surprisingly, was filled by another Forest Service employee, Gerard B. Lull. After all, the Forest Service was the only source for qualified foresters. In passing, it might be mentioned that 1906 was also the year that the State Legislature returned the Yosemite Grant and Mariposa Grove to the Federal Government.

In the years to come, the State Forester was engrossed in the business of meeting with logging industry representatives, cattleman's associations, politicians and others in order to gather support for the adoption of timber management policies and fire protection programs upon the lands of California (falling outside the National Forest system). The State Legislature, however, was not yet inclined to finance a forestry department nor were they willing to build a wildland protection force. In 1911, Congress passed the Weeks Act which provided for matching funds to states that qualified. Of particular interest was the fact that Congress had authorized Federal aid for cooperative fire protection work. California would not avail itself to this program until 1919.

In juxtaposition to the State's slowly evolving forestry program was the Forest Service's advancement. Besides an ongoing capital improvement program, the agency had immersed itself in a number of studies focusing on the problem of wildland fire control. Fire behavior among various fuel types, the effectiveness of light-
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burning and the general use of control fires in forest management were but some of the issues being tackled. The Forest Service had also commenced mapping the state's vegetation zones and the National Forests continued the compilation of annual fire statistics.

Germane to this history, was the Forest Service's initiation of visibility mapping of the seen areas around existing and proposed lookout stations. These maps were correlated with fire occurrence zone maps to determine the effectiveness and/or significance of a given detection point. During the 1920s additional research into the fire detection system revealed that fire lookouts could be expected to reliably detect smokes within a 15 mile radius of the observation point and that detection should occur within 15 minutes of fire ignition to effect a reasonable chance for rapid fire control.

These, and other findings, were giving credence to the growing suspicion that the existing fire detection system was inadequate. In addition to relatively large fires going undetected, federal fire control officers saw an inherent weakness in not having a cooperative lookout network between adjacent National Forests. Furthermore, many non-Forest lands were left totally in the blind.

A leading advocate for a statewide detection system was Stuart B. Show. He became the California District Forester in 1927. In 1930, Show formed an investigative group at the California Forest and Range Experiment Station (Pacific Southwest today) to scrutinize every aspect of the detection problem. The group, headed by Edward I. Kotok, left no stone unturned. From structure design to psychological testing of lookout operators, their findings poured forth. The final recommendation: California needed an integrated, network of lookouts from the Oregon border to the Mexican line to insure rapid and accurate fire discovery. Many lookouts were already in place but Kotok's group reported a pressing need to build still more stations, replace existing buildings and abandon deficient sites. The means to undertake such an extensive building program would soon be forthcoming.

Before addressing what those means were, we need to review certain state-level activities of the 1920s. In 1921, Merritt B. Pratt was appointed to the post of State Forester. It was during this year that the Stockmen's Protective Association of Alameda and San Joaquin counties erected a lookout building on Mount Oso in western Stanislaus County. The facility was turned over to the State and marked the beginning of California's own State-run detection program. In the following year, Mount Bieławski Fire Lookout Station was constructed using State Funds. This station, located in Santa Cruz County, was considered by Pratt as the first official State lookout. In the Ninth Biennial Report to the State
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Board of Forestry, Pratt reported:

"The first lookout tower on Mount Bielawski, the highest point on Castle Rock Ridge between Santa Clara and Santa Cruz counties, is the first structure of its kind which has been erected through the efforts of the State Board of Forestry. This 60-foot steel tower, and the 18 miles of telephone line connecting it with the California Redwood Park in Big Basin, was made possible through financial cooperation extended by Santa Cruz, Santa Clara and San Mateo counties, the State Highway Commission and the California Redwood Park Commission. There is also a connection with the Los Gatos telephone line which was made by a three-mile line built by local ranchers in co-operation with the State Board of Forestry.

"The telephone line to the California Redwood Park was constructed and the lookout tower erected by state rangers under the supervision of Inspector Frost, State Board of Forestry. On July 2, 1922, the tower was dedicated."

Of the dedication ceremony, Pratt quoted from the Santa Cruz Sentinel this account of the affair:

"Sunday afternoon before an assembly of about 250 people on Mount Bielawski, a new 60-foot steel tower was dedicated.

"The ceremonies were simple but impressive. Mr. Sanders, the well-known public spirited citizen of Saratoga, was master of ceremonies. There were also present a large number of people from the surrounding districts in Santa Cruz and Santa Clara counties.

"At the command of Mr. Sanders, the Santa Cruz Boy Scout Troop No. 3 opened the ceremonies, Scout G. Penniman sounding the bugle call, immediately following which the flag was raised by Scout Donald Rogers, the other Scouts forming a hollow square. No sooner had Old Glory reached the new high point than Scout J. Sowder, who by then had perched himself well up in the tower, wig-wagged the following message to the people and the rest of the Scouts assembled below:

"'We dedicate this tower to the conservation of our Santa Cruz forests, which we have learned to love for the beauty, the joy and the wealth they give us.'

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"State Forester M. B. Pratt was next introduced. He made some very interesting and prophetic remarks on the usefulness of this fire lookout station system, which his office will establish in this state. This being the first one of these projects, Santa Cruz County may consider itself fortunate and honored. He explained how this tower was made possible by the co-operation of the three counties of Santa Cruz, Santa Clara and San Mateo. He praised the foresightedness of the supervisors in these three counties. Henceforth the state will assume full control of that tower, keeping there a constant guard. The tower is connected by means of a telephone line to the outside world. Mr. Smead, a local resident, will act as guard. Mr. Pratt made special mention of the generosity of Mrs. Smead, who turned over to the state a 99-year lease at $1 per year to over an acre of ground.

"State Senator Jones followed, giving a very interesting review of the history of the conservation movement in the Santa Cruz Mountains. How the necessary appropriations were secured from the state for what was up to last year the only state-owned park. Mr. Jones made the interesting remark that within 50 miles of this state redwood park was found one-third the population of the state. This valuable asset, he stated, is worthy of the best care that could be bestowed upon it.

"Chairman Rostrom of the Santa Cruz board of supervisors expressed his warm appreciation over what had been done. He mentioned the fact that in previous years it had always been very difficult to secure exact information as to the location of fires; that this system just established would undoubtedly give some much needed information and would therefore be a valuable asset."³

Despite the pomp and circumstances attendant to the opening of the State's first fire lookout station, progress proved to be painfully slow for State Forester Pratt, as he continued to struggle with spartan budgets. In 1923, the State's forestry program supported 16 rangers, four inspectors and two lookout towers. However, by 1927 the force was up to 28 rangers, seven inspectors, six patrolmen and nine lookout towers. During the interim, Congress had superseded the Weeks Act with the Clarke-McNary Act (of 1924). The law greatly expanded federal assistance to state forestry programs, and California was availing itself to this funding source.

In 1927, Governor Clement Calhoun Young orchestrated a general reorganization of State government, creating the Department of Natural Resources with a Division of Forestry. The California Division of Forestry (CDF) was to be headed by the State Forester.
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The mechanism was now in place for the State of California to begin building a premier wildland fire protection agency. Suppression crew forces increased and more fire stations were erected. Of particular interest was the fact that from 1927 until 1933 an additional 20 or so lookout stations were founded. Although many of these lookouts were "cooperative" projects with the Forest Service, California was, at last, providing fire detection and protection for many of the territories falling outside the Forest Service system.

The Great Depression had a profound impact on both State and Federal wildland fire protection. In 1931, California organized the State Emergency Relief Administration (SERA). Its task was to establish work camps across the State. This labor force would then be assigned various public works projects. However, before the SERA program got very far, the Federal Government stepped in with its own program. It's quite possible that the SERA program was the primary inspiration for President Franklin Roosevelt's Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). No matter, the net result was the creation of a Nation-wide labor pool assigned to perform conservation works for the benefit of the people of America.

Show and Kotok seemed to have anticipated that a Federal relief program was in the works for when the CCCs were organized the California District of the Forest Service had plans in hand and goals in mind to effectively use this new labor pool. Using Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) funds, the CCCs were to be utilized in accomplishing three basic work projects: firebreak construction, lookout station building, and general improvements. The "Three Cs" would cut fuelbreaks around the State, with particular emphasis on establishing the "Ponderosa Way Firebreak." This continuous fuelbreak extended the length of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, and into the Cascades, ending north of Redding. The firebreak was intended to be a permanent defensive line between the lower foothill regions and the higher elevation National Forest lands. The second project, construction of an integrated, statewide fire detection network would bring to fruition the recommendations of Kotok's investigative group. The third task, general improvements, included the building of administrative and fire suppression bases, installation of roads, bridges, telephone lines and innumerable other conservation projects.

In his report to the Director of the Department of Natural Resources of January 1935, Pratt commented upon the fire detection program as follows:

"In the good old days of the Federal and State Forest Service in California the number of lookout stations built was regulated more by a cramped budget than by necessity. When money was available for a new lookout the
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local ranger would mount his horse, ascend the highest peak in his domain, and proclaim to the few people who cared, 'Let's build her here'.

"With the advent of the Emergency Conservation Fund a serious plan of detection was made possible.

"Fortunately, the Shasta National Forest had been used as a field laboratory in fire control for several previous years. One phase of control that had received its share of study was fire detection.

"The California Forest Experiment Station, and specifically, George M. Gowen, with his staff, had brought out several vital facts through research and experimentation. These men could prove that 95% of all fires reported by lookouts were within a fifteen mile radius of the lookout. They showed that 'discovery time'- (elapsed time between start of fire and detection) was longer than had been suspected, thereby sounding a warning against deep 'blinds'.

"Their technique of developing a detection system was brought out at two ten-day schools held in April of 1933 at Mt. Shasta. A young technical assistant from each National Forest attended as well as a dozen boys just out of forest school, who were later employed in the field. National Parks, County Foresters, and the State Forester sent representatives.

"The most efficient methods of mapping visible area from any peak were studied. Relief models were prepared to show by direct light just how land forms obstruct view...

"The underlying principle in detection planning is to concentrate on the area where most fires occur. This principle is varied somewhat in the case of the Division of Forestry, wherein land values are weighted against the zones of high fire occurrence. The Federal Service is content to furnish additional suppression strength in valuable areas while they adhere strictly to the theory that detection must be based on fire occurrence. However, it must be remembered that incendiary outbreaks, so prevalent in State Forestry records, are of a shifting nature.

"Let us assume that we are to construct a scheme of lookout in a certain region... Our first step is to determine every single observation point that has a possibility of becoming a lookout and to obtain a
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[visibility] map for each point. This last requirement was a most difficult task in some parts of California.

"Field mapping crews of two men are sent out to map visible area from each point."

"In the meantime, office records are searched and fire reports for the last ten years are brought out. Fires for each cause are 'spotted' separately in their proper place of occurrence on a master map of the unit under consideration. After this 'spotting,' fire groups of approximate equal intensity are arbitrarily blocked out into individual groups. The reason for segregating causes now becomes apparent. 'Camper' fires will be limited to a narrow zone of campsites, and railroad fires will be likewise confined. Then, too, the cause of certain fires may have been naturally removed, so that these fires can be disregarded. Lightning and incendiary fires may be loosely zoned (grouped) since their origin is not closely limited in distribution. The resultant zones of origin are now superimposed and a master grouping of fire occurrence spots is constructed from the composition.

"Now each spot group is planimetered to determine its size, and each internal fire is counted. Thus we establish a 'fire per acre' intensity for each group or zone.

"We may now say that a zone wherein occurs .5 to 1.5 fires per 10,000 acres per year is a zone of low fire occurrence intensity but a zone of 4.5 (and over) fires per 10,000 acres per year is our highest extreme. If an arbitrary limit is thus set for intensity groups we may apply a significant color to each group and there we have a map with splotches of color representing our past 'fire business'.

"In theory future fires will occur approximately where past fires have occurred and this seems to follow in fact, not excepting lightning fires.

"Our next step is to make a tracing of each visibility map. Then each tracing is individually superimposed over the 'fire business' map in its proper place and the area of each particular intensity zone visible from the proposed lookout is recorded...

"...the number of lookouts proposed for the State Division of Forestry has been doubled as a result of the [Forest Service] study. Coverage is still thin but we
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have on record visibility maps for nearly two hundred peaks and we are in a position to fill in blind spaces when the proper time comes.

"Of great importance is the fact that we now have sound justification for each lookout station expenditure."

The CCC program lasted from 1933 to 1942. When it ended, the Three Cs had constructed over 300 lookout towers and houses, some 9,000 miles of telephone lines, 1,161,921 miles of roads and trails and erected numerous fire stations and administrative buildings. The CCCs had also planted over 30 million trees and had spent nearly one million "man days" in fire prevention and suppression activity. Because the CCCs were expected to fight forest fires, they constituted the single largest wildland suppression force ever assembled in American history. Pinchot's dream of total fire exclusion had become a reality.

For the Forest Service, their existing physical plant had been renovated, improved and greatly expanded. For the California Division of Forestry, a system of fire stations and lookouts now existed throughout most of the fire prone areas of California. The Forest Service had identified about 60 sites for the CDF detection system. Approximately 50 new lookouts were erected by the CCCs for the California Division of Forestry. At least 30 of these stations were on sites previously not utilized by the State agency. Most of these lookouts were erected from 1934 to 1936.

While the dust was settling upon this vast array of new facilities, events were transpiring that would elevate the fire detection system to a new level of responsibility. Back tracking for a moment, in 1920 Congress had passed the National Defense Act which called for a reorganization of the U.S. Army command system. An offshoot of this was the eventual creation of the General Headquarters (GHQ) Air Force (in 1935). It was the GHQ which established the Aircraft Warning Service (AWS). Starting in 1937, California lookout operators were trained and tested in the art of spotting aircraft. Sometimes referred to as the "Aircraft Warning System," this pilot program soon spread along the entire West Coast. By 1941 it had expanded across the Nation.

With the surprise attack upon Pearl Harbor, the AWS went on war status. Observers were rushed to their respective posts. The U.S. Army had delegated to the Forest Service the responsibility of seeing to it that all lookouts (Federal, State and local) were in readiness. Contingency plans called for the winterizing of existing lookout stations and the erection of scores of temporary cabins at other strategic locations. (The fire detection plan for California allowed for distances between neighboring lookouts of nearly 30 miles but the AWS program specified spotters every 12 miles or
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less.)

Even at many of the established lookout stations, small cabins were built to accommodate the requisite two observers. These men and women were required to maintain around-the-clock vigilance. While one slept, the other continuously scanned the skies for enemy aircraft. Telephone lines were kept in good repair. During the winter months food supplies and support equipment were either air dropped or hauled in by snow cat to the sequester spotting crews. Every fire lookout in the State played a part in the AWS program.

By 1944 the threat to the continental United States had abated to the point that many stations were closed. The AWS program ceased in 1945. However, in 1951 the Governors of California, Oregon and Washington called for the establishment of a "Ground Observer Corps" (GOC). Apparently, they were responding to growing concerns about the possible effects of the emerging Korean Conflict. The GOC lasted until 1958, never attaining the same level of urgency that the AWS program had.

In reflecting upon the events of the 1930s to the 1950s, we see that a remarkable amount of change had taken place. The CCCs had brought about the single greatest leap forward in the building of an infrastructure for the California Division of Forestry. World War Two and California's robust post-war economy insured that CDF would staff and maintain this newly acquired fire protection plant. California was now inextricably in the business of wildland fire control. But, CDF had not just grown in size, it was growing in stature as well. Testimony to this was the changing relationship between CDF and the Forest Service.

The Forest Service was the first to call attention to the "urban interface" problem, which occurs when wildland fires cross from undeveloped lands into clearly defined urban areas. Because this was primarily a State-level dilemma and recognizing CDF's new role in combating urban-wildland interface fires, the Forest Service invited CDF in as a co-equal to study the problem. The Forest Service, no longer sole provider of wildland fire protection, was, perhaps, now acknowledging that they were no longer the sole source for fire expertise either.

Post-war California was blessed with two of the largest and best equipped fire fighting forces in the world: the United States Forest Service and the California Division of Forestry. In addition to this, other agencies had evolved. The National Park Service and the Bureau of Land Management were two additional Federal agencies now marshaling wildland fire control resources. Meanwhile, local agencies were continuing to emerge and/or improve their capabilities. Of particular interest is the historical record of Los Angeles County. In 1911, the County started their own forestry
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program. During the 1920s, they commenced the building of their own county-wide fire lookout system. The County has continued in its commitment to maintain an adequate level of wildland fire protection. But changes in the size and scope of local, State and Federal wildland fire protection did not equate into an increasing role for fire lookout stations.

The apex of activity for the statewide fire lookout system was reached during the 1940s and early 1950s. After this time, a steady decline in the number of operating lookouts took hold. The reasons were many and varied but can basically be lumped into three categories: demographics, technological change and budget constraints. California's population increase has traditionally been cited as the primary cause for fire lookout closure. There are several factors involved.

Back in the early 1940s, fire control officers in the National Forests of Southern California had called attention to the fact that the general public often reported fires faster and with greater frequency than the surrounding lookout stations. With the influx of more people had come the increased likelihood that a fire would be discovered by a roving citizen. But these officers had more to add. The degradation of air quality in the Los Angeles Basin was interfering with the performance of the fire lookout stations. Unfortunately, the height of the fire season coincided with the worst periods of smog. Simply put, lookout operators could not see the smokes for the haze.

Demographic change was also having a direct impact on the native fuel bed. Specifically, lands once covered in indigenous vegetation had been converted into farmland. Still more lands were being converted into cities and suburbs. Improving and expanding transportation networks were carving up yet more areas. And, of course, more people were living within the forested regions, exerting additional developmental impacts. These factors came to play first in Southern California. And, it was here that the first significant number of lookouts were closed, not long after the end of World War Two.

As for technology, it revolutionize the way wildland fire would be fought. To capitalize upon this, the Forest Service redirected its emphasis away from detection and towards improving suppression force effectiveness. Borate Bombers (precursors to today's fire retardant, air tankers) were introduced. Smoke jumpers and helitack crews came into vogue. The use of heavy equipment for line construction increased. (Mechanized line construction had occurred prior to World War Two but the war effort had elicited a tremendous leap forward in the reliability and durability of tractors and related equipment.) These factors along with new and improved hand tools and fire trucks, plus a better transportation
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system, were reducing both response time to a fire incident and the
time needed to effect perimeter control of a fire. As a result,
remote guard stations and secondary fire lookouts appeared to no
longer be an essential ingredient in the fire plan.

The causality of adverse fiscal impacts upon California's
lookout stations is a far more complicated topic to analyze. As
alluded to earlier, the apex of capitol improvement expansion (for
both the Forest Service and the California Department of Forestry)
ocurred during the ECW program. More to the point, as the emphasis
on fire detection by lookouts has decreased budget allocations for
maintenance and operation of the existing infrastructure has been
reduced. The Forest Service detection system reflects this change
to a far greater degree than the State system. This is because CDF
maintained a fairly aggressive facility upkeep and replacement
program from the 1940s until the end of the 1970s. As a result,
many of CDF's CCC era lookouts are either greatly remodeled or
gone. However, within the past decade neither the Forest Service
nor CDF have been recipients of significant operational budget
increases. But costs continue to climb. Consequently, cuts in the
level of service being provided have been made, and fire lookouts
are generally the first to go upon the "chopping block."

Actually, within the past thirty years, fire management
organization costs have increased markedly, as have suppression
costs and resource losses. It should be pointed out, though, that
increased funding for presuppression and suppression has not
reduced resource losses. For example, of the five worst structure
loss fires in State history, four have occurred within the last
thirty years. And, of the five largest forest fires to have
occurred this century (in the State) four of those occurred within
the past twenty years.

Part of this is attributable to the evolution of Southern
California's dangerous urban interface problem into the far more
serious, and logistically difficult, "intermix" problem. In
essence, the lines between the wildlands and urban areas have
blurred. Structures and small communities are now scattered
throughout much of California's natural resource areas. The effects
upon suppression tactics has been dramatic. Prior to the 1970s,
fire protection agencies could generally commit all their fire
suppression resources for perimeter control of a fire, today this
is not the case. As an example, three out of every five fire
engines responding to a given wildland fire may actually end up
deployed strictly for structure protection. And it is this change
in control strategy that is contributing to greater acreage being
burned, increased suppression costs as well as forcing critical
resource "draw-downs" during active fire periods.

An increasing population base has not only meant a greater
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number of people and structures to protect from the effects of fire it also equates into a greater potential for fire starts. Yet it is the population base increase, that has been the catalyst for lookout station attrition. By 1987, California's collection of fire lookout stations had diminished to under 300. Less than 200 of these were still considered primary lookouts deserving of annual funding.

The last 140 years of human activity induced fuel modification in California has dramatically elevated the volatility of the wildland fuel bed. The last 80 years of adherence to the fire exclusion policy has generated unprecedented fuel loading conditions across the State. Environmental degradation and the last six years of drought has created the largest accumulation of dead and dying fuels ever recorded. Heavy winter rains will not provide the answer. Rains do not stop California's cyclical fire seasons, periodic heat waves, lightning sieges nor do they interrupt the foehn wind phenomena. And, I might add, these last three climatic factors had weighed heavily on the minds of Kotok's investigative group when they designed California's fixed point fire detection system.

Their concern was not how many fires a lookout reported nor who was first to discover a fire, they had one objective in mind: design a fire detection system that guaranteed all potentially threatening fires would be discovered within 15 minutes of their incipiency. For as Henry Graves had put it so long ago: "One of the fundamental principles in fire protection is to detect and attack fires in their incipiency ...before they have time to do much damage or to develop beyond control." Today, California does not posses a fire lookout network capable of meeting this goal.
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To this point, our history has addressed only the general development of wildland fire protection in California. Many milestones, admittedly, have been glossed over. The establishment of a national forest and national park system took many years. The enlistment of the State of California into the cause of conservation took even longer. And much could be said about the arduous and sometimes painful chore that was attendant to the building of a physical plant. Prior to the ECW programs, the State Forester and his handful of assistants had to beg, borrow and, well let's say be very creative in how they obtained money and materials for the construction of a lookout station. With the arrival of the Three Cs, the State fell into the possession of a fine collection of detection facilities. But who was the architect and why were these buildings designed in the way they were?

I suppose for many, fire lookout stations seem to look all the same but there are differences. However, before entering a discussion about the buildings, we might do well to digress for a moment and consider the people that occupy these facilities. The general public has been known to perceive that being a lookout is a lonely job suitable to hermits, introverts or eccentrics. But, alas, they are far from right. You'll remember that I mentioned that Kotok's investigative group conducted, among other things, psychological testing of lookout operators. What they discovered was that the best operators tended to be college educated, well adjusted and extroverted. Not all that surprising, in retrospect.

Lookout operators were, historically speaking, expected to understand fire behavior, smoke characteristics, weather patterns and have a functioning knowledge of the fire control organization. They were also expected to have an intimate understanding of the territory under their watch and be able to quickly locate on a map the origin of a smoke column. From the 1930s onward, daily weather observations became an additional requisite of their job.

To live in relative isolation for up to 6 months out of the year means one must be able to live with oneself. It also carries with it the responsibility of taking care of all your daily needs. Even today, many lookouts live a far more spartan life-style than most are accustomed too. And if something breaks, they often must call upon their own resources to effect a cure.

As for extroversion, few people find themselves in a career in which their work station and living quarters are one in the same. Fewer still live in "glass bowls." And for many lookout operators, a steady stream of visitors keeps them in constant touch with the "civilized" world. The number of people visiting a given site can range from less than a dozen to quite literally thousands over the course of the fire season. Indeed, operators may "entertain" more "company" during one summer than most Americans invite into their
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homes over an entire lifetime. Suffice to say, lookout operators are a special kind of people who have risen to meet the challenges of their profession and have repeatedly demonstrated their worth. They are the sentinels of the forest, the first line of defense in guarding the State's natural resource areas from fire. In essence, they are the eyes of the fire control organization and their accommodations must be carefully designed to facilitate continuous, accurate and rapid smoke detection.

So, what about those little buildings with the "million dollar views"? As touched upon earlier, the Aermotor Company was the first widely known firm to market observation towers for fire control purposes. Other companies soon followed but Aermotor remained the most prolific producer of this kind of lookout type. The towers were durable and, when disassembled, could be shipped almost anywhere. But observation-only lookouts were not the tower design of choice, at least not for the Forest Service of California. Actually, there are three basic types of lookout structures: "observation-only", "live-in" cab and "cupola" buildings. We'll turn our attention to the live-in cab, specifically to the genesis of this structure type. In Robert Harvey Abbey's accounts of his experiences in the Forest Service we read the following:

"At Red Bluff, during the winter of 1911-12, 2 lookout houses were made and set up temporarily to see what they looked like. They were made collapsible so they could be packed either by man or pack animal to the high points on the mountain that was chosen for the lookout house station. Light lumber, preferably shiplap for siding, 2 x 4 for studding and frame work. The longest pieces in the whole structure were the rafters, 9 feet. When the house was set up it was 10 x 10 in size. The walls were about 4 feet in height; 8 feet to the eaves. Glass windows filled the balance of space."

District Forester duBois built upon the Red Bluff idea for we saw that in his 1914 report, "Systematic Fire Protection In The California Forests" he had endorsed the use of a 144 square foot (or larger), live-in cab design (wherever an Aermotor tower was not needed).

Three years later, duBois presented "Plan Number 4-A, PRIMARY LOOKOUT BUILDING, Standard for District 5." The building plans supplanted the earlier live-in cab designs with a slightly more spacious 156 square foot floor plan. It still employed the technique of modular construction for easing the transportation of the materials to rugged sites. The 4A plan also reflected duBois' concern for efficiency and reliability in fire detection. This live-in cab was so designed that all, or nearly all, of the lookout operator's equipment and creature comforts could be centered around
the firefinder. This would effectively maximized the number of hours that the lookout operator remained in direct line-of-sight of the detection point's seen area. In the case of the observation-only tower, fire detection would be suspended during meal breaks and after hours, when the operator had retired to the residence below. The live-in cab was just that, a place for the operator to "live in" during the course of the fire season.

The other building type, cupolas had the same inherent weakness that the observation-only towers incurred. So it was, that live-in cabs became the design preference for California detection sites. However, until the advent of an integrated, statewide detection plan, a wide variety of building designs continued to make their way to many a mountain top. The vast majority of these early day lookout facilities would be demolished during the 1930s. Their replacements were specified by the Forest Service, which administered the ECW program. The actual architectural work was contracted out to a private firm in San Francisco. The net result was the acceptance of two lookout types: observation-only towers with associated residences, and live-in cabs.

The observation-only towers were, basically, the Aermotor Company products. The use of these towers was restricted to those few sites in the State which, due to topographic conditions, necessitated the erection of an observation deck greater than 30 feet above the ground. It is unknown why the California District of the Forest Service did not approve of tower heights in excess of 30 feet for live-in cabs. Such towers were available, and in the late 1930s the Washington Office of the Forest Service even published standard lookout tower plans for structures reaching as high as 120 feet with platforms designed to support 196 square foot cabs.

As for the residences that accompanied the Aermotor Company towers, District 5 had two standard designs: the BC-101 plan and the BC-201 plan. The former was a rectangular, single story wood frame building that was divided into three rooms: bedroom, kitchen and office. The 540 square foot house was erected at only a few locations. Conversely, the BC-201 design found its way to many detection sites.

The 570 square foot, single story wood frame building featured a "wing pattern" floor plan, i.e. the bedroom and porch ends of the house were approximately 4.5' narrower than the central kitchen/office area (14'5" width at the ends versus 19' central width; the building was 29'6" long). A most unique attribute was the incorporation of 4/4 fixed pane and casement type windows across the three walls of the bedroom. This large glassed-in area was useful when these buildings were erected at secondary detection points. Observation towers were not erected at secondary sites due to the restricted nature of the detection point's seen area.
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(generally less than 180 degrees). The house would be orientated so that the bedroom area (where the firefinder was installed) faced the coverage area. Secondary lookouts were deposited on the edge of steep canyons, peering into the blind spots of the primary detection system. This guaranteed meeting the 15 minute discovery time criteria.

Then there were the ECW live-in cabs. The old 4A design was revised into a 196 square foot building and codified as Plan Number BC-301. These little buildings were erected upon the vast majority of California's hills and mountains. The cab could be placed directly upon concrete piers ("ground cabs") or on towers up to 30 feet in height. There were five basic tower types: L-101, L-401, L-601, L-701 and L-801. The L-101 was a 10 to 12 foot tall, non-battered enclosed timber tower. The corner posts consisted of 8" square or larger timbers. Tower caps (cab stringers) were 10" square. Variations of this design reached to 30 feet in height (ground to catwalk).

The L-401 was a 20 foot nonbattered, open steel H-brace tower. Corner posts were 6"x12"x20' I-beams. The L-801 was a 30 foot battered, open steel (galvanized angle-iron) K-brace tower. Both tower types were in great demand owing to their expected ease of maintenance and predicted longevity. Steel towers, though, were in short supply and the Forest Service ended up with the lion's share.

By far the most common tower types erected were the L-601 and L-701 designs. These were 30 foot and 20 foot (respectively) battered, enclosed timber towers. Their corner posts were from 8" to 10" square or larger and tower caps were 10" to 12" square. Because of their resemblance to the famous grist mills of Holland (minus the blades), these lookout buildings were nicknamed "Dutch Windmills." There were two other tower types which saw very limited use: the L-301 and the L-501. Similar to the enclosed timber towers, these towers had exposed (open) infrastructures, i.e. no siding over the tower legs. The L-301 was a nonbattered, open timber tower to 20 feet and the L-501 was a battered, open timber tower to 30 feet.

In 1937, the Forest Service (Washington Office) published a booklet on tower designs. In this they codified the Aermotor Company towers as the L-1400 series plans. The towers were designed in 45, 60, 80, 100 and 120 foot increments. The steel K-brace towers were codified as the Forest Service's L-1600 series. These came in 10, 20, 30, 41, 54, 67, 83, 100 and 120 foot increments. In passing, it can be mentioned that the first K-brace tower erected in California to exceed the 30 foot height restriction occurred within the Plumas Nation Forest in 1949 upon Big Bar Bar Mountain. The 54 foot tall tower still stands.
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After World War Two, the Forest Service adopted the use of a 169 square foot, all steel cab. The building was topped with a flat, corrugated metal roof (an interesting idea considering the snow loading most lookouts experience during the winter season). A number of the utilitarian cabs, perched upon L-1600 series towers have replaced vintage lookout facilities.

The California Division of Forestry launched their own lookout design program after 1945. Perhaps the most commodious fire lookout design ever penned is CDF's 809R planning series. These were 20 and 30 foot towers which had a nonbattered, steel K-brace infrastructure enclosed by a stand wood frame tower (2" by 4" framing). Siding was originally "v" groove rustic, later 809R plans specified corrugated aluminum. The cabs appeared integral to the tower but the K-bracing did stop at the cab floor. The 809R cab was most attractive in that the windows cut the diagonals thus forming an octagonal window pattern. The roofs maintained the 8-sided motif giving the 809R a highly unique appearance. Yet another atypical characteristic was that the floor plan had enlarged the standard 14'x14' to 16'x16'. In the end, though, these structures proved costly to build and were often subject to chronic water leakage during inclement weather.

As a result, when CDF Region Two (the Sacramento Valley area north to the Oregon line) decided to undertake an extensive fire lookout replacement program, they began work on their own design. CDF Engineer, Mike Plesha, proposed a "pre-fabricated" live-in lookout cab. Plesha's idea was to design a cab that could be fabricated during the winter months and then disassembled, transported and reassembled on site at the beginning of the fire season. This modular construction technique was aimed at minimizing the amount of time spent on a given mountain top. The idea really wasn't unique, all the ECW lookouts were, in essence, prefabricated buildings. Each wildland fire protection agency had specified which of the standard type(s) they needed and the Forest Service then forwarded the orders to the mills and factories. The structures were shipped out as "kits" to be erected by CCC crews on-site.

When Plesha reintroduced the idea, his superiors in Sacramento were skeptical; therefore, they instructed that a prototype be tested first. So, in 1966, a 67 square foot cab was installed upon Likely Mountain. Its success is evidenced by the fact that from 1969 to 1990 a total of 23 "Plesha" cabs have been installed. As for tower designs, Plesha is responsible for three types. First he introduced (in 1972) a 10' nonbattered, enclosed steel tower. It featured 12" columns for corner posts and corrugated aluminum siding. In 1977, he introduced a similar tower using I-beam corner posts. His last design was a nonbattered, open steel H-brace tower. These structures were of much heavier steel construction than the old L-401 towers of the CCC era. Their legs consist of 9" square
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columns. These 30 foot and taller structures were topped with Plesha cabs but they also incorporate a room directly below the cab for the sheltering of water system equipment and bathroom facilities.

Which leads me back to the subject of lookout operators, specifically, their "creature comforts" and technical equipment. As for the latter, map boards and alidades were used, and after 1933 the Osborne firefinder, for determining the location of fires. In essence, the area around the lookout is divided into 360 degree increments. By rotating the alidade (on the map board or firefinder), the lookout operator could obtain a "reading" on the smoke and report the same to the dispatchers. With two or more readings from adjacent stations the fire's location could then be pinpointed (i.e. triangulated). Other technical equipment includes binoculars and scopes, and communication equipment. Originally, information on fires was sent via magneto (crank type) telephones, after World War Two, two-way radios became common.

Prior to the 1950s, lookouts came equipped with wood stoves for heating and cooking, and ice boxes for food storage. (Occasionally, lookout resorted to storing perishables in nearby snow banks.) Starting in the 1950s, propane (butane) appliances began to appear. Today it's rare to find an old "shepherd" stove, and while propane appliance still proliferate, many stations now boast of modern electric equipment. Since the late 1950s, a growing number of mountain tops have seen the introduction of commercial electric power because of the invention of remote broadcasting facilities, commercial repeaters and microwave equipment. This trend has become most pronounced within the past decade. The conversion of California's peaks into electronic pincushions has often not only been to the detriment of the historic ambiance of the lookout station but has also impaired the lookout's visibility.

Building, health and safety standards have been adopted over the years which influence today's structure designs. In the late 1950s, CDF began installing catwalks around the cabs resting upon the Aermotor Company towers. This retro-fit is apparently unique to California. In the late 1960s, the California Division of Industrial Safety instructed CDF to inspect all lookout tower catwalks for compliance with the minimum 42" high handrail. Many lookouts did not meet this, thus a number of guardrails were either replaced or modified. At about this time, it was directed that wooden fire escape ladders be replaced with all steel materials. In the early 1970s, Cal-OSHA addressed the need to reconfigure lookout stairways into acceptable angles of ascent. This translated into the replacement of many a tower staircase. And, finally, in the "good old days" a lookout had an outhouse (or pit toilet if you prefer), wash tub and hand-pump/water storage system (if lucky) for life's little pleasures. Today, most of the CDF&FP lookout stations are

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completely modernized with pressurized water systems, flush toilets, showers and hot water tanks.

NOTES:


3: Ibid.


5: Graves. op cit.

6: "Early Day Experiences in the U.S. Forest Service" by Robert Harvey Abbey, Forest Ranger: California District.

An

Historical Outline

of the

Fire Lookout Stations

Associated With The

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lookout</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Service Time</th>
<th>Agency</th>
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<td>AWS/CDF*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Saint Helena</td>
<td>Sonoma</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1935 - present</td>
<td>CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Woodson</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1936 - present</td>
<td>CDF**+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Zion</td>
<td>Amador</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1930 - present</td>
<td>L/CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Ridge</td>
<td>Sonoma</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1943 - present</td>
<td>AWS/CDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Peak</td>
<td>Yuba</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1935 - present</td>
<td>CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacheco Peak</td>
<td>Santa Clara</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1936 - 1980s</td>
<td>CDF**+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradise Craggy</td>
<td>Siskiyou</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1934 - present</td>
<td>FS/CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattymocus Butte</td>
<td>Tehama</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1935 - present</td>
<td>CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pegleg Mountain</td>
<td>Lassen</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1910s - present</td>
<td>CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penon Blanco</td>
<td>Mariposa</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1936 - present</td>
<td>CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Hill</td>
<td>El Dorado</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1936 - present</td>
<td>CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Hill</td>
<td>El Dorado</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1936 - present</td>
<td>CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platte Mountain</td>
<td>Butte</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1956 - present</td>
<td>CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratt</td>
<td>Humboldt</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1934 - present</td>
<td>CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Promontory Point</td>
<td>Tehama</td>
<td>Emergency</td>
<td>1930s - 1930s</td>
<td>CDF*</td>
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<tr>
<td>Quartz Hill</td>
<td>Siskiyou</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1934 - present</td>
<td>FS/CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rackerby</td>
<td>Butte</td>
<td>LO/FM</td>
<td>1930s - 1930s</td>
<td>CDF*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Mountain</td>
<td>Del Norte</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1920s - present</td>
<td>FS/CDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Mountain</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1935 - 1970s</td>
<td>CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Top</td>
<td>Madera</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1929 - 1980s</td>
<td>L/CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Butte</td>
<td>San Luis Obispo</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1920s - 1980s</td>
<td>FS/CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rushing Mountain</td>
<td>Tuolumne</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1930 - present</td>
<td>CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sampson Peak</td>
<td>San Benito</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1930s - 1930s</td>
<td>CDF**</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sawmill Peak</td>
<td>Butte</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1929 - present</td>
<td>FS/CDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadequarter Mtn.</td>
<td>Tulare</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1964 - 1980s</td>
<td>CDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shaffer Mountain</td>
<td>Lassen</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1931 - 1947</td>
<td>CDF**+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shasta-Bear Mtn.</td>
<td>Shasta</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1934 - present</td>
<td>CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sherwood Peak</td>
<td>Mendocino</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1930s - 1930s</td>
<td>CDF*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sid Ormsbee</td>
<td>Monterey</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1948 - 1980s</td>
<td>CDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Vista/Quiggs</td>
<td>Calaveras</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1930 - 1990</td>
<td>CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Siskiyou-Bear Mtn.</td>
<td>Siskiyou</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1920s - present</td>
<td>FS/CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smith Mountain</td>
<td>Fres./Monterey</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1930 - present</td>
<td>CDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldier Mountain</td>
<td>Shasta</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1910s - present</td>
<td>CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southfork Mountain</td>
<td>Shasta</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1939 - present</td>
<td>CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Summit (Cajon)</td>
<td>San Bernardino</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1935 - 1970s</td>
<td>CDF**+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sunset Hill</td>
<td>Butte</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1935 - present</td>
<td>FS/CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tecate Peak</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1936 - 1970s</td>
<td>CDF**+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Three Sisters</td>
<td>Colusa</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1930 - 1939</td>
<td>L/CDF*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toro Peak</td>
<td>Monterey</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1940s - 1947</td>
<td>AWS/CDF*</td>
</tr>
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</table>
## LOOKOUTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF FORESTRY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lookout</th>
<th>County</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Service Time</th>
<th>Agency</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tuscan Buttes</td>
<td>Tehama</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1945 - present</td>
<td>CDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Rock</td>
<td>Mendocino</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1930s - 1980s</td>
<td>CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley Springs</td>
<td>Calaveras</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1940s - 1991</td>
<td>CDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vina F.F.S.</td>
<td>Tehama</td>
<td>LO/FM</td>
<td>1954 - present</td>
<td>CDF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walsh Mountain</td>
<td>Yuba</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1951 - 1960s</td>
<td>DOD*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams Peak</td>
<td>Mariposa</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1935 - present</td>
<td>CDF+</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf (Creek) Mtn.</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Primary</td>
<td>1936 - present</td>
<td>CDF+</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### NOTES:

* Structures have been removed.

** No improvements known to have been built.

*** No record of occupation prior to 1977.

+ Recipient of a Civilian Conservation Corps building.

LO/FM = Lookout/Fireman facility.

The "agency" column indicates the funding source(s) for the detection site during its lifetime.

Sponsors are basically listed in chronological order.

L = Funded through local efforts.

CDF = Funded by California Department of Forestry.

FS = Funded by the Forest Service.

AWS = Funded by the Aircraft Warning Service.

DOD = Funded by the Department of Defense.

Not included in this listing are the Counties of Alameda, Contra Costa, Kern, Los Angeles, Marin, Orange, Santa Barbara or Ventura. There were State funded and/or cooperative lookouts within these areas. (Local agency and Federal lookouts are also not included in this listing.)
The 1991 Survey of the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection's Fire Lookout Stations
The survey forms that follow are based closely on the California Department of Parks and Recreation's Historic Resources Inventory form "DPR 523, Rev 6/90". There are a few things to consider in reference to certain portions of this form, as enumerated below:

3: "Number and street" has been changed to "Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station". The station entered is generally the one in charge of servicing the fire lookout each fire season. On the next line, "City, Zip and County" will refer to the city that the Ranger Unit, the subject lookout station is administered by, has designated as the facility contact point.

4: Only one UTM bearing is given, centered on the observatory. This will be followed by the quad map series the UTMs were extrapolated from, followed by the CDF&FP file location for that particular quad.

7: Only a description of the building(s) will be presented.

12: Zoning was not researched for these sites. Most lookouts will be located upon approximately one acre parcels (leased or owned by the State) which have "special use" designations being normally surrounded by low density zoning.

13: All lookouts are threatened with closure. Once they fall out of the annual fire plan, demolition becomes inevitable.

17: Attributes are as follows: 9 = Public Utility Building, including fire stations, etc... 34 = Military Property. 35 = New Deal Public Works Project, including CCC and ECW.

19: A discussion of structural characteristics and alterations, as well as property associations will be presented. This is followed by a brief summary of the property setting. Note: All lookouts should be treated as closed to the public during non-fire season periods. Lookout stations which are open to public visitation during the fire season normally restrict visitation to the hours of 9 AM to 6 PM. Information on access is subject to constant change.

21: Applicable National Register Criteria:

A: buildings that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

D: buildings that have yielded, or may be likely to yield, information important in history.

Note: The "National Register Status" has been entered pursuant to the Form 523 instructions. The "relationship" is delineated on an individual basis as opposed to the collective approach of the historic significance evaluations.
REGION 1
## CDF - Region I: FIXED POINT FIRE DETECTION INVENTORY: 1991

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>Ranger Unit</th>
<th>Tower</th>
<th>Cab</th>
<th>Const</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Oso (Stanislaus)</td>
<td>Santa Clara</td>
<td>X-B/30'</td>
<td>M/7'</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copernicus Peak</td>
<td>Santa Clara</td>
<td>L-901</td>
<td>BC-3</td>
<td>1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle Rock</td>
<td>San Mateo-Santa Cruz</td>
<td>L-701</td>
<td>BC-3</td>
<td>1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Bielawski</td>
<td>San Mateo-Santa Cruz</td>
<td>AM/60'</td>
<td>M/7'</td>
<td>22/70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allen Peak</td>
<td>San Mateo-Santa Cruz</td>
<td>X-B/52'</td>
<td>M/15'</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berryessa Peak (Yolo)</td>
<td>Lake-Napa</td>
<td>809R/30'</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. St. Helena (Sonoma)</td>
<td>Lake-Napa</td>
<td>809R/30'</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>1962</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Konocti</td>
<td>Lake-Napa</td>
<td>1048/45'</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. Jackson</td>
<td>Sonoma</td>
<td>809R/20'</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Ridge</td>
<td>Sonoma</td>
<td>AM/83'</td>
<td>M/7'</td>
<td>58/43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold Springs Mountain</td>
<td>Mendocino</td>
<td>809R/30'</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>1965</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Rock</td>
<td>Mendocino</td>
<td>809R/30'</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cahto Peak</td>
<td>Mendocino</td>
<td>L-701</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>34/66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Peak</td>
<td>Mendocino</td>
<td>809R/20'</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratt Mountain</td>
<td>Humboldt-Del Norte</td>
<td>AM/49'</td>
<td>M/7'</td>
<td>1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasshopper Peak</td>
<td>Humboldt-Del Norte</td>
<td>809R/30'</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iaqua Butte</td>
<td>Humboldt-Del Norte</td>
<td>BETT/9'</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>36/76</td>
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<tr>
<td>Schoolhouse Peak</td>
<td>Humboldt-Del Norte</td>
<td>L-601</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>40/76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Mountain</td>
<td>Humboldt-Del Norte</td>
<td>809R/30'</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>1961</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Region 1 HQ..........................Santa Rosa

Humboldt-Del Norte RU..................Fortuna
Lake-Napa RU..........................Saint Helena
Mendocino RU..........................Willits
San Mateo-Santa Cruz RU...............Felton
Santa Clara RU........................Morgan Hill
Sonoma RU..........................Santa Rosa

Note: County names that are underlined indicate the location of the fire lookout station.
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Mount Oso Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Del Puerto

   City: Patterson     Zip: 95363   County: Stanislaus   Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/643790/4152210   (7.5' series) (File # 52D4)
5. Quad map: Solyo (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SW 1/4 SW 1/4 12   Township: 05 S   Range: 05 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district
   If district, number of documented resources: 3

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This fire lookout station consists of an 11'6"x11'6" (base) x29' (high) battered, open steel (X-brace) tower and a 296 sq. ft. trailer-residence. The tower has a concrete pier foundation and is topped with a 49 sq. ft. metal observation cab. A stairway extends up inside the tower to a wooden trap door in the cab floor. Cab windows are 1/1 sliders. A wood door (with glass upper panel) opens onto the 36" wide catwalk (42" high guardrail). The cab has a metal, pyramidal hip roof. The residence is a wood frame, aluminum sided trailer, consisting of a bedroom, kitchen and bathroom. A 12'x20' garage is located near the tower. The rectangular wood frame building has a concrete slab foundation, redwood "v" groove rustic lap siding and asphalt composition roofing over a gable roof. Garage doors swing open on the east side to provide vehicle access. Commercial power and telephone are on site.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1948 F

15. Alterations & date: Catwalk added and cab remodeled, 1955 A

16. Architect: unknown

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

Builder: CDF

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

   Mount Oso is the site where the first State operated fire lookout station was constructed. Unfortunately, the original structure (built here in 1921 with funds from the Stockmen's Protective Association of Alameda and San Joaquin counties) has long since been removed. This earlier fire lookout facility was closed in 1938 and for the next ten years a patrolman was used for fire detection coverage. In 1948 the subject tower was erected and the site re-activated as a fixed point detection site. The existing tower reportedly was a World War Two surplus Army observation tower which came from the Tracy Airport. It may be an Aermotor Company product. The cab has been modified to accept a catwalk and door, and replacement windows. A small mobile home (circa 1960s) serves as a residence. The construction date for the garage is unknown.

   Mount Oso is a northwest trending ridge located on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley, in Stanislaus County. The area is covered in annual grasses with a scattering of oaks and juniper. There are numerous radio vaults and towers at this site. The site is not accessible to the public, being some 13 miles from paved road.


21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive


   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.

   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Copernicus Peak Fire
   Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Smith Creek

   City: San Jose
   Zip: 95140
   County: Santa Clara
   Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/621450/4134035
   (7.5' series) (File # 58C3)

5. Quad map: Lick Observatory
   (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NW 1/4 NE 1/4 10
   Township: 07 S
   Range: 03 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district
   If district, number of documented resources: 2

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 13'6"x13'6" (base) x13' (high) battered, open steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete pier foundation which straddles a 10,000 gallon concrete water storage tank. The tower supports a 196 sq. ft. wood frame cab. A stairway on the north side of the tower extends up to the catwalk. The metal-wood catwalk and handrail are 33" wide by 42" high (respectively). The square cab features hopper windows centered between two stationary panes on three sides, with a wood door (that has a glass upper panel) centered on the fourth (east) wall. Aluminum sheeting covers the pyramidal hip roof. The cab has T&G flooring and ceiling, and built-in cabinets. The associated 240 sq. ft. garage is a rectangular frame building with a concrete slab foundation, "v" groove siding and asphalt composition covered gable roof. Garage doors swing open, providing access on the east side. A single window is centered on both the north and south walls.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry
   & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1938 F  
Original location: Same  
Date moved: 

15. Alterations & date: 

Builder: CCC 

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35 

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
Period: 1921 to present.  
Property type: fire detection facility. 
Context formally developed? Yes. 

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. 
Compare with similar properties. 

Copernicus Peak is a special design K-brace tower (Plan No. L-901) with a standard live-in cab (Plan No. BC-301). The facility was designed by architects retained by the Forest Service Regional Office in San Francisco. The tower is the only 13' (high) K-brace structure in California and was so constructed that it would straddle the pre-existing concrete water tank. (The original lookout was a round building erected on top of this tank in 1931.) The tank provides water storage for the neighboring Lick Observatory (University of California). The existing cab has only a few minor changes: aluminum roofing added, several shutters replaced and minor interior changes. The stairs have been replaced. The garage construction date is unknown. 

Copernicus Peak is a rocky prominence on the east end of Mount Hamilton. The area's vegetation is chaparral, oak and digger pine. A 1/4 mile trail leads from the garage/parking area up to the tower site. Next to the lookout, on the north side, is a communication vault and radio tower. In addition to radio equipment, the vault contains a refrigerator for the lookout. Plans for a bathroom addition have been postponed. The site is open to public visitation, being .5 miles from Mount Hamilton Road. 

CDF Working Plans, np.  

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D 

22. Other recognition: none 
State Landmark No: none 

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton  
Date of Evaluation: October 1991 

24. Survey type: Comprehensive 


By (name): Mark V. Thornton  
Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.  
Address: 1416 Ninth Street 
City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Eagle Rock Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Felton
   City: Felton         Zip: 95018  County: Santa Cruz  Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/571570/4111350  (7.5' series)  (File # 58D1)
5. Quad map: Big Basin (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NW 1/4 SE 1/4 16  Township: 09 S  Range: 03 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
   If district, number of documented resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 20'x20' (base) x18' (tall) battered enclosed timber tower has a concrete perimeter foundation, concrete flooring, aluminum siding and is topped by a 196 sq. ft., wood frame cab with pyramidal hip roof. Roofing is asphalt composition; eaves were boxed, the fascia is missing. Two large doors, which swing open to provide ground floor access, are centered on the east wall of the tower. An internal stairway leads to the second floor which serves as a bathroom/study area. The second story has T&G flooring but is otherwise unfinished. External, steel stairs lead from the second floor to the catwalk. Hopper windows are centered between two fixed windows on three sides of the cab. A wood door (with glass upper panel) is off-set on the east wall. The cab has vinyl tile flooring, raised T&G ceiling and built-in cabinets. Louvre vents are centered in the wall space above the cab windows.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1938 F
15. Alterations & date:
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.
   Compare with similar properties.
   Battered, enclosed timber towers in the two story and three story configurations were a common structure type erected during the Civilian Conservation Corps era. Unfortunately most of the State operated CCC fire lookouts have been removed. The survivors are, like the subject building, generally modified by subsequent rehabilitation. Eagle Rock's infrastructure is original but the following changes have occurred: aluminum siding added, new roofing, second story door and stairway to cab replaced, catwalk and railing also replaced, plywood soffit and vinyl flooring added. For the most part, all alterations, though cosmetic in nature, do not match original materials. The tower design conforms closely to the Forest Service Plan No. L-701; the cab is Plan No. BC-301.
   Eagle Rock is located upon a peak at the north end of the Ben Lomond Mountain range. The station looks into the Big Basin Redwoods State Park. A large rock prominence is located to the south of the lookout. Vegetation is brush, oak and fir mix. There is a small radio vault and tower to the west of the lookout. Public access is restricted, with the site being about 1 mile from paved roads, behind a locked gate.

    CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Mount Bielawski Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Saratoga Summit

City: Los Gatos Zip: 95030 County: Santa Clara Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/580480/4119770 (7.5' series) (File # 58D2)
5. Quad map: Castle Rock Ridge (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SW 1/4 NW 1/4 21 Township: 08 S Range: 02 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district
   If district, number of documented resources: 3
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This station consists of an Aermotor tower, a single story wood frame residence, and a small wood frame pump house. The battered, open steel (X-brace) tower measures 16'x16' (base) x 60' (high) and has a concrete pier foundation. A stairway extends up inside the tower to a wooden trap door in the floor of the 49 square foot cab. The cab's casement, metal frame windows are centered between stationary glass. A metal door (with glass upper panel) opens onto the 32" wide catwalk (42" high railing). The cab has a metal, pyramidal hip roof. The 420 square foot, rectangular residence has a concrete perimeter foundation, vertical groove plywood siding and asphalt composition roofing on a gable roof. Aluminum sliding windows are featured throughout. A small concrete porch with shed roof protects the front entry of the house. The pump house has a concrete slab foundation, plywood siding and gable roof.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1922 & 1970 F  Original location: Same  Date moved:
15. Alterations & date: catwalk added, cab remodeled, 1955 F
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties. Mount Bielawski's tower is the oldest Aermotor Company tower in California. This is also the first fire detection structure to be built with State funds. The site is the second oldest "State" operated fire detection point. The Aermotor tower has been modified. The internal stairway replaced the original ladder access. In 1955, the cab was remodeled to accept the addition of catwalk, door and etc. (Plan No. 819). The original dwelling house was removed in 1969 and the existing structure built (Plan No. 360) in 1970. The house does not conform to the original residence design. The residence is divided into a small living room, bathroom, kitchen and bedroom area. It features modern appliances, built-in cabinets, drywall paneling and vinyl tile flooring (some carpeting, too). The 63 sq. ft. pump house was built after 1970.

The station is located just inside Santa Cruz County, upon the northwest tending Castle Rock Ridge (west of the San Andreas Rift Zone). The area is timbered in oak, madrone and fir trees with brush interspersed. There is structural intermix in the neighboring vicinity. Communications vaults and towers are near the lookout. A paved road is .2 miles away.

"California Fire Lookout Inventory:

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton  Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
"CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Allen Peak Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Sky Londa

   City: Woodside Zip: 94062 County: San Mateo Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/562495/4137860 (7.5' series) (File # 57C2)

5. Quad map: Woodside (7.5 minute series)

   Section: NW 1/4 NW 1/4 27 Township: 06 S Range: 04 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This station consists of a battered, open steel (X-brace) tower measuring 22'7"x22'7" (base) x51'6" (high) and a square, single story wood frame utility building. The tower has a concrete pier foundation. Stairs extend up inside the tower to a wooden trap door in the floor of the 225 sq. ft. metal frame cab. Casement windows are centered between two fixed windows on three sides of the cab. A glass pane over panel metal door, centered between two windows, is located on the southeast cab wall. The steel/wood catwalk and guardrail are 24"x43" (respectively). Asphalt composition shingles cover the pyramidal hip roof. Eaves feature a plain fascia. The cab has aluminum siding, T&G flooring and built-in cabinets. The 484 sq. ft. utility building has a concrete slab foundation, "v" groove siding, asphalt composition shingles over a pyramidal hip roof and plain fascia.


9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1966 F
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: unknown
    Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
    Period: 1921 to present.
    Property type: fire detection facility.
    Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

   The use of extensive internal cross bracing, steel I-beams and other factors indicate that this is not an Aermotor Company product. The tower was relocated from the Salinas Naval Air Station to its present location in 1966. The air controller's platform was converted to a lookout cab. The utility building is the converted remains of the original (circa 1941) wooden lookout tower. This building houses repeater equipment plus water system and bathroom facilities for the lookout. The tower is an excellent example of CDF's prowess at adaptive reuse of surplus structures. The station has been closed since 1981 and has suffered from repeated attacks of vandalism.

   "Allen Tower," as it is sometimes called, is located upon a small peak in the Santa Cruz Mountains, southwest of the town of Woodside. The area around the lookout station is heavily timbered in tanoak, madrone and fir trees, which effectively restrict a part of the seen area. There is structural intermix in the neighboring vicinity. A microwave dish is attached to the tower. Paved roads lead to within a short distance of this site.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory:
    Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
    Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Signal Mountain Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Berryessa Peak

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Spanish Flat

City: Napa Zip: 94558 County: Napa Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/570525/4279595 (7.5' series) (File # 39D1)
5. Quad map: Brooks (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 SE 1/4 04 Township: 09 N Range: 05 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
   If district, number of documented resources:

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 16'x16'x29' (high) enclosed steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation, aluminum siding over wood framing (around the K-bracing) and is topped by a 247 square foot wood frame cab with octagonal roof and window patterning. Roofing is asphalt composition; eaves are boxed. Ground entry is via a metal door, centered on the east wall. A water storage tank and pressure system are on the ground floor. The second floor contains a bathroom, the third floor serves as a bedroom area. The interior has been extensively remodeled. One, 1/1 single hung window is centered on the east wall of the second floor. Single, 1/1 sliders are centered on the east and north walls of the third floor. The cab has plywood flooring, sheet rock paneling, remodeled built-in cabinets, exterior plywood siding and aluminum frame sliding windows. The catwalk is 32" wide and the guardrail is 42" high.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1948 F
Original location: Same
Date moved:

15. Alterations & date: interior & cab renovated, 1989 F

16. Architect: CDF (Plan No. 809R)
Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   The subject facility has undergone extensive alterations. Earlier changes include: wooden fire escape ladder replaced with steel ladder (and steel, catwalk trap door), aluminum siding and composition roofing installed, and exterior doors replaced. In 1989, the interior of the tower was remodeled which included new stairs, doors, and drywall. Cab alterations are: T&G boards in the soffit and interior replaced with plywood, drywall added, built-in cabinets remodeled and new appliances. The cab's exterior "v" groove siding has been replaced with vertical groove plywood. The catwalk boards and cab shutters have been replaced. All windows have been replaced with aluminum frame sliders (1/1, single hung, second floor). This is an older style 809R (cab windows not angled; Mullions absent).
   Originally known as Signal Mountain (aka: (East Napa) Pole Mtn.), C. Raymond Clar suggested the name change. Berryessa Peak straddles the Yolo-Napa County line upon the Blue Ridge-Rocky Ridge complex, east of Lake Berryessa. The brush covered ridges form a nearly 1,400 foot high escarpment along their western flank. The site is 7.5 miles from the nearest paved road. There is a large microwave station nearby.

   CDF Working Plans, np.
   "California Fire Lookout Inventory: Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
   Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Mount Saint Helena Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Middletown

City: Middletown Zip: 95461 County: Lake Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/532010/4279935 (7.5' series) (File # 38E1)
5. Quad map: Mount Saint Helena (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NE 1/4 SW 1/4 33 Township: 10 N Range: 07 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 16'x16'x29' (high) enclosed steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation and corrugated metal siding over wood framing. The tower supports a 247 square foot wood frame cab with octagonal roof and window patterning. Roofing is asphalt composition; eaves are boxed. Ground entry is via a side entrance to a 3'x11'x7' (high) shed roof addition on the north tower wall. The ground floor contains a 300 gallon water storage tank and water pressure system. Internal framing and joists are exposed. Bathroom facilities are on the second floor, bedroom on the third. A single, 1/1 single hung aluminum frame window is centered on the north and west walls of these floors. The upper stories and cab have T&G flooring. The cab has built-in cabinets, propane appliances and tilted, stationary plate glass windows. The door is on the north. The 36" wide catwalk and 42" high handrail are of wood construction.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1962 F Original location: Same Date moved:
15. Alterations & date:
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

   The lookout conforms closely to the 809R plan. The few changes are:
   aluminum siding, asphalt composition roofing and steel fire escape ladder
   with steel catwalk trap door added (ladder and door were originally wood).
   The tower's aluminum frame windows may also be non-original. There has been
   some interior remodeling. Only a few of the 809R towers have a ground entry
   annex. These 3'x11'x7' (high) shed roof additions have either been removed or
   were not installed to begin with. Mount Saint Helena Lookout is in near
   original condition. This tower is based on the newer 809R design (after 1950)
   and, thus, incorporates tilted cab windows with steel columns (mullions) for
   added roof support.

   Mount Saint Helena is a large brush covered prominence within the
   Mayacamas Mountains. There is a scattering of pine and fir near the summit.
   The detection point has a commanding view, looking into seven (7) different
   counties. The lookout is located within Sonoma County just west of the Lake-
   Napa-Sonoma County boundary junction. There are numerous communications
   facilities at this site. Public access is limited to pedestrians only. The
   lookout is 5.7 miles from the nearest paved road.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory:

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical
     Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of
                 Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Mount Konocti Fire
   Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Kelsey-Cobb

   City: Kelseyville
   Zip: 95451
   County: Lake
   Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/520380/4313795 (7.5' series) (File # 38A2)
5. Quad map: Kelseyville (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NW 1/4 SE 1/4 17
   Township: 13 N
   Range: 08 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district
   If district, number of documented resources: 2

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This station consists of a battered, open steel (X-brace) tower measuring 19'6"x19'6" (base) x45'6" (high) and a single story, concrete block utility building. The tower has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 196 sq. ft. aluminum sided, wood frame cab. A self supporting, steel stairway wraps around the outside of the tower. The cab has vinyl tile flooring, open beam ceiling and built-in cabinets. The cab's pyramidal hip roof is covered with asphalt composition shingles. Eaves feature aluminum covered fascia boards. Cab windows are tilted, aluminum sliders. The door is off-set on the south side. The steel catwalk and guardrail are 36" by 42". The 272 sq. ft. utility building is divided into a bathroom/water storage and a radio/generator storage area. The gable roof structure has a concrete slab foundation and asphalt composition roofing.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
14. Construction date(s): 1977 F

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan No. 1048 & Plan No. 732-6A)
   Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   Similar to an Aermotor tower, Konocti's structure was originally located at an Army Receiving Station in 11N 6W (MDB&M). CDF relocated the tower to its present location in 1977. The tower's electronics equipment platform was modified to accept a standard design (Plan No. 732) 196 sq. ft. cab. Plan No. 1048 (by CDF engineers Bales and Tobiason) is the working drawing for this lookout. This tower may indeed be an Aermotor Company product. As such, it's the only known example of a live-in cab being installed upon this structure type. (Aermotor towers were sold with 49 sq. ft. cabs only.) The steel stairway, though attached to the tower, is self supported by steel columns. The utility shed is also unique to this site, being contemporaneous with the tower's re-erection.
   Mount Konocti is a large mountain, surrounded by inter-Coast Range valleys. It stands on the south side of Clear Lake. The summit has four pronounced points, with the lookout station being located upon the highest, "Wright Peak". Vegetation is predominately brush types, with oak and pine stands scattered below the summit area. The site is not accessible to the public, being 6.5 miles from paved road, 3 miles behind a locked gate.

    CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Mount Jackson Fire Lookout Station
2. Common or current name: Same
3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Hilton

City: Guerneville Zip: 95446 County: Sonoma Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/503475/4265500 (7.5' series) (File # 38D3)
5. Quad map: Guerneville (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SW 1/4 NW 1/4 15 Township: 08 N Range: 10 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 16'x16'x20' (tall) enclosed steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation, corrugated metal siding over wood framing and supports a 247 square foot wood frame cab with octagonal roof and window patterning. Roofing is asphalt composition; eaves are boxed. Ground floor access is via a hollow, metal entry door centered on the tower's north wall. A water pumping system is on the ground floor. The second floor is finished off and contains a bedroom and bathroom. There are single 1/1 windows centered on the north and east walls of this floor. The cab has linoleum flooring, "v" groove (T&G) paneling and vaulted, T&G ceiling. Cab windows are stationary plate glass (hopper type on the diagonals for ventilation). The cab door is centered on the east side. The wood catwalk is 32" wide and the handrail is 42" high.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats: Facility is closed and has been vandalized.
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1948 F
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:
15. Alterations & date:
16. Architect: CDF (Plan No. 809R)
   Builder: CDF
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.
   Compare with similar properties.
   The 809R lookout station design, believed exclusive to CDF, came out in 1946. The oldest construction dates are 1947. The following alterations were documented: asphalt composition roofing has been added, the wood fire escape ladder (on the south) has been replaced by a steel ladder and catwalk trap door (added in 1972) (on the west side of the tower), aluminum siding covers the "V" groove lap siding (below the catwalk), aluminum frame sliders have replaced the tower's original 1/1 double hung windows, and the protruding, shed roof (garage door) entry has been removed. The remodeling conforms with later construction practices for this tower type. The building has been vandalized. There are only two (2) older style 20' 809R towers in existence.

   Mount Jackson is a flat topped peak surrounded by brush fields interspersed with madrone, oak and fir trees. Structural intermix occurs in the neighboring vicinity. There are communication vaults and towers, and microwave installations near the station. The site is not accessible to the public. The lookout is 1.4 miles from the nearest paved road, one mile behind a locked gate. A 10,000 gallon concrete water storage tank is on-site.

    CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Oak Ridge Fire Lookout Station
   Ser. No._________ ________
   National Register Status: 4S1/4S8
   Local designation:

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Sea Ranch
   City: Sea Ranch                  Zip: 95497 County: Sonoma    Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/474950/4287000        (7.5' series) (File # 37E2)
5. Quad map: Annapolis (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 SE 1/4 03       Township: 10 N Range: 13 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district    If district, number of documented resources: 3
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This station consists of an Aermotor tower, a single story wood frame residence, and a battered, enclosed timber (water) tower. The battered, open steel (X-brace) tower measures 19'6"x19'6" (base) x83' (high) and has a concrete pier foundation. Stairs extend up inside the tower to a wooden trap door in the floor of the 49 square foot cab. Cab windows are 1/1 sliders and a metal door (with glass upper panel) opens onto the 36" wide catwalk with 42" high handrail. The cab has a metal, pyramidal hip roof. The 540 square foot, rectangular residence has a concrete perimeter foundation, "v" groove lap siding and wood shingles on a gable roof. A 6'x12' entry porch is recessed under the main roof on the northwest side of this structure. The 10'x10' (base) x17' (high) water tower has a concrete slab foundation, "v" groove lap siding and is topped with a 5,000 gallon redwood water storage tank.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1943 & 1958 F Original location: Same Date moved:
15. Alterations & date:
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   The Forest Service's 1400 series tower drawings, codifies the Aermotor lookout design. The steel catwalk and the cab details (of aluminum frame windows, an aluminum roof and a metal door) are CDF design variations from these Forest Service plans (CDF Plan No. 822). Working plans for the residence were not located, it may be based on the Forest Service design, Plan No. BC-101. Those plans also haven't been located. The residence and water tower were constructed in 1943 and may have been associated with the Aircraft Warning Service (AWS). The observation tower was erected in 1958. Although the interior of the house has been remodeled, the exterior retains its original appearance with 1/1 double hung windows, T&G flooring and ceiling on the porch, redwood siding and open eaves.
   This station is located near the junction of Hoover and Oak Ridges. These northwest tending ridges are covered with thick stands of oak, madrone, fir and redwood trees with brush and grass types intermixed. There is one communication vault and tower at this site. A 10,000 gallon concrete water storage tank is next to the house. The lookout is 5.3 miles from the nearest paved road, about 2 miles behind a seasonally locked gate.

    CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Cold Spring Mountain Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Cold Springs Mtn.

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Boonville
   City: Boonville Zip: 95415 County: Mendocino Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/454850/4319195 (15' series) (File # 32D)
5. Quad map: Navarro (15 minute series)
   Section: NE 1/4 NW 1/4 04 Township: 13 N Range: 15 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building If district, number of documented resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The 16'x16'x29' (tall) enclosed steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation and corrugated metal siding over wood framing. The tower supports a 247 square foot wood frame cab with octagonal roof and window patterning. Roofing is asphalt composition; eaves are boxed. Ground entry is on the north via a centered, metal door which has a glass upper panel. The ground floor contains an 800 gallon water storage tank and pressure system. Internal framing and joists are exposed. Bathroom facilities are on the second floor, bedroom on the third. Two 1/1 single hung aluminum windows are located on the north wall, with one such window on the west wall of each floor. The upper stories and cab have T&G flooring and plywood paneling. The cab has built-in cabinets, electric appliances and tilted, stationary plate glass windows. The door is on the north. The 36" wide catwalk and the 42" high handrail are of wood construction.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1965 F
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:
15. Alterations & date:
16. Architect: CDF (Plan No. 809R)
   Builder: CDF
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
    Period: 1921 to present.
    Property type: fire detection facility.
    Context formally developed? Yes.
19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.
    Compare with similar properties.
    The Cold Spring Mountain lookout facility has undergone few changes since its construction. Working plans were not located for this specific building but the structure conforms to the standard 809R working plan with the following exceptions: steel fire escape ladder with steel trap door through the catwalk (located on the west side of the tower), metal exterior doors, aluminum frame windows, composition roofing, and corrugated aluminum shutters. The traditional, shed roof addition (garage door) tower entry is absent. Because of the tower's late construction date (relative to this design type) some of these deviations from the standard working plan may have been incorporated at the time of erection and not a result of later remodeling. There are only six (6), late style 30' 809R towers still left in existence.

    Cold Spring Mountain has a flatten summit upon which the lookout and several communication vaults and towers are located. The station is surrounded by brush, oak and Douglas fir vegetation types. The site is not readily accessible to the public. The nearest paved road is 4.3 miles away and access is through private ranch lands.

    CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Two Rock Fire
   Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Howard Forest

   City: Willets
   Zip: 95490
   County: Mendocino
   Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/461750/4356700 (15' series) (File # 32B)
5. Quad map: Willets (15 minute series)
   Section: NE 1/4 NW 1/4 05
   Township: 17 N
   Range: 14 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 16'x16'x29' (tall) enclosed steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation and corrugated metal siding over wood framing. The tower supports a 247 sq. ft. wood frame cab (with octagonal roof and window pattern). Roofing is asphalt composition; eaves are boxed. Ground entry is via an off-set metal door on the tower's north wall. The ground floor contains a 300 gallon water storage tank and pressure system. Tower framing and joists are exposed. The second floor contains a flush toilet and sink. Single 1/1 aluminum sliding windows are centered on the north and west walls of the second and third story. Upper floors and cab have T&G flooring and plywood paneling. The cab has built-in cabinets and propane stove. Cab windows are tilted, stationary plate glass. The cab door is centered on the north. The 36" wide catwalk and the 42" high handrail are of wood construction.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats: Facility is closed.
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1966 F
Original location: Same
Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan No. 809R)
Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

   The 809R lookout station design is believed to be exclusive to CDF. The subject facility has undergone few changes since its construction. Working plans were not located for this specific building but the structure conforms to the standard 809R working plan with the following exceptions: steel fire escape ladder with steel trap door through the catwalk (located on the west side of the tower), metal exterior doors, aluminum sliding windows, and composition roofing all added. The traditional, shed roof addition (garage door) tower entry is absent. Because of the tower's late construction date (relative to this design type) some of these deviations from the standard working plan may have been incorporated at the time of erection. There are only nine 30' 809R towers still left in existence.

   Two Rock's summit features two rocky outcroppings spaced about an 1/8 of a mile apart. The lookout is on the southeast point. The station is surrounded by brush, oak and Douglas fir vegetation types interspersed with large meadow areas. The site is not accessible to the public, being 3.2 miles from the nearest paved road; 3.1 miles behind a locked gate. The tower is closed due to funding constraints.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory:

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Cahto Peak Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Laytonville

   City: Laytonville  Zip: 95454  County: Mendocino  Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/450205/4392865  (7.5' series)  (File # 26D2)
5. Quad map: Cahto Peak (7.5 minute series)
    Section: NE 1/4 SW 1/4  07  Township: 21 N  Range: 15 W  (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building  If district, number of documented resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 16'x16' (base) x20' (tall) battered, enclosed timber tower has a concrete perimeter foundation, concrete flooring, corrugated metal siding over wood framing and is topped by a 247 square foot wood frame cab with octagonal roof and window patterning. Roofing is asphalt composition; eaves are boxed. The tower entry is via a metal door (which has a glass upper panel) located off-set on the north wall. Bathroom, water and radio facilities are located on the ground floor. An internal stairway leads to the second floor bedroom area, which has T&G flooring and exposed framing with plywood paneling. An external stairway leads from the second floor up to the catwalk. The cab has vinyl tile flooring, vaulted ceiling, built-in cabinets and electric appliances. The windows are tilted, stationary plate glass. The door is centered on the east side. The wood catwalk is 36" wide and the handrail is 42" high.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1934 F Original location: Same Date moved:
15. Alterations & date: cab replaced, 1966 F
16. Architect: Tower = Forest Service; Cab = CDF Builder: CCC/CDF
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   The tower is a USDA, Forest Service, (Plan No. L-701) design which was a popular architectural type constructed during the 1930s. This lookout station's tower was built by CCC personnel. The Cahto Peak structure suffers significant integrity loss. The original Forest Service cab design (Plan No. BC-301) has been replaced with a CDF cab design (Working Plan No. 809R). Other replacements are: external steel stairway and fire escape ladder, corrugated metal siding, and a single, metal door entry instead of the original tower (garage) doors. There are other architectural modifications to this facility. This is the only instance of an 809R cab design having been installed upon an existing tower structure. The building could be made more aesthetically pleasing.

   Cahto fire lookout is located upon a separate, lower peak to the southwest of Cahto Peak proper. The vegetation of the area is brush, tanoak, oak and Douglas fir mix. There are several communication vaults and microwave towers located on the various peaks. The site is not accessible to the public, being 5.9 miles from the nearest paved road, behind a locked gate.

    CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460

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HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Iron Peak Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Leggett Valley

   City: Laytonville  Zip: 95454  County: Mendocino  Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/458910/4406420  (7.5' series) (File # 26B3)

5. Quad map: Iron Peak (7.5 minute series)

   Section: NE 1/4 SE 1/4 25  Township: 23 N  Range: 15 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION

6. Property category: building

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 16'x16'x20' (tall) enclosed steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation and corrugated metal siding over wood framing. The tower supports a 247 square foot wood frame cab with octagonal roof and window patterning. Roofing is asphalt composition; eaves are boxed. Ground floor access is via a hollow, metal entry door centered on the tower's west wall. A small water storage tank and repeater are on the ground floor. A bedroom and refrigerator are located on the second floor. The second story is partially finished with vertical, "y" groove (T&G) paneling. There are single 1/1 sliding windows centered on the west and south walls of this floor. The cab has linoleum flooring, vaulted ceiling, cabinets and propane appliances. Cab windows are tilted, stationary plate glass. The cab door is centered on the west side. The 32" wide catwalk and 42" high handrail are made of wood.

8. Planning Agency:

   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:

   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1953 F
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan No. 809R)
   Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
    Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
    Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

   The 809R lookout station design is believed to be exclusive to CDF. The structure conforms to the standard (revised) 809R working plan with the following exceptions: protruding, shed roof entry (garage doors) has been removed, original windows, shutters, external door and fire escape ladder have been replaced, asphalt composition roofing and corrugated aluminum siding (below the catwalk only) have been added. The remodeling conforms with later construction practices for this tower type. There are four, 20' (post-1950) 809R towers in existence. The tower is not orientated to the cardinals.

   Iron Peak is a very pronounced, sharp prominence in northern Mendocino County. The area immediately around the lookout is very rocky with scattered clumps of stunted brush and grass. There are brush fields and timbered areas further down the mountain. The site is accessible to the public. The lookout is some 7.2 miles from the nearest paved road. Although a small microwave tower and vault are located on the southwest side of the lookout, this site is basically unencumbered with adverse impacts from communications facilities.

    CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Pratt Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Pratt Mountain

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Garberville
   City: Garberville Zip: 95440 County: Humboldt Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/441050/4441110 (7.5' series) (File # 20D3)
5. Quad map: Harris (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NE 1/4 NE 1/4 14 Township: 04 S Range: 04 E (Humboldt B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district If district, number of documented resources: 2
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The Pratt Fire Lookout Station consists of an Aermotor Company tower and a single story, wood frame residence. The battered, open steel (X-brace) tower measures 14'x14' (base) x45' (high) and has a 3'9" high concrete pier foundation. The tower supports a 49 sq. ft. metal observation cab. A stairway extends up inside the tower to a wooden trap door in the cab floor. Cab windows are 1/1 aluminum frame sliders. A metal door (with glass upper panel) opens unto the 36" wide catwalk. The handrail is 42" high. The cab has a metal, pyramidal hip roof. The 522 square foot residence is divided into two rooms (kitchen/office and bedroom) plus a small enclosed porch. The rectangular, gable roof structure has a concrete perimeter foundation, asbestos tile siding and asphalt composition roofing. The entry porch is located on the east gable end.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1934 F
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:

15. Alterations & date: cab remodeled, 1955 A

16. Architect: Tower = Aermotor; House = Forest Service
    Builder: CCC

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
    Period: 1921 to present.
    Property type: fire detection facility.
    Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.
    Compare with similar properties.

    Although Merritt B. Pratt, reported as early as 1930 that plans were in
    process to erect a steel tower at the "Pratt Lookout," the facilities were
    not constructed until 1934. The tower is an Aermotor Company product and
    the residence is the Forest Service's BC-201 design. The CCCs built both
    buildings. During the 1950s, CDF remodeled the tower's cab (adding a catwalk
    and door, and replacing the original windows with aluminum frame, 1/1
    sliders). The house has undergone several revisions. The front porch has been
    enclosed and converted to a bathroom. A metal, front door has been installed.
    Asbestos tiles and asphalt composition roofing have been added. The bedroom
    windows and walls have been replaced (with non-original type materials).
    However, the kitchen's interior paneling, windows and doors are original. The
    station was named in honor of State Forester Pratt.

    The lookout is located upon the broad summit of Mail Ridge. Vegetation
    is oak woodland, with some pine mix. There are numerous radio vaults and
    towers on the ridge. A 10,000 gallon, concrete water storage tank and small
    garage (built in 1950) are near the lookout residence. The site is not open
    to the public, being about 2.2 miles from the nearest paved road.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory:
    Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
    Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical
    Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of
      Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.

1. Historic name: Grasshopper Peak Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Weott

   City: Weott  Zip: 95571  County: Humboldt  Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/417002/4462055 (7.5' series) (File # 19C3)

5. Quad map: Weott (7.5 minute series)

   Section: SW 1/4 NE 1/4 08  Township: 02 S  Range: 02 E (Humboldt B&M)

DESCRIPTION

6. Property category: building  If district, number of documented resources:

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 16'x16'x29' (tall) enclosed steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation and corrugated metal siding over wood framing. The tower supports a 247 square foot wood frame cab with octagonal roof and window patterning. Roofing is asphalt composition; eaves are boxed. A protruding (3'x11'x7' high) shed roof annex encloses the ground entry. Water and radio equipment are on the ground floor. A bathroom is located on the second floor. The second and third stories are partially finished with plywood and "y" groove paneling. Each floor has a single 1/1 double hung window centered on the north and east walls. The upper levels have T&G flooring. The cab has linoleum flooring, high ceiling, cabinets and propane appliances. Cab windows are tilted, stationary plate glass. The door is centered on the east side. The 32" wide catwalk and 42" high handrail are made of wood.

8. Planning Agency:

   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:

   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1958 F  
15. Alterations & date: 
16. Architect: CDF (Plan Number 809R)  
Builder: CDF
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present.  Property type: fire detection facility.  
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.  
   Only the elevation drawing for this lookout was located. The subject facility has undergone the following alterations: the wooden, hinged garage doors have been replaced with a framed in doorway (with metal front door which has a glass upper panel); tower windows, wooden fire escape ladder have been replaced; and asphalt composition shingles cover the original wood shingles. The small (6'x6.5'x7' (high)) storage room addition with shed roof (on the north tower wall) is based on Plan No. 809C. As is typical of the 1952 and later 809R lookouts, cab windows are set on an angle and the roof is reinforced with steel mullions.  
   Grasshopper Peak (a favorite hang out for the leaf eaters) is a flat topped peak located within the Humboldt Redwoods State Park. The area immediately around the lookout has been clear-cut. Dense stands of fir, oak and brush are just off the summit. On the north side of the lookout is a 10,000 gallon, concrete water storage tank. A small generator shed built of materials complimentary to the lookout, is next to this tank. The site is accessible to the public (administrative vehicles only). The lookout is some 7 miles from the nearest paved road.

   CDF Working Plans, np.  

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none  
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton  
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:  
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton  
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.  
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street  
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Iaqua Buttes Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Fortuna
   City: Fortuna
   Zip: 95540
   County: Humboldt
   Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/425500/4502195 (7.5' series) (File # 13F1)
5. Quad map: Iaqua Buttes (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NE 1/4 SW 1/4
   Township: 03 N
   Range: 03 E (Humboldt B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
   If district, number of documented resources:

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 16'x16' (base) x8' (tall) battered enclosed timber tower has a concrete perimeter foundation, concrete slab floor, corrugated metal siding over wood framing and is topped by a modern, 196 square foot wood frame cab. The ground floor is accessed via a metal door located in the southwest corner of the tower. A water storage and pressure system, as well as bathroom facilities, are located within. An external steel stairway leads from the ground up to the catwalk. The square cab has vinyl tile flooring, open beam ceiling, built-in cabinets and propane stove and refrigerator. The cab's nearly flat gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. Eaves feature plain fascia. Cab windows are tilted, aluminum sliders. The cab's door is off-set on the east side. The 32" wide catwalk and 42" high handrail are of steel construction.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1936 F
Original location: Same
Date moved:

15. Alterations & date: cab replaced, 1976 F

16. Architect: Tower = USFS; Cab = CDF (732-6A)
Builder: CCC/CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present.
   Property type: fire detection facility.
Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.
   Compare with similar properties.
   The tower is a Forest Service design: a single story variation of the (two story) L-701 tower. The L-701, and its cousins, were popular tower types built during the 1930s. This lookout station's tower was built by the CCCs. It may have replaced a facility constructed here about 1930. The Iaquu Buttes lookout suffers significant integrity loss because the original Forest Service cab design (Plan No. BC-301) has been replaced with a CDF cab design (Plan No. 732-6A). (CDF working plan number for the renovation is Plan No. 961-1A). Also, the wooden stairway, catwalk and handrail have been replaced with all steel materials. Metal siding has replaced the wood, lap siding, and the original tower entry has been revised. There are other modifications.

   Iaquu Buttes is located upon a sharp, high rocky prominence in central Humboldt County. The area around the fire lookout is covered with annual grasses, stunted brush and a scattering of fir trees. Timber stands are found below the summit. The site is not accessible to the public, being 4 miles from the nearest paved road, 1.9 miles behind a locked gate.

CDF Working Plans, np.
"California Fire Lookout Inventory: Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

By (name): Mark V. Thornton
Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
Address: 1416 Ninth Street
City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Schoolhouse Peak Fire Lookout Station
2. Common or current name: Same
3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Elk Camp

City: Orick Zip: 95555 County: Humboldt Vicinity: X
Ser. No. __________
National Register Status: 6Z2
Local designation:

4. UTM: 10/426000/4555745 (7.5' series) (File # 7F1)
5. Quad map: Bald Hills (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 SW 1/4 19 Township: 09 N Range: 03 E (Humboldt B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 20'x20' (base) x30' (tall) battered, enclosed timber tower has a concrete perimeter foundation, concrete flooring, corrugated metal siding over wood framing and is topped by a modern, 196 sq. ft. wood frame cab. Centered on the east side of the tower are heavy iron grate, gates which close over a metal entry door. A water storage tank and pressure system are on the ground floor. Bathroom facilities are located on the second floor. This room is 20 feet above the ground floor. External stairs lead from the second floor up to the catwalk. The square cab has vinyl tile flooring, open beam ceiling, built-in cabinets and propane stove. The cab's nearly flat gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. Eaves feature plain fascia. Cab windows are tilted, aluminum sliders. The door is off-set on the east side. The 34" catwalk, 46" handrail, are of steel construction.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.
9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California
10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1940 F  
Original location: Same  
Date moved:

15. Alterations & date: cab replaced, 1976 F

16. Architect: Tower = USFS (L-6); Cab = CDF (732-6A)  
Builder: CCC/CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
Period: 1921 to present.  
Property type: fire detection facility.
Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

The tower is a Forest Service, (Plan No. L-601) design which was a popular type built during the 1930s. The first L-601 constructed here was destroyed by lightning. The replacement building was one of the last lookouts built in California under the ECW program. The Schoolhouse Peak structure suffers significant integrity loss because the original Forest Service cab design (Plan No. BC-301) has been replaced with a CDF cab design (Plan No. 732-6A). (CDF working plan number for the remodel is Plan No. 962-2A). Internal stairways have been rebuilt. The external wooden stairway, catwalk and handrail have all been replaced with steel materials. Corrugated metal siding replaced the standard wood lap siding, and the original garage door entry has been replaced with a single small, metal door entry. There are numerous other modifications.

Schoolhouse Peak is located in the rolling Bald Hills area of northern Humboldt County, on the eastern edge of Redwood National Park. The area around the fire lookout is covered with annual grasses, dense timber stands are in the drainages below. The site is accessible to the public, being 9 miles from the nearest paved road, .3 miles behind a locked gate.

CDF Working Plans, np.  

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton  
Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
"CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

By (name): Mark V. Thornton  
Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
Address: 1416 Ninth Street  
City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Red Mountain Fire
   Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Klamath (closed)
   City: Crescent City Zip: 95531 County: Del Norte
   Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/424330/4597115 (7.5' series) (File # 1F3)
5. Quad map: Klamath Glen (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SW 1/4 SE 1/4 11 Township: 13 N Range: 02 E (Humboldt B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building If district, number of documented resources:

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 16'x16'x29' (tall) enclosed steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation, corrugated metal siding over wood framing (around the K-bracing) and is topped by a 247 sq. ft. wood frame cab with octagonal roof and window patterning. Roofing is asphalt composition; eaves are boxed. Ground entry is via a 3'x11'x7' (high) shed roof annex. A 1,000 gallon water storage tank and pressure system are on the ground floor. This and the second floor are unfinished, with framing and joists exposed. A single 1/1 double hung window is centered on the north and east walls of both the second and third floor of the tower. The third floor has plywood paneling. The cab has T&G flooring, plywood ceiling, built-in cabinets and propane stove. Cab windows are tilted, stationary plate glass. The door is centered on the east side. The 32" wide catwalk and 42" high handrail are of wood construction.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1961 F
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:

15. Alterations & date: none

16. Architect: CDF (Working plan 809R)
   Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
    Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
    Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   The 809R lookout station design is believed to be exclusive to CDF. The subject facility has undergone few changes since its construction. Working plans were not located for this specific building but the structure conforms to the standard (revised) 809R working plan. The exceptions are: steel fire escape ladder with steel trap door through the catwalk (located on the north side of the tower), aluminum siding, composition roofing and the traditional wooden, hinged garage doors have been removed from the protruding entry annex. Like its peers, the cab's windows are set on an angle and steel columns (mullions) are in place for added structural strength. There are only six (6) late style 30' 809R towers in existence.
   Red Mountain is a broad, north-south tending ridge located within the Six Rivers National Forest. The area around the fire lookout is covered with low growing brush and small, regrowth pine and fir. The site is accessible to the public, being some 6 miles from the nearest paved roads. The multi-use nature of this location (several communications vaults, radio towers and microwave facilities) are the only significant detractors from the overall integrity of this property.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory: Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
    Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
REGION 2
## CDF - Region II: FIXED POINT FIRE DETECTION INVENTORY: 1991

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>Ranger Unit</th>
<th>Tower</th>
<th>Cab</th>
<th>Const</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Howell Mountain (Hill)</td>
<td>Nevada-Placer-Yuba</td>
<td>AM/60'</td>
<td>M/7'</td>
<td>30/35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wolf (Creek) Mountain</td>
<td>Nevada-Placer-Yuba</td>
<td>1622/29'</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>1981</td>
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<tr>
<td>Banner Mountain</td>
<td>Nevada-Placer-Yuba</td>
<td>AM/60'</td>
<td>M/7'</td>
<td>26/64</td>
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<td>Oregon Peak</td>
<td>Nevada-Placer-Yuba</td>
<td>AM/60'</td>
<td>M/7'</td>
<td>1935</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunset Hill</td>
<td>Butte</td>
<td>L-801</td>
<td>679</td>
<td>34/72</td>
</tr>
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<td>Bloomer Hill</td>
<td>Butte</td>
<td>AM/60'</td>
<td>M/7'</td>
<td>25/73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sawmill Peak</td>
<td>Butte</td>
<td>K,X-B/20'</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>29/69</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bald Mountain</td>
<td>Butte</td>
<td>L-801</td>
<td>757</td>
<td>34/73</td>
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<tr>
<td>Platte Mountain</td>
<td>Butte</td>
<td>AM/92'</td>
<td>M/7'</td>
<td>1956</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vina Helitack Base</td>
<td>Tehama-Glenn</td>
<td>Cupola</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>1962</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eagle Peak</td>
<td>Tehama-Glenn</td>
<td>K-B/20'</td>
<td>CL30</td>
<td>1963</td>
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<td>Pattymocus Butte</td>
<td>Tehama-Glenn</td>
<td>K-B/6'</td>
<td>350</td>
<td>1970</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tuscan Buttes</td>
<td>Tehama-Glenn</td>
<td>Cupola</td>
<td>837</td>
<td>1966</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inskip Hill</td>
<td>Tehama-Glenn</td>
<td>L-801</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>34/74</td>
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<td>Digger Butte</td>
<td>Tehama-Glenn</td>
<td>L-401</td>
<td>BC-3</td>
<td>1936</td>
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<td>Latour Butte</td>
<td>Shasta-Trinity</td>
<td>NETT/19'</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>35/78</td>
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<td>Bully Chooop Mountain</td>
<td>Shasta-Trinity</td>
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<td>732</td>
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<td>South Fork Mountain</td>
<td>Shasta-Trinity</td>
<td>1559/29'</td>
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<td>1982</td>
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<td>Shasta-Bear Mountain</td>
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<td>1548/29'</td>
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<td>1980</td>
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<td>Soldier Mountain</td>
<td>Shasta-Trinity</td>
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<td>732</td>
<td>1974</td>
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<td>Siskiyou-Bear Mountain</td>
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<td>998</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>1975</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duzel Rock</td>
<td>Siskiyou</td>
<td>NES/12'</td>
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<td>Quartz Hill</td>
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<td>1032/30'</td>
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<td>Paradise Craggy</td>
<td>Siskiyou</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<td>Pegleg Mountain</td>
<td>Lassen-Modoc</td>
<td>1661</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>1984</td>
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<td>Don Landon (Greens Peak)</td>
<td>Lassen-Modoc</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>1974</td>
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<td>Fredonyer Peak</td>
<td>Lassen-Modoc</td>
<td>655</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>1972</td>
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<td>Hayden Hill</td>
<td>Lassen-Modoc</td>
<td>L-101</td>
<td>BC-3</td>
<td>1940</td>
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<td>Lassen-Modoc</td>
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<td>182</td>
<td>1966</td>
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<tr>
<td>Manzanita Mountain</td>
<td>Lassen-Modoc</td>
<td>889</td>
<td>732</td>
<td>1974</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Region 2 HQ..........................Redding**

Butte RU.................................Oroville
Lassen-Modoc RU........................Susanville
Nevada-Yuba-Placer RU....................Auburn
Shasta-Trinity RU.........................Redding
Siskiyou RU..............................Yreka
Tehama-Glenn.............................Red Bluff

Note: County names that are underlined indicate location of lookout.
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Howell Hill Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Howell Mountain

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Colfax

City: Colfax Zip: 95713 County: Placer Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/675545/4325990 (7.5' series) (File # 35F3)

5. Quad map: Colfax (7.5 minute series)
Section: NE 1/4 NE 1/4 16 Township: 14 N Range: 09 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district If district, number of documented resources: 3
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This station consists of a 16'x16' (base) 60' (high) battered, open steel (X-brace) tower, a 522 sq. ft. wood frame residence, and a 216 sq. ft. wood frame garage. The tower has a concrete pier foundation and is topped with a 49 sq. ft. metal cab. Stairs extend up inside the tower to a wooden trap door in the cab floor. Cab windows are aluminum framed, 1/1 sliders. A metal door (with glass upper panel) opens onto the steel, 36" wide catwalk (42" high guardrail). The cab has a metal, pyramidal hip roof. The house has a concrete perimeter foundation, asbestos tile siding, and aluminum sheeting over its gable roof. Eaves feature a plain fascia. A 5'x12' (concrete floor) front entry porch is recessed under the southeast corner of the house roof. A smaller porch is on the northwest corner. The garage has a concrete slab foundation, asbestos tile siding and a corrugated metal gable roof. Garage eaves are boxed.

8. Planning Agency:
County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1930 & 1935 F Original location: Same Date moved:
15. Alterations & date: Catwalk added and cab remodeled, 1957 A
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.
19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   Written in the concrete at the base of the tower: "Erected April 1930." The tower is an Aermotor Company product, one of the few built with State funds prior to the "construction boom" of the CCC era. Around 1957, CDF remodeled the cab, adding a catwalk, metal door and aluminum sliding windows (with matching shutters). The residence was built in 1935, under the ECW program. Original 1/1 double hung windows are still in place, as are the interior doors, paneling and ceiling materials. The garage was built in 1930 (windows, doors and infrastructure appear original). A corrugated metal roof is on the garage. This and the asbestos tiles are believed to have been added in 1957. Green, ribbed aluminum sheathing was recently installed on the lookout house roof. The house may be based on the Forest Service design, Plan No. BC-101.
   Howell Mountain (aka: Mount Howell) is an oak, pine and brush covered ridge located between the Bear River and the North Fork of the American River. A radio vault and tower is next to the garage, and a microwave station is south of the house. There is structural intermix in the neighboring vicinity. The site is about 4 miles from paved road.

   M.B. Pratt, Report to the Director of the DNR, June, 1930, pg 3-4.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Wolf Mountain Fire
   Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Higgins Corner

   City: Auburn  Zip: 95603  County: Placer  Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/664260/4333110  (15' series) (File # 35E)
5. Quad map: Grass Valley (15 minute series)
   Section: SW 1/4  SW 1/4  21  Township: 15 N  Range: 08 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building  If district, number of documented resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features,
   surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 21'x21'x29' (high) nonbattered, open
   steel (H-brace) tower has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 196 sq.
   ft. cab. A 196 sq. ft. room is located below the cab. A steel stairway
   extends up the inside of the tower to a large landing next to the second
   story room. From here the stairs ascend up the outside of the north tower
   face. The second story serves as a bathroom/bedroom. The room rests some 15'
   above the ground, upon steel stringers extending from the tower's cross
   bracing. The room and cab form an integral unit, being of wood frame
   construction with corrugated aluminum siding. The cab has vinyl tile
   flooring, wood paneling, open beam ceiling and built-in cabinets. The
   slightly gabled roof is covered in corrugated aluminum. All windows are
   aluminum sliders, with the cab's glass set at an angle. The 36" wide catwalk
   and 42" high handrail are of steel construction.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry
   & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1981 F
   Original location:; Same
   Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

   Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.
   Compare with similar properties.

   CDF Engineer, Clifford Bales approved this Mike Plesha tower design (Plan No. 1622-2A). It is topped with a 732-6A cab (also a Plesha design). The tower's legs are 8'x8'x28' steel columns. These were originally intended for use in the construction of above ground, atomic bomb testing towers. With cessation of those tests, the General Services Administration disposed of the unused materials. This lookout is an excellent example of low maintenance, high vandalism proof building construction which has become a requisite for government facilities located in harsh, remote environments. A bronze, dedication plaque (date and construction crew names are etched on it) is attached to the cab's guardrail.

   Wolf (Creek) Mountain is a broad, flat north tending ridge located in Nevada County west of Wolf Creek. Ponderosa pine, digger pine, black oak and brush predominate. The site has radio and microwave facilities; one microwave dish is mounted to the lookout tower. South of the lookout is a 10,000 gallon concrete water storage tank. Commercial telephone and power service the station. There is structural intermix in the neighboring vicinity. The site is accessible to the public, being about 5 miles from paved road.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory: Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
    Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Banner Mountain Fire
   Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Nevada City
   City: Nevada City                  Zip: 95959    County: Nevada    Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/675660/4345830 (7.5' series) (File # 35F1)
5. Quad map: Chicago Park (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 SE 1/4 16 Township: 16 N Range: 09 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district
   If district, number of documented resources: 3
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This station consists of a 16'x16' (base) 60' (high) battered, open steel (X-brace) tower, a 437 sq. ft. wood frame residence, and a 240 sq. ft. wood frame garage. The tower has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 49 sq. ft. metal cab. A steel stairway extends up inside the tower to a wooden trap door in the cab floor. Cab windows are 1/1 aluminum sliders. A metal door (with glass upper panel) opens onto the all steel, 36" wide catwalk (42" high rail). A pyramidal hip roof covers the cab. Both the garage and house are rectangular buildings with asbestos tile siding, corrugated aluminum sheeting over gable roof and open eaves. The house has a concrete perimeter foundation, metal frame, casement windows, wood doors and aluminum screen doors. The garage has a concrete slab foundation, wood door and a casement window on its west wall. An overhead, aluminum garage door is located on the south gable end.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1926 & 1964 F  Original location: Same  Date moved: 

15. Alterations & date: catwalk added, cab modified, 1961 F


17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present.  Property type: fire detection facility.  
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.  
   Compare with similar properties.
   The tower is an Aermotor Company product. Detection files of the late 1930s state that the tower was built in 1920 but CDF facility records (circa 1960s) state 1930-31. The "California District News Letter" clearly indicates 1926 as the correct date. (Note: imprinting on the tower states: "Forest Service Auburn, Calif.") CDF assumed sole operation of the site in the 1940s. In 1961, the cab was remodeled and catwalk added (Plan No. 829). Recently, the lookout cab has been painted green and features attractive, hand painted CDF logos on the shutters and door. The base of the tower is now enclosed by chain link fencing. The original residence was destroyed by fire in 1962. The existing house (and garage) were constructed in 1964 (CDF Plan No. 1018). The interior of the house has since been remodeled.
   Banner Mountain is a southwest tending ridge located 4 miles east of Nevada City. The area is heavily timbered in fir, cedar, oak and pine with under story brush and bear clover. A 10,000 gallon concrete water storage tank is near the tower. A vault and microwave/radio tower are next to the lookout tower. There is structural intermix in the neighboring vicinity. A paved road leads to the station.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California District News Letter"
    November 5, 1926.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none  
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton  
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive


   By (name): Mark V. Thornton  
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.  
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street  
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Office of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Oregon Peak Fire
   Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Dobbins
   City: Dobbins    Zip: 95935    County: Yuba    Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/657120/4361225 (7.5' series) (File # 35B1)
5. Quad map: Challenge (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NE 1/4 SW 1/4 27    Township: 18 N    Range: 07 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district
   If district, number of documented resources: 3
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This station consists of a 16'x16' (base) 60' (high) battered, open steel (X-brace) tower, a 540 sq. ft. wood frame residence, and a 320 sq. ft. wood frame garage. The tower has a concrete pier foundation and is topped with a 49 sq. ft. metal cab. A steel stairway (wood steps) extends up inside the tower to a trap door in the cab floor. Cab windows are 1/1 sliders. A metal door (with glass upper panel) opens onto the all metal, 36" wide catwalk (42" high rail). The cab has a pyramidal hip roof. The house has a concrete perimeter foundation, asbestos tile siding, and corrugated metal on a gable roof. Eaves feature a plain fascia. A 5'x12' (T&G flooring) front entry porch is recessed under the southeast corner of the house roof. A smaller, porch is recessed under the northwest roof corner. The garage has a concrete slab foundation, asbestos tile siding and corrugated metal covered gable roof.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1935 F  Original location: Same  Date moved:

15. Alterations & date: catwalk added, cab remodeled 1960 A


17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present.  Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.  
   Compare with similar properties.
   All three structures at this station were built by the CCCs. The tower is an Aermotor Company product. CDF remodeled the cab, adding a catwalk, metal door and aluminum sliding windows (with matching shutters). The house is similar to the Howell Mountain Lookout Station. It maybe a Forest Service, BC-101, design. The garage is based on the Forest Service "J" building design. Asbestos tile siding and corrugated roofing have been added to both buildings, otherwise the facilities are near original. The house features 1/1 double hung windows, wood paneling (with battens), vinyl tiles over T&G flooring, and recessed porches with solid rails topped by non-chamfered wood posts. There is a "sheepherder" style wood stove in the residence. The garage has a concrete slab foundation; it features original doors, windows and etc.
   Oregon Peak is a heavily timbered mountain ridge located to the west of the New Bullards Bar Dam. Oak, pine, cedar and fir predominate the area. There are communications vaults and towers to the south of the lookout tower. A 10,000 gallon concrete water storage tank is north of the garage. The station is 2.2 miles from paved road. Public access is restricted by a neighboring private campground, run for scouting organizations.

    CDF Working Plans, np.  

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.

1. Historic name: Sunset Hill Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Robinson Mills

   City: Oroville       Zip: 95965       County: Butte       Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/646200/4376095 (7.5' series) (File # 29D4)

5. Quad map: Forbestown (7.5 minute series)

   Section: NE 1/4 NE 1/4 09 Township: 19 N Range: 06 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION

6. Property category: district

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The 18'x18' (base) 30' (tall) battered open steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 196 square foot, wood frame cab. A steel stairway extends up inside the tower to a landing located below the cab, from here it ascends up the north face of the tower to the catwalk. The square cab has vinyl tile flooring, open beam ceiling and built-in cabinets. The cab's nearly flat gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. Eaves feature a plain fascia. Cab windows are aluminum sliders, set on an angle. The cab's door (which has a glass upper panel) is off-set on the north side. The 35" wide catwalk and 41" high handrail are of steel construction. A 196 square foot utility building is located on the west side of the lookout. It houses water system, radio equipment and bathroom facilities. It has a concrete slab foundation, plywood and batten siding, and a corrugated aluminum covered gable roof.

8. Planning Agency:

   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:

   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1934 F
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:

15. Alterations & date: cab replaced, 1972 F

16. Architect: Tower = USFS (L-8); Cab = CDF (732-6A) Builder: CCC/CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.
   Compare with similar properties.

   The tower is a Forest Service, (Plan No. L-801) design which was
   constructed during the 1930s by CCC personnel. The detection site was
   originally operated by the Plumas National Forest. The original cab (USFS
   Plan No. BC-301) has been replaced with a CDF cab design (Plan No. 732-6A),
   (the remodel is CDF Plan No. 679-1A). The original steel stairway has also
   been replaced. Although the current lookout cab doesn't reflect the original
   design, this is a more attractive architectural type than the utilitarian CL-
   30 cab/K-brace tower design combinations (see Eagle Peak). At the time of cab
   replacement, the small utility building was also erected. It features vinyl
   tile flooring, sheet rock wall covering and aluminum sliding windows.

   Sunset Hill is a 3/4 mile long, west tending summit, upon the west end
   of which is located the lookout station. Pine, cedar, oak, brush, and bear
   clover predominate. The northwest side of the mountain drops off into the
   South Fork, Feather River Canyon which is flooded by Lake Oroville. Microwave
   and radio facilities are on the southeast side of the lookout. The site is
   open to the public, being 3 miles from paved road.

       CDF Working Plans, np.
       "California Fire Lookout Inventory:
       Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
       Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical
   Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of
               Forestry & Fire Protection.
               Address: 1416 Ninth Street
               City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Bloomer Hill Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Harts Mill

   City: Oroville Zip: 95965 County: Butte Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/631995/4390035 (7.5' series) (File # 29D1)
5. Quad map: Berry Creek (7.5 minute series)

   Section: NW 1/4 NW 1/4 30 Township: 21 N Range: 05 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district If district, number of documented resources: 2
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This station consists of a 16'x16' (base) 60' (high) battered, open steel (X-brace) tower and a 416 sq. ft. wood frame residence. The tower has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 49 sq. ft. metal cab. A stairway extends up inside the tower to a wooden trap door in the cab floor. Cab windows are 1/1 sliders. A metal door (with glass upper panel) opens onto the steel, 36" wide catwalk (42" high rail). A pyramidal hip roof covers the cab. The house is a rectangular building with concrete slab foundation, plywood/batten siding, 1/1 aluminum frame sliding windows, and corrugated aluminum sheeting over gable roof. Eaves feature a plain fascia. The interior contains vinyl tile flooring, sheet rock covering the walls and ceilings, built-in cabinets, and propane and electric appliances.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1925 & 1973 F  Original location: Same  Date moved:
15. Alterations & date: catwalk added, cab remodeled 1959 F
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   In the concrete at the base of the tower is the date "6-11-1925." CDF Facility Records do not indicate a construction date. The Forest Service detection files only confirm that construction took place before 1933. It's presumed that the tower, an Aermotor Company product, was erected in 1925. The cab was modified in 1959 with aluminum frame, sliding widows, aluminum shutters, metal cab door and catwalk added (Plan No. 823). It's believed that the stairway has also been remodeled (steel steps and landings in place of the original wood materials. The CCC era house (a BC-201 design type) and garage have been removed. The existing residence was constructed in 1973 (CDF Working Plan 660). There are nine, 60' Aermotor Company towers in the CDF&FP fire detection system. This is the only 660 residence.

   Bloomer Hill is part of a complex of ridges north of Lake Oroville. The area is covered in regrowth ponderosa pine, black oak, brush and bear clover. There are radio and microwave facilities at this site. The lookout station is some 5.4 miles from paved road.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D
22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none
23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991
24. Survey type: Comprehensive
   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Sawmill Peak Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Paradise
   City: Oroville Zip: 95965 County: Butte Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/623460/4407680 (7.5' series) (File # 28C4)
5. Quad map: Paradise East (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NW 1/4 NW 1/4 32 Township: 23 N Range: 04 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building If district, number of documented resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This station has a 17'x17' (base) 21' (tall) battered, open steel (K,X-brace) tower. The lower story of the tower features the standard K-bracing while the upper ten feet are constructed in an X-brace pattern. The tower has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 196 square foot, wood frame cab. A stairway wraps around the east and north side of the tower, extending up to the steel catwalk. The catwalk is 36" wide and the guardrail is 40" high. The live-in style cab is of a later vintage than the tower. The cab has vinyl tile flooring, wood paneling, open beam ceiling and built-in cabinets. The cab's nearly flat gable roof is covered with corrugated aluminum. Eaves feature a plain fascia. Cab windows are aluminum frame, 1/1 sliders which are set on an angle. The cab's door is offset on the north wall, aluminum siding covers the exterior walls. A water storage tank rests on the tower girders below the cab.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1929 F

15. Alterations & date: cab replaced, 1969 F

16. Architect: Tower = USFS, Cab = CDF (Plan No. 259)

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   The tower is a very rare K,X-brace type. The origin of this design is unknown. The first of its type was constructed in Southern California in the 1920s. By 1931, the all K-brace design had replaced this tower type. The original wood cab was destroyed by fire and replaced by a BC-301. CDF assumed control of the site in the early 1950s. The BC-301 cab was replaced by CDF in 1969 (Plan No. 259). The existing cab is the first Mike Plesha, 196 square foot cab to have been built. The design was later revised and codified as Working Plan 732-6A. This has become a standard cab replacement design for CDF. The original stairway has been replaced. Solar panels have been added to the tower. This is the only CDF&FP K,X-brace tower. There are only three K,X-brace towers in California.
   This lookout is located upon a rocky point at the west end of Sawmill Peak. The tower sits atop a precipice which drops some 1,700 feet into the canyon of the West Branch of the Feather River. Vegetation in the area is sugar and ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, pin oak, black oak and brush. The site is accessible to the public, being about 6 miles from the nearest paved road. A reflection board and small radio tower are near the lookout.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory: Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
    Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Bald Mountain Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Stirling City
   City: Oroville Zip: 95965 County: Butte Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/629720/4423390 (7.5' series) (File # 29A1)
5. Quad map: Kimshew Point (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SW 1/4 NW 1/4 12 Township: 24 N Range: 04 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district If district, number of documented resources: 2
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 18'x18' (base) 33' (tall) battered, open steel (K-brace) tower has a 3' high, concrete pier foundation and supports a 196 sq. ft., wood frame cab. A stairway wraps around the east, north and west side of the tower extending up to the steel catwalk and guard rail (34"x41"). The cab is of a later vintage than the tower. It features vinyl tile flooring, wood paneling, open beam ceiling and built-in cabinets. The cab's nearly flat gable roof is covered with corrugated aluminum. Eaves feature a plain fascia. Cab windows are tilted, aluminum frame 1/1 sliders. The cab's door is off-set on the west wall, aluminum covers the exterior walls. On the south side of the tower is a 120 sq. ft., gable roofed utility shed. It contains bathroom facilities. The rectangular, wood frame building has a concrete slab foundation, and corrugated aluminum siding and roofing.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1934 & 1973 F  Original location: Same  Date moved:

15. Alterations & date: cab replaced, 1973 F


17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
    Period: 1921 to present.  Property type: fire detection facility.  
    Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.  
    Compare with similar properties.

    The tower is a Forest Service, (Plan No. L-801) design which was a popular type constructed during the 1930s by CCC personnel. The detection site was originally operated by the Lassen National Forest. The original cab (USFS Plan No. BC-301) has been replaced with a CDF cab design (Plan No. 732-6A) (the remodel is CDF Plan No. 757-1A). The original steel stairway has also been replaced. Although the current lookout cab doesn't reflect the original design, this is a more attractive architectural type than the utilitarian CL-30 cab/K-brace tower design combinations (see Eagle Peak). At the time of cab replacement, a small utility building was erected. It features sheet rock on the walls and ceiling. Aluminum frame, 1/1 sliding windows are centered on the north and south walls.

    Bald Mountain is a wide, flat ridge that runs in a northerly direction. The lookout is located in the middle of a large clear-cut. Fir predominates outside this "bald" area. There is a small repeater shed on the west side of the tower, with a vertical element mounted on the tower. The station is accessible to the public, being 10.5 miles from the nearest paved road.

    CDF Working Plans, np.  

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none  
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton  
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:  
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton  
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.  
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street  
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Platte Mountain Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Forest Ranch

   City: Oroville       Zip: 95965 County: Butte       Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/615650/4421320   (7.5' series)   (File # 28C1)

5. Quad map: Cohasset (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NE 1/4 SW 1/4 16   Township: 24 N   Range: 03 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district   If district, number of documented resources: 2

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This station consists of a 21'x21' (base) 93' (high) battered, open steel (X-brace) tower and a 475 sq. ft., wood frame residence. The tower has a concrete pier foundation and is topped with a 49 sq. ft. metal cab. A steel stairway extends up inside the tower to a wooden trap door in the cab floor (124 steps from the base to the cab). Cab windows are aluminum framed, 1/1 sliders. A metal door, with upper glass panel, opens onto the 36" wide catwalk (42" high rail). The cab has a pyramidal hip roof. The residence is divided into a kitchen and bedroom/bath. This building has a concrete perimeter foundation, asbestos tile siding, and a corrugated metal gable roof. Eaves feature a plain fascia. The windows in the bedroom area are 4/4 fixed pane and casements. Original windows have been replaced with 1/1 aluminum sliders, in the kitchen area. A 5'x14' concrete floor, front entry porch (with gable roof) is located on the east gable end of the house.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1956 F
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:
15. Alterations & date: catwalk added, cab modified
   Builder: CDF
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present.
   Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.
19. Briefly discuss the property’s importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   The Lone Pine Lookout Station, constructed by the CCCs in 1935, consisted of a 45' Aermotor Company tower, a BC-201 residence and a "J" building garage. Those facilities were moved to their present location by CDF in 1955. In the move, the tower had an additional 45 plus feet added to its over all height (the upper 45' constitutes the original structure, imprinting on the girders states: "U.S. Forest Service, Chico"). Since the move the tower's cab has been modified with the standard additions of catwalk, sliding windows, replacement shutters and metal door. The house has had asbestos tile siding and aluminum roofing added. In the kitchen area, the windows, cabinets and interior finish have been remodeled/replaced with non-original materials. The bedroom and infrastructure of the house remain true to the original CCC design. The original front entry, though, has been replaced with an atypical front porch. The garage has been dismantled.
   Platte Mountain is on the north end of Doe Mill Ridge. The detection site is a broad flat area covered in pine, oak and brush. A small vault and radio tower are near a 10,000 gallon concrete water storage tank, south of the lookout. State Highway 32 runs along the east side of the property.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory:
    Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
    Thornton, np.
21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D
22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none
23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991
24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical
    Significance Evaluation, 1991."
    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of
    Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Vina Fire Control Station and Lookout
2. Common or current name: Vina Helitack Base
3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Vina Helitack Base

City: Vina Zip: 96092 County: Tehama Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/583200/4420120 (7.5' series) (File # 28A2)
5. Quad map: Vina (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SW 1/4 SW 1/4 18 Township: 24 N Range: 01 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building If district, number of documented resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This large building complex (over 3,500 square feet) features a two truck (fire engine) bay at the south end and a "U" shaped barracks/kitchen and mess hall addition on the north end of the structure. Connecting the two ends is a smaller rectangular section, providing space for offices, reception, bathroom and lounge areas. Above the office/reception rooms is a small storage room, upon which a 90 sq. ft. cupola sits. This station has a concrete slab foundation, plywood and batten siding and aluminum ribbed roofing over gable roofs. The windows are aluminum frame sliders and the doors are wood with aluminum screen doors. The storage room below the cupola is accessed via a wooden stairway inside the truck bay. An external, steel stairway leads up from the back side of the building to the lookout cupola. The cupola has a pyramidal hip roof. The 38" wide catwalk and 42" high handrail are of wood construction.

8. Planning Agency:
County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1962 F Original location: Same Date moved:
15. Alterations & date: barracks/kitchen &c added 1976 A
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.

   The original (circa 1954) Vina Fire Control Station and Lookout was destroyed by lightning in 1961. The replacement structure was virtually identical, being the same as the Cottonwood Pass F.P.S. In the early 1970s, the internal access to the cupola was removed and the exterior steel stairway installed. Later in that decade, the barracks and mess hall were added. Fire engines are no longer housed at this facility. The cupola still contains a firefinder. The station features vinyl flooring, wood paneling (on the lower third of the walls), and sheet rock on walls and ceilings. There are attractive built-in cabinets in the office and kitchen areas. The kitchen features commercial grade, stainless steel appliances. A rectangular, wood frame garage/workshop, located behind the station, has a concrete slab foundation, plywood and batten siding and aluminum covered gable roof.

   Vina Helitack Base is located on a small, grassy hill just to the east of State Highway 99 (old 99E). The site is landscaped in grass, trees and shrubs, with concrete sidewalks and asphalt parking areas. A concrete helipad is to the southwest and a grass covered, secondary helipad is located to the northwest of the compound. The site is open to visitors.

    CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Eagle Peak Fire Lookout Station
   
2. Common or current name: Same
   
3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Paskenta
   
   City: Red Bluff  Zip: 96080  County: Tehama  Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/530710/4419540 (7.5' series) (File # 27B1)
   
5. Quad map: Riley Ridge (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NW 1/4 NW 1/4 22 Township: 24 N  Range: 07 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
   
   7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 17'x17' (base) x21' (tall) battered, open steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 169 sq. ft., metal cab. A 144 sq. ft., wood frame room is located below the cab. A steel stairway extends up the south side of the tower to a landing next to the second story (kitchen/shower) room. Thence, the stairs ascend up the east side to trap doors in the catwalk. Supported by steel stringers extending from the tower's cross bracing, the lower room has particle board flooring, wood paneling, fiberboard ceiling, and corrugated aluminum siding. 1/1 sliding windows are set in each wall. The cab has large 1/1, fixed pane windows on all sides. A small awning window over fixed pane over another awning window is located on three sides. A metal door, which features a glass upper panel, is on the west wall. The flat roof is covered in corrugated metal. The 32" wide catwalk and 42" high handrail are of steel construction.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1963 F
Original location: Same Date moved:
15. Alterations & date: lower room added, 1982 F
16. Architect: USFS L-1600, CL-30; CDF = addition Builder: USFS/CDF
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
Context formally developed? Yes.
19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
On the tower's northwest pier: "1963." Printed on the metal cab walls: "California Blow Pipe Steel, Escalon, California." California Blow Pipe contracted with the Forest Service during the 1960s to build several lookouts in the State. The cab is based on the USFS design, CL-30. Although live-in metal cabs were available as early as the 1940s, it wasn't until the 1950s that the CL-30 (CL-16 was the predecessor Plan Number) began to supplant the BC-301 style. The tower is based on the USFS, 1600 series tower plans. Though not nearly as attractive as the wood cab-steel tower combinations, the all steel tower-cab structures are low cost, easy maintenance facilities. CDF took this site over in 1972, adding the lower room ten years later.
The lookout stands upon a rugged ridge between Mill Creek and the South Fork, Elder Creek. The peak has a flat top (pad) which is encircled by the lookout access road. A weather station, propane tank and 1,000 gallon steel water storage tank are located upon this pad. The pad features rock retaining walls. The lookout sets off to the north side of this flat area. Live oak, ponderosa pine, knob cone pine and brush predominate. The site has restricted access, being 2.7 miles from the nearest paved road.

CDF Working Plans, np.
21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D
22. Other recognition: none
State Landmark No: none
23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
Date of Evaluation: October 1991
24. Survey type: Comprehensive
By (name): Mark V. Thornton
Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
Address: 1416 Ninth Street
City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Pattymocus Butte Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Baker

   City: Red Bluff
   Zip: 96080
   County: Tehama

   Ser. No. ______-_______-_______
   National Register Status: 481
   Vicinity: X

   Local designation:

4. UTM: 10/511260/4460450
   (15' series) (File # 21A)

5. Quad map:
   Chancelulla Peak (15 minute series)
   Section: NE 1/4 NW 1/4 10
   Township: 28 N
   Range: 09 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district

   If district, number of documented resources: 2

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This station consists of a 15' x 15' (base) x 5' 7" (high) battered, open steel (K-brace) tower and a 336 sq. ft. wood frame garage. The tower, built upon a solid rock outcropping, has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 196 sq. ft. wood frame cab. Stairs extend up the northwest side of the tower to the steel catwalk and rail (36" wide by 42" high). The cab has vinyl tile flooring, wood paneling, open beam ceiling and built-in cabinets. The cab's nearly flat gable roof is covered with corrugated aluminum. Eaves feature a plain fascia, windows are tilted, aluminum 1/1 sliders. The cab's door is off-set on the northwest wall, siding is corrugated aluminum. The garage contains a shower, refrigerator, water pumping system and repeater. The rectangular building has a concrete slab foundation, corrugated metal siding (plywood on the east side) and corrugated metal roofing. A pit toilet is situated to the west of it.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1970 F
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

    Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
    Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
    Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

   The earlier CCC lookout and garage were replaced in 1970 by the existing facilities. The tower is the shortest K-brace tower in California. The cab is a standard CDF cab design later codified as Plan No. 732-6A. Neither structure has been modified since construction. As for the utility shed, the garage doors were removed a few years ago and plywood paneling added, with a single metal door off-set to the right end of the wall. The building is being converted for radio storage and bathroom facilities. Solar panels are also being added.

   Pattymocus Butte is a low, rocky peak on the east side of a ridge complex that includes Beegum Peak to the north and Tedoc Peak to the south. (The station was initially called Beegum Lookout.) The ridge drops off rather sharply, on the east side of the Pattymocus Lookout Station, into the Kelsey Gulch and Dry Gulch areas (tributaries of Dry Creek). The area is covered in pine, oak and brush with large grassy areas interspersed. This is open range, cattle country. The site is some 7 miles from the nearest paved road.

    CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460

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HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Tuscan Buttes Fire Lookout Station
   Ser. No. _______ - _______
   National Register Status: 4S1
   Local designation:

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Red Bluff
   City: Red Bluff Zip: 96080 County: Tehama Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/577260/4457040 (7.5' series) (File # 22A4)
5. Quad map: Dales (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NW 1/4 SE 1/4 21 Township: 28 N Range: 02 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district If district, number of documented resources: 4
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. Thirty-three concrete steps lead up from the parking area to the lookout tower. The retaining walls for the tower pad, and for the adjacent out buildings, are made of stone. Tower pad retaining walls feature river rock caps. A cement sidewalk wraps around the lookout, bordered by a 42" high iron pipe handrail. The lookout, a 357 sq. ft. block building, supports a 90 sq. ft. cupola. The lookout has a concrete slab foundation and aluminum frame, 1/1 sliding windows. A steel stairway extends up the north side of the building to the catwalk. The cupola has cinder block walls, metal framed, 1/1 sliding windows (set at an angle) and a pyramidal hip roof. The roofing is corrugated metal, eaves are boxed with metal fascia and soffit. The 51" wide, concrete catwalk is bordered by a 42" high galvanized pipe guard rail. At the corners, these pipes extend to the eaves.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1966 F

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan No. 837)

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

18. Builder: CDC

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION

    Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
    Context formally developed? Yes.

20. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.
    Compare with similar properties.
    Mike Plesha worked on the design of this lookout (Plan No. 837.) The
cupola windows, which are set on an angle, foreshadowed Plesha's later use of
this feature in his standard cab design, Plan No. 732-6A. This is the only
837 style lookout. The cinder blocks for the lookout were made at the Plum
Creek Conservation Camp (Ishi Camp). Inmates built both the lookout and a
neighboring cinder block shed. This 216 sq. ft. structure is located by the
parking area. A 96 sq. ft. wood frame generator shed and a larger, corrugated
metal shed are located immediately to the north the lookout. Due to the
topography, a number of stone retaining walls have been constructed for the
building pads, stairway and around the parking area.

    Tuscan Buttes are two small, adjoining mountains located in the
foothills west of Lassen National Forest. Their summits (about a 1/4 of a
mile apart) culminate in two rocky peaks, each. The lookout is located upon
the east peak of the northern summit. The area is covered in grass and brush
with a scattering of oak trees. There are numerous communications facilities
on these peaks. The lookout is 3 miles from the nearest paved road, behind a
locked gate.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical
    Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of
    Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Inskip Hill Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Lassen Lodge

   City: Red Bluff     Zip: 96080     County: Tehama     Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/589875/4466020 (7.5' series) (File # 22B3)
5. Quad map: Inskip Hill (7.5 minute series)

   Section: SE 1/4 NW 1/4 26     Township: 29 N     Range: 01 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. Twenty-four concrete and stone steps lead from the parking area up to the lookout tower base. The 18'x18' (base) 31' (tall) battered, open steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 196 sq. ft., wood frame cab. A steel stairway wraps around the south, west and north side of the tower up to the catwalk. The square cab has vinyl tile flooring, wood paneling, open beam ceiling and built-in cabinets. The cab's nearly flat gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. Eaves feature a plain fascia. Cab windows are tilted, aluminum sliders. The cab's door is off-set on the north side; cab siding is corrugated aluminum. The 35" wide catwalk and 42" high handrail are of steel construction. A 462 sq. ft. wood frame garage is located by the parking area. The structure has a concrete slab foundation, vinyl lap siding, and aluminum covered gable roof.

8. Planning Agency:

   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:

   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1934  F   
   Original location: Same   
   Date moved:
15. Alterations & date: cab replaced, 1974  F
16. Architect: Tower & garage = USFS; cab = CDF (758-1A) Builder: CCC/CDF
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.
19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. 
   Compare with similar properties.
   Lassen National Forest operated this site until 1958. The tower is a 
   USFS (Plan No. L-801) design. This lookout station's tower and garage were 
   built by the CCCs. The original cab (USFS Plan No. BC-301) was destroyed by 
   fire. CDF constructed a new cab based on the standard 732-6A design (the 
   remodel is CDF Plan No. 758-1A). The original stairway, catwalk and railing 
   have also been replaced. Although the current lookout cab doesn't reflect the 
   original design, this is an attractive cab-tower combination. The garage is 
   a CCC era, USFS "J" design. A 1,000 gallon water storage tank, pumping 
   system, and bathroom facilities are located within. It has been recovered in 
   vinyl siding and aluminum ribbed roofing. A concrete lined, root cellar 
   alcove (20 sq. ft.) is carved into the mountain peak below the tower. It 
   features 3" thick lumber for the door and small ice box located within. 
   Inskip Hill is a twin-peaked, cinder cone located in the foothills west 
   of Lassen Volcanic National Park. Brush, oak, cedar and ponderosa pine 
   predominate the area. There is a small repeater shed near the tower, and a 
   little vault and antenna tower by the garage. The station is accessible to 
   the public, being 4.5 miles from the nearest paved road.
   CDF Working Plans, np.
   "California Fire Lookout Inventory: 
   Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
   Thornton, np.
21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D
22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none
23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991
24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name: 
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical 
   Significance Evaluation, 1991."
   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of 
   Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Digger Butte Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Manton
   City: Red Bluff Zip: 96080 County: Tehama Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/603070/4476130 (7.5' series) (File # 22B2)
5. Quad map: Manton (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 NE 1/4 29 Township: 30 N Range: 02 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district
   If district, number of documented resources: 2
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The 14'x14'x20' (tall) nonbattered, open steel (H-brace) tower has a mortar and stone pier foundation and supports a 196 square foot, wood frame cab. The cab has "v" groove rustic siding and paneling, T&G ceiling, linoleum flooring and built-in cabinets. The pyramidal hip roof is covered by wood shingles. Five, single pane windows are located on three walls, the center windows are hopper types. The north wall has four windows and a centered wood door (which has a glass upper panel). The wood catwalk and steel guardrail are 34" wide by 31" high (with an 11" iron pipe extension on the rails). The garage has a concrete slab foundation, "v" groove siding, and wood shingles on a gable roof. A five panel, wood door is centered on the east wall, flanked by 2/2, fixed windows. Two windows are also on the west wall, and two are side by side on the north wall. Two doors on the south wall swing open for vehicle access.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats: Station is closed, vandalized.
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1936 F
   Original location: Same
   Date moved: 

15. Alterations & date: 

   Builder: CCC

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present.
   Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.
   Compare with similar properties.
   This is a classic example of an L-401 tower with BC-301 cab. The demand for these 20' steel towers was greater than the supply. As a result, the State Division of Forestry received few of these structure types for their sites. The two L-401 towers in CDF ownership today were originally Forest Service buildings. Digger Butte was leased from the Lassen National Forest in 1947; in 1971 the Forest Service quit claimed the 40 acre parcel to the State. The lookout has undergone remarkably few changes since its erection. The cab features an unusual floor model, hand pump for bringing water up from a redwood storage tank located at the tower base. The tank is enclosed by a square, wood frame structure (9'3"x9'3"x6'6") which is topped with a pyramidal hip roof. Wood shingles clad the roof and walls. A small shed roof addition, on the south side of the tank, houses a shower stall. The contemporaneous garage is unchanged.
   Digger Butte is a conical shaped mountain topped with a sharp peak. The tower is located upon a rocky prominence, located a distance above the garage area. Vegetation includes pine, cedar, fir and brush. The station is 1.1 miles from paved road, behind a seasonally locked gate.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory:
    Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
    Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of
    Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    * Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.

1. Historic name: Latour Butte Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Shingletown

City: Redding Zip: 96001 County: Shasta Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/609320/4495795 (7.5' series) (File # 16F3)
5. Quad map: Viola (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NE 1/4 SE 1/4 23 Township: 32 N Range: 02 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION

6. Property category: building If district, number of documented resources:

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The lookout is a 16'x16'x18' (tall) nonbattered, enclosed timber tower with a concrete perimeter foundation and topped with a replacement wood frame cab. The ground floor contains bathroom facilities and has a poured concrete floor. The interior is unfinished, tower framing is exposed. An internal, wood stairway leads to the second floor, which houses a 500 gallon water storage tank, pumping system and repeaters. A steel stairway leads up from the ground to the catwalk, wrapping around the north and west side of the tower. The 196 sq. ft. cab has vinyl tile flooring, open beam ceiling and built-in cabinets. The cab's nearly flat, gable roof is covered with corrugated aluminum. Eaves feature aluminum covered fascia boards. The cab windows are 1/1 aluminum sliders, set on an angle. The cab door is off-set on the west side. The 36" wide catwalk and 42" high guardrail are of steel construction.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1935 F  
   Original location: Same  
   Date moved:  
15. Alterations & date: catwalk, cab & c replaced, 1978 F  
16. Architect: Tower = USFS, Cab = CDF  
   Builder: CCC/CDF  
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present.  
   Property type: fire detection facility.  
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.  
   Compare with similar properties.  
   The tower is a CCC building based closely on either the Forest Service L-101 (single story, enclosed tower) or the L-301 (two story open tower). The original BC-301 cab has been replaced with CDF's standard (732-6A) cab design (Plan Number 799-1A for the remodel). The original catwalk, external staircase and exterior paneling have been replaced. The second story landing has been removed. The access door has also been removed and the doorway boarded shut. The tower windows have been replaced with aluminum frame, 1/1 sliders. In essence, only the tower's infrastructure, internal stairway and part of the second floor appear to be of original CCC materials. Although the remodeling is attractive it violates the structure's historic integrity. Solar panels are installed at this station.

   Latour Butte is a cinder cone located to the northwest of Lassen Volcanic National Park. The lava rock covered summit is vegetated in fir, pine and brush. The area is within the Latour State Forest. The station is not readily accessible to the public, being some 11 miles from paved road, behind locked gates.

    CDF Working Plans, np.  
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory:  
     Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.  
     Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none  
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton  
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive  
25. Survey name:  
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical  
     Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton  
    Organization: California Department of  
    Forestry & Fire Protection.  
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street  
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Bully Chooop Mountain Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Fawn Lodge

City: Redding Zip: 96001 County: Shasta Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/519820/4489220 (7.5' series) (File # 15D4)
5. Quad map: Bully Chooop Mountain (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 NE 1/4 09 Township: 31 N Range: 08 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 14'x14'x10' (high) nonbattered, enclosed steel tower has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 196 square foot, wood frame cab. The tower sits upon a rocky peak. A short, steel stairway leads up to the first floor of the tower. This floor contains a 700 gallon water storage tank, repeater equipment and bathroom facilities. A steel stairway ascends across the northeast side of the tower to the catwalk. The square cab has vinyl tile flooring, wood paneling, open beam ceiling and built-in cabinets. The cab's nearly flat gable roof is covered with corrugated metal. Eaves feature a plain fascia. Cab windows are tilted, aluminum sliders. The cab's door is off-set on the northeast side; cab siding is corrugated aluminum. The 36" wide catwalk and 42" high handrail are of steel construction.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1978 A
Original location: Same
Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan Number 1558-3A)
Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   This lookout (which replaced an ECW building) is based upon Plan Number 1558-3A. It is very similar to the structure upon Duzel Rock, which is believed to have been constructed before Bully Choop. The cab is the standard 732-64A cab. The tower's infrastructure is composed of 4" by 12" (10' long) steel I-beams for corner posts with angle iron and steel rods utilized for cross bracing. Caps are steel I-beams. Most lookout structures of a similar floor plan use 12" round columns for the corner posts. The building has undergone few changes since erection. The tower is off the cardinal points.

   Bully Choop is a large prominence located in the Trinity Mountains to the west of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area. The name derives from the Winton Indian phrase "Bo-li Chu-ip" which means "high sharp peak," a most fitting description. The area around the lookout station is very rocky, covered with a scattering of low growing brush, stunted pine and annual grasses. The site is open to the public being some 14.5 miles from paved road. The last mile of the lookout road switches back and forth across the east side of Bully Choop Mountain in a rugged ascent to the station. The summit is a dividing line between Shasta and Trinity Counties.

   CDF Working Plans, np.
   California Place Names, Erwin G. Gudde pg. 21.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: South Fork Mountain Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Shasta (French Gulch)
   City: Redding Zip: 96001 County: Shasta Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/540245/4500280 (7.5' series) (File # 15E2)
5. Quad map: Whiskeytown (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 SE 1/4 03 Township: 32 N Range: 06 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building If district, number of documented resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 21'x21'x29' (high) nonbattered, open steel (H-brace) tower has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 196 sq. ft. cab. A 196 sq. ft. utility room is located below the cab. A steel stairway extends up the inside of the tower to a large landing next to the utility room. From here the stairs ascend up the outside of the west tower face. Supported by steel I-beam stringers extending from the tower's cross bracing, the second story utility room contains bathroom facilities. This room and the cab form an integral unit, being of wood frame construction with corrugated aluminum siding, vinyl tile flooring, open beam ceilings, and built-in cabinets. Interior paneling is sheet rock below and wood in the cab, windows are 1/1, aluminum frame sliders. The cab's glass is set on an angle. The nearly flat gable roof is covered in corrugated aluminum. The 36" wide catwalk and 42" high handrail are of steel construction.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1982 F
Original location: Same
Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan Number 1559-2A)
Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   CDF engineer, Mike Plesha, designed this tower (Plan No. 1559-2A). The tower's legs are 9" square (hollow) steel columns which were originally intended for use in the construction of above ground, atomic bomb testing towers (the bombs were dropped from the towers). With cessation of those tests, the General Services Administration sold the unused materials. This was the third tower CDF constructed using these materials. The steel tower is topped with a 732-6A (Plesha design) cab. The lookout is an excellent example of a low maintenance, high vandal proof building type.

   South Fork Mountain is a southeast tending ridge situated in the rugged country north of the Whiskeytown-Shasta-Trinity National Recreation Area. The lookout is located upon "South Mountain" a peak near the southern end of the ridge. The area is covered in pine, oak, fir and brush. There are two communications vaults and a three pole radio tower assembly on the northeast side of the lookout. A repeater antenna is attached to the cab. Electromagnetic radiation is extremely high around the lookout catwalk. The site is accessible to the public, being 6.7 miles from paved road.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory:
    Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
    Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of
    Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Bear Mountain Fire
   Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Shasta-Bear Mtn.

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Airport

   City: Redding      Zip: 96001 County: Shasta      Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/562670/4508360      (7.5' series)      (File # 15F2)
5. Quad map: Project City (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SW 1/4 SW 1/4 07 Township: 33 N Range: 03 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
   If district, number of documented resources:

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 21'x21'x29' (high) nonbattered, open steel (H-brace) tower has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 196 square foot, cab. A 196 square foot, second story utility room is located below the cab. A steel stairway extends up the inside of the tower to a large landing next to this room. From here the stairs ascend up the outside of the northeast tower face. Supported by steel stringers extending from the tower's cross bracing, the second story room houses bathroom facilities and a 800 gallon water storage tank. This room and the cab form an integral unit, being of wood frame construction. These rooms feature aluminum siding, vinyl flooring, open beam ceilings, and built-in cabinets. Sheet rock is in the utility room, wood paneling in the cab; windows are 1/1 sliders (cab's glass set at an angle). The nearly flat gable roof is covered in corrugated aluminum. The steel catwalk and handrail are 36"x42" (respectively).

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry
   & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1980 F

Original location: Same
Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan No. 1548-1A)
Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present.
   Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

   This is another Plesha design, Plan No. 1548-1A. The steel tower was erected around the original CCC era lookout (L-601 with BC-301 cab). After demolition of the older tower and cab, the new tower was then finished off with a second story room and 732-6A type cab. This "phased" construction explains why the subject building is 90 degrees off axis. (Lookouts are generally orientated to the cardinal points). The tower is composed of square (9"x9"x28") steel columns which were originally intended for use in the construction of above ground, atomic bomb testing towers. This was the first tower CDF constructed using these materials. The lookout is an excellent example of a low maintenance, high vandal proof building type.

   Shasta-Bear Mountain Lookout is located upon a southwest tending ridge that has a pronounced escarpment along its southeastern face. The area is covered in pine, oak and brush. The Bear Fire overran this location in 1990, forcing the evacuation of the lookout station. The site has restricted access, being some 5 miles from paved road, behind locked gates.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory: Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
    Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of
                  Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
State of California - The Resources Agency
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Office of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Soldier Mountain Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Burney

City: Burney Zip: 96013 County: Shasta Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/620835/4547805 (7.5' series) (File # 10F4)
5. Quad map: Dana (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 NE 1/4 01 Township: 37 N Range: 03 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building If district, number of documented resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 14'x14'x9' (tall) nonbattered, enclosed steel (H-brace) tower has a concrete foundation and supports a 196 sq. ft. wood frame cab. The lookout is located upon a rocky peak. A steel staircase (18 steps) leads up to the tower base. The first floor serves as a utility room, housing bathroom facilities and a 1,000 gallon water storage tank. The utility room has corrugated aluminum siding and an open beam ceiling. From the large steel landing outside this floor, a steel stairway leads up the north side of the tower to the catwalk. The square cab features corrugated aluminum siding and roofing (over a nearly flat gable roof), plain fascia and aluminum frame, sliding windows. The door is off-set on the north wall of the cab. The interior has vinyl tile flooring, wood paneling and an open beam ceiling. The steel catwalk and handrail are 36"x42" (respectively).

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1974 F
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan Number 868-1A)
   Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present.
   Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   The subject building replaced a CCC era lookout in 1974-75. The use of 12" (diameter) steel columns for these short towers started with the erection of the Fredonyer Peak Lookout. There are only 5 lookouts that are based on this plan. This tower uses angle iron and steel rods for cross bracing, steel I-beams are used for the caps. The interior walls are unfinished, with the tower framing exposed. The corrugated aluminum siding is fastened directly to the tower framing, there is no insulation. A small partition has been constructed around part of the bathroom facilities. The cab for this lookout is the standard 732-6A design. The lookout is slightly off the cardinal points. This lookout features propane appliances and lighting.

   The lookout station is located upon a prominent mountain peak near the eastern edge of the Shasta division of the Shasta-Trinity National Forest. There are no other facilities at this site. The vegetation immediately around the lookout is brush, with cedar, fir, pine and brush located just off the summit. The site is open to the public, being about 10 miles from paved road.

   CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Bear Mountain Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Siskiyou-Bear Mtn.

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Pondosa
   City: Burney Zip: 96001 County: Shasta Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/607325/4572825 (15' series) (File # 10C)
5. Quad map: Hambone (15 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 SE 1/4 15 Township: 40 N Range: 02 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
   If district, number of documented resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The 14'x14' (base) x11'9" (tall) nonbattered, enclosed steel (H-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation and supports a 196 square foot, wood frame cab. The first floor serves as a utility room, housing bathroom facilities (shower, water closet, sink and hot water tank) and a 500 gallon water storage tank. The room has corrugated aluminum siding and an open beam ceiling (cab flooring). A steel stairway leads up the northeast side of the tower to the catwalk. The cab features corrugated aluminum siding and roofing (over a nearly flat gable roof), plain fascia and 1/1 aluminum frame, sliding windows (glass set on an angle). The door is off-set on the northeast wall of the cab. As is typical of all lookout cabs, the door has a glass upper panel. The cab interior has vinyl tile flooring, wood paneling and an open beam ceiling. The 33" wide catwalk and 41" high handrail are of steel construction.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection 1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California
10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1975 F
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan Number 998-1A)
   Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   The tower is based on Plan Number 998-1A. It features 12" (diameter) steel columns for the tower legs. Cross bracing is angle iron and steel rods, caps are steel I-beams. The tower's interior walls are unfinished, the corrugated aluminum siding is attached directly to the tower's framing with no insulation. A small partition does extend part way around the sink and shower. The cab is the standard 732-6A design. The lookout is slightly off the cardinal points. This lookout has solar panels installed, with no generator back-up power (previous equipment had been struck by lightning).

   Bear Mountain ("Siskiyou" was added by CDF to distinguish it from the other "Bears") is a distinct prominence located in the mountainous region between Mount Shasta and the Modoc Lava Flat. This station is within Siskiyou County. Vegetation is fir, pine, cedar and sage brush. The location has been a favorite "hang out" for porcupines. The tenacious little creatures have eaten up automotive break linings, belts, hoses and even chewed on the tires. A number of the critters have been dispatched with traps and more "permanent" solutions in order to quell the vandalism. The battle continues. The station is some 6 miles from paved road.

    CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Duzel Rock Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Fort Jones

   City: Yreka Zip: 96097 County: Siskiyou Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/523220/4597080 (7.5' series) (File # 3E3)

5. Quad map: Duzel Rock (7.5 minute series)

   Section: SW 1/4 SW 1/4 36 Township: 43 N Range: 08 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building If district, number of documented resources:

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 14'5"x14'5"x11'7" (high) nonbattered, enclosed steel (H-brace) tower has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 196 sq. ft. wood frame cab. The first story houses a 500 gallon water storage tank, bathroom facilities, refrigerator and hot water tank. It has a wood floor, one 1/1 sliding window, a wood door (covered in metal sheeting) and aluminum siding. A steel stairway ascends up the northeast side of the tower to the catwalk. The cab has vinyl tile flooring, wood paneling, open beam ceiling and built-in cabinets. The cab's nearly flat gable roof is covered with corrugated aluminum. Eaves feature a plain fascia. Cab windows are tilted, aluminum sliders. The cab's door is off-set on the northeast side; cab siding is corrugated aluminum. The 36" wide catwalk and 42" high handrail are of steel construction, vertical framing extends up to the eaves.

8. Planning Agency:
    County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
    Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
    1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1978 F  Original location: Same  Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF  Builder: CDC

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present.  Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

   The subject lookout replaced a 1934 ECW building. This lookout is nearly identical to the Bully Chooch Lookout (Plan Number 1558-3A). Unfortunately, the tower plans for Duzel Rock have not been located. It is believed that this is the oldest (single story) tower with an infrastructure composed of 4" by 12" (10' long) steel I-beams for corner posts, angle iron and steel rods utilized for cross bracing, and I-beams for caps. There are only three of these tower types in the State. A similar tower design uses 12" round columns for the corner posts. The subject lookout is off the cardinal points. A standard 732-6A cab tops the tower.

   Duzel Rock is an impressive prominence located between Duzel and Moffett Creeks. The lookout rests upon a high, rocky peak. A long asphalt path, with intermittent concrete stairways leads up from the parking area to the tower base. The area around the lookout station is very precipitous, covered with a scattering of brush. Pines and fir are located below the summit. The site is not readily accessible to the public, being some 9 miles from paved road, behind 6 gates.

   CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton  Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460

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HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Quartz Hill Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Fort Jones

   City: Yreka  Zip: 96097  County: Siskiyou  Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/505635/4605095  (7.5' series) (File # 3D3)

5. Quad map: Greenvew (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NW 1/4 NW 1/4 07  Township: 43 N  Range: 09 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 14x14' (base) x30' (high) nonbattered, enclosed steel (H-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation, corrugated metal siding and supports a 196 square foot, wood frame cab. A door centered on the south wall provides access to the ground floor. A self supporting, steel stairway wraps around three sides of the tower. A second floor landing (some 20' above the ground) is located on the north side of the upper story room. This room has a single entry door. A small 1/1 sliding window is on the east wall and a larger 1/1 slider is on the west. The cab has vinyl flooring, wood paneling, open beam ceiling and built-in cabinets. The cab's nearly flat gable roof is covered with corrugated aluminum; eaves feature a plain fascia. Cab windows are tilted, aluminum sliders. The cab's door is off-set on the east side; cab siding is corrugated aluminum. The 36" wide catwalk and 42" high handrail are of steel construction.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1977
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan Number 1032-3A)
    Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
    Period: 1921 to present.
    Property type: fire detection facility.
    Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

   This lookout replaced a CCC era building (L-701 with BC-301). The structure is similar in design to Duzel Rock's but is about three times taller. This tower features steel I-beams for the corner legs and cross bracing. Angle iron and steel cables provide additional bracing. The corrugated aluminum is attached directly to the tower. The ground floor is unfinished, housing an out of service water storage tank. There is no internal staircase. The second floor has been finished off with vinyl flooring and drywall paneling (wood paneling has been nailed over the lower third of the drywall). This floor houses bathroom facilities, a refrigerator, a bed, a hot water tank and a 300 gallon water storage tank. The cab is the standard 732-6A design. This is the only 30' enclosed steel (H-brace) tower in the CDF system.

   Quartz Hill is a southwest trending ridge located between Quartz and Oro Fino Valleys. The mountain is covered in pine, oak, fir, brush and annual grasses. The site is accessible to the public, being a little over 3 miles from paved road. There is a RAWS station near the lookout.

    CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Paradise Craggy Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Yreka
   City: Yreka  Zip: 96097  County: Siskiyou  Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/537750/4629120  7.5' series  (File # 3B4)
5. Quad map: Hawkinsville (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NE 1/4 NW 1/4 28  Township: 46 N  Range: 06 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
   If district, number of documented resources:

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This lookout station is perched upon a mammoth rock precipice. A series of over 129 stone and concrete steps lead up to the lookout. The facility consists of a 196 square foot, wood frame cab set upon concrete piers. The nearly flat gable roof is covered in corrugated aluminum. Cab siding is ribbed aluminum sheathing. The interior features vinyl tile flooring, wood paneling and an open beam ceiling. As is typical of the Plesha design, a small space above the windows (on the inside) provides for additional storage for lookout supplies. Wood cabinets are below the windows, across the north side of the cab. The windows are aluminum frame, 1/1 sliders. An unusual feature is that the shutters are hinged and fasten in the open position above the cab windows. The door is off-set on the east side and has a glass upper panel.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1989
Original location: Same
Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Mike Plesha)
Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present.
   Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   From William E. Johnson's supplementary investigation report of 6-7-1989: "At approximately 2100 6-3-89 I was advised by the E.C.C. that Paradise Craggy Lookout was on fire. I responded to the scene and arrived at 2235 hours... The tower was totally engulfed excepting girders on the flooring; south side of cab." Thus came to an end, the second cab to have been constructed upon the Paradise Craggy summit. The lightning destroyed cab (which had replaced a 1935 ECW facility in 1970) was the second oldest Plesha type cab (Plan No. 284) in the CDF&FP system. The new cab is based on the standard 732-6A plan which revised and codified the earlier 284 design. On the north end of the summit, a small outhouse clings to the edge of the cliff (there is a septic tank system). An outside shower and a 300 gallon water storage tank are located below the cab on the east. Trails descend to the parking area, down the east and southwest faces of Paradise Craggy. A small (drill operated) tram conveys supplies to the summit from this parking area.
   Paradise Craggy is part of a southwest tending ridge that is covered in junipers, brush and annual grasses. The site is not readily accessible to the public, being over 4 miles from paved road, behind a locked gate.

20. Sources:
   CDF Facility Records, np.
   CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Pegleg Mountain Fire Lookout Station
   Ser. No. __________-________-________
   National Register Status: 4S1
   Local designation:
2. Common or current name: Same
3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Westwood
   City: Westwood Zip: 96137 County: Lassen Vicinity: X
4. UTM: 10/673840/4474760 (7.5' series) (File # 23C1)
5. Quad map: Pegleg Mountain (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NW 1/4 NE 1/4 03 Township: 29 N Range: 09 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
   If district, number of documented resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This station is located upon a large building pad, composed of lava rock. The 14'x14'x8' (tall) nonbattered, enclosed steel (H-brace) tower has a concrete pier/slab foundation, aluminum siding and supports a 196 square foot, wood frame cab. The ground floor has wood paneling and an open beam ceiling (cab flooring). Small, 1/1 aluminum frame sliding windows are located on the north, west and south walls (door is off-set on the north wall). Bathroom facilities and a 1000 gallon water storage tank are located here. A steel stairway leads up the east side of the tower to the catwalk. The square cab features aluminum siding and roofing (over a nearly flat gable roof), plain fascia and 1/1 aluminum frame, sliding windows (glass set on an angle). The door is off-set on the north wall. The interior has vinyl tile flooring, wood paneling and an open beam ceiling. The 36" wide catwalk and 42" high handrail are of steel construction.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.
9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California
10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1984
   Original location: Same
   Date moved: 
15. Alterations & date:
16. Architect: CDF (Plan Number 1661-2A)
   Builder: CDF
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.
19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.
   Compare with similar properties.
   The subject building replaced a 1933 lookout. The ECW garage is still standing and features a concrete perimeter foundation (gravel flooring), "v" groove siding and wood shingle, gable roof. CDF took over this site in 1972. The new lookout building (Plan Number 1661-2A) is based closely upon the Bully Choop design, with steel I-beams for corner posts, angle iron and steel rods for cross bracing and I-beams for tower caps. The interior of this lookout has been carefully finished off with handsome wood paneling and attractive built-in cabinets. The facility displays exemplary craftsmanship. The cab is based on the standard 732-6A design. The building pad features concrete walkways and lava rock retaining walls. The lookout was officially dedicated at a mountain top ceremony held on August 10th, 1984.

   Pegleg Mountain is located within the Lassen National Forest at the southern end of the Cascade Mountain Range. The mountain stands apart from surrounding ridges, being nearly encircled by valleys. The lava rock summit is covered in low growing brush and scattered fir trees. Dense timber stands vegetate the lower slopes. A large tree plantation is located to the east of the lookout station. The site is about 7.5 miles from paved road.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory: Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
    Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of
                  Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Don Landon Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Susanville

   City: Susanville  Zip: 96130  County: Lassen  Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/694475/4486350 (15' series) (File # 18D)
5. Quad map: Fredonyer Peak (15 minute series)

   Section: NE 1/4 NW 1/4 35  Township: 31 N  Range: 11 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The 14'x14' (base) x10' (tall) nonbattered, enclosed steel tower has a concrete slab foundation and supports a 196 square foot, wood frame cab. The first floor serves as a utility room, housing bathroom facilities and a 1000 gallon water storage tank. The room has plywood paneling (painted white) and an open beam ceiling. The door is located on the northwest side, there are no windows. A steel stairway leads up the northwest side of the tower to the catwalk. The square cab features corrugated aluminum siding and roofing (over a nearly flat gable roof), plain fascia and 1/1 aluminum frame, sliding windows (glass set on an angle). The door is off-set on the northwest wall of the cab. The interior has vinyl tile flooring, wood paneling and an open beam ceiling. The 35" wide catwalk and the 42" high guardrail are of steel construction.

8. Planning Agency:

   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:

   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1974 F
15. Alterations & date:
16. Architect: CDF (Plan Number 880-1A)
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   An older garage stands next to this lookout. The 240 sq. ft., wood frame building has a concrete slab foundation, replacement plywood siding and asphalt composition roofing. The doors (located on the northwest end) appear to be original. The subject lookout replaced an older structure, which had been erected in 1948. That building was dedicated to the memory of Donald A. Landon, a "State Forest Ranger and Soldier who died on a battlefield in Europe on October 6, 1944." The detection site covers territory once protected by the Shaffer Mountain Lookout Station, located east of Susanville. That lookout was closed in the early 1950s. The existing Don Landon Lookout is based on Plan Number 880-1A. The tower plan is the same as Predonyer's. Landon's tower plans reference Plan Number 350 (Pattymoccus) for cab details. The cab is essentially a 732-6A design.
   The subject station is located upon Greens Peak, which is part of a southeast tending ridge situated to the south of Eagle Lake. There are large fire scars in the vicinity of this peak. Local vegetation is brush, sage, pine and fir. The site is not readily accessible to the public, being about 4 miles from paved road.
   CDF Working Plans, np.
   Bronze plaque at lookout site.
21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D
22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none
23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991
24. Survey type: Comprehensive
   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Fredonyer Peak Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Grasshopper
City: Susanville  zip: 96130 County: Lassen  Vicinity: X

4. UTM:: 10/703050/4506670 (15' series) (File # 18D)
5. Quad map: Fredonyer Peak (15 minute series)
Section: SW 1/4 SW 1/4 26 Township: 33 N  Range: 12 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The 14'x14'x10' (tall) nonbattered, enclosed steel (H-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation and supports a 196 sq. ft., wood frame cab. The first floor serves as a utility room, housing bathroom facilities and a 1750 gallon water storage tank. The room has plywood paneling (painted white) and an open beam ceiling. The door is located on the northeast side, there are no windows. A steel stairway leads up the northeast side of the tower to the catwalk. The (nearly flat) gable roof cab features corrugated aluminum siding and roofing, plain fascia and 1/1 aluminum frame, sliding windows. The door is off-set on the northeast wall. The interior has vinyl tile flooring, wood paneling and an open beam ceiling. The 35" wide catwalk and 42" high handrail are of steel construction, galvanized iron pipes extend from the railing to the eaves.

8. Planning Agency:
County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION

14. Construction date(s): 1972 F
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan Number 655-A-1A)
   Builder:

17. Historic attributes (with number from list):

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION

   Property type: fire detection facility.
   Period: 1921 to present.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

   This lookout replaced a structure that had been erected in 1942. The old tower foundation, with rock retaining walls around the building pad, is located on the north side of the existing lookout. The subject tower is based on Plan Number 655-A-1A, which was revised in early 1972 to incorporate 12" diameter columns for corner posts. These pipes make for a strong and heavy tower frame. Sacramento engineers wanted the design to prove itself; therefore, there was a two year delay before any more of these tower types were constructed. Four additional towers have since been erected. Enough pipes are still on hand at the Intermountain Conservation Camp to fabricate at least one more tower. A boulder, on the east side of the lookout, has a bronze plaque attached which reads: "Fredonyer Lookout, In Memory of Richard K. Smith, State Forest Ranger, For Dedicated Service, 1946 to 1973." (The practice of renaming lookout stations had long since ceased.)

   Fredonyer Peak is an impressive prominence located to the east of Eagle Lake. The two mile long, southeast tending ridge line is covered in sage and mountain mahogany, there is a scattering of pines and fir in the area too. The site is 9.6 miles from paved road.

20. Sources:
   CDF Facility Records, np.
   CDF Working Plans, np.
   Bronze plaque at detection site.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
   "CDF&FF Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Hayden Hill Fire
   Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Bieber
   City: Bieber  Zip: 96009  County: Lassen  Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/679215/4540495  (7.5' series)  (File # 17C2)
5. Quad map: Said Valley (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NE 1/4 SW 1/4 31  Township: 37 N  Range: 10 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building  If district, number of documented resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The 14'x14' (base) x9' (high) nonbattered, enclosed timber tower has a concrete slab foundation, lap siding and supports a 196 square foot, wood frame cab. A wood door, with glass upper panel, is located on the north wall of the tower. 3/3 hopper windows are centered on the east and west walls; the south wall contains a 1/1 aluminum slider. The interior is finished in plywood. On the north side of the tower a wood staircase leads up to the cab. The cab has lap siding and a pyramidal hip roof (wood shingles). On the north, two 1/1 windows flank a wood door which has an upper glass panel. Five, 1/1 windows (center window is double hung) are across each of the other cab walls. Pipes, extending from the rail, prop open the wood shutters (sheet metal veneers). The 33" wide catwalk and the 30" high rail are of wood construction (a pipe addition extends railing height to 43"), square, wooden posts support the catwalk.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.
9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry  
   & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California
10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats: Building to be removed.
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1940 F
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:


17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

   This facility was previously identified by the Forest Service and the California Office of Historic Preservation as eligible for the National Register. Notwithstanding this finding, these agencies, along with CDF and Lassen County, determined that the Silver State Mining Corporation's proposed 20 year, multimillion dollar, open pit operation is of greater importance than the historic significance of either the Hayden Hill Lookout or the Hayden Hill Historic Mining District. The lookout is to be placed in the boneyard of the Bieber Museum. Most of the mining district resources have already been disposed of. As of 1991, this lookout was one of the best examples of an L-101 tower with BC-301 cab still in existence in California. The cab featured vinyl flooring over the original T&G, T&G paneling, original built-in cabinets (both below and above the windows). In fact, the structure only had one window replaced, a shower cubical added (to the north wall), new counter tops and a few other cosmetic alterations which slightly diminished its integrity.

   Farewell, Hayden Hill.

   The mountain is to be excavated for gold. An open pit, some 5 miles from paved road, will greet the travelers and historians of the future.


21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive


   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Likely Mountain Fire Lookout Station
2. Common or current name: Same
3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Dry Creek (Bureau of Land Management)
   City: Alturas Zip: 96101 County: Modoc Vicinity: X
4. UTM: 10/704500/4558675 (15' series) (File # 12D)
5. Quad map: Likely (15 minute series)
   Section: NE 1/4 SW 1/4 02 Township: 38 N Range: 12 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This station consists of a triangular, 38' (tall) battered, open steel (X-brace) tower and a 23' (8' wide) travel trailer (residence). The tower measures 11'9"x 11'9"x11'9" at the base and has a concrete pier foundation. A steep, steel staircase winds around the tower framing, ascending up to the catwalk. The tower supports a 67 square foot, wood frame cab which has corrugated aluminum siding and vinyl flooring. The windows are fixed, aluminum framed panes, set at an angle. Corrugated metal covers the cab's nearly flat gable roof. The 34" wide catwalk and the 42" high handrail are of steel construction. The trailer residence is divided into a kitchen/lounge area and a bedroom/bath area. The trailer features aluminum siding, awning windows, linoleum flooring and extensive wood paneling. A 54 square foot, wood frame shed is located near the tower. It has a concrete foundation and corrugated metal siding and roofing.

8. Planning Agency:
County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
1416 Ninth St.,
Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
When CDF engineer, Mike Plesha, proposed a "pre-fabricated" live-in lookout cab his superiors wanted to test a prototype first. Plesha's idea was to engineer a cab that could be fabricated during the winter months and then disassembled, transported and reassembled on site at the beginning of fire season. This modular construction technique was aimed at minimizing the amount of time spent on a given mountain top. The idea wasn't unique to Plesha (or CDF) for all lookouts built during the CCC era were, in essence, prefabricated buildings, shipped out as "kits" to each agency ordering them. The 67 sq. ft. Likely Mountain prototype proved successful and in 1969 CDF gave the go ahead to construct a full sized, 196 sq. ft. version for Sawmill Peak. The design is now CDF's approved standard live-in cab. The residence is a 1966 "Nomad" travel trailer.
Likely Mountain is a large prominence located in the Modoc Lava Flat of northern Lassen County. The area is covered in sage, annual grasses and a scattering of juniper and mahogany. This is an important communications site. Microwave dishes are even attached to the lookout tower. There are extensive stone retaining walls around the site. U.S. Highway 395 is 5.5 miles away.

CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
"CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

By (name): Mark V. Thornton
Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
Address: 1416 Ninth Street
City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Manzanita Ridge Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Alturas
   City: Alturas Zip: 96101 County: Modoc Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/684320/4571680 (15' series) (File # 11C)
5. Quad map: Canby (15 minute series)
   Section: SW 1/4 NW 1/4 26 Township: 40 N Range: 10 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building If district, number of documented resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The 14'x14'x8' (tall) nonbattered, enclosed steel (H-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation and supports a 196 sq. ft. wood frame cab. A short concrete walk leads from the parking area to the tower, it continues around to the east side of the tower. The ground floor houses bathroom facilities and a 1,000 gallon water storage tank. The tower has corrugated aluminum siding, plywood paneling (with insulation behind it) and an open beam ceiling (cab floor joists). A steel stairway leads up the north side of the tower to the catwalk. The square cab features corrugated aluminum siding and roofing (over a gable roof), plain fascia and 1/1 aluminum frame, sliding windows. The door is off-set on the north wall of the cab. The interior has vinyl tile flooring, wood paneling and an open beam ceiling. The steel catwalk is 34" wide; the guardrail is 42" high.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1974 F
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan Number 889-1A)
   Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   The detection point was funded by the Modoc National Forest until the early 1970s. The subject building replaced a 1934 CCC lookout (L-101) in 1974. The new lookout is based on CDF Plan Number 889-1A. The tower's corner posts are 12" (diameter) steel columns. This design type started with the erection of the Fredonyer Peak Lookout. There are only 5 lookouts that are based on this scheme. The tower uses angle iron and steel rods for cross bracing, steel I-beams are used for the caps. The corrugated aluminum siding is fastened directly to the tower framing. The tower's interior has been partially finished with plywood paneling and insulation. The cab for this lookout is the standard 732-6A design. This lookout has propane appliances, and solar panels for lighting and radios.

   The lookout station sits upon Manzanita Mountain, the apex of the 3 mile long, southeast tending Manzanita Ridge. The area is heavily timbered in fir. The detection site has been cleared and is predominate in sage and manzanita brush. An undeveloped 11,000 lot subdivision lies to the northeast of this station. Much of the immediate area is National Forest land. The lookout is some 10 miles from paved road.

   CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>Ranger Unit</th>
<th>Tower</th>
<th>Cab</th>
<th>Const</th>
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<tr>
<td>Boucher Hill</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>809R/30'</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>1948</td>
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<tr>
<td>Red Mountain</td>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>NEWF/10'</td>
<td>W/14'</td>
<td>1973</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rocky Butte</td>
<td>San Luis Obispo</td>
<td>L-701</td>
<td>CL30</td>
<td>38/77</td>
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Region 3 HQ..............................Riverside

Riverside RU..............................Perris
San Bernardino RU...........................San Bernardino
San Diego RU...............................El Cajon
San Luis Obispo............................San Luis Obispo

Note: County names that are underlined indicate location of fire lookout.
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Boucher Hill Fire Lookout Station
   Ser. No. ———
   National Register Status: 4S1/4S8
   Local designation:

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Rincon
   City: Pauma Valley Zip: 92061 County: San Diego Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 11/507555/3688200 (7.5' series) (File # 126 A3)
5. Quad map: Boucher Hill (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NE 1/4 SW 1/4 06 Township: 10 S Range: 01 E (San Bernardino B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building If district, number of documented resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 16'x16' (base) x29' (tall) enclosed steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation, aluminum siding over wood framing and supports a 247 square foot, wood frame cab (which has octagonal roof and window patterning). Centered on the east side of the tower is a 3'x11'x7' (high) shed roof, entry annex. Entry roofing material is asphalt composition; the two entry doors are wood with aluminum veneers. Ground floor interior walls are unfinished, (tower framing exposed). Internal, wood stairs lead to the upper floors and cab. Upper floors have wood paneling on walls and ceiling. T&G is on all floors and on the cab's ceiling. The cab features "v" groove paneling inside, aluminum siding, boxed eaves and wood shingle roof. Stationary plate glass is on the cardinals, hopper windows are on the diagonals. The cab door is centered on the east. The 35" wide catwalk and 36" high guardrail are of wood construction.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats: Facility is closed.
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1948 F
15. Alterations & date:
16. Architect: CDF (Plan No. 809R)
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.
19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   This is a splendid example of CDF's original 809R lookout design. The
   chief alterations are: aluminum siding added, wood fire escape ladder removed
   and front entry remodeled. Also, single, 1/1 aluminum frame sliding windows
   (centered on the east and south walls of both the second and third story)
   have replaced the original tower windows. The cab features original built-in
   cabinets and attractive, "v" groove rustic interior paneling. Even the
   firefinder stand is composed of the "v" groove boards. Third floor bathroom
   fixtures appear to be contemporaneous. All interior doors look original.
   There is a 200 sq. ft., well house, generator and water storage building on
   the east side of the tower. It's sided and roofed in corrugated metal. It has
   a gable roof.
   Boucher Hill is located within the Palomar Mountain State Park. The
   station is situated upon a fir, oak, pine and brush covered summit located on
   the western edge of Palomar Mountain. Steep escarpments border the west and
   south side of the station area. Paved roads circle the site, a large parking
   area is northeast of the tower. Communications buildings, towers and
   microwave facilities are on the south and east side of the lookout.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory:
    Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
    Thornton, np.
21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D
22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none
23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991
24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name: "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical
    Significance Evaluation, 1991."
    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of
                  Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Red Mountain
   Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Red Mountain
   City: Fallbrook Zip: 92065 County: San Diego Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 11/482320/3695500 (7.5' series) (File # 125C1)
5. Quad map: Temecula (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NW 1/4 NW 1/4 15 Township: 09 S Range: 03 W (San Bernardino B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building If district, number of documented resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The 15'x15'x10' (tall) nonbatttered, enclosed wood frame tower has a concrete slab foundation, corrugated aluminum siding and is topped with a 196 square foot, wood frame cab. Tower windows have been covered up. Ground entry is on the west side, via an off-set, sheet metal covered wood door. The ground floor has vinyl flooring, plywood paneling and sheet rock ceiling. A repeater is located here. The bathroom area has been walled shut. The stairway to the cab has been removed. The catwalk is gone. The aluminum shutters have been nailed shut over the cab windows and door. The door is off-set on the south wall. Windows do not appear to be set on an angle. The pyramidal hip roof is covered in asbestos tiles, eaves feature a plain fascia.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.
9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California
10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1973 F Original location: Same Date moved:
15. Alterations & date: catwalk and stairs removed, 1980 A
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

The working plans for this facility were not located. The building replaced a CCC era lookout in 1973. The tower appears to be a straight forward wood frame design (2"x4" and 4"x4" lumber construction). Wall cladding prohibited inspection of the infrastructure. The removal of the stairs, and securing of cab shutters, prevented access to the cab. The cab does not appear to be based on the standard CDF 732-6A design; rather, it more closely resembles the traditional BC-301 pattern. If true, this is the only CDF lookout to be so constructed in the last 30 years. The building obviously suffers from integrity loss.

Red Mountain is a rounded peak located in the hill country of northern San Diego County (west of Interstate 15). Vegetation is annual grasses and brush. A few pepper trees have been planted to the north of the lookout. A 10,000 gallon concrete water storage tank is on-site. Communication vaults, towers and microwave facilities are located around this station. The site is not readily accessible to the public. It is about 1 mile from paved roads (behind an electric, security gate). The lookout has been closed for over 10 years. There is structural interface at the foot of Red Mountain.


21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
"CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

By (name): Mark V. Thornton
Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
Address: 1416 Ninth Street
City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Rocky Butte Fire Lookout Station
   Ser. No. _______ - _______ - _______
   National Register Status: 4S7
   Local designation:

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Cambria
   City: Cambria Zip: 93428 County: San Luis Obispo Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/676235/3949490 (7.5' series) (File # 82E2)
5. Quad map: Pebblestone Shut-in (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 NE 1/4 13 Township: 26 S Range: 08 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
   If district, number of documented resources:

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The 18'x18' (base) 20' (high) battered, enclosed timber tower has a concrete perimeter foundation (cement floor), aluminum siding and is topped with an all metal cab. A repeater and refrigerator are on the ground floor. A steel I-beam has been installed under the second floor joists. An internal, wood staircase leads up to a second floor bedroom/bath area. This room has linoleum flooring, drywall paneling, a dropped ceiling and two small aluminum frame sliders. A second floor door opens onto a small, outside wood landing and stairway. Wood stairs ascend up the north tower face to a steel, trap door in the catwalk. The cab has linoleum flooring, fixed pane (& casement) windows, and a metal, flat roof. A metal door (with glass upper panel) is on the west side. A steel, folding fire escape ladder is located on the east side of the cab. The 45" wide catwalk and the 42" high guardrail are of steel construction.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1938 F
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:

15. Alterations & date: catwalk, cab &c replaced, 1977 F

   Builder: CCC/CDC

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present.
   Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.
   Comparing with similar properties.
   The tower is a CCC (USFS Plan No. L-701) structure. The original cab
   (USFS Plan No. BC-301) was replaced with the Forest Service's standard "all
   steel" cab (Plan Number CL-30) in 1977. The existing cab had originally
   replaced a CCC era lookout located upon Cerro Alto. After the Los Padres
   National Forest closed the Cerro Alto Lookout Station, CDF acquired the cab
   and had CDC crews dismantle, transport and reassemble it on top of the Rocky
   Butte tower. The replacement of a BC-301 cab with a CL-30 cab has seriously
   compromised the integrity of this property. The tower has also been altered:
   metal siding added, doors and windows replaced, upper story room remodeled.
   These alterations do not conform to the original design.

   The station is located upon a ridge line (that is lower and to the north
   of Rocky Butte) in the Santa Lucia Mountain Range. The area is covered in
   chaparral, manzanita, annual grasses, and a scattering of madrone, oaks and
   pine. A 10,000 gallon concrete water storage tank is located to the southeast
   of the lookout. A vault and microwave tower are nearby. The lookout station
   is near the William Randolph Hearst Ranch, it overlooks Hearst Castle. The
   site is not open to the public, being some 7 miles from paved road.

   CDF Working Plans, np.
   "California Fire Lookout Inventory: Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
   Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of
   Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
REGION 4
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Facility Name</th>
<th>Ranger Unit</th>
<th>Tower</th>
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<td>Fresno-Kings</td>
<td>Cupola</td>
<td>804</td>
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<td>San Benito-Monterey</td>
<td>1552</td>
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<td>BC-3</td>
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<td>Mount Danaher</td>
<td>Amador-El Dorado</td>
<td>AM/100'</td>
<td>M/7'</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pine Hill</td>
<td>Amador-El Dorado</td>
<td>BETT/15'</td>
<td>BC-3</td>
<td>1937</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Peak</td>
<td>Amador-El Dorado</td>
<td>809R/20'</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>1958</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Region 4 HQ.................................Fresno

Amador-El Dorado RU............................Camino
Fresno-Kings RU................................Sanger
Madera-Mariposa-Merced RU......................Mariposa
San Benito-Monterey RU.........................King City
Tuolumne RU...................................Visalia
Tuolumne Calaveras RU..........................San Andreas

Note: County names that are underlined indicate location of lookout.
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Cottonwood Pass Fire Control Station & Lookout

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Coalinga

   City: Coalinga
   Zip: 93210
   County: Kings
   Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/764140/3971415 (7.5' series) (File # 83C4)
5. Quad map: Pyramid Hills (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NE 1/4 SE 1/4 12
   Township: 24 S
   Range: 17 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
   If district, number of documented resources:

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 1,933 square foot, rectangular shaped (two part floor plan) brick building has a concrete slab foundation, ribbed aluminum roofing and gable roofs. The ground floor of the station is divided into five rooms: garage, office (next to garage) bedroom/lounge, bathroom and (extending across the west end) kitchen. The side gable, front entry is recessed in a 54 square foot alcove. Two doors are located here, one opens into the lounge area, the other into the office. Located on the east end of the station is 1.5 story garage (960 sq. ft., two truck (engine) bay). An internal, wood staircase leads from here to an upper level storage room, thence the stairs ascend to the wood frame cupola. Both rooms, which are approximately 63 square feet each, are situated above the office area. Fixed pane windows are on each cupola wall (louver vents located below the glass, on three sides). The cupola has a pyramidal hip roof.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats: Facility is closed.
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1953 F
    Original location: Same
    Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan No. 804)
    Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
    Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
    Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

   The building is the only one of its kind. (Vina Helitack Base is a wood frame version of the subject facility but it has been remodeled and enlarged.) The Cottonwood Pass Station has linoleum flooring, and the kitchen features attractive, built-in cabinets. A shed roof awning (with decorative brackets) is over the kitchen's outside door (west gable end). Vertical plank siding is featured within the gable areas; a louvered vent is near the apex of the west gable end. Windows are metal framed, 2/2 casement and 3/3/3 casement/fixed pane types. The cupola has "v" groove siding. A wood door with glass upper panel is off-set on the south wall. The cupola's wood catwalk is 38" wide and the railing is 42" high. The station's eaves are enclosed. Wood shutters are fastened over all the windows. Most of the furnishings have been removed. A 10,000 gallon concrete water storage tank is on-site.

   The Pyramid Hills is a grass covered ridge, running in a southeast direction along the west side of the San Joaquin Valley (just southwest of the Kettleman Plain). The fire control station with lookout is about 1 mile from State Highway 41. The facility has been closed for a number of years.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory: Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
    Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Smith Mountain Fire
   Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Bradley
   City: Bradley  Zip: 93426  County: Monterey  Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/716580/3995170 (7.5' series) (File # 75D4)
5. Quad map: Smith Mountain (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NE 1/4 NW 1/4 29  Township: 21 S  Range: 13 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
   If district, number of documented resources:

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 9.5' (tall) concrete block building has a cement slab foundation and supports a 169 sq. ft., steel cab. The tower's 14'x14' base is augmented with a 3.5'x6.5' storage closet on the south wall. A wood door (metal veneer) is off-set on the west wall. An aluminum frame, screen door fastens over this. The ground floor bedroom/bath has vinyl flooring and aluminum frame, 1/1 sliding windows on the east and south walls. A steel stairway leads up the north tower face. The steel catwalk and rail are 46" wide by 41" high. The cab has three aluminum frame, 1/1 windows on three sides (casements are centered). Two 1/1 windows, one fixed pane and a metal door (with glass upper panel) are on the east wall. The cab has a flat, corrugated metal roof and vinyl tile flooring. A small storage building, east of the lookout, has a stone perimeter foundation, "V" groove siding and wood shingle, gable roof.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1976 F
15. Alterations & date:
16. Architect: Tower = CDF; Cab = Forest Service (CL-30) Builder: CDF
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.
19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   The concrete tower is topped with a Forest Service cab design (Plan No. CL-30). The Forest Service has been using the CL-30, Nation-wide, as a standard replacement cab since the 1950s. The Smith Mountain cab was originally located upon a concrete base at Black Mountain. CDF acquired the cab from the Los Padres National Forest in 1976. The lookout has undergone little change since its installation upon Smith Mountain. This is CDF's only concrete block building with CL-30. CDF has a total of three CL-30s in its system. The support structure for a windmill is located against the southeast corner of the tower (generator and blades are gone). The storage building's construction date is unknown. Smith Mountain's first lookout was erected circa 1930; a BC-301 cab replaced it in 1944.
   Straddling the Fresno-Monterey county line, Smith Mountain constitutes part of a steep, northwest tending ridge which lies east of the San Andreas Rift Zone. Grass and brush predominate with oaks and pines scattered below the rocky summit. A small vault and repeater tower is near the lookout. A 2,000 gallon concrete water storage tank is also on site. The area is closed to the public, being some 6 miles from paved road, behind locked gates.

   CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Calandra Fire Lookout Station
2. Common or current name: Same
3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Lockwood
   City: Lockwood Zip: 93232 County: Monterey Vicinity: X
4. UTM: 10/680305/3980245 (7.5' series) (File # 82B2)
5. Quad map: Williams Hill (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 SW 1/4 04 Township: 23 S Range: 09 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The 20'x20' (base) x30' (high) battered, enclosed timber tower has a concrete perimeter foundation (cement floor), aluminum siding and supports a 196 sq. ft., wood frame cab. Two "garage" doors, centered on the east side, swing open to provide ground access. The ground floor interior walls are unfinished (tower framing exposed). Two flights of stairs ascend to an upper story bedroom/bath. This room has T&G flooring and plywood paneling on walls and ceiling. A five panel, wood door opens to the outside landing, thence a steel staircase ascends up the north tower face to the catwalk trap door. The cab has "v" groove siding (aluminum sheeting below the windows) and paneling, linoleum flooring, T&G ceiling, single pane fixed windows (one hopper on three sides) and a plain fascia. Asphalt composition shingles cover the pyramidal hip roof. Catwalk and handrail are 27" wide by 42" high.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California
10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1944 F

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: Forest Service (L-601 & BC-301)

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION

   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.

   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

   Upon a stone and concrete monument, next to the tower entry, a bronze plaque reads: "Calandra Lookout Named in Memory of Assistant State Forest Ranger Joseph Calandra Who Saved a Companion but Lost His Life in Bixby Mountain Fire Of 1939." The memorial continues: "In 1945 Assistant State Forest Ranger Paul J. Nesgis and Edward Gates of U.S. Forest Service Died in a Fire Within Site of This Station." The subject lookout is a classic example of the Forest Service's L-601 tower with BC-301 cab. The materials were probably left over from the ECW program. The State erected this lookout in 1944. There are a few alterations: aluminum sheeting, catwalk bracing and new roofing added; catwalk railing, upper story staircase, fascia and soffit replaced; minor interior renovations. Accurate restoration would enhance the original craftsmanship. CDF owns four L-601 towers.

   Williams Hill is a rounded peak located near the Fort Hunter Liggett military reservation. Vegetation is chemise, grass and knob cone pine. A 2,000 gallon concrete water storage tank is next to the tower. There are numerous communications facilities located here. The site is open to the public (Bureau of Land Management), being some 10 miles from paved road.


   CDF Working Plans, np.

   "California Fire Lookout Inventory:

   Bronze plaque at the detection site.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none

   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton

   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:

   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."


   By (name): Mark V. Thornton

   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.

   Address: 1416 Ninth Street

   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: (North) Chalone Peak Fire Lookout Station
2. Common or current name: Same
3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Gonzales
   City: Soledad        Zip: 93960        County: Monterey        Vicinity: X
4. UTM: 10/661800/4034910 (7.5' series) (File # 74B1)
5. Quad map: North Chalone Peak (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SW 1/4 SE 1/4 15        Township: 17 S        Range: 07 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
   If district, number of documented resources:
   7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 16'x16'x20' (tall) enclosed steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation, aluminum siding over wood framing and supports a 247 sq. ft., wood frame cab (octagonal roof and window pattern). Centered on the north side of the tower is a 3'x11'x7' (high) shed roof, entry annex. Entry roofing is aluminum sheeting, siding is "v" groove, doors are wood. Ground floor interior walls are unfinished. Internal, wood stairs lead to the second floor bedroom and to the cab. The bedroom and cab have T&G flooring. Wood paneling is in the bedroom, "v" groove is in the stairwell and in the cab. The cab has vinyl flooring, built-in cabinets and T&G ceiling. Its windows are aluminum frame, stationary plate glass (set on an angle). The eaves are boxed, roofing is asphalt composition. A metal door, which has a glass upper panel, is centered on the north wall. The 30" wide catwalk and the 43" high handrail are of wood construction.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.
9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California
10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1952
Original location: Same
Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan Number 809R)
Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.
   Compare with similar properties.
   This lookout is the oldest one based on the revised 809R plan which features stationary plate glass set on an angle to reduce glare (glass set perpendicular to the plane of the earth tends to reflect light into the cab from the surrounding countryside interfering with smoke detection). The revised plans also specified steel columns (mullions) in the cab window area to provide roof support. There are a few post construction modifications: cab siding replaced; catwalk rail extended (for 42" compliance); aluminum sheeting, composition roofing and solar panels added; and minor interior revisions. The building pad features a small rock retaining wall. A metallic (bare wire) telephone line enters the site from the west.
   North and South Chalone Peaks are located about a mile apart in the rugged, northwest tending Gabilan Range. Although the tower is located upon North Chalone Peak, the station is simply referred to as "Chalone Peak Lookout". The facility is within the Pinnacles National Monument. The topography is steep on all sides. Vegetation is chemise and grass with some digger pine and oaks. An access road (administrative traffic only) extends some 4.5 miles down to State Highway 146. The station is open to hikers.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory:
    Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
    Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of
    Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Sid Ormsbee Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Carmel Hill

City: Monterey Zip: 93940 County: Monterey Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/608790/403875 (7.5' series) (File # 73B2)
5. Quad map: Mount Carmel (7.5 minute series)
Section: NW 1/4 NE 1/4 06 Township: 17 S Range: 02 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building If district, number of documented resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 16'x16'x29' (tall) enclosed steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation, asbestos tile siding over lap board (and wood framing) and supports a 247 sq. ft., wood frame cab (octagonal roof and window pattern). A 3'x11'x7' (high) shed roof, entry annex is centered on the east wall. Wood shingles cover the roof; entry doors are wood. First and second story interior walls are unfinished. Internal, wood stairs lead to the upper floors. The third floor has paneling on walls and ceiling. Upper floors and cab have T&G flooring. The cab has T&G ceiling, linoleum flooring and asbestos tile roofing. "V" groove, lap boards are on the third floor stairwell, cab interior, cab exterior and the soffit. Stationary plate glass is on the cardinals, hopper windows are on the diagonals. The cab door is centered on the east. The wood catwalk and rail are 35" wide by 36" high.

8. Planning Agency:
County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats: Station closed; vandalized.
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1948 F
Original location: Same
Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan Number 809R)
Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.
   Compare with similar properties.
   A plaque upon a monument next to the tower reads: "Sidney Chase Ormsbee Forester and Soldier 1916 1943 Around That Bay Among These Hills His Home His Play And His Work" The subject building was erected in 1948, replacing the Mount Toro Lookout Station (located to the northeast). The Ormsbee Lookout is one of only three, 30' 809R towers based on the pre-1950 design. The building is in near original condition, including the wood fire escape ladder. The third story serves as a bedroom and also contains a 250 gallon water storage tank. A counter top, hand pump is in the cab. The tower's 1/1 double hung windows, interior furnishings, escape ladder and doors have been vandalized. The addition of asbestos cement tiles over the "v" groove rustic siding (on the tower only) and the catwalk railing renovation are the only significant changes. A concrete cistern is next to the tower.
   Ormsbee Lookout is located upon the grass and brush covered, Pinyon Peak. This is a distinctive prominence on the south side of Carmel Valley. County park land lies to the east of the lookout. The station is located within the Rancho San Carlos. Development is pending for this private property. The site is closed to the public, being 5 miles from paved road.

CDF Working Plans, np.
Bronze plaque at the detection site.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
"CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

By (name): Mark V. Thornton
Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
Address: 1416 Ninth Street
City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Call Mountain Fire Lookout Station
   Ser. No. _________
   National Register Status: 3S
   Local designation:

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Antelope
   City: Paicines Zip: 95043 County: San Benito Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/672795/4054165 (7.5' series) (File # 66E4)
5. Quad map: San Benito (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NW 1/4 NE 1/4 23 Township: 15 S Range: 08 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The 20'x20' (base) 30' (high) battered, enclosed timber tower has a concrete perimeter foundation (cement floor), aluminum siding and supports a 196 sq. ft., wood frame cab. Two "garage" doors, centered on the east side, swing open to provide ground access. The interior is unfinished (tower framing exposed). Two flights of stairs ascend to an upper story utility room which has T&G flooring and contains a 500 gallon water storage tank and pump system. A wood door opens to the outside landing, thence a metal staircase ascends up the north tower face to the catwalk trap door. The cab has "v" groove siding (aluminum sheeting below the windows) and paneling, linoleum flooring, T&G ceiling, single pane, fixed windows (one hopper on three sides) and a plain fascia. Asphalt composition shingles cover the pyramidal hip roof. Catwalk and handrail are 27" wide by 42" high.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1935 F
Original location: Same
Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: Forest Service (L-601 & BC-301)
Builder: USFS/CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09,35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.
   Compare with similar properties.
   This L-601 tower with BC-301 cab is a classic example of the 30 foot "Dutch Windmill" lookout. The CCCs erected many of these structure types across California during the 1930s. There are a few alterations: aluminum sheeting, steel fire escape ladder, catwalk bracing and composition roofing added; catwalk railing and upper story staircase replaced; and some interior renovations. Metal bands along the length of the northeast tower leg were installed to arrest further checking. Restoration would enhance the original craftsmanship. In 1958, a 60 sq. ft., wood frame generator building was built next to the tower. It has a concrete slab foundation, "V" groove siding and a wood shingle covered gable roof. A 3/3 fixed window is centered on the west gable end, a replacement door is on the east end.
   The lookout, located along the rolling summit of a northwest tending ridge, is about a mile north of the highest peak in the Call Mountains. Oak woodland predominates. A 10,000 gallon concrete water storage tank (constructed in 1967) is near the lookout. A metallic telephone line comes in from the northeast. The site is not readily accessible to the public, being about 5 miles from paved road, behind locked gates.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory: Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
    Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of
                Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Basalt Hill Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Los Banos

City: Santa Nella Zip: 95322 County: Merced Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/670330/4098495 (7.5' series) (File # 59E4)

5. Quad map: San Luis Dam (7.5 minute series)
Section: NW 1/4 SW 1/4 34 Township: 10 S Range: 08 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The 16'x16'x20' (tall) enclosed steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation, aluminum siding (over wood framing) and supports a 247 sq. ft., wood frame cab (which has octagonal roof and window patterning). Centered on the east tower wall is a 3'x11'x7' (high) shed roof, entry annex. The two "garage" doors are wood with aluminum veneers. The ground floor interior walls are unfinished (framing exposed). Internal, wood stairs lead to the second floor bedroom area. The room has plywood paneling on walls and ceiling. "V" groove paneling is on one bedroom wall, in the stairwell to the cab and in the cab (cab siding, too). Cab ceiling and flooring is T&G. Windows are stationary plate glass on the cardinals and hoppers on the diagonals. Eaves are boxed, roofing is wood shingles. A wood door with glass panel is centered on the east. The 33" wide catwalk and the 36" high guardrail are of wood construction.

8. Planning Agency:
County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1947 F Original location: Same Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan Number 809R) Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   This is a fine example of a two story 809R tower. It maintains a high degree of historic integrity. The only tower alteration is the addition of aluminum siding (and aluminum roofing on entry). As is typical of the 809R entry annex, a side door (on the south end) provides access to the ground floor; thus, the garage doors can remain closed. Radio repeaters are on the ground floor (antennas are mounted on the catwalk). The bedroom features a single, 1/1 double hung window (centered) on both the north and east walls. These windows, as well as wall and ceiling cladding, appear to be original. The cab is basically unchanged. The T&G floor is especially noteworthy, having been carefully sanded and varnished. Built-in cabinets have newer counter tops. A galvanized pipe has been added to the guard rail to meet the 42" requirement. A fire escape ladder is on the southwest corner of the tower. There are only two early style 20' 809R towers in California.
   Basalt Hill is a rounded, grass covered summit in the mountains on the west side of the San Joaquin Valley. In addition to the lookout, there is a small communication vault/trailer and radio tower on this site. The area is not readily accessible to the public, being 2.5 miles from paved road.

   CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive


   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Blue Ridge Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Springville
   City: Springville Zip: 93265 County: Tulare Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 11/334875/4017180 (7.5' series) (File # 77B4)
5. Quad map: Dennison Peak (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NW 1/4 SE 1/4 09 Township: 19 S Range: 29 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district If district, number of documented resources: 3
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This station consists of a 16'x16' (base) 60' (high) nonbattered, open steel (X-brace) tower, a 384 sq. ft., wood frame residence and a 240 sq. ft. wood frame garage. The tower has a concrete pier foundation and is topped with a 49 sq. ft. metal cab. A steel stairway extends up inside the tower to the cab's wooden trap door. Cab windows are 1/1 sliders. A metal door (with glass upper panel) opens onto the catwalk. The 36" wide catwalk and 42" high guardrail are of steel construction. The cab has a pyramidal hip roof. The house and garage both have "V" groove siding, and wood shingles on gable roofs. The garage has a concrete slab foundation and the house has a pier and post foundation. House windows are 2/2, double hung. The wood front door has a glass upper panel and is located on the east, gable end of the house. A 48 sq. ft., enclosed, rear porch with gable roof is on the west end, it has 6/6 casement windows. Eaves are open.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Fish & Game
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats: Facility is closed, vandalized.
SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: Fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   This was an early day "cooperative lookout" between the Forest Service and CDF. The tower, an Aermotor Company product, was jointly erected by these agencies in 1930. In 1931 the residence was constructed. The lookout station was officially dedicated on May 24th, 1931. The garage was built in 1932. This is the oldest surviving CDF lookout residence. Neither the house nor garage have suffered significant integrity loss (garage doors were replaced with overhead aluminum door; metal door installed on back porch of the house, some interior remodeling). The tower's cab modification occurred in 1960 (Plan No. 828). The station exhibits exemplary craftsmanship (the house features decorative brackets on the gable ends). These facilities are under the management of the State Department of Fish and Game.
   The lookout is centrally located upon a "Y" shaped ridge that drops some 2,500 feet into surrounding canyons. The prominence is on the western edge of the Sequoia National Forest (near Sequoia National Park). Vegetation is pine, oak, manzanita and bear clover. This is an intensively used communications site (tremendous electromagnetic radiation at cab level). A paved road enters the area from the east, through structural intermix.

   CDF Working Plans, np.
   "California Fire Lookout Inventory: Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
   Thornton, np.
21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D
22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none
23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991
24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."
   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of
   Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
Office of Historic Preservation

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Shadequarter Mountain Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Badger

   City: Miramonte   Zip: 93641   County: Tulare   Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 11/325000/4048445 (7.5' series) (File # 69E3)

5. Quad map: Shadequarter Mountain (7.5 minute series)

   Section: NE 1/4 NE 1/4 05 Township: 16 S   Range: 28 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 16'x16'x29' (tall) enclosed steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation, aluminum siding over wood framing and supports a 247 sq. ft., wood frame cab (which has octagonal roof and window patterning). Centered on the west side of the tower is a 3'x11'x7' (high) shed roof, entry annex. Aluminum sheeting covers the entry roof; the two entry doors are wood with aluminum veneers. Ground floor interior walls are unfinished, (tower framing exposed). Internal, wood stairs lead to the upper floors and cab. Upper floors have wood paneling on walls and ceiling. T&G is on all floors. The cab windows are aluminum frame, stationary plate glass (set on an angle). The eaves are boxed, roofing is aluminum sheeting. The cab door is centered on the west wall. The wood catwalk and rail are 32" wide by 36" high.

8. Planning Agency:

   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:

   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats: Lookout is closed, vandalism.
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1964 F

Original location: Same
Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan Number 809R)
Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
    Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
    Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

The 809R building design is believed to be exclusive to the California Department of Forestry. This is a later vintage tower than most 809R lookouts and, as such, conforms to certain design revisions. These revisions include tilted, stationary plate glass, steel columns (mullions) in cab for roof support, and aluminum siding (although in this case, it is not green colored). The building is an excellent 809R example, having undergone few changes. Bathroom facilities are on the second floor, the third floor serves as a bedroom. A propane range and standard built-in cabinets are in the cab. Two above ground, concrete tanks (on the south side of the tower) provide about 3,000 gallons of water storage. A down-spout (from cab rain gutters) dumps into these tanks.

This station is situated about midpoint in a several mile long, crescent shaped ridge. Shadequarter Mountain's summit is primarily covered in brush and annual grasses, with a scattering of oaks and pine. The site is not accessible to the general public, being about 5 miles from paved road, behind locked gates. There is a Remote Automatic Weather Station (RAWS) west of the lookout, and a radio repeater is housed in the tower.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory: Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
    Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

By (name): Mark V. Thornton
Organization: California Department of
    Forestry & Fire Protection.
Address: 1416 Ninth Street
City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Bear (Valley) Mountain
   Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Bear Mountain

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Squaw Valley
   City: Squaw Valley  Zip: 93646  County: Fresno  Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 11/296260/4068915  (7.5' series)  (File # 68F2)
5. Quad map: Orange Cove North  (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NW 1/4 NW 1/4 05  Township: 14 S  Range: 25 E  (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district
   If district, number of documented resources: 3
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This station consists of a 16'x16' (base) 60' (high) battered, open steel (X-brace) tower, a 570 sq. ft., wood frame residence and a 320 sq. ft. wood frame garage. The tower has a concrete pier foundation and is topped with a 49 sq. ft. metal cab. A steel stairway extends up inside the tower to the cab's trap door. Cab windows are 1/1 sliders. A 1 pane/1 panel door opens onto the catwalk. The 36" wide catwalk and 42" high rail are of steel construction. The cab has a flat roof (deck), which has a 35" high, iron pipe guardrail. A ladder access is on the west side. The house and garage have "v" groove siding and wood shingle (gable) roofs. The garage has a concrete slab foundation and the house has a concrete perimeter foundation. House windows are 4/4 casement and fixed pane types. A 9 pane/2 panel, front door is recessed in an entry alcove at the east, gable end. Eaves are enclosed with a plain fascia.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats: Station is closed.
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1935 F Original location: Same Date moved:

15. Alterations & date: catwalk added, cab remodeled, 1959 A


17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   The tower is an Aermotor Company product, possibly erected as early as 1927. The house was built by the CCCs and is based on the Forest Service BC-201 plan. The garage is also a CCC era building. This detection site was initially a State-Federal cooperative lookout. The residence has the highest integrity of the five BC-201 buildings still left in CDF ownership. The interior has few alterations (chiefly the installation of bathroom facilities and newer kitchen counter tops). Siding, windows, flooring, paneling, cabinets and roofing are either original or like original. The associated garage is also near original. During the 1950s, CDF allowed the Weather Modification Company to install a flat roof on the tower's cab for the private firm's instruments. (This "sun deck" saw enthusiastic use by lookout operators, low flying aircraft dubbed the station "Bare Mountain").

   Bear Mountain is a distinctive prominence north of the State Highway 180/Squaw Valley area. Vegetation is oak woodland and brush. The lookout is not readily accessible to the public, being over 4 miles behind a locked gate. A paved road leads to the station. This is an intensively used communications site (with significant electromagnetic radiation).

    CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
STATE OF CALIFORNIA - THE RESOURCES AGENCY
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION
OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION

HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Black Mountain Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Blasingame

City: Clovis Zip: 93612 County: Fresno

4. UTM: 11/281915/4098940 (7.5' series) (File # 61F3)

5. Quad map: Auberry (7.5 minute series)

Section: SW 1/4 SW 1/4 34 Township: 10 S Range: 23 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 18'x18' (base) 30' (tall) battered, open steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 196 sq. ft., wood frame cab. A 169 sq. ft., wood frame room is located below the cab. A self supporting, steel staircase stands on the west side of the tower. The second story kitchen/bathroom has 4/4, double hung windows centered on the north, east and south walls (the door (west wall) has a glass upper panel). This room has linoleum flooring, drywall paneling and aluminum siding. The cab has linoleum flooring (under carpeting), wood paneling and "V" grove siding (plywood on the south side). The cab's pyramidal hip roof is covered with asphalt composition shingles. Cab windows are aluminum framed, 1/1 sliders. The door is off-set on the north wall. The steel catwalk and rail are 33" wide by 43" high. There is a steel fire escape ladder (with safety cage) on the east side of the tower.

8. Planning Agency:

County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:

Cal. Dept. of Forestry
& Fire Protection
1416 Ninth St.,
Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1934 F  
   Original location: Same  
   Date moved:  

15. Alterations & date: lower room added, 1950 F; tower remodeling, 1989 A  

   Builder: CCC  

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35  

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present.  
   Property type: fire detection facility.  
   Context formally developed? Yes.  

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.  
   Compare with similar properties.  
   The tower, a Forest Service design (Plan No. L-801), was built by the CCCs. This was a cooperative lookout between CDF and the Sierra National Forest. The room beneath the cab was added by CDF in 1950. A fire escape ladder was subsequently installed on the east side of the tower (possibly in 1955). The cab is a Forest Service BC-301 design. Asphalt shingles have been added and the original shutters replaced. In recent years, the catwalk, guard rail and windows were replaced. (The new catwalk renders the fire escape ladder useless.) Plywood has replaced the "v" groove rustic siding on the south wall only. The original tower stairway was also removed and an imposing staircase erected. There are other modifications which have seriously compromised the building's historic integrity. Albeit altered, this is the only L-801/BC-301 combination in CDF ownership.  
   Black Mountain is a large prominence located to the southeast of the town of Auberry. Oak trees, brush and annual grasses predominate the area (some pines). There is a radio vault and tower on the east side of the lookout. The site is not accessible to the public, being about 4.5 miles from paved road (2 miles behind a locked gate).  

   CDF Working Plans, np.  

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D  

22. Other recognition: none  
   State Landmark No: none  

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton  
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991  

24. Survey type: Comprehensive  

25. Survey name:  
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."  

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton  
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.  
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street  
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460  

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HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Red Top Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Coarsegold
   City: Coarsegold   Zip: 93614   County: Madera   Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 11/253420/4112510 (7.5' series) (File # 61D2)
5. Quad map: Knowles (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 SW 1/4 22   Township: 09 S   Range: 20 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
   If district, number of documented resources:

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The 17'x17' (base) 20' (high) battered, enclosed timber tower has a concrete perimeter foundation (cement floor), aluminum (over lap board) siding and supports a 196 sq. ft., wood frame cab. Two, hinged garage doors swing open on the west side for ground floor access. Internal wood stairs lead up to a second story room. The room has T&G flooring, the walls and ceiling are unfinished (tower framing and cab joists exposed). A wood door (on the north tower wall) opens to a second floor landing. Stairs lead up to the catwalk trap door. The cab has aluminum siding, T&G flooring and ceiling, vertical T&G paneling, and features single pane windows across the walls (centered on three sides are hopper types). A wood door (with single glass pane) is centered on the east wall. The wood catwalk and guardrail are 29" wide by 30" high.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats: Lookout is closed, severe vandalism.
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1934 F Original location: Same Date moved:
15. Alterations & date:
17. Historic attributes {with number from list}: 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   This is a classic example of a CCC era, two story (L-701), timber tower with matching BC-301 cab. These buildings (like their 30' (L-601) cousins) were nicknamed "Dutch Windmill" towers because of their resemblance to those famous structures. The subject lookout is nearly "stock original". It features the following original (or like original) items: doors (double door on ground floor, 6 pane/2 panel door on second floor, 1 large pane/1 panel door in cab), "v" groove siding, T&G flooring and ceiling, vertical "v" groove paneling in cab, built-in cabinets, wood fire escape (on south tower wall), shutters, catwalk, guardrail (pipe extension added for 42" compliance). The only changes have been the addition of aluminum siding, replacement of tower windows with aluminum framed, 1/1 sliders, and the wood shingles have been covered on the pyramidal hip roof. This lookout station has been severely vandalized.
   Red Top (Hill) is a rounded peak in the lower foothills of eastern Madera County. The vegetation is oak woodland. A paved road leads to a microwave station located on a neighboring summit. The lookout is a short distance from this road. Public access is suppose to be restricted.

    CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.

1. Historic name: Deadwood Peak Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Ahwahnee

City: Ahwahnee  zip: 93601  County: Madera  Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 11/262060/4132845 (7.5' series) (File # 61B3)

5. Quad map: Ahwahnee (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NW 1/4 NW 1/4 21  Township: 07 S  Range: 21 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION

6. Property category: building

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The 14'x14'x20' (high) nonbattered, open steel (H-brace) tower has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 196 sq. ft. wood frame cab. A 169 sq. ft., wood frame (utility) room is located below the cab. A steel stairway leads up the east side of the tower to a wood landing outside the utility room. This room has T&G flooring, plywood paneling and 1/1 double hung windows on the west, north and east walls. The door is on the south wall. The stairs continue up to a wood trap door in the catwalk. The cab has T&G ceiling and wall cladding, linoleum flooring and (like the room below) aluminum siding. A 1/1 glass panel door is on the east wall, 1/1 windows are all around (several are pivot types). Asphalt composition shingles cover the pyramidal hip roof. The 36" wide catwalk is of wood while the 34" high rail is steel (with a steel frame extension to meet the 42" height requirement).

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1934 F  Original location: Same  Date moved:

15. Alterations & date: utility room added, 1952 F


17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present.  Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   The tower and cab were constructed by the CCCs for the Sierra National Forest. CDF took over the site in 1950 and added the "Cook's Quarters" (utility room below the cab) in 1952. Building materials complimentary to the cab were used for this addition. Thus, the structure is still highly reflective of its CCC roots. Minor alterations include: aluminum siding, composition roofing, and guard rail additions; shutter replacement; and various interior revisions. A steel fire escape ladder is on the north side of the tower. The utility room houses a water pump system, refrigerator, bedding and storage cabinets. A 300 gallon concrete water storage tank is at the base of the tower. CDF has only two L-401 towers.
   Deadwood Peak is situated upon the apex of Potter Ridge. The five mile long, southeasterly tending summit is located to the southwest of Oakhurst. The area around the lookout station is predominate in oak woodland, with brush and pine intermix on the lower mountain slopes. There are microwave dishes on the lookout and radio vaults and towers at this site. The area is not readily accessible to the public, being some 4.5 miles from paved road, behind locked gates.

    CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460

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HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Green Mountain Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Raymond

   City: Raymond  Zip: 93653  County: Madera  Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 11/234840/4128300 (7.5' series) (File # 61A3)

5. Quad map: Ben Hur (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 NW 1/4 03  Township: 08 S  Range: 18 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building  If district, number of documented resources:

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. A short cement stairway and walk leads up to this cupola style lookout station. The 350 sq. ft., rectangular wood frame building has a pier and post foundation, wood shingle siding and roofing, open eaves and a gable roof. A 6.5'x6.5' entry annex is on the north east corner of the lookout. The ground floor is divided into the entry, a kitchen area and a bedroom area. Interior finish is T&G flooring with plywood paneling (and battens) on the walls and ceilings. Single, 3/3 hopper windows are centered on the walls. Built on the north end of the lookout is an outside wood staircase for cupola access. The cupola features the same interior finish. It has a gable roof and there are three windows (hopper types on each wall for ventilation) across each side, except for the north where the wood door is centered between single, fixed panes. A wood catwalk and guardrail wrap around only three sides of the cupola.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats: Station is closed.
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1943 F
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: Forest Service
    Builder: U.S. Army

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 34

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
    Period: 1921 to present.
    Property type: fire detection facility.
    Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.
    Compare with similar properties.
    Although CDF reported the need for a standard BC-301 lookout cab for the
    Green Mountain location during the 1930s, it's unknown why the CCCs did not
    build a facility here. In the winter of 1942-43, the United States Army
    constructed the subject building. It's based on an Aircraft Warning Service
    (AWS) structure design which originated on the Los Padres National Forest.
    There were a number of these buildings erected across the State. The Green
    Mountain lookout represents one of only two such AWS buildings still left in
    citu. It's by far the best example. The entry annex was probably added by CDF
    in the late 1940s. There are no other alterations to this facility.
    Green Mountain is a grassy ridge in the foothills of Mariposa County,
    just north of the Madera County line. The area below the summit is covered
    in oak woodland. The lookout sits upon a large collection of rocks; rock
    retaining walls are around part of the building pad. A 250 gallon, concrete
    water storage tank with wood shingle covered, gable roof sits on the apex of
    the peak just north of the lookout. An elevated pipe leads into the kitchen,
    providing gravity flow water service. The station is not readily accessible
    to the public, being some 2 miles from paved roads behind a locked gate.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory: Field Reports, 1991," Mark V.
    Thornton, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Williams Peak Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Hornitos

City: Coulterville Zip: 95311 County: Mariposa Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/749875/4165010 (7.5' series) (File # 53E3)
5. Quad map: Hornitos (7.5 minute series)
Section: NE 1/4 SE 1/4 11 Township: 04 S Range: 16 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building If district, number of documented resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 14'x14'x10' (high) nonbattered, enclosed timber tower has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 196 sq. ft., wood frame cab. The ground floor has linoleum flooring, drywall paneling, and acoustical tile ceiling over plywood. Siding is ribbed aluminum. Aluminum framed, 1/1 sliding windows are centered on the southwest and northwest tower walls. A wood staircase on the northeast side of the tower leads up to the catwalk. A wood door, with upper glass panel, is offset on the northwest side of the cab. The cab has (vertical groove) plywood siding, s/1 fixed windows (one pivot window on three sides), "v" groove rustic interior paneling, linoleum flooring, and a T&G ceiling. The pyramidal hip roof is covered with asphalt shingles. The steel catwalk and guard rail are 32" wide by 34" high. The lookout is 90 degrees off the cardinal points.

8. Planning Agency:
County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1935 F
Original location: Same
Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: Forest Service (L-101 and BC-301)
Builder: CCC

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   A series of about 37 stone and cement steps lead up from the parking area to the base of the Williams Peak Lookout. The tower is planted in the midst of a "rock garden," complete with venomous tenants. The structure maintains a fairly high degree of historic integrity. Tower alterations are: aluminum siding added, interior remodeled and double hung windows replaced with aluminum sliders. Cab revisions include: replacement of wood catwalk with steel walk, guardrail, shutters and siding replaced, and wood shingles covered. There are other cosmetic changes to this facility. With the loss of the Hayden Hill Lookout, this will be the only L-101 tower left in the CDF fixed point fire detection system.

   Williams Peak is a rocky point in the middle of a mile long ridge. The northeast side of the mountain drops off into the Merced River Canyon. The detection site provides a scenic vista into the heart of Yosemite Valley. The area is covered in annual grasses, brush and oak. There is a scattering of Digger Pine along the summit, too. The station is open to the public, being some 4.5 miles from paved road.

     CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive


   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Penon Blanco Peak Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Coulterville

City: Coulterville Zip: 95311 County: Mariposa Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/741440/4179415 (7.5' series) (File # 53E2)
5. Quad map: Penon Blanco Peak (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 NE 1/4 21 Township: 02 S Range: 15 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building If district, number of documented resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The 19'6"x19'6" (base) 30' (high) battered, enclosed timber tower has a concrete perimeter foundation (cement floor), aluminum siding and supports a 196 sq. ft., wood frame cab. Two "garage" doors, centered on the south side, swing open to provide ground floor access. The interior is unfinished (tower framing exposed). Two flights of stairs ascend to an upper story utility room. (A small window is located on the west tower wall at the first landing). The unfinished utility room has vinyl tiles over its T&G floor. A wood door opens onto an outside landing, from which a staircase ascends up the east tower face to the catwalk trap door. The cab has "v" groove siding and paneling, linoleum flooring, T&G ceiling and single pane, fixed windows (one hopper on three sides). The pyramidal hip roof is covered in asphalt composition shingles. Catwalk and handrail are 35"x42."

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1936 F
Original location: Same
Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: Forest Service (L-601 & BC-301)
Builder: CCC

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

   This is a good example of a typical CCC era, L-601 tower with matching BC-301 cab. The structure maintains a high degree of historic integrity. Tower alterations are few: aluminum siding added in 1946 (over original "V" groove), 1/1 double hung windows replaced with aluminum frame, 1/1 sliders, upper story door replaced. Cab revisions include: 9" wood extension to guardrail, minor interior remodeling, and asphalt shingles added. The original wood fire escape ladder has been replaced with a chain type, roll up ladder. There are few other modifications. A 350 gallon water storage tank is located on the ground floor. The utility room houses a refrigerator, hot water tank, shower and storage cabinets. An electric range, bedding and cabinets are located in the cab. CDF has only four L-601 towers.

   Penon Blanco Peak has an impressive escarpment across its southern flank. The summit is a broad, flat area covered in annual grasses, brush, oak trees and some digger pine. Rock outcroppings near the tower have proven quite hospitable for rattlesnake occupation. Radio repeaters are housed in the lookout, (antennas mounted on the catwalk). The station is not readily accessible to the public, being some 2 miles from paved road.

    CDF Working Plans, np.
    "California Fire Lookout Inventory:

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
"CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Rushing Mountain Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Green Springs
   City: Groveland Zip: 95321 County: Tuolumne Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/714095/4189380 (7.5' series) (File # 53A4)
5. Quad map: Keystone (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 SW 1/4 20 Township: 01 S Range: 13 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district If district, number of documented resources: 3
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This station consists of a 12'x12' (base) 35' (high) battered, open steel (X-brace) tower, a 570 square foot, wood frame residence and a 240 square foot, wood frame garage. The tower has a concrete pier foundation and is topped with a 49 square foot, metal cab. Steel stairs extend up inside the tower to the cab's trap door. Cab windows are 1/1 sliders. A metal door (with glass upper panel) opens onto the steel catwalk and rail (36" wide by 42" high). The cab has a pyramidal hip roof. The rectangular house has a concrete perimeter foundation, "v" groove siding, aluminum framed 1/1 sliding windows and asphalt roofing on a gable roof (eaves are enclosed). The front door is off-set on the south gable end. The garage has a concrete slab foundation, "v" groove siding and asphalt composition on a gable roof. The side gable, overhead garage door is aluminum. 2/2 fixed windows are centered on the gable ends.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California
10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1931 & 1934 F Original location: Same Date moved:
15. Alterations & date: catwalk added, cab remodeled, 1960 A
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

Written on the tower's concrete steps: "June 31." The tower (an Aermotor Company product) was erected by the State. The cab modification date is unknown but most Aermotor revisions occurred around 1960. The CCCs constructed the residence and garage. The house is based on the Forest Service's BC-201 plan; however, the front entry has been altered. BC-201 buildings have a "wing pattern," i.e. the bedroom and porch ends of the house are 4.5' narrower than the central kitchen/office area (14'5" width versus 19' central width). The east end has been enlarged to the full 19' width. This modification may have been done in 1970 when these facilities were rented out on a year round basis (State building codes required a larger space for rental units). Other revisions include: vinyl tile flooring, sheet rock on the walls and ceiling, 1/1 aluminum sliders, and new roofing.

The rounded peak was know as "Big Hill" prior to the lookout's founding. Rushing was a local, pioneer ranching family. The mountain is covered in oak woodland, with a scattering of brush. The rocky summit is a favorite home for "buzz worms." There are several radio vaults and towers here. The site is not open to the public, being 2 miles from paved road.

CDF Working Plans, np.
"California Fire Lookout Inventory:

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
"CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

By (name): Mark V. Thornton
Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
Address: 1416 Ninth Street
City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Fowler (Peak) Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Altaville

   City: Altaville  Zip: 95221  County: Calaveras  Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/712165/4210550 (7.5' series) (File # 47D4)

5. Quad map: Angels Camp (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 SE 1/4 18  Township: 02 N  Range: 13 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building  If district, number of documented resources:

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 21'x21'x41' (high) nonbattered, open steel (H-brace) tower has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 196 sq. ft. cab. A 196 square foot bedroom/bathroom is located below the cab. A steel stairway extends up the inside of the tower to a large landing on the east side of the lower room; thence it goes up the outside of the tower's north face. Supported by steel stringers, the bedroom/bath has vinyl tile flooring, sheet rock on walls and ceiling, and aluminum frame, 1/1 sliding windows. This room and the cab are of wood frame construction (with aluminum siding). They form an integral unit. The cab has the same interior finishing as the bedroom, with the exception of an open beam ceiling. Cab windows are set on an angle. The cab door has a glass upper panel and is off-set on the north wall. Corrugated aluminum covers the nearly flat, gable roof. The 36" wide catwalk and the 42" high guardrail are of steel construction.

8. Planning Agency:

   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:

   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property’s importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.
   Compare with similar properties.
   The tower is based on Plan No. 1817-4A and the cab is based on Plan No. 732-6A. This is the second newest CDF lookout (newest tower) and marks the introduction of Mike Plesha’s tower and cab designs to CDF, Region 4. This is also the most expensive lookout built in CDF history (in excess of $70,000). The tower's legs are 9"x9"x28' steel columns which were originally intended for use in the construction of above ground, atomic bomb testing towers (the piers are 4.5"x4.5"x3' high). The lookout is an excellent example of low maintenance, high vandal proof building construction. A 180 sq. ft., concrete block radio vault is next to the tower and another 112 sq. ft., storage building is nearby.

   The original lookout was named in honor of State Forester, O. E. "Chick" Fowler by Assistant State Forester/Historian C. Raymond Clar. The "Peak" was soon added to the station's name. The lookout stands upon the southern end of Bear Mountain. The mile long summit runs in a northwest direction and is covered in oak woodland and brush. This large mountain is north of the New Melones Reservoir. This is an intensive communications site (numerous facilities). The station is about 9 miles from paved road.

20. Sources: CDF Facility Records & Plans
    California Government & Forestry, C.
    Raymond Clar, pg. 256.
    "Fire Lookout Inventory:

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Sierra Vista Fire Lookout Station
   Ser. No.: _______—_______—_______
   National Register Status: 3S
   Local designation:

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Esperanza
   City: San Andreas  Zip: 95249  County: Calaveras  Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/708930/4233830 (7.5' series) (File # 47D2)
5. Quad map: Calaveritas (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 NE 1/4 02  Township: 04 N  Range: 12 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district  If district, number of documented resources: 3
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This station consists of a 16'x16' (base) 60' (high) battered, open steel (X-brace) tower, a 480 sq. ft., wood frame residence and a 462 sq. ft. wood frame garage. The tower has a concrete pier foundation and is topped with a 49 sq. ft. metal cab. A steel stairway extends up inside the tower to the cab's trap door. Cab windows are 1/1 sliders. A 1 pane/1 panel door opens onto the steel catwalk and rail (36" wide by 42" high). The cab has a pyramidal hip roof. The rectangular house has a concrete perimeter foundation, "v" groove rustic siding, aluminum framed, 1/1 sliding windows and asbestos cement tiles on a gable roof (with plain soffit). A hip roof covered, concrete porch is across the west gable end (front door is here). The square garage has a concrete slab foundation, "v" groove siding and aluminum covered gable roof.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type:
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats: Station is closed, vandalism.
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1931 & 1935 F Original location: Same Date moved:

15. Alterations & date: catwalk added, cab modified 1960 A


17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

The tower, an Aermotor Company product, was erected by the State in 1931. It replaced a crow's nest in a pine tree (which had been installed in 1930). Most Aermotor cab revisions occurred around 1960. The house and garage were built by the CCCs in 1935. The house may be based loosely on the BC-201 plans. The structure is divided into a bedroom (west end), kitchen and bathroom (east end). Excepting for the windows, the residence is basically true to its original design. It has an unusual feature: a 196 sq. ft., concrete root cellar (under the east, gable end). A 2,500 gallon concrete water storage tank is between the house and the garage. The garage was being remodeled at the time of this survey (aluminum roofing added, "v" groove siding being removed). Modifications notwithstanding, these buildings provide a good example of vintage 1930s fire detection facilities. With restoration, this would be an excellent historic district.

Sierra Vista Lookout stands upon a 1/2 mile long southeast tending ridge which is known as Quiggs Mountain. The area is heavily timbered in pine and oak with under story brush and grasses. There is some communications equipment at this site. The area is 10 miles from paved roads.


21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
"CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."


Address: 1416 Ninth Street
City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Valley Springs Peak Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Valley Springs

   City: San Andreas  Zip: 95249  County: Calaveras  Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/689185/4230735  (7.5' series)  (File # 46F2)

5. Quad map: Valley Springs  (7.5 minute series)

   Section: NW 1/4 NE 1/4 14 Township: 04 N  Range: 10 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building

   Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This 16'x16'x29' (tall) enclosed steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation, aluminum siding over wood framing and supports a 247 sq. ft., wood frame cab (which has octagonal roof and window patterning). The ground entry door is centered on the west side of the tower. All levels have been finished off with sheet rock paneling. The tower has aluminum frame, 1/1 sliders on the first and second floor. Internal, wood stairs lead to the upper floors and cab. The second floor and cab have vinyl flooring. Cab windows are aluminum frame, stationary plate glass (set on an angle). The cab door, which has a glass upper panel, is centered on the east wall. The eaves are boxed; roofing is aluminum sheeting. The wood catwalk and rail are 33" wide by 42" high. A steel fire escape ladder is located on the east side of the tower.

8. Planning Agency:

   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:

   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats: Facility to be removed.
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1971 F  
Original location: Same  
Date moved: 

15. Alterations & date: 

16. Architect: CDF (Plan Number 809R)  
Builder: CDF 

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09 

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
Period: 1921 to present.  
Property type: fire detection facility. 
Context formally developed? Yes. 

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties. 
The subject building replaced a (circa) 1942 lookout. This is the last 809R lookout built by CDF. The structure has undergone few changes since its construction. The first floor contains radio equipment, water pumping system, refrigerator and hot water tank. Bathroom facilities and bedding are located on the second floor. This lookout is of the later 809R design and, as such, features tilted cab windows, with steel columns (mullions) for roof support. A 352 sq. ft., wood frame utility building with concrete slab foundation, plywood siding and aluminum covered, gable roof was erected in 1989. It houses a standby generator and solar system. Commercial phone and power were subsequently removed from this site. The mountain is privately owned and plans are in the works to commence a rhyolite mining operation. The developers have requested the lookout station be permanently removed. 

Valley Springs Peak is a relatively flat summit situated to the north of the New Hogan Reservoir. Vegetation is annual grasses, brush and oaks. There are no radio installations here (other than a repeater housed in the tower). A 10,000 gallon concrete water storage tank is southwest of the lookout. The site is closed to the public, being 1 mile from a paved road. 

CDF Working Plans, np. 

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D 

22. Other recognition: none 
State Landmark No: none 

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton  
Date of Evaluation: October 1991 

24. Survey type: Comprehensive 

25. Survey name: 
"CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

By (name): Mark V. Thornton 
Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection. 
Address: 1416 Ninth Street 
City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Blue Mountain Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Arnold

   City: Arnold Zip: 95223 County: Calaveras Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/730380/4246870 (7.5' series) (File # 47B4)

5. Quad map: Dorrington (7.5 minute series)

   Section: SW 1/4 SE 1/4 30 Township: 06 N Range: 15 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building

7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The 16'x16'x12' (tall) enclosed steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation, aluminum siding (over wood framing) and supports a 247 sq. ft., wood frame cab (octagonal roof and window pattern). The ground floor houses a repeater, refrigerator and bathroom facilities. The entry door is centered on the north wall, an aluminum frame, 1/1 slider is on the south wall (a smaller window is off-set on the west wall). Flooring is vinyl tiles, plywood covers the walls and ceiling. The same interior finish is in the cab. An internal wood staircase leads to the cab which has built-in cabinets and propane appliances. Cab windows are stationary plate glass (set on an angle). Steel columns support the roof. The cab door, which has a glass upper panel, is centered on the north wall. Roofing is asphalt composition; eaves are enclosed. The wood catwalk is 31" wide and the wood/metal rail is 36" high.

8. Planning Agency:

   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:

   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1966 F
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan Number 809RA)
    Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
    Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
    Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

   The subject building replaced a CCC era lookout. The site was originally a primary fire detection point for the Stanislaus National Forest. The existing structure is based on CDF Plan No. 809RA, a variation of the traditional 809R plans. This is the only single story 809R tower in California. The building is in excellent condition and has undergone few alterations since its erection. The cab's interior boast of two beautiful oil paintings. The two landscapes were painted on the walls by a former lookout operator. A 240 sq. ft., wood frame garage is located next to the parking area, below the lookout tower. This building has a concrete slab foundation, asbestos tile siding and wood shingles on a gable roof. A small pump house and redwood water storage tank are located on the west side of the summit.

   Blue Mountain is a large, southwest tending ridge located north of the South Fork of the Mokelumne River. The lookout is perched upon a sharp peak, with steep topography on all sides. The area is heavily timbered in pine, fir, cedar and oak. A radio vault and tower are southeast of the lookout. The station is 16 miles from paved road, access is restricted.

    CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
    State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
    Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
    "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

    By (name): Mark V. Thornton
    Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
    Address: 1416 Ninth Street
    City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Mount Zion Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Zion

City: Pine Grove Zip: 95665 County: Amador Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/705130/4251500 (7.5' series) (File # 47A1)
5. Quad map: Pine Grove (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 NE 1/4 09 Township: 06 N Range: 12 W (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: district If district, number of documented resources: 5
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This station consists of a 16'x16' (base) 60' (high) battered, open steel (X-brace) tower, a 522 sq. ft., wood frame residence, a 544 sq. ft., wood (and timber) frame office/water tower building and a 400 sq. ft., wood frame storage building. The tower has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 49 sq. ft. metal cab. A steel stairway ascends up the inside of the tower. Cab windows are 1/1 sliders. The cab door, which has a glass upper panel, opens onto the steel catwalk and rail (36" wide by 42" high). The cab has a pyramidal hip roof. The house has a concrete perimeter foundation, plywood and batten siding, aluminum framed, 1/1 sliding windows, enclosed eaves and asphalt shingles on a gable roof. The office building and the storage building both have concrete slab foundations, "V" groove siding and ribbed, aluminum sheeting over gable roofs. There's a 112 sq. ft., wood frame generator house nearby.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1930, 32, 34 F  Original location: Same  Date moved:
15. Alterations & date: catwalk added &c, 1960 A; house remodeled, 1968 A
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present.  Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate.  
   Compare with similar properties.

   Mt. Zion State Forest was established in 1929. The following year, the steel (Aermotor Company) tower was erected. In the winter of 1931-32 a State Emergency Relief Administration (SERA) labor camp was setup here. The office/water tower and storage building were subsequently built (construction date unknown). The SERA camp was converted into a CCC camp in 1933 and the lookout residence (a Forest Service BC-201 design) was constructed in 1934. The tower's cab was modified sometime around 1960. The residence was remodeled circa 1968 (new siding, windows and interior finish). The residence has a 154 sq. ft., concrete root cellar. The office building stands some 19' tall and houses an elevated, redwood water storage tank (2,000 gallons). The support framing is composed of 8"x8" timbers. The storage building appears to be a converted garage (vehicle entry removed).

   Mount Zion is a 1/2 mile long, south tending ridge covered in pines and oaks with under story grass and brush. A large corrugated metal building and associated radio towers stand to the south of the detection facilities. A 10,000 gallon concrete water storage tank is near the office building. The site is open to the public, being 1.5 miles south of Highway 88.

   California Government & Forestry, C. Raymond Clar, pgs 77 - 80.  

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none  
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton  
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:  
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton  
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.  
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street  
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Mount Danaher Fire Lookout
2. Common or current name: Same
3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Mount Danaher
   City: Camino Zip: 95709 County: El Dorado Vicinity: X
4. UTM: 10/702790/4290800 (7.5' series) (File # 41D1)
5. Quad map: Camino (7.5 minute series)
   Section: SE 1/4 SE 1/4 05 Township: 10 N Range: 12 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The battered, open steel (X-brace) tower measures 22' x 22' at the base and stands 100' tall. It has a concrete pier foundation and supports a 49 sq. ft. metal observation cab. A steel stairway (131 wood steps) extends up inside the tower to the cab's (wooden) trap door. Cab windows are 1/1 sliders. A 1 pane/1 panel, metal door opens onto the 36" wide steel catwalk (guardrail is 42" high). The cab has a metal, pyramidal hip roof. A low, stone retaining wall encircles the base of the tower. Inside of this is a lawn, bordered by a row of flowering plants. Cement walks lead to the foot of the tower's staircase. The lookout is surrounded by a large asphalt parking area, around the perimeter of which are located Amador-El Dorado Ranger Unit Headquarters and Mount Danaher Forest Fire Station facilities.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.
9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St.,
   Sacramento, California
10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1949 F
Original location: Same Date moved:
15. Alterations & date: catwalk added, cab modified, 1960 A
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

   This is CDF's tallest tower. On a tower pier: "Aug 10 1949." Although there are numerous buildings around this lookout, they are associated with either the Ranger Unit Office or the fire station. Ironically, there is no residence (living quarters) for the lookout operators (they live off-site). Thus, only the tower, an Aermotor Company product, was inventoried for this survey. The Forest Service codified the Aermotor designs in its L-1400 series plans. The steel tower replaced a (circa 1933) 80' timber tower. The materials for that lookout had been donated by the Michigan-California Lumber Company. Assistant State Forester/Historian, C. Raymond Clar stated: "I remember how the tower cab used to sway (uncomfortably). But I was (almost) assured that this guaranteed its proper 'balance' and strength."

   The old lookout was named in honor of Ray E. Danaher. He was a member of the State Board of Forestry. His family (for whom the fire station is named) were co-owners in the Mich-Cal Lumber Co. This rounded peak, located on the north side of U.S. Highway 50, is heavily timbered in pine and oak. There is extensive structural intermix around this site. The tower is open to visitors during (fire season) working hours.

Letter: Clar to Thornton, 3-16-1986
21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive
25. Survey name:
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

By (name): Mark V. Thornton
Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
Address: 1416 Ninth Street
City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Pine Hill Fire Lookout Station

National Register Status: 4S7
Local designation: [Blank]

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: EL Dorado
   City: Placerville   zip: 95667   County: El Dorado   Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/674805/4287355 (7.5' series) (File # 40F1)
5. Quad map: Shingle Springs (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NW 1/4 SE 1/4 16   Township: 10 N   Range: 09 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
If district, number of documented resources:
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. This is a 16'x16' (base) 15' (tall) battered, enclosed timber tower. The tower has a nearly 5' high, concrete perimeter foundation. Siding is plywood and batten. The tower supports a 196 sq. ft., wood frame cab. A concrete walk (with stone retaining wall) wraps around the northwest corner of the tower to a short steel staircase and landing which is in front of the ground floor entry (north wall). The first floor contains bathroom facilities and has vinyl flooring, wood paneling and a drywall ceiling. A steel stairway wraps around the southwest corner of the tower and leads up to the catwalk trap door. The cab has plywood siding, vinyl flooring, wood paneling and acoustical tile ceiling. The pyramidal hip roof has composition roofing and a slight (fascia enclosed) eave overhang. The wood catwalk and handrail are 29" wide by 30" high (with metal rail extension for 42" compliance).

8. Planning Agency:
County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State
11. Present Use: Public
12. Zoning: NA
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1936 F    Original location: Same    Date moved:
15. Alterations & date: major tower revisions, 1972 A
17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09, 35

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.

The tower is a single story variation of the (two story) L-701 tower. The L-701, and its cousins, were popular tower types built during the 1930s. The cab is the typical Forest Service, BC-301 type. This lookout was built by the CCCs. The Pine Hill lookout suffers from significant architectural integrity loss: tower siding, doors and stairway replaced, windows removed; tower and cab interiors extensively remodeled; cab shutters, most of the cab siding, built-in cabinets and firefinder stand replaced. This is the only single story, battered enclosed timber tower in CDF ownership which retains the original BC-301 cab.

Pine Hill is a rounded summit in the foothill country of El Dorado County. Historically, the "seen area" of concern was the territory lying to the east of the lookout station. The vegetation around the lookout is digger pine, oak, brush and a scattering of ponderosa pine. A 2,000 gallon concrete water storage tank is on the west side of the lookout. Pine Hill's peak is covered with a number of radio towers, vaults and microwave installations. Chain link fencing has proven unsuccessful in discouraging vandalism to these facilities and the lookout. It's 1.5 miles to paved road.


21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

By (name): Mark V. Thornton
Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
Address: 1416 Ninth Street
City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
HISTORIC RESOURCES INVENTORY

IDENTIFICATION AND LOCATION.
1. Historic name: Pilot Hill Fire Lookout Station

2. Common or current name: Same

3. Nearest (associated) Forest Fire Station: Pilot Hill

   City: Pilot Hill  Zip: 95664  County: El Dorado  Vicinity: X

4. UTM: 10/671145/4298255  (7.5' series) (File # 40B4)
5. Quad map: Pilot Hill (7.5 minute series)
   Section: NE 1/4 SE 1/4 12  Township: 11 N  Range: 09 E (Mt. Diablo B&M)

DESCRIPTION
6. Property category: building
7. Briefly describe the present physical appearance of the property, including condition, boundaries, related features, surroundings, and (if appropriate) architectural style. The 16'x16'x20' (tall) enclosed steel (K-brace) tower has a concrete slab foundation, aluminum siding (over wood framing) and supports a 247 sq. ft., wood frame cab (which has octagonal roof and window patterning). The entry door is centered on the east side (a steel, security door closes over this). A second floor aluminum frame, 1/1 sliding window is off-set above this entry. Internal, wood stairs lead to the second floor bedroom/bathroom area. The room has plywood paneling (walls and ceiling) and vinyl tile flooring. The cab also has vinyl flooring and plywood paneling. Acoustical tiles cover the ceiling. Windows are stationary plate glass (set on an angle). Eaves are enclosed, roofing is corrugated metal. The cab door (with 1/1 window) is centered on the east. The wood catwalk and rail are 34" wide by 42" high.

8. Planning Agency:
   County Planning Dept.

9. Owner & Address:
   Cal. Dept. of Forestry & Fire Protection
   1416 Ninth St., Sacramento, California

10. Ownership type: State

11. Present Use: Public

12. Zoning: NA

13. Threats:
HISTORICAL INFORMATION
14. Construction date(s): 1958 A
   Original location: Same
   Date moved:

15. Alterations & date:

16. Architect: CDF (Plan Number 809R)
   Builder: CDF

17. Historic attributes (with number from list): 09

SIGNIFICANCE AND EVALUATION
   Period: 1921 to present. Property type: fire detection facility.
   Context formally developed? Yes.

19. Briefly discuss the property's importance within the context. Use historical and architectural analysis as appropriate. Compare with similar properties.
   The facility is believed to have been built during the time of the new Folsom Dam project. The lookout is based on the revised 809R plan which includes: aluminum sheeting, cab windows set on an angle and steel mullions installed for roof support. "As-built" for this facility (Plan No. 237) were drawn up in 1968. The building was subsequently remodeled. The entry annex is absent and there are a few other deviations from the 809R plan: plywood (interior) paneling added on ground floor, wood fire escape ladder replaced with folding, steel ladder (on east side), and soffit "v" groove replaced with plywood sheeting. This building replaced a 1935 CCC lookout.

Pilot Hill is a short, northwest tending ridge located to the southeast of the North Fork of the American River. The area is covered in annual grasses with a liberal scattering of brush, ponderosa pine, digger pine and oak. There is a 1,750 gallon concrete water storage tank to the southeast of the lookout. A small repeater tower and vault is to the south of the tower. The site is not readily accessible to the public being about 1.5 miles from paved road, behind a private subdivision, security gate.

   CDF Working Plans, np.

21. Applicable National Register criteria: A & D

22. Other recognition: none
   State Landmark No: none

23. Evaluator: Mark V. Thornton
   Date of Evaluation: October 1991

24. Survey type: Comprehensive

25. Survey name:
   "CDF&FP Fire Lookout Survey & Historical Significance Evaluation, 1991."

   By (name): Mark V. Thornton
   Organization: California Department of Forestry & Fire Protection.
   Address: 1416 Ninth Street
   City & Zip: Sacramento, 94244-2460
Historical Significance Evaluation

of the

California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection

Fire Lookout Stations
CDF&FP Historic Significance Evaluation: 1991

A total of 74 CDF&FP fire lookout stations have been rated. One additional lookout has been included that presently is under the administration of the California Department of Fish and Game. Two "fire control stations with lookout" have also been analyzed. The cumulative point total for these 77 properties is 1063, giving an average of 13.8. Because the Forest Service collection provided a large enough population base to determine fairly accurate relative historic significance valuations, those results were cross referenced to the findings of the CDF&FP lookout system analysis in order to determine appropriate parameters for property eligibility.

Thus, the finding has been made that fire lookout stations scoring 17 points or higher are prime candidates for nomination to the National Register. Those stations scoring 15 or 16 points are identified as falling into the "gray area," necessitating special consideration on a case-by-case basis when adverse impacts are proposed. However, all of California's fire lookout stations have intrinsic historic value and, because the rating system is based upon factors that remain influx, property status must be kept current. In particular, the elements of attrition (of common design types), restoration (of seriously compromised sites/structures), and/or maturation (age of facility) will constantly be changing. Of the 77 CDF&FP lookouts, 17 stations scored 17 or more points. 10 lookouts fall into the gray area. The remaining 50 stations are below the 15 point cut-off. The highest individual score is 29 and the lowest is -2.

To facilitate reviewing these findings, a brief recap of design type population figures is included. Some statistical adjustments have been made since the appearance of the survey report: "Fixed Point Fire Detection: The Lookouts". That report, issued in 1986, is the basis for the contextual understanding of fire detection history in California. The statistical changes reflected in the current report represent both the attrition of lookouts since 1986 and a better understanding of certain design types exclusive to the California Department of Forestry and Fire Protection system.

The evaluation methodology proposed in the 1986 survey was altered and refined before implementing the historical significance analysis of the Forest Service lookouts in 1987. The 1987 report, "Fire Lookouts of California: Historic Significance Evaluation", established the criterion that was used in reviewing the CDF&FP fire lookout system.

In determining historical significance, certain premises have been adopted. First, specific scoring for building condition is not done. (Lookout condition is a function of facility management and not cultural resource significance.) Second, scoring is geared toward accentuating age, association and rarity. Loss of integrity
to the building and/or to the site counters the age, association and rarity ratings. (Many CDF lookouts are suffering from site and/or structural integrity losses.) The scoring system allows for approximately 45 as the maximum possible point total. A weakness in the scoring system is that it tends to favor taller towers. It also penalizes common design types by as much as 10 points. In regard to this second point, it is imperative that lookout population figures be adjusted each time a demolition or relocation takes place to insure that a "common" design type does not fall into "extinction".

The optimum goal of this report is to identify the best lookouts overall and the best representatives of a given structure type. Presented below are the revised population figures for selected building types.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Observation Only</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Aermotor Company towers by CDF Region</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Height</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30 - 35'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83 - 92'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>100'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total:</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### CDF&FP Historic Significance Evaluation: 1991

#### Live-in Observatory/Tower by CDF Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>R1</th>
<th>R2</th>
<th>R3</th>
<th>R4</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>K, X-B (20')</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-1 (1-story)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-1 (2-story)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-4 (20' H-B)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BETT (1-story)</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-6 (BETT 30')</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-7 (BETT 20')</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-8 (K-B 30')</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-9 (K-B 13')</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-1600 (K-B 20')</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>350 (K-B 6')</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>809RA (10')</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>809R (20')</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>809R (30')</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-B (45')</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>X-B (52')</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1032 (30')</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEWF (1-story)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONC (1-story)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>665 et al</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1558 et al</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1548 et al (29')</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1817 (41')</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Totals:</strong></td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CDF&FP Historic Significance Evaluation: 1991

The above figures account for 71 of the 77 properties reviewed. The other six sites include 1 (one) observation-only lookout (Likely Mountain), 1 (one) live-in ground observatory (i.e. no tower) (Paradise Craggy), and 4 (four) cupola styled buildings. Presented next are population figures as they pertain to certain tower types, and the resultant significance evaluation rating (score).

Aermotor Company towers.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>House</th>
<th>Garage</th>
<th>Rarity</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mount Oso</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>trailer</td>
<td>&quot;J&quot;?</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rushing Mountain</td>
<td>35'</td>
<td>BC-2</td>
<td>&quot;J&quot;</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratt Mountain</td>
<td>45'</td>
<td>BC-2</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Banner Mountain</td>
<td>60'</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bear Mountain</td>
<td>60'</td>
<td>BC-2</td>
<td>&quot;J&quot;</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bloomer Hill</td>
<td>60'</td>
<td>660</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Blue Ridge</td>
<td>60'</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howell Mountain</td>
<td>60'</td>
<td>BC-1?</td>
<td>&quot;J&quot;?</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Bielawski</td>
<td>60'</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Zion</td>
<td>60'</td>
<td>BC-2</td>
<td>&quot;J&quot;</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon Peak</td>
<td>60'</td>
<td>BC-1</td>
<td>&quot;J&quot;</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Vista</td>
<td>60'</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Ridge</td>
<td>83'</td>
<td>BC-1?</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platte Mountain</td>
<td>92'</td>
<td>BC-2</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Danaher</td>
<td>100'</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total points awarded: 203

Average = 13.5

A few notes are in order about these structures. First, working plans have not been located for the BC-1, BC-2 or "J" buildings. However, BC-2 buildings have been identified through other means thus assuring proper identification of this type. The identity of the BC-1 residence is not so certain. The identity of "J" buildings...
CDF&FP Historic Significance Evaluation: 1991

(garages) is fairly certain but floor plan variations of these ECW buildings have been recorded. All CDF&FP Aermotor Company towers have had their cabs remodeled to accept the addition of a catwalk.

809R (Live-in observatory).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
<th>Tower</th>
<th>Height</th>
<th>Const Date</th>
<th>Rarity</th>
<th>Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blue Mountain</td>
<td>809RA</td>
<td>11'</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basalt Peak</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>20'</td>
<td>1947</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalone Peak</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>20'</td>
<td>1952</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iron Peak</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>20'</td>
<td>1953</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Jackson</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>20'</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pilot Peak</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>20'</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Valley Springs Pk.</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>20'</td>
<td>1971</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cold Springs Mtn.</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berryessa Peak</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boucher Hill</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grasshopper Peak</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>1958</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mt. St. Helena</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>1962</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Mountain</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shadequarter Mtn.</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>1965</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sid Ormsbee</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>1948</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Rock</td>
<td>809R</td>
<td>30'</td>
<td>1966</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total points awarded: 192

Average = 12

809R towers are divided into two planning series. Those constructed prior to 1950 do not have windows set at an angle, window framing is larger and, therefore, they do not feature the steel columns (mullions) that the post-1950 809Rs have. This difference warrants dividing them into two rarity groups. It should be noted that 809R lookouts are exclusive to CDF&FP. This holds true for the towers listed on the next page. What follows are three tower types that
CDF&FP Historic Significance Evaluation: 1991

have become CDF&FP's standard replacement structure. All these towers have 732-6A cabs.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Site</th>
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Total points awarded: 146

Average = 12.2

On the following pages are the lookout scores by region.
## CDF&FP Historic Significance Evaluation: 1991

### REGION 1

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<tr>
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</table>

Presented on the next few pages is the historical significance rating system.
CDF&FP Historic Significance Evaluation: 1991

LOOKOUT EVALUATION SYSTEM - CLASSIFICATION

A) STRUCTURE

1. Integrity-Design

Design is the composition of elements that make up the form, plan, space, structure and style of a property. Design is created from social/cultural values, technology, and aesthetic preferences. Integrity of Design is one of the most important elements in this rating system and therefore shall be assigned additional negative points for elements detracting from its original appearance.

Excellent (0)

No modifications to building other than annual maintenance, eg. painting (original colors), and/or minor cosmetic modifications of siding, roofing, stairway and catwalk.

Good (-2)

Cosmetic alterations to cab, siding, catwalk and roof, etc. Minor additions to structure that are in keeping with original design, materials, etc.

Fair (-5)

Non-cosmetic (permanent) alterations to structure, such as cab replacement, tower framing, but are still in keeping with original appearance.

Poor (-10)

Permanent replacements or modifications to structure that are not in keeping with its original appearance and design.

2. Integrity-Aesthetics

The "pride in workmanship" which is evidenced by proper assembly of building materials is important, and contributes to a greater appreciation for the overall appearance of a structure.

Excellent (0)

Attractively constructed stone, timber, brick or steel structure that maintains its original workmanship, design, materials, etc.

Good (-1)

Overall attractiveness of structure has been compromised by modern
CDF&FP Historic Significance Evaluation: 1991

intrusions, eg., microwave dish, electronic equipment.

Poor (-2)

Building has poor workmanship and/or has numerous intrusions that jeopardize its aesthetic value. The structure does not evoke a feeling of its original intended use and/or design.

3. Integrity-Interior

The lack of original furnishing can be mitigated through careful replacement, however, it is important to acknowledge those buildings which still have their original furnishings intact. In all cases, the interior furnishings should be contemporaneous with the structure's age, excluding electronic equipment.

Good (0)

All, or nearly all, original interior furnishings intact and in good condition.

Fair (-1)

All, or nearly all, original interior furnishings present, but in poor condition.

Poor (-2)

Furnishings removed, all original furnishing replaced with modern furnishings.
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B) **SITE**

4. **Integrity of Location**

Location is the place where the structure was built. The relationship between the structure and the place should demonstrate why the property was created.

**Excellent (0)**

No modern intrusions, such as non-fire detection facilities on or near property, eg., houses, communication towers, microwave tower, commercial buildings.

**Good (-1)**

Modern intrusions adjacent to property but not on property.

**Fair (-2)**

Minor modern intrusions on site such as paved road, small-scale electronic equipment or other intrusions that do not detract in a major way from the original site.

**Poor (-3)**

Major modern intrusions on site, eg. microwave equipment, electronics equipment, housing or commercial development.

5. **Integrity-Associated Buildings and Equipment**

The presence of historically intrinsic equipment and outbuildings is viewed as having a positive effect on the overall "integrity of a site".

**Contributing (2)**

Associated equipment and buildings that retain integrity and are contemporaneous with the structure date of construction and original intended use.

**Neutral (0)**

Associated equipment and buildings that are on the site, are contemporaneous, but are unrelated to the site's intended use or lack integrity.

**Non-contributing (-2)**

Associated equipment and buildings that are not contemporaneous
CDF&FP Historic Significance Evaluation: 1991

with the age of the structure (modern garage, etc.).

6. Aesthetics-Natural Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historical property. In the case of fire detection, lookouts were built in physical surroundings that provided the "best" prominence from which to view a specific physical setting. The physical setting of many lookouts was especially unusual or beautiful.

Good (0)

Primitive setting; sharp, high peaks, rugged ridges, or precipitous terrain and escarpments.

Fair (-1)

Prominent mountains, hills, ridges, etc., with rough vehicular access and/or sites spared from manmade alterations to the natural environment.

Poor (-2)

Mountain ridges, hills of a nondescript nature with easy vehicular access and the view area has also been impaired by manmade alterations such as commercial development and subdivisions, etc.

7a. Special Features (Tower).

To be addressed are attractive but uncommon variations to the standard plan. Some (but not all) of the things to look for include:

- stone foundations
- pole logs
- polygonal design
- redwood construction
- shingle siding

None (0) Two (2)
One (1) Three (3)

7b. Special Features (Cab)

Same as 7a.

- stone or brick fireplace
- gable or gambrel roof
- polygonal design

None (0) Two (2)
One (1) Three (3)

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8a. Height of Live-in Tower

This category applies to only live-in observation towers. The height of a tower was determined by the view area, and in part by the available technology. The higher the tower, the more points awarded it.

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Height</th>
<th>Points</th>
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<td>26-50'</td>
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<td>51-75'</td>
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<td>76'+</td>
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8b. Height of Observation-only Tower

This category applies to fire lookout towers used solely for observation, such as those produced by the Aermotor Company. The height of these towers was determined by the view area and the height of a tower generally exceeded the live-in tower. The higher the tower, the more points awarded it.

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<tr>
<td>95-105'</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105'+</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CDF&FP Historic Significance Evaluation: 1991

C) CONTEXT

9. Association

The "theme" of fire detection is the "context" within which a property will be evaluated. These may be historic themes or patterns that are identified through consideration of the history of the site to its intended use and the surrounding area. The "context" of a property determines how that property is associated with events, people, or patterns of our history. It is assumed that all fire lookouts are associated either with the Forest Service or the California Department of Forestry. Each facility will receive 5 points for its contemporaneous association. If a facility is associated with any of the following categories it will receive a maximum of 5 additional points.

National (5)

The association between the property and events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of the history of this Nation. Examples include New Deal programs, such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the Work Projects Administration (WPA) and Emergency Conservation Work (ECW). Technological or industrial applications that resulted in this nation's industrial and technological growth. During the Second World War towers adapted to the Aircraft Warning Service (AWS) and towers related to an individual of national significance.

State (5)

The association between the property and events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history within this State. Examples included "Cooperative" sites selected and used by both Federal and State fire agencies to combat wildfire, or individuals important in the State's history.

Local (5)

The association between the property and events that made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of history of the property's "local" area. Examples include lookouts that operated in cooperation with a local community or served the needs of fire protection for a local community, or is associated with an individual important to the history of a local community or region.

None or Unknown (0)

No information is available to associate a property with significant events at a national, state or local level.

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CDF&FP Historic Significance Evaluation: 1991

10. Surviving Number (rarity)

The fewer existing examples of a particular lookout type, the higher rating it will receive. The surviving number is based upon the classification diagram in this report.

1 (10)
2 (09)
...
09 (01)
10 (00)

11. Date of Construction

Field inventory suggests that the majority of lookouts in California were constructed between 1932 and 1939 (The Civilian Conservation Corps era). The first lookouts constructed in California were atop trees or ground-level platforms. The majority of towers constructed before 1920 have either been demolished, destroyed by natural causes, or modified to a point their numbers are few. Therefore, this group of towers (constructed before 1920) are given a higher numerical value than those built in succeeding years. However, the original point scoring system used in 1987 has also been modified to reflect certain factors exclusive to CDF. First, no lookout was built for the State Division of Forestry until after 1920. Furthermore, most CCC era lookouts which the State operated initially or later inherited have been removed. Thus, scoring has been altered to reflect this. Finally, after World War Two, CDF began forging its own path in wildland fire management. That is to say, the Forest Service no longer exclusively took the lead in fire protection in California. Perhaps reflective of this was CDF's adoption of the 809R lookout type as a standard replacement for older buildings. The design was a far more costly (more floor space and "creature comforts") than the Forest Service's somewhat austere L-1600 series with CL-30 cabs. Facility records indicate that a number of 809R lookouts were constructed in the late 1940s and 1950s. This period has been isolated for special point consideration.

[1987 point system] | [1991 point system]
---|---
Pre-1920 (10) | Pre-1920 (12)
1921-1932 (07) | 1921-1932 (08)
1933-1941 (05) | 1933-1941 (06)
1942-1945 (03) | 1942-1945 (04)
1946-present (00) | 1946-1955 (02)
 | 1955-present (00)
CDF&FP Historic Significance Evaluation: 1991

Lookout Rating Sheet

Lookout Name: __________________________ Region: ______________

Ranger Unit: __________________________ Evaluator: ____________

County: __________________________ Date: ______________

Quad: __________________________ Elevation: __________

Legal: Township = Range = Section = __________________________

Ownership: __________________________ Builder: ______________

Architect: __________________________ Plan No.: ____________

Tower (include height): ____________ Cab: ______________

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1________
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2_______
3. Integrity/Interior: 3________
4. Integrity/Location: 4_______
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5_____
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6_____
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a_____
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b_____
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 8a_____
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b_____
9. Association: 9_____
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 10_____
11. Date of Construction: 11_____

Total: T_____

Comments:

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CDF&FP Historic Significance Evaluation: 1991

Below is a brief synopsis of the lookout classification system.

**CATEGORY 1**

*(Observation-Only)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AM</td>
<td>Aermotor Company: battered, open galvanized steel angle-iron X-brace towers, including USDA, Forest Service L-1400 series, to 120'.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cab**

| AM   | Aermotor Company: 7'x7' (49 sq. ft.) x7'6" (high) all metal cabs with pyramidal hip roof, wood flooring and wood trap door access. |

**CATEGORY 2**

*(Live-in Observatory)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L-4</td>
<td>USDA, Forest Service, Region 5 (L-401 series): nonbattered, open steel H-brace towers (H-B), 20'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-6</td>
<td>USDA, Forest Service, Region 5 (L-601 series): battered, enclosed timber towers (BETT), 30'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-7</td>
<td>USDA, Forest Service, Region 5 (L-701 series): battered, enclosed timber towers (BETT), 20'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L-8</td>
<td>USDA, Forest Service, Region 5 (L-801 series): battered, open steel K-brace towers (K-B), 30'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>809R</td>
<td>CDF: wood frame enclosed steel K-brace towers to 30'.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>655</td>
<td>CDF: nonbattered, aluminum enclosed steel (12&quot; diameter pipe corner post) towers, single story. Includes later planning versions.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CDF&FP Historic Significance Evaluation: 1991

Live-in Towers


1548 CDF: nonbattered, open steel H-brace towers (9" square columns) to 41'. Includes later planning versions.

Live-in Cabs


CL-30 USDA, Forest Service: 169 sq. ft. steel cab. Flat corrugated metal roof, windows not set on an angle.

809R CDF: 247 square foot wood frame cab featuring octagonal window and roof design. Old style has windows perpendicular to the plane of the earth and large window framing (posts), new style has windows set on an angle, thin window framing necessitating steel columns (mullions) be installed within window perimeter for roof support.


Category 3 includes cupola type structures, CDF has four buildings in this group:

Cottonwood Hill
Vina Helitack Station
Tuscan Butte
Green Mountain

The first three are CDF designs. The Green Mountain station is an AWS design which originated on the Los Padres National Forest.

Category 4 includes secondary lookout facilities. CDF has none left.

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CDF&FP Historic Significance Evaluation: 1991

Category 5 includes all residences, including Category 4 type buildings found at detection sites containing towers. Residences are generally affiliated with the Aermotor Company towers. CDF has two or three BC-101 houses and five BC-201 dwellings. (The BC-201 building also saw use at secondary detection sites.)

Category 6 includes all portable buildings. CDF has two trailers but they do not incorporate an observation platform and, thus are treated as residences.

Category 7 includes unclassified facilities. CDF has none.

Support structures such as garages, utility sheds and radio vaults are not listed in the above classification system. Only the residence and/or observation center.
## CDF&FP Historic Significance Evaluation: 1991

### The 17 highest ranked lookouts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lookout</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rarity</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Digger Butte</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1934</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Mountain</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Call Mountain</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayden Hill</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1940</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chalene Peak</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Copernicus Peak</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1938</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eagle Rock</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rushing Mountain</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>31/35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sawmill Peak</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>29/69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sid Ormsbee</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1948</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deadwood Peak</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1936</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Konoctic</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Williams Peak</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bald Mountain</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>?</td>
<td>35/74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cottonwood Pass</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1953</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inskip Hill</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>35/72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penon Blanco</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1936</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### The ten "gray area" lookouts:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lookout</th>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Rarity</th>
<th>Age</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1966</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black Mountain</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mount Danaher</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1949</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oak Ridge</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>43/56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pattymocus</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1970</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pratt</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1935</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quartz Hill</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1977</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Howell Mountain</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>30/35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paradise Craggy</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Red Top</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1935</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special consideration should be given to the detection facilities at Mount Bielawski, the oldest CDF&FP lookout; Mount Zion, due to the numerous associated structures; Blue Ridge, due to the high integrity of associated buildings; Bear Valley Mountain, due to the high integrity of associated buildings (best BC-201 in the CDF&FP system); Basalt Peak, good example of a first series 809R; Grasshopper Peak, good example of a second series 809R; Fredonyer Peak, oldest example of the modern all steel single story (enclosed) lookout design; and Pegleg Mountain, an excellent example of a similar enclosed steel design.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Mount Oso region: 1 (one)
Ranger Unit: Santa Clara evaluator: MVT
County: Stanislaus date: October 1991
Quad: Solyo (7.5 minute series) elevation: 3353
Legal: Township = 5S Range = 5E Section = 12 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF (leased land) builder: CDF
Architect: unknown plan no.: unknown
Tower (include height): steel X-B 29' Cab: metal 49 sq ft

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab modified, catwalk added 1 - 5
2. Integrity/Aesthetics:
3. Integrity/Interior:
4. Integrity/Location: major communications site 4 - 3
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:
7a.Special Features (Tower):
7b.Special Features (Cab):
8a.Height of Live-in Tower:
8b.Height of Observation-only Tower: 30' 8b 1
9. Association: CDF 9 5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 1 10 10
11. Date of Construction: 1948 11 2
Total: T 9

Comments: This steel X-brace tower is similar to the Aermotor Company designs. CDF acquired this tower from the U.S. Army. It reportedly came from the Tracy Airport. The cab modification occurred, circa 1955. The mobile home is of an unknown vintage. This is the site for the first State operated lookout station (1921).
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Copernicus Peak Region: 1 (one)
Ranger Unit: Santa Clara Evaluator: MVT
County: Santa Clara Date: October 1991
Quad: Lick Observatory (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 4183
Legal: Township = 7S Range = 3E Section = 10 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CCC
Architect: USFS Plan No.: L-9/BC-3
Tower (include height): Steel K-B 13' Cab: BC-3

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: minor changes, including stairs 1____-2___
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2____0___
3. Integrity/Interior: 3____0___
4. Integrity/Location: communication vault and tower 4____-3___
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5____0___
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6____0___
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a____0___
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b____0___
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 13' 8a____1___
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b____NA___
9. Association: CCC/USFS 9____10___
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 1 10____10___
11. Date of Construction: 1938 11____6___
Total: T____22___

Comments: The L-901 plans were drawn by the architects retained for the Forest Service during the ECW construction program. The Forest Service did not operate this fire lookout station. This is the only detection site to have received an L-901 tower. This is University of California land, Lick Observatory (Mount Hamilton).
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Eagle Rock Region: 1 (one)
Ranger Unit: San Mateo-Santa Cruz Evaluator: MVT
County: Santa Cruz Date: October 1991
Quad: Big Basin (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 2488
Legal: Township = 9S Range = 3W Section = 16 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CCC
Architect: USFS Plan No.: L-7/BC-3
Tower (include height): L-7 (BETT) 18' Cab: BC-3

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1 --2
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3 0
4. Integrity/Location: 4 0
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5 0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6 1
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a 0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b 0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 18' 8a 1
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b NA
9. Association: CCC/CDF 9 10
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 4 10 7
11. Date of Construction: 1938 11 6
Total: T 21

Comments: This was a common structure type built by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Very few of the L-701 towers have survived. Only two of CDF&PP's L-701s retain their original BC-3 cab. Of those remaining in CDF ownership, this has one of the best locations. With restoration, this fire lookout station would be a valuable interpretive site.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Mount Bielawski Region: 1 (one)
Ranger Unit: San Mateo-Santa Cruz Evaluator: MVT
County: Santa Cruz Date: October 1991
Quad: Castle Rock Ridge (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 3209
Legal: Township = 8S Range = 2W Section = 21 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CDF
Architect: Aermotor/CDF Plan No.: CDF/360
Tower (include height): steel X-B 60' Cab: metal 49 sq ft

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab modified, catwalk added 1___5
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2___0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3___2
4. Integrity/Location: communication site 4___3
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: replaced house 5___2
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6___1
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a___0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b___0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 8a___NA
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 60' 8b___2
9. Association: CDF/Local 9___10
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 9 10___2
Total: T___9

Comments: This is the oldest Aermotor Company lookout in California. It is also the oldest CDF lookout. While Mount Oso was the first lookout built for State use (1921), this was the first lookout erected using State funds. The original cab was modified in 1955 when the catwalk was added. Plan 819 shows this addition. The original house was torn down in 1969. The existing house is based on CDF Plan Number 360.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Allen __________________________ Region: 1 (one) 
Ranger Unit: San Mateo-Santa Cruz ___________ Evaluator: MVT 
County: San Mateo ___________________________ Date: October 1991 
Quad: Woodside (7.5 minute series) ___________ Elevation: 2321 
Legal: Township = 6S Range = 4W Section = 27 (MDB&M) 
Ownership: CDF ___________________________ Builder: CDC 
Architect: unknown ___________________________ Plan No.: unknown 
Tower (include height): steel X-B 52' Cab: metal 225 sq ft 

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1____ 0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2____ 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3____ -1
4. Integrity/Location: communication site 4____ -2
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5____ 2
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6____ -2
7a.Special Features (Tower): 7a____ 0
7b.Special Features (Cab): 7b____ 0
8a.Height of Live-in Tower: 52' 8a____ 4
8b.Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b____ NA
9. Association: CDF 9____ 5
10.Surviving Number (rarity): 1 10____ 10
11.Date of Construction: 1966 11____ 0
Total: T____ 16

Comments: This was originally an air control tower located at the Salinas Naval Air Station. Inmate labor relocated the facility. The original wooden lookout was converted into a combination radio vault/garage and bathroom. The fire lookout station has been closed since 1980. It has suffered from repeated attacks of vandalism.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Berryessa Peak Region: 1 (one)

Ranger Unit: Lake-Napa Evaluator: MVT

County: Yolo-Napa Date: October 1991

Quad: Brooks (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 3057

Legal: Township = 9N Range = 5W Section = 4 (MDB&M)

Ownership: CDF Builder: CDF

Architect: CDF Plan No.: 809R

Tower (include height): enclosed steel 29' Cab: 809R

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: extensive remodeling 1____-5____

2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2____0____

3. Integrity/Interior: 3____0____

4. Integrity/Location: 4____-2____

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5____0____

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6____0____

7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a____0____

7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b____0____

8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 29' 8a____2____

8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b____NA____

9. Association: CDF 9____5____

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 3 10____8____

11. Date of Construction: 1948 11____2____

Total: T____10____

Comments: This is one of the first 809R towers and, consequently, conforms to the older planning specifications. There are only three 29' early style 809R towers. There have been extensive revisions to this building: Cab exterior siding and windows have been replaced; tower windows replaced, siding added; and interior of lookout has been remodeled using non-original type materials. Most revisions, circa 1989.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Mount Saint Helena Region: 1 (one)
Ranger Unit: Lake-Napa Evaluator: MVT
County: Sonoma Date: October 1991
Quad: Mt. Saint Helena (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 4340
Legal: Township = 10N Range = 7W Section = 33 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF (leased land) Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF Plan No.: 809R
Tower (include height): enclosed steel 30' Cab: 809R

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1  0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2  0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3  0
4. Integrity/Location: communication site 4  -3
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5  0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6  -1
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a  0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b  0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 30' 8a  2
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b  NA
9. Association: CDF 9  5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 6 10  5
11. Date of Construction: 1962 11  0
Total: T  8

Comments: This building is based on CDF working Plan 809R. The infrastructure is a steel K-brace tower. The steel is enclosed by wood framing, with aluminum siding. The cab is integral to the tower framing but the steel K-bracing stops at the cab floor. The design is exclusive to CDF. The building has undergone few modifications. There are six 30' (post 1950) 809R towers.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Mount Konocti

Ranger Unit: Lake-Napa

County: Lake

Quad: Kelseyville (7.5 minute series)

Legal: Township = 13N Range = 8W Section = 17 (MDB&M)

Ownership: CDF

Architect: CDF (Bales & Tobiason) (Plesha) Plan No.: 1048/732

Builder: CDC

Tower (include height): steel X-B 45' Cab: 732-6A

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1 0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3 0
4. Integrity/Location: 4 0
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: bath/gen house 5 2
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6 -1
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a 0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b 0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 45' 8a 2
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b NA
9. Association: CDF 9 5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 1 10 10
11. Date of Construction: 1977 11 0

Total: T 18

Comments: Similar in design to Aermotor Company (observation-only) towers, Konocti's structure was originally located at an Army Receiving Station in 11N 6W (MDB&M). CDF relocated the tower in 1977, and adapted a standard 732-6A cab in place of the electronics equipment platform. The adjacent concrete block generator house/bathroom/storage facility was built at the same time that the tower was re-erected.
**FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET**

Lookout Name: Mount Jackson  
Region: 1 (one)  

Ranger Unit: Sonoma  
Evaluator: MVT  

County: Sonoma  
Date: October 1991  

Quad: Guerneville (7.5 minute series)  
Elevation: 1652  

Legal: Township = 8N  
Range = 10W  
Section = 15 (MDB&M)  

Ownership: CDF (leased land)  
Builder: CDF  

Architect: CDF  
Plan No.: 809R  
Tower (include height): enclosed steel 20'  
Cab: 809R  

**POINTS**

1. Integrity/Design: various modifications  1____-2____
2. Integrity/Aesthetics:  2____ 0____
3. Integrity/Interior:  3____ 0____
4. Integrity/Location: communications site  4____-3____
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:  5____ 0____
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:  6____-1____
7a. Special Features (Tower):  7a____ 0____
7b. Special Features (Cab):  7b____ 0____
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 20'  8a____ 1____
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower:  8b____ NA____
9. Association: CDF  9____ 5____
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 2  10____ 9____
11. Date of Construction: 1948  11____ 2____

**Total:**  T____ 11____

Comments: This is one of the early style 809R towers. Thus, it conforms to the first design series: cab windows not tilted, mullions absent. The removal of the entry annex and the addition of aluminum siding are the only significant alterations to this structure. There are only two, 20' early style 809R lookouts in the CDF&FP system.
**FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET**

Lookout Name: Oak Ridge  Region: 1 (one)

Ranger Unit: Sonoma  Evaluator: MVT

County: Sonoma  Date: October 1991

Quad: Annapolis (7.5 minute series)  Elevation: 2339

Legal: Township = 10N  Range = 13W  Section = 3 (MDB&M)

Ownership: CDF (leased land)  Builder: CDF

Architect: Aermotor/CDF  Plan No.: (tower) 822

Tower (include height): Aermotor 83'  Cab: metal 49 sq ft

**POINTS**

1. Integrity/Design: 1__0__
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2__0__
3. Integrity/Interior: 3__0__
4. Integrity/Location: small communication site 4__-1__
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: BC-101 (?) 5__2__
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6__-1__
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a__0__
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b__0__
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 8a__NA__
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 83' 8b__2__
9. Association: CDF 9__5__
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 2 10__9__
11. Date of Construction: Tower: 1958  House: 1943 11__0__

Total: T__16__

Comments: The residence predates the tower but rating is based on the tower's construction date. The residence has been slightly remodeled, it may be based on the Forest Service's BC-101 plans. The tower was erected in 1958 and the existing cab layout (with catwalk) is considered a "contemporaneous" feature. Of special note is the adjacent 17' battered, enclosed timber tower which houses an elevated 5,000 gallon redwood water tank.
Lookout Name: Cold Springs Mountain Region: 1 (one)
Ranger Unit: Mendocino Evaluator: MVT
County: Mendocino Date: October 1991
Quad: Navarro (15 minute series) Elevation: 2736
Legal: Township = 13N Range = 15W Section = 4 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF (leased land) Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF Plan No.: 809R
Tower (include height): enclosed steel 30' Cab: 809R

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1____ 0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2____ 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3____ 0
4. Integrity/Location: moderate use communication site 4____ -3
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5____ 0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6____ -1
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a____ 0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b____ 0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 30' 8a____ 2
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b____ NA
9. Association: CDF 9____ 5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 6 10____ 5
11. Date of Construction: 1965 11____ 0

Total: T____ 8

Comments: This building is based on CDF working Plan 809R. The infrastructure is a steel K-brace tower. The steel is enclosed by wood framing which is then covered by the siding materials. There are six, 30' late style (i.e. post-1950) 809R lookouts in existence. The subject building replaced a 1934 CCC lookout. The CCC era garage still stands.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Two Rock  Region: 1 (one)
Ranger Unit: Mendocino  Evaluator: MVT
County: Mendocino  Date: October 1991
Quad: Willets (15 minute series)  Elevation: 2753
Legal: Township = 17N  Range = 14W  Section = 5  (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF (leased land)  Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF  Plan No.: 809R
Tower (include height): enclosed steel 30'  Cab: 809R

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design:  1  0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics:  2  0
3. Integrity/Interior:  3  0
4. Integrity/Location:  4  0
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:  5  0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:  6  0
7a. Special Features (Tower):  7a  0
7b. Special Features (Cab):  7b  0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 30'  8a  2
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower:  8b NA
9. Association: CDF  9  5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 6  10  5
11. Date of Construction: 1966  11  0
Total:  T  12

Comments: This building is based on CDF Plan 809R. The lookout replaced a 1937 ECW facility. Two Rock Mountain consists of two summits with large rock outcroppings. The lookout is built on the north side of the southern outcropping. The access road ends a short distance below (to the north) of the tower, where the foundation of a CCC era garage is to be found. CDF&FP has only six, 30' late style 809R lookout stations.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Cahto Peak Region: 1 (one)
Ranger Unit: Mendocino Evaluator: MVT
County: Mendocino Date: October 1991
Quad: Cahto Peak (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 4197
Legal: Township = 21N Range = 15W Section = 7 (MDR&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CCC/CDF
Architect: CCC/CDF Plan No.: L-7/809R
Tower (include height): L-7 (BETT) 20' Cab: 809R

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab, catwalk &c replaced 1__-10
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2__ 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3__ -2
4. Integrity/Location: microwave site 4__ -3
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5__ 0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6__ -1
7a.Special Features (Tower): 7a__ 0
7b.Special Features (Cab): 7b__ 0
8a.Height of Live-in Tower: 20' 8a__ 1
8b.Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b__ NA
9. Association: CCC/CDF 9__ 10
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 4 10__ 7

Total: T__ 8

Comments: This is the only CDF lookout to have had an 809R type cab retro-fitted onto an existing tower. Although more compatible than adding a USFS CL-30 to a BETT, this still does not conform to the traditional L-7 to BC-3 match-up. Cahto Peak Lookout suffers further integrity loss through non-conforming materials in the catwalk and upper stairway reconstruction.
** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: various revisions  1__-2__
2. Integrity/Aesthetics:  2__0__
3. Integrity/Interior:  3__0__
4. Integrity/Location: microwave site  4__-3__
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:  5__0__
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:  6__0__
7a. Special Features (Tower):  7a__0__
7b. Special Features (Cab):  7b__0__
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 20'  8a__1__
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower:  8b__NA__
9. Association: CDF  9__5__
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 4  10__7__
11. Date of Construction: 1953  11__2__
Total:  T__10__

Comments: This is a two story version of the 809R lookout design. The building has had aluminum siding added and a few other minor alterations. Although accessible by vehicle, Iron Peak's rugged topography garners a higher rating than most lookout locations. There are only four, 20' late style 809R lookouts in the CDF&FP fire detection system.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Pratt  Region: 1 (one)
Ranger Unit: Humboldt-Del Norte  Evaluator: MVT
County: Humboldt  Date: October 1991
Quad: Harris (7.5 minute series)  Elevation: 3892
Legal: Township = 4S  Range = 4E  Section = 14 (HB&M)
Ownership: CDF (leased land)  Builder: CCC
Architect: Aermotor/Forest Service  Plan No.: AM/BC-201
Tower (include height): steel X-B 49'  Cab: metal 49 sq ft

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab modified, catwalk added 1  -  5
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2           0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3           0
4. Integrity/Location: communication site 4           -  3
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: BC-2 residence 5           2
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6           -  1
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a          0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b          0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 8a         NA
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 49' 8b        2
9. Association: CCC 9           5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 1 10           10
11. Date of Construction: 1934 11           6

Total: T           16

Comments: The tower is a standard Aermotor design with the typical CDF modification to the cab (performed circa 1955). The adjacent residence (Forest Service design BC-201) has undergone significant remodeling. CDF has five BC-201 residences left. The nearby garage was constructed in 1950. Because this station was named in honor of Merritt B. Pratt, consideration of awarding 5 additional points for association (item #9) may be appropriate.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Grasshopper Peak  Region: 1 (one)
Ranger Unit: Humboldt-Del Norte  Evaluator: MVT
County: Humboldt  Date: October 1991
Quad: Weott (7.5 minute series)  Elevation: 3379
Legal: Township = 2S  Range = 2E  Section = 8 (HB&M)
Ownership: CDF (leased land)  Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF  Plan No.: 809R
Tower (include height): enclosed steel 29' Cab: 809R

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design:  
   1  0

2. Integrity/Aesthetics:  
   2  0

3. Integrity/Interior:  
   3  0

4. Integrity/Location:  
   4  0

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:  
   5  0

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:  
   6  -1

7a. Special Features (Tower): 809C  
   7a  1

7b. Special Features (Cab):  
   7b  0

8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 29'  
   8a  2

8b. Height of Observation-only Tower:  
   8b  NA

9. Association:  CDF  
   9  5

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 6  
    10  5

11. Date of Construction: 1958  
    11  0

Total:  
    T  12

Comments: The 809R working plan depicts both the 20' and 30' version of this tower type. The plan date is March 1957. The "809" plan is an elevation drawing for the Grasshopper Peak Lookout. The plan date is November 1957 and shows a detail of an alternate access door into the tower's ground floor. The plan also calls for "corrugated alodine green finish roofing sheets" for siding. The roof is shown as covered in wood shingles.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Iaquia Buttes Region: 1 (one)
Ranger Unit: Humboldt-Del Norte Evaluator: MVT
County: Humboldt Date: October 1991
Quad: Iaquia Buttes (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 3729
Legal: Township = 3N Range = 3E Section = 6 (HB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CCC/CDF
Architect: USFS/CDF Plan No.: L-7/961-1A
Tower (include height): BETT 8' Cab: 732-6A

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab and stairs replaced 1_10
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2_0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3_-2
4. Integrity/Location: 4_0
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5_0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6_0
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a_0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b_0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 8' 8a_0
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b NA
9. Association: CCC/CDF 9_10
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 2 10_9
Total: T_13

Comments: This is a single story variation of the CCC era (Forest Service design) L-701 tower. The original BC-301 cab was replaced with a 732-6A (Mike Plesha design) cab. The remodel plan number is 961-1A. The Plesha design is more harmonious than the CL-30 design (see Rocky Butte) upon an L-7 tower but it's still not in keeping with the original BC-3 style.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Schoolhouse Peak  Region: 1 (one)  
Ranger Unit: Humboldt-Del Norte  Evaluator: MVT  
County: Humboldt  Date: October 1991  
Quad: Bald Hills (7.5 minute series)  Elevation: 3097  
Legal: Township = 9N  Range = 3E  Section = 19 (HB&M)  
Ownership: CDF (leased land)  Builder: CCC/CDF  
Architect: USFS/CDF  Plan No.: L-6/962-2A  
Tower (include height): L-6 BETT 30'  Cab: 732-6A  

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab, catwalk & stairs replaced  1____-10____
2. Integrity/Aesthetics:  
3. Integrity/Interior:  3____-2____
4. Integrity/Location:  4____0____
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:  5____0____
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:  6____-1____
7a.Special Features (Tower):  7a____0____
7b.Special Features (Cab):  7b____0____
8a.Height of Live-in Tower: 30'  8a____2____
8b.Height of Observation-only Tower:  8b____NA____
9. Association: CCC/CDF  9____10____
10.Surviving Number (rarity): 4  10____7____
11.Date of Construction: Tower: 1940  Cab: 1976  11____6____
Total:  T____12____

Comments: The L-601 tower was erected by the CCCs in 1940. The original BC-301 cab was replaced by CDF with a 732-6A design. The remodel working plan number is 962-2A. This and other modifications have seriously diminished the structure's historic integrity.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Red Mountain Region: 1 (one)
Ranger Unit: Humboldt-Del Norte Evaluator: MVT
County: Del Norte Date: October 1991
Quad: Klamath Glen (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 4265
Legal: Township = 13N Range = 2E Section = 11 (HB&M)
Ownership: CDF (Forest Service land) Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF Plan No.: 809R
Tower (include height): enclosed steel 29' Cab: 809R

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1 0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3 0
4. Integrity/Location: communications site 4 -3
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5 0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6 -1

7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a 0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b 0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 29' 8a 2
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b NA

9. Association: CDF 9 5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 6 10 5
11. Date of Construction: 1961 11 0

Total: T 8

Comments: This building is based on CDF working Plan 809R. The infrastructure is a steel K-brace tower. The steel is enclosed by wood framing with aluminum siding. The cab is integral to the tower framing but the steel K-bracing does stop at the cab floor. The design is exclusive to CDF. There are six, 30' 809R towers in the CDF&FP detection system based on the post 1950 809R design.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Howell Hill
Region: 2 (two)

Ranger Unit: Nevada-Yuba-Placer
Evaluator: MVT

County: Placer
Date: October 1991

Quad: Colfax (7.5 minute series)
Elevation: 2607

Legal: Township = 14N Range = 9E Section = 16 (MDB&M)

Ownership: CDF
Builder: SERA/CCC

Architect: Aermotor/Forest Service
Plan No.: AM/BC-101

Tower (include height): steel X-B 60' Cab: metal 49 sq ft

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab modified, catwalk added
   1__-5__

2. Integrity/Aesthetics:
   2__0__

3. Integrity/Interior:
   3__-2__

4. Integrity/Location:
   4__-1__

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: House (BC-101?)
   5__2__

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:
   6__-1__

7a. Special Features (Tower):
   7a__0__

7b. Special Features (Cab):
   7b__0__

8a. Height of Live-in Tower:
   8a__NA__

8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 60'
   8b__2__

9. Association: SERA/CCC
   9__10__

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 9
    10__2__

    11__8__

Total:
   T__15__

Comments: The tower is an Aermotor Company product erected by the State in 1930. The cab modification and catwalk addition occurred circa 1957. The house was constructed under the ECW program in 1935. The residence maybe based upon the Forest Service's BC-101 building plan. Though remodeled, it still reflects its CCC origin.
**FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET**

Lookout Name: Wolf (Creek) Mountain  Region: 2 (two)

Ranger Unit: Nevada-Yuba-Placer  Evaluator: MVT

County: Nevada  Date: October 1991

Quad: Grass Valley (15 minute series)  Elevation: 2631

Legal: Township = 21N  Range = 8E  Section = 21 (MDB&M)

Ownership: CDF (leased land)  Builder: CDF

Architect: CDF  Plan No.: 1622-2A

Tower (include height): steel H-B  29'  Cab: 732-6A

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<tr>
<td><strong>1. Integrity/Design:</strong> 1     0</td>
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<td><strong>2. Integrity/Aesthetics:</strong> 2     0</td>
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<td><strong>3. Integrity/Interior:</strong> 3     0</td>
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<td><strong>4. Integrity/Location: major communications site</strong> 4     -3</td>
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<td><strong>5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:</strong> 5     0</td>
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<td><strong>6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:</strong> 6     -1</td>
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<td><strong>7a. Special Features (Tower):</strong> 7a     0</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>7b. Special Features (Cab):</strong> 7b     0</td>
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<td><strong>8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 29'</strong> 8a     2</td>
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<td><strong>8b. Height of Observation-only Tower:</strong> 8b     NA</td>
</tr>
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<td><strong>9. Association: CDF</strong> 9     5</td>
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<td><strong>10. Surviving Number (rarity): 3</strong> 10     8</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>11. Date of Construction: 1981</strong> 11     0</td>
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<td><strong>Total:</strong> T     11</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Comments: This is one of the steel towers made from surplus "atomic bomb testing towers." The tower plan is 1622-2A, the cab is based on Plan Number 732-6A. Only three, 29' towers of this type have been erected.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Banner Mountain
Region: 2 (two)

Ranger Unit: Nevada-Yuba-Placer
Evaluator: MVT

County: Nevada
Date: October 1991

Quad: Chicago Park (7.5 minute series)
Elevation: 3906

Legal: Township = 16N Range = 9E Section = 16 (MDB&M)

Ownership: CDF
Builder: USFS/CDF

Architect: Aermotor/CDF
Plan No.: AM/1018

Tower (include height): steel X-B 60' Cab: metal 49 sq ft

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab remodeled, catwalk added 1-5
2. Integrity/Aesthetics:
3. Integrity/Interior:
4. Integrity/Location: communication site 4-3
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: paved nearly to site 6-2
7a. Special Features (Tower):
7b. Special Features (Cab):
8a. Height of Live-in Tower:
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 60' 8b-2
9. Association: USFS/CDF 9-10
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 9 10-2

Total: T-12

Comments: CDF remodeled the original Aermotor cab to accommodate the addition of a catwalk in 1961. The original lookout residence burned in 1962. The replacement house and garage were constructed in 1963-4. Although newer than the tower both buildings conform closely to what could have been erected contemporaneously with the tower. There are nine, 60' Aermotor Company towers in the CDF&FP system.

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FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Oregon Peak Region: 2 (two)
Ranger Unit: Nevada-Yuba-Placer Evaluator: MVT
County: Yuba Date: October 1991
Quad: Challenge (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 3447
Legal: Township = 18N Range = 7E Section = 27 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF (leased land) Builder: CCC/CDF
Architect: Aermotor/Forest Service Plan No.: AM/BC-101
Tower (include height): steel X-B 60' Cab: metal 49 sq ft

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab modified/catwalk added 1___-5___
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2___0___
3. Integrity/Interior: 3___0___
4. Integrity/Location: communication site 4___-3___
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: House (BC-101) 5___2___
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6___-1___
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a___0___
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b___0___
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 8a___NA___
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 60' 8b___2___
9. Association: CCC/CDF 9___10___
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 9 10___2___

Total: T___13___

Comments: CDF remodeled the original Aermotor cab and added the catwalk in 1961-2. The original lookout residence was described in a 1967 engineering report as a "B-10 type." This is probably a reference to the Forest Service Plan Number BC-101, a precursor design to the more widely used BC-201 residences (of the ECW construction era). Neither BC-1 nor BC-2 working plans have been located. CDF&FP has no more than three BC-101 buildings.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Sunset Hill Region: 2 (two)
Ranger Unit: Butte Evaluator: MVT
County: Butte Date: October 1991
Quad: Forbestown (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 3321
Legal: Township = 19N Range = 6E Section = 9 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CCC/CDF
Architect: USFS/CDF Plan No.: L-8/679
Tower (include height): L-8 steel K-B 30' Cab: 679-1A

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab replaced, new stairs 1____-5
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2____-0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3____-2
4. Integrity/Location: communication site 4____-3
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5____-2
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6____-1
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a____-0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b____-0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 30' 8a____-2
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b____NA
9. Association: CCC/CDF 9____-10
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 4 10____-7

Total: T____12

Comments: Original (1934) CCC era lookout built for USFS was transferred to CDF about 1972. In that year the existing BC-3 cab was replaced by a 732-6A type cab. The remodel plan number is 679-1A. The catwalk and stairway have also been replaced. CDF obtained a special use permit for this site from the Plumas National Forest in 1973.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Bloomer Hill Region: 2 (two)
Ranger Unit: Butte Evaluator: MVT
County: Butte Date: October 1991
Quad: Berry Creek (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 3005
Legal: Township = 21N Range = 5E Section = 30 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF (USFS land) Builder: CCC/CDF
Architect: Aermotor/CDF Plan No.: AM/660
Tower (include height): steel X-B 60' Cab: metal 49 sq ft

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: catwalk added, cab modified 1__-5__
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2__ 0__
3. Integrity/Interior: 3__ 0__
4. Integrity/Location: major communication site 4__-3__
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: C-2 replaced &c 5__-2__
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6__-1__
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a__ 0__
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b__ 0__
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 8a__ NA__
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 58' 8b__ 2__
9. Association: CCC/CDF 9__ 10__
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 9 10__ 2__
Total: T__ 11__

Comments: The tower, an Aermotor Company product, is believed to have been erected in 1925. The cab modification took place in 1959. The CCC era BC-201 residence was replaced by the CDF in 1973. The house's planning number is 660. There are nine, 60' Aermotor Company towers in the CDF&FP fire detection system. All of CDF&FP's Aermotor Company cabs have had catwalks added, windows replaced and catwalk access doors installed.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Sawmill Peak Region: 2 (two)
Ranger Unit: Butte Evaluator: MVT
County: Butte Date: October 1991
Quad: Paradise East (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 3338
Legal: Township = 23N Range = 4E Section = 32 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: USFS/CDF
Architect: unknown/CDF Plan No.: unknown/259
Tower (include height): steel K,X-B 20' Cab: 259

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab, catwalk & stairs replaced 1_-5_
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2_0_
3. Integrity/Interior: 3_-2_
4. Integrity/Location: 4_0_
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5_0_
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6_-1_
7a.Special Features (Tower): 7a_0_
7b.Special Features (Cab): 7b_0_
8a.Height of Live-in Tower: 8a_1_
8b.Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b_NA_
9. Association: USFS/CDF 9_10_
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 1 10_10_
Total: 21_

Comments: In the 1920s a steel tower design was introduced which featured a K-brace pattern for the bottom 10' section and a X-brace pattern for the top 10' section. In 1931 a 30' K-brace tower superseded this design. The original wood cab (a USFS 4-AR design) was destroyed by fire. The replacement, Plan Number BC-301, was supplanted by the existing cab, CDF Plan Number 259. This was the first 732-6A style cab to be constructed.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Bald Mountain Region: 2 (two)

Ranger Unit: Butte Evaluator: MVT

County: Butte Date: October 1991

Quad: Kimshew Point (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 5778

Legal: Township = 24N Range = 4E Section = 12 (MDB&M)

Ownership: CDF (USFS land) Builder: CCC/CDF

Architect: USFS/CDF Plan No.: L-8/757-1A

Tower (include height): L-8 steel K-B 30' Cab: 732-6A

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab replaced, new stairs 1____ 5
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2____ 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3____ 2
4. Integrity/Location: 4____ 0
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5____ 0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6____ 1
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a____ 0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b____ 0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 30' 8a____ 2
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b____ NA
9. Association: USFS/CDF 9____ 10
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 4 10____ 7

Total: 17

Comments: Original (1934) CCC era lookout built for USFS was transferred to CDF in the late 1950s. In 1973 the BC-3 cab was replaced by a 732-6A type cab design. The remodel is Plan Number 757-1A. Facility record's correspondence states that except for page one, cab plans were "the same as used on previous lookouts; for example, Fredonyer Lookout."
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Platte Mountain Region: 2 (two)
Ranger Unit: Butte Evaluator: MVT
County: Butte Date: October 1991
Quad: Cohasset (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 3473
Legal: Township = 24N Range = 3E Section = 16 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF (leased land) Builder: CDF
Architect: Aermotor-CDF/Forest Service Plan No.: AM/BC-201
Tower (include height): steel X-B 92' Cab: metal 49 sq ft

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab modified, catwalk added 1_5
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2_0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3_0
4. Integrity/Location: 4_0
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: BC-2 residence 5_2
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6_1
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a_0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b_0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 8a NA
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 92' 8b_2
9. Association: CDF 9_5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 2 10_9
11. Date of Construction: 1956 11_0
Total: T_12

Comments: CDF moved the CCC built Lone Pine Lookout tower and house to its present location in 1956. The tower was extended from 45' to 92' high. The cab was remodeled to accommodate a catwalk (CDF Plan 820). The house (Forest Service design BC-201) has had its front porch removed, some windows changed and asbestos tile siding added. There are two Aermotor Company towers in the CDF&FP system which fall into the 80' to 95' category.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Vina Helitack Base Region: 2 (two)
Ranger Unit: Tehama-Glenn Evaluator: MVT
County: Tehama Date: October 1991
Quad: Vina (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 256
Legal: Township = 24N Range = 1W Section = 18 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF Plan No.: 833
Tower (include height): cupola on station Cab: wood frame

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: room addition(s) on north side 1 10
2. Integrity/Aesthetics:
   2 0
3. Integrity/Interior:
   3 0
4. Integrity/Location:
   4 0
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:
   5 0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:
   6 2
7a. Special Features (Tower):
   7a  0
7b. Special Features (Cab):
   7b  0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower:
   8a NA
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower:
   8b NA
9. Association: CDF
   9  5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 1
    10  10
11. Date of Construction: 1962
    11  0
Total: T 3

Comments: In 1961 the original Vina F.P.S. was destroyed by a lightning caused fire. Before completion, the replacement structure was reportedly damaged by lightning, as well. The station was finished in 1962 (Plan Number 833). Later that year, lightning protection was added (Plan Number 1240). The internal cupola access was replaced with external stairs circa 1972. Room additions on the north end occurred later in the 1970s.
Lookout Name: Eagle Peak  Region: 2 (two)
Ranger Unit: Tehama-Glenn  Evaluator: MVT
County: Tehama  Date: October 1991
Quad: Riley Ridge (7.5 minute series)  Elevation: 3713
Legal: Township = 24N  Range = 7W  Section = 22 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF  Builder: Contractor
Architect: USFS(L-1600 series)/CDF= add on  Plan No.: L-1600/CL-30
Tower (include height):  steel K-B  21'  Cab: CL-30

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: room addition beneath cab  1__-2__
2. Integrity/Aesthetics:  2__0__
3. Integrity/Interior:  3__0__
4. Integrity/Location:  4__0__
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:  5__0__
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:  6__-1__
7a. Special Features (Tower):  7a__0__
7b. Special Features (Cab):  7b__0__
8a. Height of Live-in Tower:  21'  8a__1__
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower:  8b__NA__
9. Association: USFS  9__5__
10. Surviving Number (rarity):  1  10__10__
11. Date of Construction: 1963  11__0__

Total:  T__13__

Comments: The tower is based on the Forest Service L-1600 series K-brace tower plans. The cab is the Forest Service CL-30 design. The facility was erected by a private contractor in 1963. CDF assumed operation of the lookout circa 1972. In 1982, CDF added the lower room. This is the only K-brace tower with CL-30 in the CDF fire detection system.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Pattymocus Butte  Region: 2 (two)

Ranger Unit: Tehama-Glen  Evaluator: MVT

County: Tehama  Date: October 1991

Quad: Chanchelella (15 minute series)  Elevation: 4020

Legal: Township = 28N  Range = 9W  Section = 10 (MDB&M)

Ownership: CDF (USFS land)  Builder: CDF

Architect: CDF  Plan No.: 350

Tower (include height): steel K-B  6'  Cab: 350

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design:  1  0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics:  2  0
3. Integrity/Interior:  3  0
4. Integrity/Location:  4  0
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: garage/utility  5  2
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:  6  -1
7a. Special Features (Tower):  7a  0
7b. Special Features (Cab):  7b  0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 6'  8a  0
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower:  8b  NA
9. Association: CDF  9  5
10. Surviving Number (rarity):  1  10  10
11. Date of Construction: 1970  11  0

Total:  T  16

Comments: Originally a cooperative site between the Forest Service and the State, CDF assumed sole operation of the lookout out in 1950. The ECW structure was replaced by existing building in 1970. It is based on CDF Plan Number 350. The cab is an early version of the standard 732-6A cab used extensively by CDF in Region 2 today. This is the shortest steel K-brace tower in the State of California.
**FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET**

Lookout Name: Tuscan Buttes  
Region: 2 (two)

Ranger Unit: Tehama-Glenn  
Evaluator: MVT

County: Tehama  
Date: October 1991

Quad: Dales (7.5 minute series)  
Elevation: 1868

Legal: Township = 28N  
Range = 2W  
Section = 21  
(MDB&M)

Ownership: CDF (leased land)  
Builder: CDC

Architect: CDF/Mike Plesha  
Plan No.: 837

Tower (include height): cinder block 9'  
Cab: block/steel

**POINTS**

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<td>6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:</td>
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<td>7a. Special Features (Tower): extensive stone work</td>
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<td>7b. Special Features (Cab):</td>
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<td>8a. Height of Live-in Tower:</td>
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<td>8b. Height of Observation-only Tower:</td>
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<td>9. Association: CDF</td>
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<td>10. Surviving Number (rarity): 1</td>
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<td>11. Date of Construction: 1966</td>
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Total: T  12

Comments: This special design cupola style lookout provides about 340 square feet of living space on the ground floor and a little over 81 square feet in the observatory. Cupola windows (set on an angle) reflect the genesis of the later 732-6A cab design. The cinder blocks were made at the Plum Creek (Ishi) Conservation Center. CDC crews constructed the fire lookout and the adjacent out buildings.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Inskip Hill Region: 2 (two)
Ranger Unit: Tehama-Glenn Evaluator: MVT
County: Tehama Date: October 1991
Quad: Inskip Hill (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 3103
Legal: Township = 29N Range = 1W Section = 26 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CCC/CDF
Architect: USFS/CDF Plan No.: L-8/758-1A
Tower (include height): L-8 steel K-B 30' Cab: 758-1A

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab, catwalk and stairs replaced 1____-5_
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2____0_
3. Integrity/Interior: 3____-2_
4. Integrity/Location: small communications vault 4____-2_
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: "J" building 5____2_
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6____-1_
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a____0_
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b____0_
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 30' 8a____2_
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b____NA_
9. Association: CCC/USFS 9____10_
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 4 10____7_
Total: T____17_

Comments: The original (1934) CCC era lookout was built for the Forest Service. The tower and immediate property were quit claimed to CDF in 1971. In 1972 the stairway was replaced. In 1974 existing BC-3 cab was replaced by a 732-6A style cab. Plan 758-1A shows the remodel. The CCC era Forest Service "J" design garage has been resided with non-original type material but is otherwise intact.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Digger Butte Region: 2 (two)
Ranger Unit: Tehama-Glenn Evaluator: MVT
County: Tehama Date: October 1991
Quad: Manton (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 4018
Legal: Township = 30N Range = 2E Section = 29 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF (lease 1947/quit claim '71) Builder: CCC
Architect: USFS Plan No.: L-4/BC-3
Tower (include height): L-4 steel H-B 20' Cab: BC-3

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1 0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3 0
4. Integrity/Location: 4 0
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: "J" building 5 2
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6 0
7a. Special Features (Tower): water tank at base 7a 1
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b 0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 8a 1
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b NA
9. Association: CCC/USFS 9 10
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 2 10 9
11. Date of Construction: 1936 11 6
Total: T 29

Comments: This lookout has the highest integrity of any CDF CCC era lookout. A contemporaneous water tank, covered with frame structure, is located at the base of the tower. A "J" design (CCC) garage is located about 1/4 mile below the lookout. The lookout is accessed by a steep asphalt/stone path. The cab contains a floor model hand pump.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Latour Butte __________________________ Region: 2 (two) 

Ranger Unit: Shasta-Trinity __________________________ Evaluator: MVT

County: Shasta __________________________ Date: October 1991

Quad: Viola (7.5 minute series) __________________________ Elevation: 6740

Legal: Township = 32N Range = 2E Section = 23 (MDB&M)

Ownership: CDF (leased land) __________________________ Builder: CCC/CDF

Architect: USFS/CDF __________________________ Plan No.: L-1/799-1A

Tower (include height): L-1 (NETT) 18' Cab: 732-6A

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab and catwalk replaced 1__-10__

2. Integrity/Aesthetics:

3. Integrity/Interior: 3__-2__

4. Integrity/Location:

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:

7a.Special Features (Tower):

7b.Special Features (Cab):

8a.Height of Live-in Tower: 18' 8a__1__

8b.Height of Observation-only Tower:

9. Association: CCC/CDF 9__10__

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 1 10__10__


Total: T 14__

Comments: Original NETT with BC-3 cab built by CCC for Lassen National Forest in 1935. CDF funding for lookout began in the early 1950s. Working plans for the cab replacement are 799-1A. The cab is based on the standard 732-6A design. The Plesha design when mated to an older NETT is more harmonious than the CL-30 design but is still not in keeping with original BC-301 style.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Bully Choop Mountain Region: 2 (two)
Ranger Unit: Shasta-Trinity Evaluator: MVT
County: Shasta-Trinity Date: October 1991
Quad: Bully Choop Mtn. (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 6974
Legal: Township = 31N Range = 8W Section = 9 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF Plan No.: 1558-3A
Tower (include height): enclosed steel 11' Cab: 732-6A

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1 0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3 0
4. Integrity/Location: 4 0
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5 0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6 0
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a 0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b 0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 11' 8a 1
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b NA
9. Association: CDF 9 5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 3 10 8
11. Date of Construction: circa 1978 11 0
Total: T 14

Comments: Original ECW lookout, built circa 1935, was replaced by existing structure circa 1978. The working plans (1558-3A) show 4"x12"x10' I-beams for the tower's corner posts. The cab is based on the 732-6A plan. The structure is similar to Duzel Rock's building. This is one of the few CDF lookouts to be found located on a remote, rugged high peak.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: South Fork Mountain Region: 2 (two)
Ranger Unit: Shasta-Trinity Evaluator: MVT
County: Shasta Date: October 1991
Quad: Whiskeytown (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 3447
Legal: Township = 32N Range = 6W Section = 3 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF Plan No.: 1559-2A
Tower (include height): steel H-B 29' Cab: 732-6A

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1 0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3 0
4. Integrity/Location: communications site 4 -3
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5 0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6 -1
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a 0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b 0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 29' 8a 2
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b NA
9. Association: CDF 9 5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 3 10 8
11. Date of Construction: 1982 11 0
Total: T 11

Comments: Although the South Fork Lookout working plans (Plan Number 1559-2A) are dated 1980, the tower wasn't constructed until 1982, making this the second oldest surplus steel "atomic bomb testing tower" CDF erected. The working plans note: "For Lookout Cab Use 'Pre-Fab Lookout Cab,' Plan No. 732-6A." The present facility replaced an ECW building.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Shasta-Bear Mountain  Region: 2 (two)

Ranger Unit: Shasta-Trinity  Evaluator: MVT

County: Shasta  Date: October 1991

Quad: Project City (7.5 minute series)  Elevation: 2629

Legal: Township = 33N  Range = 3W  Section = 7 (MDB&M)

Ownership: CDF (leased land)  Builder: CDF

Architect: CDF  Plan No.: 1548-1A

Tower (include height): steel H-B 29'  Cab: 732-6A

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1  0

2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2  0

3. Integrity/Interior: 3  0

4. Integrity/Location: 4  0

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5  0

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6  -1

7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a  0

7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b  0

8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 29'  8a  2

8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b  NA

9. Association: CDF  9  5

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 3  10  8

11. Date of Construction: 1980  11  0

Total: T  14

Comments: This was the first surplus steel "atomic bomb testing tower" that CDF erected. The working plans are 1548-1A. The cab plans are the standard 732-6A. Both structures were design by CDF, Region 2 Engineer Mike Plesha.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Soldier Mountain
Region: 2 (two)
Ranger Unit: Shasta-Trinity
Evaluator: MVT
County: Shasta
Date: October 1991
Quad: Dana (7.5 minute series)
Elevation: 5540
Legal: Township = 37N Range = 3E Section = 1 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF
Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF
Plan No.: 868-1A
Tower (include height): enclosed steel 9' Cab: 732-6A

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1___0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2___0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3___0
4. Integrity/Location: 4___0
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5___0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6___0
7a.Special Features (Tower): 7a___0
7b.Special Features (Cab): 7b___0
8a.Height of Live-in Tower: 9' 8a___0
8b.Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b NA
9. Association: CDF 9___5
10.Surviving Number (rarity): 5 10___6
11.Date of Construction: 1974 11___0
Total: T___11

Comments: This tower, Plan Number 868-1A, is based upon the Fredonyer Lookout design. There are only five Fredonyer style towers in the State. The cab is the standard 732-6A. The lookout is located upon a sharp, rocky peak at the summit of Soldier Mountain.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Siskiyou-Bear Mountain  Region: 2 (two)
Ranger Unit: Shasta-Trinity  Evaluator: MVT
County: Siskiyou  Date: October 1991
Quad: Hambone (15 minute series) Elevation: 5831
Legal: Township = 40N Range = 2E Section = 15 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF  Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF  Plan No.: 998-1A
Tower (include height): enclosed steel 12' Cab: 732-6A

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1 0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3 0
4. Integrity/Location: 4 0
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5 0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6 -1
7a.Special Features (Tower): 7a 0
7b.Special Features (Cab): 7b 0
8a.Height of Live-in Tower: 12' 8a 1
8b.Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b NA
9. Association: CDF 9 5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 5 10 6
11. Date of Construction: 1975 11 0
Total: T 11

Comments: This tower, Plan Number 998-1A, is based upon the Fredonyer Lookout design. There are only five Fredonyer style towers in the State. The cab is the standard 732-6A.
**FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET**

Lookout Name: Duzel Rock  Region: 2 (two)  
Ranger Unit: Siskiyou  Evaluator: MVT  
County: Siskiyou  Date: October 1991  
Quad: Duzel Rock (7.5 minute series)  Elevation: 6035  
Legal: Township = 43N  Range = 8W  Section = 36 (MDB&M)  
Ownership: CDF (land leased)  Builder: CDF  
Architect: CDF  Plan No.: unknown/732  
Tower (include height): enclosed steel 11'  Cab: 732-6A  

**POINTS**

1. Integrity/Design:  
   1___ 0

2. Integrity/Aesthetics:  
   2___ 0

3. Integrity/Interior:  
   3___ 0

4. Integrity/Location:  
   4___ 0

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:  
   5___ 0

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:  
   6___ 0

7a. Special Features (Tower):  
   7a___ 0

7b. Special Features (Cab):  
   7b___ 0

8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 11'  
   8a___ 0

8b. Height of Observation-only Tower:  
   8b___ NA

9. Association: CDF  
   9___ 5  

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 3  
   10___ 8

11. Date of Construction: 1978  
   11___ 0

Total:  
   T___ 13

Comments: The original (1934) CCC era lookout built for USFS was taken over by CDF in the early 1950s. That structure was replaced by the existing building. Working plans were not located but the subject tower is similar to Bully Choop's. The cab is based on the standard 732-6A design. CDF has very few lookouts beyond the immediate reach of vehicles. Duzel's parking area is about an 1/8 of a mile below the peak. A steep path leads to the tower site.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Quartz Hill Region: 2 (two)
Ranger Unit: Siskiyou Evaluator: MVT
County: Siskiyou Date: October 1991
Quad: Greenview (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 4238
Legal: Township = 43N Range = 9W Section = 7 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF Plan No.: 1032-3A/732
Tower (include height): enclosed H-B 30' Cab: 732-6A

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1 0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3 0
4. Integrity/Location: 4 0
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5 0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6 -1
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a 0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b 0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 30' 8a 2
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b NA
9. Association: CDF 9 5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 1 10 10
11. Date of Construction: 1977 11 0
Total: T 16

Comments: Original (1934) ECW lookout built for USFS was taken over by CDF in 1957. Current structure replaced that building. CDF tower plans are 1032-3A. The tower features steel I-beams for the corner legs and cross bracing. The cab is based on the 732-6A design. This is the only enclosed, 30' steel H-brace tower in the CDF&FP detection system. The Quartz Hill Lookout is believed to be the genesis of the Bully Choop and Duzel Rock (and later) tower types.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: **Paradise Craggy** Region: **2 (two)**

Ranger Unit: **Siskiyou** Evaluator: **MVT**

County: **Siskiyou** Date: **October 1991**

Quad: **Hawkinsville (7.5 minute series)** Elevation: **4910**

Legal: **Township = 46N Range = 6W Section = 28 (MDB&M)**

Ownership: **CDF** Builder: **CDF**

Architect: **CDF** Plan No.: **732-6A**

Tower (include height): **NA** Cab: **732-6A**

** POINTS **

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<td>7a. Special Features (Tower):</td>
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<td>11. Date of Construction: 1989</td>
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Total: **T  15**

Comments: Original (1935) CCC era lookout, built for the USFS, was taken over by CDF in 1948. The ECW structure was replaced in 1969 by a CDF designed cab, Plan Number 284. The 284 cab was Plesha's early version of the standard 732-6A lookout type. This was the second 732 style to be built. Unfortunately that cab was destroyed by lightning in 1989. The existing cab is based on the 732-6A plan. This is the only "ground cab" in the CDF&FP detection system.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Pegleg Mountain  Region: 2 (two)
Ranger Unit: Lassen-Modoc  Evaluator: MVT
County: Lassen  Date: October 1991
Quad: Pegleg Mountain (7.5 minute series)  Elevation: 7112
Legal: Township = 29N  Range = 9E  Section = 3 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF (USFS land)  Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF  Plan No.: 1661-2A
Tower (include height): enclosed steel 10' Cab: 732-6A

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1 0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3 0
4. Integrity/Location: 4 0
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5 0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6 -1
7a. Special Features (Tower): interior wood paneling 7a 1
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b 0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 9' 8a 0
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b NA
9. Association: CDF 9 5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 3 10 8
11. Date of Construction: 1984 11 0
Total: T 13

Comments: The interior of this lookout has been attractively finished off with wood grain cabinets and wood paneling, both upstairs and down. The infrastructure design of the tower is similar to Plan Number 1558 (Bully Choop). The cab is based on the 732-6A plan. The original CCC era garage is still at the site, although in deteriorated condition and with a damaged lightning protection system.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Don Landon (Greens Peak) Region: 2 (two)

Ranger Unit: Lassen-Modoc Evaluator: MVT

County: Lassen Date: October 1991

Quad: Fredonyer Peak (15 minute series) Elevation: 7145

Legal: Township = 31N Range = 11E Section = 35 (MDB&M)

Ownership: CDF Builder: CDC

Architect: CDF/ Plan No.: 880-1A/350

Tower (include height): enclosed steel 10' Cab: 732-6A

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1__ 0

2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2__ 0

3. Integrity/Interior: 3__ 0

4. Integrity/Location: 4__ 0

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: utility/garage 5__ 2

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6__ -1

7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a__ 0

7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b__ 0

8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 10' 8a__ 0

8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b__ NA

9. Association: CDF 9__ 5

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 5 10__ 6

11. Date of Construction: 1974 11__ 0

Total: T__ 12

Comments: This structure replaced an older octagonal building erected circa 1947. That station was in existence when the site was dedicated to the memory of Don Landon. The subject tower, Plan Number 880-1A, is based upon the Fredonyer Lookout design. There are only five Fredonyer style towers in the State. The cab is the standard 732-6A.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Fredonyer Peak Region: 2 (two)
Ranger Unit: Lassen-Modoc Evaluator: MVT
County: Lassen Date: October 1991
Quad: Fredonyer Peak (15 minute series) Elevation: 7945
Legal: Township = 33N Range = 12E Section = 26 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CDC
Architect: CDF Plan No.: 655-A-1A
Tower (include height): enclosed steel 10' Cab: 732-6A

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1____ 0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2____ 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3____ 0
4. Integrity/Location: 4____ 0
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: utility shed 5____ 2
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6____ -1
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a____ 0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b____ 0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 8a____ 0
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b____ NA
9. Association: CDF 9____ 5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 5 10____ 6
11. Date of Construction: 1973 11____ 0
Total: T____ 12

Comments: Five lookout towers have been erected using 12" diameter steel pipe for corner posts with angle iron, H-bracing and diagonal cable, X-bracing for added strength. The Fredonyer Lookout was the first to incorporate this design. As with the 732-6A style cab, this station was designed by CDF Engineer, Mike Plesha. There was a two year "test period" before additional Fredonyer style towers were authorized.
**FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET**

Lookout Name: Hayden Hill ___________________________ Region: 2 (two) 

Ranger Unit: Lassen-Modoc ___________________________ Evaluator: MVT 

County: Lassen ___________________________ Date: October 1991 

Quad: Said Valley (7.5 minute series) ___________________________ Elevation: 6309 

Legal: Township = 37N Range = 10E Section = 31 (MDB&M) 

Ownership: CDF (BLM land) ___________________________ Builder: CCC 

Architect: USFS ___________________________ Plan No.: L-1/BC-3 

Tower (include height): L-1 (NETT) 9' Cab: BC-3 

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**POINTS**

1. Integrity/Design: 1—2

2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2—0

3. Integrity/Interior: 3—0

4. Integrity/Location: 4—0

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5—0

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6—1

7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a—0

7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b—0

8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 8a—0

8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b NA

9. Association: CCC/USFS 9—10

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 2 10—9

11. Date of Construction: 1940 11—6

Total: T 22

Comments: Hayden Hill was one of the last lookouts built under the Emergency Conservation Works (ECW) program of the 1930s. This lookout represents one of the few remaining high integrity CCC era lookouts in the CDF&FP fire detection system. In fact, it is one of the best preserved L-101/BC-301 lookouts to be found in the State of California.

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FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Likely Mountain Region: 2 (two)
Ranger Unit: Lassen-Modoc Evaluator: MVT
County: Lassen Date: October 1991
Quad: Likely (15 minute series) Elevation: 7377
Legal: Township = 38N Range = 12E Section = 2 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF (BLM land) Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF Plan No.: 182
Tower (include height): steel X-B 38' Cab: 182

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** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1____ 0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2____ -1
3. Integrity/Interior: 3____ 0
4. Integrity/Location: major communications site 4____ -3
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 1966 trailer 5____ 2
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6____ -1
7a.Special Features (Tower): stone retaining walls 7a____ 1
7b.Special Features (Cab): 7b____ 0
8a.Height of Live-in Tower: 8a____ NA
8b.Height of Observation-only Tower: 38' 8b____ 1
9. Association: CDF 9____ 5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 1 10____ 10
11. Date of Construction: 1966 11____ 0

Total: T____ 14

Comments: Mike Plesha proposed a re-design of the venerable BC-3 cab. CDF officials requested a prototype (reduced scale) model be tested first. The success of the 64 sq. ft., Likely Mountain cab paved the way for the construction of a full sized, 196 sq. ft., (732-6A style) cab at Sawmill Peak in 1969. The three-legged, steel tower at the Likely site came from Thompson Peak, Plumas National Forest. The "Nomad" trailer has served as residence since 1967.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Manzanita Ridge Region: 2 (two)
Ranger Unit: Lassen-Modoc Evaluator: MVT
County: Modoc Date: October 1991
Quad: Canby (15 minute series) Elevation: 7036
Legal: Township = 40N Range = 10E Section = 26 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF (USFS land) Builder: CDC
Architect: CDF/Mike Plesha Plan No.: 889-1A/732
Tower (include height): enclosed steel 10' Cab: 732-6A

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1____ 0____
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2____ 0____
3. Integrity/Interior: 3____ 0____
4. Integrity/Location: 4____ 0____
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5____ 0____
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6____ -1____
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a____ 0____
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b____ 0____
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 10' 8a____ 0____
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b____ NA____
9. Association: CDF 9____ 5____
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 5 10____ 6____
11. Date of Construction: 1974 11____ 0____
Total: T____ 10____

Comments: This tower, Plan Number 889-1A, is based upon the Fredonyer Lookout design. There are only five Fredonyer style towers in the State. The cab is the standard 732-6A. The existing Manzanita Lookout building replaced the original ECW lookout which had been constructed for the Modoc National Forest in 1934. CDF assumed operation of this site in the early 1970s.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Boucher Hill  Region: 3 (three)
Ranger Unit: San Diego  Evaluator: MVT
County: San Diego  Date: October 1991
Quad: Boucher Hill (7.5 minute series)  Elevation: 5438
Legal: Township = 10S  Range = 1E  Section = 6 (SBB&M)
Ownership: CDF  Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF  Plan No.: 809R
Tower (include height): enclosed steel 30'  Cab: 809R

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design:  1  -2
2. Integrity/Aesthetics:  2  0
3. Integrity/Interior:  3  0
4. Integrity/Location: major communications site  4  -3
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:  5  0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:  6  -2
7a. Special Features (Tower):  7a  0
7b. Special Features (Cab):  7b  0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 30'  8a  2
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower:  8b  NA
9. Association: CDF  9  5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 3  10  8
11. Date of Construction: 1948  11  2
Total:  T  10

Comments: This lookout is based on the original version of the 809R working plan. Fortunately, it has experienced few alterations since its construction. There are only three, 30' early style (i.e. pre-1950) 809R lookouts in the CDF&FP detection system today.
Lookout Name: Red Mountain  Region: 3 (three)
Ranger Unit: San Diego  Evaluator: MVT
County: San Diego  Date: October 1991
Quad: Temecula (7.5 minute series)  Elevation: 1617
Legal: Township = 9S  Range = 3W  Section = 15 (SBB&M)
Ownership: CDF  Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF  Plan No.: unknown
Tower (include height): NEWF 10'  Cab: 196 sq. ft.

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: catwalk removed/cab sealed  1____-10____
2. Integrity/Aesthetics:  2____-1____
3. Integrity/Interior:  3____-2____
4. Integrity/Location: major communications site  4____-3____
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:  5____-0____
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:  6____-1____
7a.Special Features (Tower):  7a____-0____
7b.Special Features (Cab):  7b____-0____
8a.Height of Live-in Tower:  8a____-0____
8b.Height of Observation-only Tower:  8b____NA____
9. Association: CDF  9____-5____
10.Surviving Number (rarity):  10____10____
11.Date of Construction: 1973  11____-0____

Total:  T____-2____

Comments: The lookout has been closed since the late 1970s. The interior has been stripped. The catwalk and stairway are gone and the cab shutters are nailed in place. This is the only nonbattered, enclosed wood frame (2"x4" construction) tower in the CDF fire detection system. The cab appears to be based loosely on the old CCC era BC-301 design.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Rocky Butte Region: 3 (three)
Ranger Unit: San Luis Obispo Evaluator: MVT
County: San Luis Obispo Date: October 1991
Quad: Pebblestone Shut-in (7.5' series) Elevation: 3264
Legal: Township = 26S Range = 8E Section = 13 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CCC/CDC
Architect: USFS. Modification = CDF Plan No.: L-7/CL-30
Tower (include height): L-7 (BETT) 20' Cab: CL-30

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab replaced 1____-10____
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2____ 0____
3. Integrity/Interior: 3____-2____
4. Integrity/Location: small communications site 4____-2____
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5____ 0____
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6____-1____
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a____ 0____
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b____ 0____
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 20' 8a____ 1____
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b____ NA____
9. Association: CCC/adjacent to the Hearst Ranch 9____ 10____
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 4 10____ 7____
11. Date of Construction: Tower = 1938 Cab = 1977 11____ 6____
Total: T____ 9____

Comments: In 1976 CDF acquired the USFS lookout, Cerro Alto, from the Los Padres National Forest. The USFS (all metal) CL-30 cab replaced Rocky Butte's original BC-3 wood cab. Rocky Butte is no longer utilized as a primary lookout and has suffered minor vandalism since closure. The lookout is located next to the W. R. Hearst Ranch and affords a view of Hearst's Castle.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Cottonwood Pass F.F.S. Region: 4 (four)
Ranger Unit: Fresno-Kings Evaluator: MVT
County: Kings Date: October 1991
Quad: Pyramid Hills (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 1055
Legal: Township = 24S Range = 18E Section = 7 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF Plan No.: 804
Tower (include height): cupola on station Cab: wood 64 sq ft

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1 0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3 0
4. Integrity/Location: 4 0
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5 0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6 -1
7a. Special Features (Tower): brick construction 7a 1
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b 0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 8a NA
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b NA
9. Association: CDF 9 5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 1 10 10
11. Date of Construction: 1953 11 2
Total: T 17

Comments: The Cottonwood Pass Fire Control Station and Lookout (Plan No. 804) was one of two cupola style fire stations built by CDF in the early 1950s. The other building, Vina F.F.S. (Plan No. 802,3) was a wood frame version of the 804 design. However, that building was replaced with a station that has subsequently been remodeled, leaving the Cottonwood Pass structure as the only true example of the old 802, 803, 804 working plan series.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Smith Mountain Region: 4 (four)
Ranger Unit: San Benito-Monterey Evaluator: MVT
County: Monterey-Fresno Date: October 1991
Quad: Smith Mountain (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 3947
Legal: Township = 21S Range = 13E Section = 29 (MDR&M)
Ownership: CDF/USFS Builder: CDF
Architect: USFS/CDF Plan No.: unknown/CL30
Tower (include height): concrete block 9' Cab: CL-30

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: minor alterations 1___0___
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2___0___
3. Integrity/Interior: 3___0___
4. Integrity/Location: 4___0___
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5___0___
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6___-1___
7a.Special Features (Tower): 7a___0___
7b.Special Features (Cab): 7b___0___
8a.Height of Live-in Tower: 9' 8a___0___
8b.Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b___NA___
9. Association: CDF 9___5___
10.Surviving Number (rarity): 1 10___10___
11.Date of Construction: 1976 11___0___
Total: T___14___

Comments: In 1976 CDF acquired the USFS lookout, Black Mountain, from the Los Padres National Forest. The USFS (metal 169 sq ft) CL-30 cab was placed upon a newly constructed concrete tower. That tower design may have been based on Forest Service plan number L-20. The lookout replaced a wooden structure erected in 1944.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Calandra (Williams Hill) Region: 4 (four)
Ranger Unit: San Benito-Monterey Evaluator: MVT
County: Monterey Date: October 1991
Quad: Williams Hill (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 2792
Legal: Township = 23S Range = 9E Section = 4 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CDF
Architect: USFS Plan No.: L-6/BC-3
Tower (include height): L-6 (BETT) 29' Cab: BC-3

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: minor alterations
   1____2____

2. Integrity/Aesthetics:
   2____0____

3. Integrity/Interior:
   3____0____

4. Integrity/Location: major communications site
   4____3____

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:
   5____0____

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:
   6____1____

7a.Special Features (Tower):
   7a____0____

7b.Special Features (Cab):
   7b____0____

8a.Height of Live-in Tower: 29'
   8a____2____

8b.Height of Observation-only Tower:
   8b____NA____

9. Association: CDF
   9____5____

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 4
    10____7____

11. Date of Construction: 1944
    11____4____

Total:
   T____12____

Comments: The tower is a 30' battered, enclosed timber tower (USFS design L-601). The cab is the USFS design, BC-3. Few of the once numerous L-601s have survived to the 1990s. The building material probably was left over from the ECW program. This may have been the last L-6 constructed in California. (The CDF Plan Number is 1041). Because the station was dedicated in memory of Joseph Calandra, it may be appropriate to add another 5 points for association (#9).
Lookout Name: (North) Chalone Peak Region: 4 (four)

Ranger Unit: San Benito-Monterey Evaluator: MVT

County: Monterey Date: October 1991

Quad: North Chalone Peak (7.5' series) Elevation: 3304

Legal: Township = 17S Range = 7E Section = 15 (MDB&M)

Ownership: CDF Builder: CDF

Architect: CDF Plan No.: 809R

Tower (include height): enclosed steel 20' Cab: 809R

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: minor modifications
   1 - 2

2. Integrity/Aesthetics:
   2 0

3. Integrity/Interior:
   3 0

4. Integrity/Location:
   4 0

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:
   5 0

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:
   6 - 1

7a. Special Features (Tower):
    7a 0

7b. Special Features (Cab):
    7b 0

8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 20'
    8a 1

8b. Height of Observation-only Tower:
    8b NA

9. Association: CDF/NPS
   9 10

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 4
    10 7

11. Date of Construction: 1952
    11 2

Total: 21

Comments: This is the oldest lookout based on the revised 809R working plans. The chief difference was the incorporation of tilted windows in the cab and steel columns (mullions) for roof support. The older 809R design had larger wood posts between the non-angled cab windows. With the narrower window casings it was necessary to install mullions inside the windows at the diagonals for roof support. The station is within the Pinnacles National Monument.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Sid Ormsbee (Pinyon Peak) Region: 4 (four)
Ranger Unit: San Benito-Monterey Evaluator: MVT
County: Monterey Date: October 1991
Quad: Mount Carmel (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 2251
Legal: Township = 17S Range = 2E Section = 6 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF (leased land) Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF Plan No.: 809R
Tower (include height): enclosed steel 29' Cab: 809R

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: minor modifications 1 - 2
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3 0
4. Integrity/Location: 4 0
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5 0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6 - 1
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a 0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b 0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 29' 8a 2
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b NA
9. Association: CDF, local 9 10
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 3 10 8
11. Date of Construction: 1948 11 2
Total: T 19

Comments: The lookout is based on the original 809R building plan. Few changes have occurred since its installation upon Pinyon Peak. The lookout was dedicated in memory of Sidney Ormsbee who worked for CDF within the territory protected by this station. An unusual feature of this site is the presence of a rock outcropping that a lookout operator fashioned into a sculptured work of art. Five points have been assigned to reflect these local associations.
**FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET**

Lookout Name: Call Mountain  
Region: 4 (four)  
Ranger Unit: San Benito-Monterey  
Evaluator: MVT  
County: San Benito  
Date: October 1991  
Quad: San Benito (7.5 minute series)  
Elevation: 3888  
Legal: Township = 15S  
Range = 8E  
Section = 23 (MDB&M)  
Ownership: CDF (leased land)  
Builder: CCC  
Architect: USFS  
Plan No.: L-6/BC-3  
Tower (include height): L-6 (BETT) 30'  
Cab: BC-3

**POINTS**

1. Integrity/Design: slight remodeling  
   1__-2__

2. Integrity/Aesthetics:  
   2__ 0 __

3. Integrity/Interior:  
   3__ 0 __

4. Integrity/Location:  
   4__ 0 __

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:  
   5__ 0 __

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:  
   6__-1__

7a. Special Features (Tower):  
   7a__ 0 __

7b. Special Features (Cab):  
   7b__ 0 __

8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 30'
   8a__ 2 __

8b. Height of Observation-only Tower:  
   8b__ NA __

9. Association: CCC/USFS  
   9__ 10 __

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 4  
    10__ 7 __

11. Date of Construction: 1935  
    11__ 6 __

Total:  
T__ 22 __

Comments: The tower is based on the Forest Service design, L-601. It is a 30' battered, enclosed timber tower. The cab is the Forest Service BC-3 design. Few of the once numerous CCC era timber towers have survived to the 1990s. This is one of the better examples, with few modifications to the facility and an unencumbered site.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Basalt Hill Region: 4 (four)
Ranger Unit: Madera-Mariposa-Merced Evaluator: MVT
County: Merced Date: October 1991
Quad: San Luis Dam (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 1707
Legal: Township = 10S Range = 8E Section = 34 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF Plan No.: 809R
Tower (include height): enclosed steel 20' Cab: 809R

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1 0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3 0
4. Integrity/Location: small repeater installation 4 -2
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5 0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6 -1
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a 0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b 0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 20' 8a 1
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b NA
9. Association: CDF 9 5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 2 10 9
11. Date of Construction: 1947 11 2

Total: T 14

Comments: The station is based on the original 809R design. It has remained relatively unchanged since its construction in 1947. The 20' tall versions are less common than the 30' style (this is true for both the first series 809R design and the second series 809R design). Mount Jackson Lookout is the only other 20' early style 809R tower in the CDF&FP fire detection system. This may also be the oldest 809R lookout in the State.
**FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET**

Lookout Name: Blue Ridge  
Region: 4 (four)

Ranger Unit: Tulare  
Evaluator: MVT

County: Tulare  
Date: October 1991

Quad: Dennison Peak (7.5 minute series)  
Elevation: 5725

Legal: Township = 19S  Range = 29E  Section = 9 (MDB&M)

Ownership: Calif. Dept. of Fish & Game  
Builder: CDF/USFS

Architect: Aermotor  
Plan No.: AM/unknown

Tower (include height): steel X-B 60'  
Cab: metal 49 sq ft

**POUNDS**

1. Integrity/Design: cab modified for catwalk addition  
1___ -5

2. Integrity/Aesthetics:  
2___ 0

3. Integrity/Interior:  
3___ -2

4. Integrity/Location: major communications site  
4___ -3

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 480 sq ft house  
and garage  
5___ 2

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:  
6___ -1

7a. Special Features (Tower):  
7a___ 0

7b. Special Features (Cab):  
7b___ 0

8a. Height of Live-in Tower:  
8a___ NA

8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 60'  
8b___ 2

9. Association: USFS/CDF  
9___ 10

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 9  
10___ 2

11. Date of Construction: Tower: 1930  
House: 1931  
11___ 8

Total:  
T___ 13

Comments: This was a Clark-McNary funded, "cooperative" fire lookout station between the California Division of Forestry and the United States Forest Service. The station was dedicated on May 24th, 1931. The house and garage are fairly reflective of their original design. This is the oldest residence (and only one of this design) in the CDF&FP fire detection system. CDF modified the cab in 1960 (Plan Number 828).
**FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET**

Lookout Name: **Shadequarter Mountain**  
Region: 4 (four)

Ranger Unit: **Tulare**  
Evaluator: **MVT**

County: **Tulare**  
Date: **October 1991**

Quad: **Shadequarter Mtn. (7.5 minute series)**  
Elevation: **4367**

Legal: **Township = 16S Range = 28E Section = 5 (MDB&M)**

Ownership: **CDF**  
Builder: **CDF**

Architect: **CDF**  
Plan No.: **809R**

Tower (include height): **enclosed steel 29' Cab: 809R**

---

**POINTS**

1. Integrity/Design:  
   - 1___ 0

2. Integrity/Aesthetics:  
   - 2___ 0

3. Integrity/Interior:  
   - 3___ 0

4. Integrity/Location:  
   - 4___ 0

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:  
   - 5___ 0

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:  
   - 6___ -1

7a. Special Features (Tower):  
   - 7a___ 0

7b. Special Features (Cab):  
   - 7b___ 0

8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 29'  
   - 8a___ 2

8b. Height of Observation-only Tower:  
   - 8b___ NA

9. Association: **CDF**  
   - 9___ 5

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 6  
    - 10___ 5

11. Date of Construction: 1964  
    - 11___ 0

**Total:**  
- T___ 11

Comments: This building is based on CDF working Plan 809R. The infrastructure is a steel K-brace tower. The steel is enclosed by wood framing, with aluminum siding. The cab is integral to the tower framing but the steel K-bracing does stop at the cab floor. The design is exclusive to CDF.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Bear (Valley) Mountain Region: 4 (four)
Ranger Unit: Fresno-Kings Evaluator: MVT
County: Fresno Date: October 1991
Quad: Orange Cove North (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 3391
Legal: Township = 14S Range = 25E Section = 5 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: USFS/CCC
Architect: Aermotor/USFS Plan No.: AM/BC-201
Tower (include height): steel X-B 60' Cab: metal 49 sq ft

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab remodeled, catwalk added (flat cab roof added) 1
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2
3. Integrity/Interior: 3
4. Integrity/Location: major communication site 4
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: BC-2 & "J" bldg 5
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 8a
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 60' 8b
9. Association: USFS/CCC 9
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 9 10
Total: 13

Comments: This Aermotor Company tower may have been erected as early as 1927. The residence is a BC-201 building. The CCCs also constructed the nearby garage which is based on the USFS "J" building plan. Neither BC-2 nor "J" plans have been located. CDF added a catwalk to this observation-only tower about 1960. The cab's flat roof (with decking) was added circa 1957 to accommodate weather monitoring instruments from a private firm.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Black Mountain Region: 4 (four)

Ranger Unit: Fresno-Kings Evaluator: MVT

County: Fresno Date: October 1991

Quad: Auberry (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 3599

Legal: Township = 10S Range = 23E Section = 34 (MDB&M)

Ownership: CDF Builder: CCC/CDF

Architect: USFS (L-8)/CDF = addition Plan No.: L-8/BC-3

Tower (include height): L-8 steel K-B 30' Cab: BC-3

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: stairs replaced, room addition 1____5____

2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2____0____

3. Integrity/Interior: 3____0____

4. Integrity/Location: communication site 4____3____

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5____0____

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6____1____

7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a____0____

7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b____0____

8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 30' 8a____2____

8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b____NA____

9. Association: CCC/CDF 9____10____

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 4 10____7____

11. Date of Construction: 1934 11____6____

Total: T____16____

Comments: The CCCs built this lookout for the Sierra National Forest in 1934. CDF assumed sole operation of the lookout in 1950, adding the room beneath the cab soon thereafter. The stairway was recently replaced with a nearly free standing structure adjacent to the lookout tower. It radically alters the traditional appearance of this facility. This is the only L-801 in the CDF&FP fire detection system with the original BC-301 cab.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Red Top
Region: 4 (four)

Ranger Unit: Madera-Mariposa-Merced
Evaluator: MVT

County: Madera
Date: October 1991

Quad: Knowles (7.5 minute series)
Elevation: 1839

Legal: Township = 9S Range = 20E Section = 22 (MDB&M)

Ownership: CDF
Builder: CCC

Architect: USFS
Plan No.: L-7/BC-3

Tower (include height): L-7 BETT 20' Cab: BC-3

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: aluminum siding, vandalism
   1____-2

2. Integrity/Aesthetics:
   2____0

3. Integrity/Interior:
   3____-1

4. Integrity/Location:
   4____0

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:
   5____0

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:
   6____-1

7a. Special Features (Tower):
   7a____0

7b. Special Features (Cab):
   7b____0

8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 20'
   8a____1

8b. Height of Observation-only Tower:
   8b____NA

9. Association: CCC
   9____5

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 4
    10____7

11. Date of Construction: 1934
    11____6

Total:
   T____15

Comments: The L-701 tower type was widely used during the ECW program. Most of these towers are now gone. Of the four in the CDF&FP fire detection system, only two retain their original BC-301 cab. With restoration, this lookout would serve as an excellent example of this design type. The lookout is out-of-service and has been severely vandalized. The building is slated for demolition.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Deadwood Peak Region: 4 (four)
Ranger Unit: Madera-Mariposa-Merced Evaluator: MVT
County: Madera Date: October 1991
Quad: Ahwahnee (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 4540
Legal: Township = 7S Range = 21E Section = 21
Ownership: CDF Builder: CCC/CDF
Architect: USFS/CDF-addition Plan No.: L-4/BC-3
Tower (include height): L-4 steel H-B 20' Cab: BC-3

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: room addition, alterations 1___-5
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2___0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3___0
4. Integrity/Location: small communications site 4___-2
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5___0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6___-1
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a___0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b___0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 20' 8a___1
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b___NA
9. Association: USFS/CCC 9___10
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 2 10___9
11. Date of Construction: 1934 11___6
Total: T___18

Comments: There are only two L-401 towers in the CDF&FP system. This ECW lookout station was built for the Sierra National Forest. CDF assumed operation of the station in 1950 and installed the lower room in 1952. The use of complimentary materials for this addition minimized the aesthetic impact to this facility.
**FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET**

Lookout Name: Green Mountain Region: 4 (four)

Ranger Unit: Madera-Mariposa-Merced Evaluator: MVT

County: Mariposa Date: October 1991

Quad: Ben Hur (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 1377

Legal: Township = 8S Range = 18E Section = 3 (MDB&M)

Ownership: CDF (leased land) Builder: U.S. Army

Architect: USFS Plan No.: 

Tower (include height): cupola on house Cab: wood 70 sq ft

**POINTS**

1. Integrity/Design:
   1__0

2. Integrity/Aesthetics:
   2__0

3. Integrity/Interior:
   3__0

4. Integrity/Location:
   4__0

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:
   5__0

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:
   6__-1

7a. Special Features (Tower): stone pad/shingles
   7a__2

7b. Special Features (Cab):
   7b__0

8a. Height of Live-in Tower:
   8a__NA

8b. Height of Observation-only Tower:
   8b__NA

   9__10

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 1
    10__10

11. Date of Construction: 1943
    11__4

Total: T__25

Comments: The U.S. Army established the Aircraft Warning Service (AWS) in the late 1930s, to guard against enemy attack. A network of aircraft "spotters" was located in existing fire lookouts and at scores of ancillary sites. The Forest Service (Los Padres N.F.) designed the subject building. Several dozen of these 240 square foot residences with 70 square foot cupolas were built. They were most common along the coastal regions of the State.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Williams Peak Region: 4 (four)
Ranger Unit: Madera-Mariposa-Merced Evaluator: MVT
County: Mariposa Date: October 1991
Quad: Hornitos (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 3205
Legal: Township = 4S Range = 16E Section = 11 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF (BLM land) Builder: CCC
Architect: USFS Plan No.: L-1/BC-3
Tower (include height): L-1 (NETT) 10' Cab: BC-3

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: aluminum siding added &c 1__-2__
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2__0__
3. Integrity/Interior: 3__0__
4. Integrity/Location: 4__0__
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5__0__
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6__0__
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a__0__
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b__0__
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 10' 8a__0__
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b__NA__
9. Association: CCC 9__5__
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 2 10__9__
11. Date of Construction: 1935 11__6__

Total: T__18__

Comments: Williams Peak is based closely on the L-101 design. Nonbattered, enclosed timber towers (NETTs) weren't as frequently erected by the CCCs as the BETT designs. Attrition of this tower type has also been high. When Hayden Hill is removed, this will be the last L-1 in the CDF&FP detection system. The catwalk revision is shown in CDF Plan Number 155. The tower sits upon a rocky peak, a short distance above the parking area.
**FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET**

Lookout Name: Penon Blanco Region: 4 (four)
Ranger Unit: Madera-Maripeosa-Merced Evaluator: MVT
County: Mariposa Date: October 1991
Quad: Penon Blanco Peak (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 2878
Legal: Township = 2S Range = 15E Section = 21 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CCC
Architect: USFS Plan No.: L-6/BC-3
Tower (include height): L-6 (BETT) 30' Cab: BC-3

**POINTS**

1. Integrity/Design: aluminum siding added &c 1____-2____
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2____0____
3. Integrity/Interior: 3____0____
4. Integrity/Location: 4____0____
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5____0____
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6____-1____
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a____0____
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b____0____
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 30' 8a____2____
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b____NA____
9. Association: CCC 9____5____
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 4 10____7____
11. Date of Construction: 1936 11____6____
Total: T____17____

Comments: Most of CDF's CCC era wooden towers are gone. L-6 and L-7 towers (30' and 20' BETTs, respectively) were a particularly popular design. Penon Blanco is one of the better preserved L-601 structures. The detection site is also fortunate in not being encumbered with late 20th century communications equipment.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Rushing Mountain (Big Hill) Region: 4 (four)
Ranger Unit: Tuolumne-Calaveras Evaluator: MVT
County: Tuolumne Date: October 1991
Quad: Keystone (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 1519
Legal: Township = 1S Range = 13E Section = 20 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: SERA/CCC
Architect: Aermotor/USFS Plan No.: AM/BC-2
Tower (include height): steel X-B 35' Cab: metal 49 sq ft

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab modified, catwalk added 1___-5___
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2___0___
3. Integrity/Interior: 3___2___
4. Integrity/Location: communications site 4___2___
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: BC-2 residence 5___2___
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6___1___
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a___0___
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b___0___
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 8a___NA___
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 35' 8b___1___
9. Association: CDF/CCC 9___10___
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 1 10___10___
11. Date of Construction: Tower: 1931 House: 1934 11___8___
Total: T___21___

Comments: This is one of the few Aermotor Company towers erected by the State prior to the ECW program. The existing house (a BC-201 design) replaced a temporary shelter in 1934. The garage, like the house, is a CCC era product. The tower modifications occurred circa 1960, the house was remodeled circa 1970.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Fowler (Bear Mountain) Region: 4 (four)
Ranger Unit: Tuolumne-Calaveras Evaluator: MVT
County: Calaveras Date: October 1991
Quad: Angels Camp (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 2893
Legal: Township = 2N Range = 13E Section = 18 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CDF/contract
Architect: CDF Plan No.: 1817-4A
Tower (include height): steel H-B 41' Cab: 732-6A

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1 0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3 0
4. Integrity/Location: major communications site 4 -3
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5 0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6 -1
7a.Special Features (Tower): 10' extension 7a 1
7b.Special Features (Cab): 7b 0
8a.Height of Live-in Tower: 41' 8a 2
8b.Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b NA
9. Association: CDF 9 5
10.Surviving Number (rarity): 1 10 10
11.Date of Construction: 1988 11 0

Total: T 14

Comments: This steel tower is made from surplus "atomic bomb testing towers" which CDF acquired from the General Services Administration in the 1970s. The tower is based on CDF Plan Number 1817-4A. The cab is based on the 732-6A plan. The lookout is similar to the 1548 series (Shasta-Bear, et al). However, this is the only 41' tower in this design series. The lookout marks the introduction of the Plesha designs in CDF Region 4.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Sierra Vista (Quiggs Mtn) Region: 4 (four)

Ranger Unit: Tuolumne-Calaveras Evaluator: MVT

County: Calaveras Date: October 1991

Quad: Calaveritas (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 2785

Legal: Township = 4N Range = 12E Section = 2 (MDB&M)

Ownership: CDF Builder: CDF/CCC

Architect: Aermotor-USFS Plan No.: AM/unknown

Tower (include height): steel X-B 60' Cab: metal 49 sq ft

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab remodeled, catwalk added 1____ -5

2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2____ 0

3. Integrity/Interior: 3____ -2

4. Integrity/Location: communications site 4____ -2

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: house & garage 5____ 2

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6____ -1

7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a____ 0

7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b____ 0

8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 8a____ NA

8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 60' 8b____ 2

9. Association: SERA/CCC 9____ 10

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 9 10____ 2


Total: T____ 14

Comments: The tower is an Aermotor Company product erected by the State in 1931. The residence was built with ECW funds. It's unknown what building plan was used. Though remodeled, the house still reflects highly its CCC origin. This residence features a 196 square foot root cellar. The associated garage was constructed by the Three Cs.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Valley Springs Peak Region: 4 (four)
Ranger Unit: Tuolumne-Calaveras Evaluator: MVT
County: Calaveras Date: October 1991
Quad: Valley Springs (7.5 minute series) Elevation: 1211
Legal: Township = 4N Range = 10E Section = 14 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF (leased land) Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF Plan No.: 809R
Tower (include height): enclosed steel 20' Cab: 809R

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1 0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2 0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3 0
4. Integrity/Location: 4 0
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: gen/solar bldg 5 2
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6 -1
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a 0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b 0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 20' 8a 1
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b NA
9. Association: CDF 9 5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 4 10 7
11. Date of Construction: 1971 11 0
Total: T 14

Comments: The 809R design was primarily used in CDF Region's 1 and 5. Region 4 has only four. There are only four, 20' late style 809R towers in the State. The Valley Springs Lookout is the last 809R type erected. The structure is slated for removal.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Blue Mountain Region: 4 (four)
Ranger Unit: Tuolumne-Calaveras Evaluator: MVT
County: Calaveras Date: October 1991
Quad: Blue Mountain (15 minute series) Elevation: 6071
Legal: Township = 6N Range = 15E Section = 30 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF Builder: CDF
Architect: CDF Plan No.: 809RA
Tower (include height): steel enclosed 10' Cab: 809R

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1__0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2__0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3__0
4. Integrity/Location: 4__-1
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5__0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6__0
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a__0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b__0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 10' 8a__0
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b__NA
9. Association: CDF 9__5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 1 10__10
11. Date of Construction: 1966 11__0
Total: T__14

Comments: This building is based on CDF working Plan 809RA. The infrastructure is a steel K-brace tower. The steel is enclosed by wood framing, with aluminum siding. The cab is integral to the tower framing but the steel K-bracing stops at the cab floor. The design is exclusive to CDF. This is the only 10' version of the 809R design. The site is accessible by vehicle but topography is steep on all sides.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Mount Zion  Region: 4 (four)
Ranger Unit: Amador-El Dorado  Evaluator: MVT
County: Amador  Date: October 1991
Quad: Pine Grove (7.5 minute series)  Elevation: 2969
Legal: Township = 6N  Range = 12E  Section = 9 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF  Builder: CDF/SERA/CCC
Architect: Aermotor/USFS  Plan No.: AM/BC-2
Tower (include height): steel X-B 60'  Cab: metal 49 sq ft

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: cab modified, catwalk added  1  5
2. Integrity/Aesthetics:  
3. Integrity/Interior:  3  -2
4. Integrity/Location:  4  -3
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: house and etc.  5  2
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:  6  -1
7a. Special Features (Tower):  7a  0
7b. Special Features (Cab):  7b  0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower:  8a  NA
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 60'  8b  2
9. Association: SERA/CCC  9  10
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 9  10  2
11. Date of Construction: Tower: 1930 House: 1934  11  8
Total:  T  13

Comments: The Aermotor Company tower was erected by the State in 1930. A SERA camp was set up here in the winter of 1931-32. The associated office/water tower and garage may have been built in 1932 as a part of that program. The SERA camp was converted into a CCC camp. The BC-201 lookout residence was built under the ECW program. All buildings retain a high degree of integrity. These facilities are located within the Mount Zion State Forest.

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FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Mount Danaher  Region: 4 (four)
Ranger Unit: Amador-El Dorado  Evaluator: MVT
County: El Dorado  Date: October 1991
Quad: Camino (7.5 minute series)  Elevation: 3367
Legal: Township = 10N  Range = 12E  Section = 5 (MDB&M)
Ownership: CDF  Builder: CDF
Architect: Aermotor  Plan No.: L-1400series
Tower (include height): steel X-B 100'  Cab: metal 49 sq ft

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: 1  0
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2  0
3. Integrity/Interior: 3  0
4. Integrity/Location: 4  -3
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5  0
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6  -2
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a  0
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b  0
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 8a  NA
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 100' 8b  4
9. Association: CDF 9  5
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 1 10  10
11. Date of Construction: 1949 11  2
Total: T  16

Comments: This Aermotor Company tower replaced an 80' battered, open timber tower. It, too, was an observation-only tower. The lookout stands in the middle of the Amador-Eldorado Ranger Unit Headquarters compound. There is no associated residence for the lookout operator's use. This is the tallest CDF lookout. It is based on the Forest Service's L-1400 series tower designs.
** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: major revisions  
   1___-10_  

2. Integrity/Aesthetics:  
   2___ 0_  

3. Integrity/Interior:  
   3___-2_  

4. Integrity/Location:  
   4___-3_  

5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip:  
   5___ 0_  

6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting:  
   6___-1_  

7a. Special Features (Tower):  
   7a___ 0_  

7b. Special Features (Cab):  
   7b___ 0_  

8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 14'  
   8a___ 1_  

8b. Height of Observation-only Tower:  
   8b___ NA_  

9. Association: CCC/USFS  
   9___ 10_  

10. Surviving Number (rarity): 2  
    10___ 9_  

11. Date of Construction: 1934  
    11___ 6_  

Total:  
   T___ 10_  

Comments: This may be either a single story version of the L-701 CCC era tower design or it may be based upon the battered, open timber tower, L-501 design. The tower is enclosed now, with material installed circa 1972. The BC-3 cab was also remodeled and the catwalk and stairs replaced. The building is attractive but does not retain its original ECW design characteristics.
FIRE LOOKOUT RATING SHEET

Lookout Name: Pilot Hill .......... Region: 4 (four) ....
Ranger Unit: Amador-El Dorado .. Evaluator: MVT ..
County: El Dorado ................ Date: October 1991 ...
Quad: Pilot Hill (7.5 minute series) ... Elevation: 1869 ...
Legal: Township = 11N Range = 9E Section = 12 (MDB&M) ...
Ownership: CDF ............... Builder: CDF ....
Architect: CDF ............... Plan No.: 809R ....
Tower (include height): enclosed steel 20' Cab: 809R ....

** POINTS **

1. Integrity/Design: various alterations 1____ -2____
2. Integrity/Aesthetics: 2____ 0____
3. Integrity/Interior: 3____ 0____
4. Integrity/Location: 4____ -2____
5. Integrity/Associated Bldgs/Equip: 5____ 0____
6. Aesthetics/Natural Setting: 6____ -1____
7a. Special Features (Tower): 7a____ 0____
7b. Special Features (Cab): 7b____ 0____
8a. Height of Live-in Tower: 20' 8a____ 1____
8b. Height of Observation-only Tower: 8b____ NA____
9. Association: CDF 9____ 5____
10. Surviving Number (rarity): 4 10____ 7____
11. Date of Construction: circa 1958 11____ 2____
Total: T____ 10____

Comments: As-built for this lookout are CDF Plan Number 237. The lookout is believed to have been built about 1958. It is based on the 809R, post-1950, design. The infrastructure is a steel K-brace tower. The cab and tower are an integral unit but the K-bracing stops at the cab floor. The later 809R design features tilted cab windows and steel columns (mullions) for cab roof support. The tower was renovated in 1969.
Selected Bibliography

The following sources were used to determine structure age, integrity and type:


3: Engineering records, California Department of Forestry, Sacramento.

4: CDF facility records, Regions 1, 2, 3, 4 Headquarters Offices.

5: CDF facility records, at the various Ranger Unit Offices.

6: "California Fire Lookout Inventory: Field Reports and Imagery: 1991" by Mark V. Thornton.

The follow references were also used for this report:


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-----  "California Fire Lookout Inventory: Field Reports, 1983 - 1986". Groveland, California.

-----  "California Fire Lookout Inventory: Field Reports and Imagery, 1991". Groveland, California.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>WP #</th>
<th>Description</th>
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