NPS Form 10-900
(Oct. 1990)

M cabin

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

RECEIVED 2280
MAY 31 2013
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

506

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

OMB No. 1024-0018

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name INTERROREM GUARD STATION - OLYMPIC NATIONAL FOREST

Other names/site number

2. Location

street & number Duckabush Rd (USDA Rd 2510) 4 miles from Highway 101 ____ not for publication

City/town In the vicinity of Duckabush and Brinnon, WA X vicinity

State Washington code WA county Jefferson code 031 zip code 98320

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination __ ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

__ national X statewide __local

Applicable National Register Criteria

X A __ B X C __ D

Jeffrey B. Walker 17 April 2013
Signature of certifying official/Title Date

USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (__ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

3.12.13
Signature of commenting official/Title Date

WASHINGTON STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

X entered in the National Register.
__ See continuation sheet

___ determined eligible for the National Register.
__ See continuation sheet

___ determined not eligible for the National Register.

___ removed from the National Register.

___ other (explain:) _____

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

Edson M. Beall 7.17.13

5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply)

- ___ private
- ___ public-local
- ___ public-State
- X public-Federal

Category of Property
(Check only one box

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

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

Contributing	Non-Contributing	
1		buildings
1	1	sites
	1	structures
	2	objects
2	4	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

None

6. Functions or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

OTHER: Guard Station

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC: Seasonal dwelling

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS: Rustic

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation STONE, LOG
walls LOG
roof WOOD: SHINGLES
other

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current condition of the property.)

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property
for National Register listing.)

X **A** Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.

___ **B** Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

X **C** Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.

___ **D** Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

Property is:

___ **A** owed by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.

___ **B** removed from its original location.

___ **C** a birthplace or grave.

___ **D** a cemetery.

___ **E** a reconstructed building, object, or structure.

___ **F** a commemorative property.

___ **G** less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions)

Conservation
Government
Architecture

Period of Significance

1907-1942

Significant Dates

1907

Significant Person
(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

Finch, Emery (Builder)

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property.) SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

___ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
___ previously listed in the National Register
X previously determined eligible by the National Register
___ designated a National Historic Landmark
#_____
___ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
Record#_____
recorded by Historic American Engineering Record#__

Primary location of additional data:

___ State Historic Preservation Office
___ Other State agency
X Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.3 acres

UTM References
(Place additional UTM References on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing
1	10	500550	5280575
2			
3			
4			

Verbal Boundary Description
(Describe the boundaries of the property.) See continuation sheet.

Boundary Justification
(Explain why the boundaries were selected.) See continuation sheet.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Sally Donovan
organization Donovan and Associates date December 2012
street & number 1615 Taylor Avenue telephone 541-386-6461
city or town Hood River state OR zip code 97031

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A **USGS map** (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative **black and white photographs** of the property.

Additional items
(Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items.)

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

name US Government: USDA Forest Service, Olympic National Forest
street & number 1835 Black Lake Blvd SW telephone (360) 956-2402
city or town Olympia state WA zip code 98512

Site Description

The Interrorem Guard Station is located near Brinnon, Washington in the Hood Canal Ranger District, Olympic National Forest. The cabin is about four miles west of U.S. Highway 101 on Duckabush Road (US Forest Service Road 2515, Supplemental page 22). The Interrorem Guard Station, just inside the Olympic National Forest boundary, is on the south side of the gravel service road that extends further west to the Collins Campground. The cabin is setback from the road in a clearing, approximately two-acres in size. Steep hillsides are north of the site and the property slopes to the south and east. The forest undergrowth of ferns, vine maple, and saplings surrounds the cabin, particularly on the east and south sides of the property. Conifer forests characterize the hillsides around the cabin.

At the gravel entrance to the guard station are US Forest Service (Forest Service) signs that identify the Interrorem Guard Station and the Ranger Hole Trail No. 824. The entrance drive passes between a picnic area under a mature fir tree to the west, and a lawn and large maple tree to the east. A public parking area, near the water well hand-pump (non-historic), and path to the Ranger Hole Trail, is along the west side of the entrance road. The Ranger Hole Trail extends about a mile through the forest to the Ranger Hole, a deep pool on the Duckabush River, and the Interrorem Nature Trail No. 804 extends east from the main trail near the southwest corner of the fenced area around the cabin. Interpretive signs about the history of the guard station and living in the wilderness are along the trail. A modern vault toilet is near the interpretive trailhead.

The entrance road extends through a double-gate to a gravel parking area west of the guard station. The yard around the Interrorem Guard Station is a rectangular area, about 80'x120', with a non-historic, 3-foot high wood picket fence, situated in the southwest corner of the clearing. A pedestrian gate in the fence opens to a diagonal gravel path that leads to the front porch. Another double gate in the southwest corner of the fenced area, leads to the vault toilet and Ranger Hole Trail.

Mature ferns grow around the perimeter of the cabin and outside the fence. A low deciduous tree is at the northeast corner of the cabin. Cherry and apple trees are east and southeast of the back porch, and a mature maple is outside the south fence and is similar in size to the large maple near the entrance along Duckabush Road. These trees most likely date from the historic period. East of the fenced yard is a clearing that has an overgrowth of dense ferns, saplings, and high grasses. Early photographs indicate that this area was used as a tent camp for the Emergency Relief Administration workers in the 1930s, and is included in the nominated area.

Exterior Description

Completed in 1907, the Interrorem Guard Station served as the original administrative building and guard station for the Olympic Forest Reserve, later the Olympic National Forest. The Rustic style log cabin measures 20'x24' and has a hip roof covered with cedar shingles over tar paper and skip sheathing. Shed roofs on the north and south facades extend over the front and back porches. A concrete block chimney with a central stovepipe and metal cap extends through the roof-ridge. Peeled log rafters extend over the exterior walls and support the shallow open eaves.

The walls are built of hand-hewn logs that average 9" in diameter, and have saddle notched corners with flat cut ends. The logs are hewn slightly around the doors and windows to receive the 5" wood trim. Double casement windows, on the north, east, and west facades, measure approximately 32"x34" and are divided into individual lights. The front door is a solid wood door that has iron strap hinges and a lever latch, and the back door is wood door with a single light in the upper half. The doors have wood screen doors finished with iron strap hinges, and are not original (replacements).

The front and back porches have wood shingle roofs (over skip sheathing) supported by peeled log rafters. The porches have peeled log railings designed in an "X" pattern, and 5" wide, tongue and groove wood decking that extends north-south. A vertical board skirting covers the porches' foundation. The porches have been reconstructed since the cabin was built; the front porch was more recently replaced in 2009.

The cabin has a combination concrete footing and log pier foundation system that supports three log beams (north-south) and floor joists (east-west). The sub-floor of 8" lumber extends north-south. The lumber beneath the wood stove in the living room shows evidence of fire damage (recorded in a 2002 inspection)

Former Electrical Service

The electric system, installed in the 1950s, was removed but remnants of the circuits remain on the south end of the east exterior wall where a board is mounted to the log surface that has a meter base with a galvanized weather-head mounted to the board. Remnants of wiring are visible in the attic; cut wire ends are on the east wall above the meter location and at the north end, the front room ceiling light boxes are mounted in the attic floor. On the exterior and east of the front door, a flat cut in the log wall reveals where a porch light box was attached.

Interior Description: Cabin

The interior of the guard station is divided into three interior rooms around the central heating source, originally a wood stove, now propane. The north door opens into the room (formerly the office) that extends across the entire north front half of the cabin. The kitchen and bedroom are in the south half with a partition wall separating the two rooms (Supplemental page 23).

Front Room/Office

The rectangular (11'8"x18'6") front room has the entrance door on the north wall, and large, multi-light double casement windows on the north, east and west walls. The ceiling is finished with 1"x3" tongue and groove boards, extending north-south, supported by exposed peeled logs rafters extending east-west. The log beams are mortised into the top log plate. With the exception of the north and south beams/rafters, which are varnished to match the walls, the ceiling elements have been painted white.

The interior log walls are hand hewn to a nearly flat surface; a V-shaped recess exists where the logs are joined. The logs taper from approximately 9" diameter to 7"; the logs are stacked with alternating tapers to compensate for diameter changes. The hewn surface of the interior walls allowed the 3½" trim around the doors and 5" trim around the casement windows to be installed without the notching required on the exterior log walls. Some of the original horsehair chinking is evident in the room corners. The log walls have been finished with some type of varnish.

The double casement windows open outward and are recessed from the interior wall creating an 8" interior sill. Each casement window is divided into four lights; many have the original pitted "wavy" glass intact. The sashes and trim have been painted various colors over the years. The casement windows have adjustable bar stays to hold the sash open; only part of this hardware remains. Simple hook and eye latches replaced the original latches.

Horizontal varnished 1"x3" tongue and groove boards cover the stud partition wall that is on the south side of the living room. The propane heating stove and tiled hearth (more recent installation) is in the center of this wall between the door openings to the bedroom and the kitchen. The tile hearth is laid over a thin metal plate, edge-nailed to the floor for protection beneath an earlier wood stove. The stovepipe elbows through the wall to the brick chimney exposed in the kitchen, and a fireguard plate guards the wall around the stovepipe. The 3-½" tongue and groove floor extends east-west and is finished by newer quarter-round edging. Evidence suggests the floor was originally varnished, and at one time, had a linoleum "rug" in the center (evident in the layers of paint around the outer edges). The room is furnished with a table, chairs, and futon.

Bedroom

The door (31"x79") to the bedroom is on the east side of the south wall of the living room. The opening once had a door evident in the strike plate and hinge parts remaining. The bedroom ceiling, 8'3" above the floor, is of wood paneling seamed with 1½"x1/4" battens and attached to the ceiling log joists. A simple wide board, made of plywood, extends around the top of the bedroom. The walls are covered with 4'x8' wood paneling secured by lath battens at the seams; a layer of brown felt insulation paper is between the paneling and the logs of the exterior walls.

The 64"-wide, double casement window on the east wall has an 8" sill. Most of the original window glass is intact. A 1"x8" painted-wood baseboard extends around the room that has a painted tongue and groove floor. The room has bunk beds against the south wall, and a dresser and free-standing closet on the west wall. The window and door trim are plain milled boards measuring 5" wide.

Kitchen

A doorway (31"x79") on the south wall of the front room opens to the kitchen; the frame has no evidence of a door. The kitchen ceiling is finished with tongue and groove boards (north-south) supported by exposed peeled log joists (east-west). The ceiling joists are mortised into the top log plate, and the ceiling is painted white. A ladder, between two ceiling joists, pivots at the east end; the west end is secured in the raised position by a metal hook and eye near the end of each leg. This wood ladder, with rungs of tongue and groove floor scraps, is beneath the attic hatch door.

The walls are covered with 4'x8' wood paneling with lath battens covering the seams; a layer of brown felt insulation paper is between the paneling and the logs of the exterior log walls. The floors are constructed of painted 3-1/4" tongue and groove boards that extend east-west and finished with a 1"x8" wood baseboard. A brick chimney, in the northeast corner of the room, varies in color and texture; many of the bricks are clinkers. A former stovepipe hole on the south side of the chimney is covered with a tin plate. Originally, a wood cook stove was against the east wall. Kitchen cabinets, installed in the 1970s, are on the south wall of the kitchen, west of the back door. Although present, the faucets in the sink are non-functional. The sink drain empties into a grey water drain field that is outside near the west corner of the porch. Amenities in the kitchen include a table, storage cabinet, step stool, propane refrigerator, stove, and gas light on the wall over the sink.

Attic

The peeled log rafters extend to the log ceiling joists 24" on-center. The ridgepole is also a peeled log. From the attic floor up, the chimney is of made of cinderblocks (replaced at one time). The floor of the attic is 1"x3" tongue and groove lumber (unpainted) extending north-south and nailed to the hewn side of the joists. The highest point of the hip roof is 8'5" above the floor. Skip sheathing is nailed to the rafter logs. Tarpaper and the wood cedar shakes are attached to the sheathing.

Illumination

Although the electric system has been dismantled, remnants of the system remain. Paired sets of holes in the north wall are from large staples that held wires leading to light switches. Wires and light boxes for ceiling lights remain in the attic and wires for wall plugs remain in the crawl space. Currently, a double gaslight hangs from the ceiling above the north window in the front room. A single gaslight is mounted to the wall between the propane heating stove and the kitchen door. West of the back kitchen door, a single gaslight is attached to the wall above the sink, and the bedroom has a gaslight mounted near the bedroom doorway.

Modifications during the Historic Period (Pre-WWII)

Exterior

- Originally, a stovepipe projected from the peak of the cedar shake roof. Shortly after the cabin was finished, the stovepipe was replaced with brick as evident in an early photo. By 1937, the brick chimney had been replaced by a concrete chimney.
- Historic photos indicate that there was only a front porch. The back porch was built prior to 1937 and had central stairs leading down to the back yard.
- Peeled log railings added to front and back porch with "V" design (prior to 1937)
- Roof re-shaked several times
- Rocks added around foundation (date unknown)

Interior

- Shortly after the cabin was finished in 1907, a brick chimney was built and replaced the stovepipe from the kitchen's wood cook stove.
- By 1937, the brick chimney, above the attic floor, had been replaced by a concrete chimney.
- The bedroom door was removed.

Post-WWII Alterations or Major Repairs

Exterior

- Front and back door replaced in 1960s and again in the 1990s
- Added screen doors to the front and back porches (1997)
- Front porch stairs replaced (1999)
- Added handrail to back porch (1999)
- Front and back porch posts, railing, framing, and shed roof replaced (2009)
- Re-roofed with cedar shingles instead of wood shakes varying from historic roof patterning (1970)
- West sill log replaced (1980s)

Interior

- Electricity brought to cabin in 1950
- Kitchen walls and bedroom ceiling and walls covered with 4x8 panels (ca. 1950s/60s)
- Floors and ceilings painted (date unknown)
- The kitchen cabinets and sink were replaced in the 1970s
- The wood cook stove replaced by propane in the 1970s
- Propane refrigerator installed in the 1990s

Landscape Evolution

The landscape around the Interrorem Guard Station has been altered over the years as Forest Service administrative and organizational needs changed. Before the guard station was built, the area had been logged, and very few mature trees remained on the hillside to the north or on the south slopes down to the Duckabush River. Over time, the landscape reforested with conifers and heavy undergrowth. The area around the cabin, however, has been maintained as an open area, although reduced in size over the years. Remnants of the orchard trees remain on the east side of the cabin, and a few trees intentionally planted during the historic period remain. These include the mature maple and fir on the north side of the property near Duckabush Road, and the large Maple south of the cabin.

Originally, pasture lands, a barn, corrals, fire storage warehouse, woodshed, privy, and the guard station serviced the needs of the station and forest ranger. Many of the features such as the barn and corrals were removed from the site when the transition was made from horse to the automobile. At this time, the garage was built on the west side of the cabin. The garage was used for parking vehicles and for storing firewood.

During the 1960s and 1970s, the landscape changed once again with the development of a picnic area and trailhead. The US Forest Service identified the Interrorem site as a good location for day use since it was close to one of the most popular fishing holes in the Duckabush watershed. Although amenities such as the picnic areas, fire pit, vault toilet, water pump, and parking area have been added to the site, these modern amenities were sited away from the guard station and do not impact the historic setting of the cabin. The openness of the landscape and remoteness of the cabin evokes the historic setting.

Contributing and Non-Contributing Features

Contributing Features (1 site)

The Contributing features include the Interrorem Guard Station, mature cherry and apple trees near the southeast corner of the cabin, and the Doug Fir and Maple trees near the entrance drive and on the south side of the property (Supplemental page 22).

Non-Contributing Features (1 site, 1 structures, 2 object)

The Non-Contributing features include the picnic areas near the entrance and west of the cabin (including the picnic tables and fire pits and grill), water pump, picket fence around the guard station, and parking area. These features have been added to the site over the last 45 years to accommodate the change in use of the site (Supplemental page 22).

Statement of Significance

The Interrorem Guard Station in the Olympic National Forest meets National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) Criterion A for its association with the formative years of the Forest Service. The Interrorem Guard Station is the earliest remaining guard station in the Olympic National Forest and one of the earliest remaining structures in the Pacific Northwest Region. Built in 1907, the Interrorem Guard Station reflects the early effort of the Forest Service to protect and conserve the National Forest resources by distributing personnel to field stations. Rangers constructed permanent administrative buildings and carried out the duties, policies, and regulations of the Forest Service. The Interrorem Guard Station also represents the early forest rangers' important role as the interface between the Forest Service and the public, and represents the long-term presence of the Forest Service in the Duckabush Watershed of the Olympic National Forest.

The Interrorem Guard Station also meets NRHP under Criterion C as a good example of a log-constructed guard station built from local materials, hand-hewn on site by the assigned forest ranger, and crafted with precision and skill. This guard station was designed and constructed by the needs and skill of Ranger Emery Finch, for living and administrative quarters. The three-room structure exemplifies early Forest Service guard stations in log construction, hip roof, front porch, multi-pane windows, central chimney, and rock skirting around the foundation. Although this building was constructed before the Forest Service standardized plans, the Interrorem cabin could be considered a prototype for the later Rustic style administration buildings. The Interrorem cabin possesses architectural integrity on the exterior and the interior, and was used for over 35 years as a guard station.

Period/Level of Significance

The period of significance includes the Early Forest Service Period through the Depression Era, spanning the period from 1907 to 1942. The 1907 start date represents the date the Interrorem Guard Station was put into service as an administrative site, and the end date of 1942 represents the change in use from an administrative site to a fire-protection station. The guard station is significant at the statewide level of significance due to its early construction date as the oldest standing Forest Service Building in Region 6.

Historic Context

Background: Olympic National Forest and Management Structure

The Interrorem Guard Station is located in the Olympic National Forest, one of the earliest forest reserves in the Pacific Northwest. Originally called the Olympic Forest Reserve, the reserve was established shortly after Congress ratified the Organic Act in 1897, which specified a purpose for establishing reserves and how the forests would be protected and managed, granted the US Department of Interior regulatory authority, and allowed the General Land Office (GLO) Administration to hire employees for the administrative tasks and open reserves for public use.[1] The management structure for the forest reserves consisted of superintendents (by state), supervisors (by reserve), and rangers who patrolled the reserves. During the years of GLO administration, Congress provided scant funding for salaries and the duties of the rangers who fought fires, surveyed land, cared for livestock, swamped trails, examined lands, and patrolled the districts on horseback enforcing regulations. Rangers also built structures only as needed for seasonal use, and these varied in workmanship, design, and materials.[2]

After President Roosevelt authorized the Transfer Act in 1905, the forest administration and management was transferred to the US Department of Agriculture under the supervision of the Forest Service division. This marks the beginning of a new developmental era within the Forest Service where the forests were not only forest reserves but recreational areas. The Transfer Act allocated more funds, although minimal, for construction of much needed infrastructure such as guard stations, trails, and roads. Roosevelt established new reserves in record numbers from 1905 to 1907; more forests were set aside in the Pacific Northwest than any other region.

In an attempt to regulate activities within the new forests, National Forester Gifford Pinchot wrote a manual for use by Forest Service administrators and employees - *The Use of the National Forest Reserve: Regulations and Instructions (*commonly known as the 1905 *Use Book).* The 1907 *Use Book* further delineates the regional organizations, "The Supervisor has direct charge of all the business. His office is located at some town convenient to the users. The Rangers are his field force. They live at the central points throughout the Forests and carry out the business on the ground." The same year, the Forest Service was decentralized. Eight Districts (later Regions) were established in different sections of the country overseen by separate Forest Supervisors. It was during this 1907 reorganization that the Olympic National Reserve was renamed the Olympic National Forest with Fred Hanson

---

[1] The Olympic Forest Reserve included all of what is now the Olympic National Forest and Olympic National Park.

[2] Because of the temporary nature of these early structures, none of these US Forest Service buildings from this earliest period (1897-1904) are *known* to survive in Pacific Northwest Region 6. *Utility and Service Combined with Beauty: A Contextual and Architectural History of USDA Forest Service Region 6 (1905-1960.*

appointed as the forest's first supervisor. Hanson had previously worked on surveying the Olympic National Reserve including parts of the Duckabush watershed, the future home of the Interrorem Guard Station.

Choosing the Site along the Duckabush

Small areas of the Duckabush watershed were first surveyed in 1878, about the same time small settlements developed along the Hood Canal, a 40-mile saltwater channel on the east side of the Olympic Peninsula. The communities of Quilcene, Brinnon, Duckabush, Hoodsport, and others developed the Hood Canal taking advantage of the natural resources and waterway. Early settlers established donation land claims, many making their living logging the vast forested lands of the peninsula.

Homesteaders began pushing further inland along the various watersheds west of the Hood Canal including the Duckabush River. Settlers of the Duckabush drainage petitioned to have a wagon road built, and in 1891, a three and one-half-mile section of road was completed increasing the potential for settlements. However, much of the land remained unsurveyed because of the mountainous terrain until the summer of 1903, when Edward A. FitzHenry completed the survey including the site of the future Interrorem Guard Station.[3] This area included the farm of Swedish emigrant Charles E. Benson, and the 160 acres claimed under the 1862 Homestead Act by Carl A. Beugston. FitzHenry describes the terrain in survey notes:

> *The township has only two varieties of land; river bottom and steep rocky mountains, the river bottoms are fertile and have productive soil. The township is heavily timbered throughout and has been burned over in sections one and two, north of the Duckabush River, which traverses this township from W. to E. There is only one settler [Benson] residing in this township who has a good but small farm in Section 1. The formations of the mountains are mineral bearing and several prospectors are at work. Edward A, FitzHenry, US Deputy Surveyor.*

The 1903 FitzHenry survey was recorded in the General Land Office on January 18, 1905. The new map noted that 960 acres were withdrawn from settlement and dedicated to Public Land. Using FitzHenry's map, Superintendent Hanson recommended placement of the first Olympic National Forest administration building be sited near the Duckabush River, east of the Benson farm, about four miles west of the settlement of Duckabush south of Brinnon, WA. On January 8, 1907, an 80-acre parcel was withdrawn from public ownership for the forest's first administrative site. Previously logged, the acreage was in the heart of the Duckabush watershed. It appears that Hanson consulted Gifford Pinchot's 1905 *Use Book* when choosing and planning for the new administration site.

---

[3] This survey was completed for Section 1 and part of Section 2 in T25N R3W. The Interrorem Guard Station was located in Section 1.

The *Use Book* states:

> *Lands needed for supervisors' headquarters, rangers' cabins, gardens, or pastures, and Forest Service nursery sites should be selected, so far as possible, from non-mineral, unclaimed lands, and will be specially reserved from any form of location or entry . . . . Reserve headquarters should be located in the nearest town to the reserve that offers proper railroad, telephone, telegraph, and mail facilities, and may be secured only through the permission of the Forester . . . . Ranger's cabins should be located where there is enough agriculture land for a small field and suitable pasture for a few head of horses and a cow or two, in order to decrease the often excessive expense for vegetables and food.*

The Duckabush location had all the site selection attributes outlined in the *Use Book*. The site was in proximity to a domestic water source to the north (a spring), close to a wagon road accessing a town with mail and telephone, on a level bench land having rich soil, adequate pasture land, moderate temperatures, and trees (cedar, hemlock and fir) to harvest for use in the construction of the station. Hanson appointed Assistant Forest Ranger Emery J. Finch to the new administration site on the Duckabush. Finch had served as a ranger with the Forest Service since 1905, and was from Hoodsport, a nearby community on the Olympic Peninsula. An experienced outdoorsman from a pioneer logging family, Finch began the task of constructing the buildings needed to carry out the duties of a Forest Service ranger.

The Interrorem Guard Station

Ranger Finch began construction on the new guard station building in the spring of 1907; the new station was designated as No. 27 Interrorem Administrative Site. The same year funds were allocated by the state and Jefferson County to substantially improve the Duckabush Wagon Road, the main access road to the site. Finch felled trees from the surrounding area, peeled the bark, and then carefully hand-hewn the timbers to make the walls. The interior walls were hewn flat to make a more finished surface while the exterior logs remained round. The tight joints and the meticulously saddled-notched corners attest to the skill of the builder. The walls were erected, and then the window and door openings cut (Supplemental page 25). The 20'x24' log cabin was a simple structure covered with a hip roof sheathed with hand-split wood shakes, and had a front porch offering shelter from the rain, snow, and sun. The interior of the cabin was divided into three rooms; an office/living room, kitchen, and bedroom. The multi-pane casement windows opened outward, providing needed ventilation and light. No doubt Finch was influenced by the 1905 *Use Book* that states "Usually [the quarters] should be built with logs with shingle or shake roofs. Dwellings should be of sufficient size to afford comfortable living accommodations to the family of the officer."

In April 1908, Finch married Mabel Peterson, who joined him at the log guard station. Although not a paid member of the Forest Service, Mabel often served as an assistant while Emery was away on Forest Service business, along with providing for her family, baking, gardening, canning, washing, tending to the daily chores and their first child, who the couple welcomed into the wilderness in 1909.

By the end of the 1910 season, Ranger Finch resigned his position with the Forest Service due to changes in forest management. His resignation corresponds to the changes that occurred on a federal level after President Roosevelt left office in 1909, and Chief Forester Gifford Pinchot resigned his position as head of the Forest Service in 1910. At this time, forestry activities were expanded to include cooperative programs in fire protection and reforestation with state forestry departments and private businesses.

In August 1910, Supervisor Fred Hanson visited the Interrorem Guard Station, and once again, set his surveying skills to work when he mapped the Interrorem Guard Station noting the building locations, the Benson farm (to the west), and the Duckabush Wagon Road. Forest Ranger G.A. Whitehead further documented the site in 1913 when a more detailed map was produced. The map depicted the location of the guard station, barn, storage shed for fire tools, fields, trail to the Duckabush River (and the Ranger Hole fishing site), and the property of the Canyon Logging Company, formerly the Benson farm. Historic photographs from this period show a corral and orchard trees on the site (Supplemental page 26). In the same November 1913 report, Forester Whitehead describes the seasonally-used station,

> *.....will be needed for yearlong headquarters when the region develops. . . This tract is selected on account of its strategically position with reference to the Duckabush watershed. It is the best tract in this watershed from which to administer the operations to be undertaken. It contains enough agricultural land to produce winter forage for horses that may be used. A small brook furnishes domestic water supply. This brook is entirely on National Forest land, and is unappropriated. The mean flow is approximately ½ cubic foot per second. It is not practicable to store floodwaters.*

As a result of his 1913 visit, Forester Whitehead recommended that the Interrorem station be reduced from 80 to 40 acres because the north 40 acres were not needed for administrative purposes due to the rough terrain. Although removed from administrative use, the portion of the land on the north side of the Duckabush Wagon Road remained in the forest reserve as a way to protect the station's water supply, a small brook and spring.

Although the administrative site was reduced in size, the ranger's duties increased as the Forest Service entered a new era in its history. The number of permanent administrative sites increased in the 1910s and 1920s as improvements in transportation and communication increased, and as demand for lumber grew during WWI and after. Timber sales started in earnest under a program of planned management. Recreational use of the forests also increased during this period, partially due to the automobile and the tourism industries. The automobile era brought

a change to the Interrorem Guard Station when a garage was built west of the cabin that was also used for storing firewood. The garage symbolized the influence of the automobile in the daily lives of the rangers, and the slow decline for so many auxiliary support buildings at the ranger stations. Another modern amenity was added to the Interrorem site when cold water was piped from a spring to the cabin. Despite introduction of these amenities, the daily duties of the Forest Service ranger assigned to the Interrorem Guard Station changed very little until the 1930s when the economic impacts of the Great Depression hit the nation. Once again the Forest Service and administration sites "retooled" and met the new demands and needs of the nation, including the Interrorem Guard Station site.

The Depression Era (1933-1942)

The Depression marks the beginning of a shift from the role of the Forest Service as custodian of the forest to advocating more planning and management of all forest lands including resource development. To accomplish these goals, the Forest Service needed more personnel and machinery. The New Deal government work programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Emergency Relief Administration coincided with this shift in the Forest Service management. The new labor pool was vital to the new Forest Service resource, restoration, and development programs. Many of the former administrative sites and guard stations were expanded and improved during this active period in the history of the Forest Service. The Interrorem Guard Station was no exception; the station was used as a base camp for the Emergency Relief Act (ERA).

The ERA program employed people to work on state and local projects that benefited the local regions (replaced by the Works Progress Administration in 1935). During this period in the Interrorem Guard Station's history, workers constructed a fence around the cabin, flagpole, and front and back porch railings on the cabin (possibly the entire back porch). Temporary tent platforms were erected east of the cabin to house ERA enrollees who worked on various campground, trail, and restoration projects along the Duckabush Watershed. Historic photographs from this period show rows of tent platforms in the clearing (Supplemental page 26).

Despite the improvements to the site, regional foresters had plans to replace the original Interrorem Guard Station cabin with a more substantial, modern facility. Historic records indicate that plans were drawn by Ward Ellis and approved on October 22, 1937 (Supplemental page 27). Designed in the classic Depression-Era Rustic style, the proposed building had a centralized public entry, wide lap horizontal siding, multi-pane windows with tree-cut-outs in the shutters, a stone chimney and a low-pitched, wood shake roof. The plan called for the demolition of the original guard station and possibly incorporating some of the existing garage into the truck storage garage of the new facility. A letter dated November 27, 1937 states,

> *Operations have today approved the building plans for Interrorem Guard Station. We wish to advise, however, that we can allot you no additional CCC or other funds for construction of this building, and it will have to be from your present resources. . . . The plan appears somewhat elaborate, and if you cannot finance the construction thereof, it perhaps should be made simpler. If,*

in view of these circumstances, you wish a simpler plan prepared, you should promptly advise Engineering. Very truly yours, M. M. Merritt, Assistant Regional Forester.

Although the plans were approved the following September, the new station was never built even though Forest Supervisor J.R. Bruckart assured headquarters that the new building could be constructed with available workers and funding. Despite these plans, the original Interrorem Guard Station continued to be used as a guard station until World War II (1942). At that time, the use shifted to solely a fireguard station; other Forest Service administration buildings were erected, such as the Quilcene Ranger Station, north of Brinnon along US Highway 101.

Post-WWII Changes

By the early 1950s, the barn and shed had been removed, and the only buildings on site were the garage/wood shed, cabin, and latrine. The flagpole was still standing at the time. In 1950, the Olympic National Forest, Hoodsport office, applied for electric service at the site for use by the seasonal fire guards. Ceiling lights, plugs and wall switches were installed in every room. The garage was also wired; the light to the garage could be turned on from the house or in the garage. A well was drilled for the pump near the entrance drive. The garage was demolished by the 1970s.

In the 1970s/80s/90s as recreational activities increased in the forests, site amenities were added to the Interrorem Guard Station including a vault toilet, picnic tables, and campfire ring. The "outhouse" was replaced with a barrier-free vault toilet in the late 1990s. In 1986, the fireguards quit using the station as more modern techniques of fire detection were developed. At that time, the building fell into disrepair. In 1994, the Interrorem Guard Station was rehabilitated for use as a rental through the Forest Service cabin rental program. Propane gaslights and stove were installed (gas tank west of cabin in 2010 was moved and buried west of the driveway). Updates to the site include the installation of a larger parking lot for bus turnarounds, a new barrier-free vault toilet (2003) west of the cabin, an interpretive trail with signboards about the cabin history (1998), a water pump (2003), and picnic tables (2006).

ARCHITECTURAL CONTEXT

The Interrorem Guard Station is one of the earliest examples of a Forest Service Guard Station in the Olympic National Forest and within Pacific Northwest Region 6 that served as both a guard station and administrative site. *Utility and Service Combined with Beauty: A Contextual and Architectural Historic of the USDA Forest Service: 1905-1960* provides the historical and architectural context for Forest Service buildings in Region 6. Five developmental periods are defined in the study: 1) Forest Reserve Period (1891-1904); 2) Early Forest Service Period (1905-1911); 3) Intermediate Period (1912-1932); 4) Depression Era: 1933-1941; and 5) World War II and the Post-War Period (1942-1960). The first three periods provide the framework for understanding the significance of the Interrorem Guard Station; an emphasis will be on the Early Forest Service period since this best reflects the architectural development of the Interrorem Guard Station.

Forest Reserve Period (1891-1904)

During the initial period of the development of the National Forest system, 1891-1904, Congress set aside eight Forest Reserves in Oregon and Washington that would later comprise the Pacific Northwest District. The Olympic Reserve was established in 1897 along with other forest reserves in Washington and Oregon.[4] Congress set aside these reserves, but provided little funding for salaries and construction of administrative buildings. Often buildings in nearby communities were rented and used as the administration site, while tents were primitive guard stations. These structures were marginal at best, varying in workmanship, design, and materials, and were hastily constructed, seasonal in use, and often dismantled, incorporated into other structures, burned, or left to the elements. Because of this, no *known* buildings from the early Forest Reserve period have survived in the Pacific Northwest Region 6.

Early Forest Service Period (1905-1911)

The Interrorem Guard Station was constructed during the period (1905-1911) when the Forest Reserves were transferred from the Department of Interior to the Department of Agriculture's Forest Service, marking the beginning of a new management and development era in the agency. Funds, although limited, were allocated for the construction of buildings. Although the first *Use Book* (1905) provided some guidance for choosing building sites, the book was primarily concerned with management. Subsequent *Use Books* began placing more emphasis on site planning, the types of structures needed, and building material preferences.

A more specific guidebook, commonly referred to as the *Standard Plan Book,* was published in 1908 in an effort to standardize Forest Service building layouts and designs. Multiple plans were shown for guard stations and administrative site buildings, the design often reflecting the Rustic, Craftsman, and Bungalow styles, seen in residential architecture in nearby towns. The book emphasized the use of local buildings materials (native stone, timber, and wood shingles/shakes) but also encouraged rangers to use stock windows and doors from local businesses. Suggestions were made for siting barns, corrals, and outbuilding in relationship to the cabin. In the 1910s, Engineering Divisions were established in each of the eight Forest Service Districts, so regional factors such as climate, design elements, and availability of materials could be considered in the building program.

The *Standard Plan Book* offered options for cabin layouts. The most common cabin types were rectangular or square in plan, divided into one-to-five rooms. These cabins had gable or hip roofs covered with wood shingles or shakes, interior brick chimneys, frame or log construction, partial porches, four-panel doors (2'8"x6'8"), double-hung wood sash windows, and usually built on log pile foundations. Sizes ranged from the smallest one-room cabins measuring 14'x16' to larger plans measuring 20'1"x 36'6'. These *Use and Plan Books* mark the first attempt by the Forest Service to standardize plans for ranger use. The Interrorem Guard Station is similar to the standardized plans presented in the Plan Book.

---

4 The other Forest Reserves set aside during this first period (1891-1904) included the Oregon Reserves of Bull Run, Cascade Range, Ashland, and Baker City, and Washington Reserves of Pacific, Mt. Rainer, Olympic, and Washington.

The Interrorem Guard Station, built in 1907, was erected during this early pivotal period in Forest Service history when emphasis was placed on more standardized building plans and site selection. Because of the early construction date, the Interrorem cabin design most likely reflects Ranger Finch's knowledge, skill, and personal preferences as well as the available building materials rather than a standard Forest Service plan. Finch, an experienced outdoorsman, came from a logging background and was very familiar with the building trade. Finch constructed the cabin, meticulously hand-hewning and fitting together the joints. Even though the cabin was most likely not a standard design, the building reflects the philosophies and rustic design elements found in the later Forest Service plan types found in the *Use and Plan Books*. The cabin was rectangular in plan, measuring 20'x24', had a hip roof with central chimney, a porch, log walls, rock and log foundation system, and a wood shingle roof. The doors were probably stock, as evident in the historic photographs showing four-panel doors. Simple in design, the cabin evokes the Rustic qualities associated with Forest Service buildings.

Intermediate Period and the Depression Era (1912-1941)

The Interrorem Guard Station changed very little structurally over the next 30 years, despite the Forest Service going through many changes, the impacts of World War II, and the transition to the Automobile Era. Most of the changes to the station during this period occurred to the site and the auxiliary buildings. By the mid-1910s, the station had pastures, a barn, corrals, fire storage warehouse, woodshed, privy, and the guard station that serviced the needs of the station and forest ranger. Fruit trees were planted in the clearing that surrounded the house. As the automobile and other modern amenities reached the site, other structures such as the auto garage were erected.

The use of the site by the ERA during the Great Depression brought a number of changes to the station. Tent platforms were built east of the cabin to house the workers, a picket fence was erected around the cabin, flagpole constructed, and other temporary buildings went up to serve the workers, and new porches and/or railings were built on the cabin. Instead of being a ranger station used by a single ranger, the site was home to many workers who were employed on regional projects during the day. This transformed the solitary station into an active base camp for workers. Despite efforts by the local forester at the time to replace the Interrorem Guard Station with a more commodious station reminiscent of the new Rustic style complexes built during the Great Depression by relief workers, the Interrorem cabin remained intact with only minor alterations to the exterior and minimal changes to the interior layout and finishes. Over the next six decades, the cabin was reroofed, porches rebuilt, and the support buildings removed as the Forest Service needs changed. Despite the changes over the years, the Interrorem Guard Station retains architectural integrity that evokes the architectural development of the Forest Service in the Pacific Northwest.

EXTANT STRUCTURE FROM THE EARLY FOREST SERVICE PERIOD: 1905-1911

The Interrorem Guard Station is the oldest Forest Service building in the Olympic National Forest and, for available inventories, the oldest guard station/administrative site in the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Region 6. Only a few buildings in Region 6 date from this Early Forest Service period (1905-1911). The following is a list of the known Forest Service guard stations/administration buildings that date from the Early Forest Service ERA, 1905-1911 (in chronological order):

Interrorem Guard Station, Olympic NF (1907): Log cabin structure with a hip roof.

Gotchen Creek Guard Station, Gifford Pinchot (1909): Wood-frame cabin with lap siding and gable roof.

Independence Prairie Guard Station (c. 1910): Log cabin structure with front-facing gable roof.

Olallie Meadow Guard Station, Mt. Hood NF (1910): Log cabin with front-facing gable roof.

Packwood Lake Guard Station, Gifford Pinchot NF (1910): Log cabin with front-facing gable roof.

Star Guard Station, Rogue River-Siskiyou NF (1911): Wood-frame cabin with a front-facing gable roof.

Allison Guard Station, *Ochoco NF* (1911): Log cabin construction with a hip roof.

INTEGRITY

The Interrorem Guard Station retains historic integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and setting. Integrity is the ability of the guard station and site to convey its significance.

Location: The cabin is located on its original site that has changed very little over the years due to the surrounding forest lands and mountainous terrain.

Design, Materials, and Workmanship: The Interrorem Guard Station retains integrity of design, materials, and workmanship in its log construction, distinctive saddle-notched corners, hip roof, front and back porches, original casement windows and trim, and central chimney. Although the porches have been rebuilt over the years, an effort has been made to keep the new porches compatible in design and size to the historic porches. The cabin has never been added on to or footprint altered.

The interior of the cabin has changed little over time, and retains the original room configuration, and doorway and window placement. The workmanship can been seen in the unpainted wall surfaces in the living room that highlight the distinctive hand-hewn flattened wall surfaces and some of the original horsehair chinking, wood floor, deep window reveals, and exposed beam ceilings. Modifications to the bedroom and kitchen walls are cosmetic, with the original material intact underneath the wallboard veneer.

Feeling and Association: Despite the current rental use of the cabin and recreational uses of the surrounding Forest Service trails, the cabin evokes a feeling of isolation felt by the early rangers. The lack of electricity and central heating, running water and bathroom gives a sense of the historic period living conditions of the rangers. The cabin maintains its strong historic association with Forest Service and the surrounding landscape, and represents one of the earliest developmental periods in the history of the Olympic National Forest and the Pacific Northwest Forest Service Region 6.

Setting: Although the station has changed over time due to the loss of obsolete support structures, the cabin is still in an open area surrounded by forested lands, has the clearing east of the cabin that once had rows of tents for workers during the Great Depression, and has fruit trees that once helped sustain the rangers and their families.

Bibliography

Adams, Clarence. Former Forest Service Employee. Letter on file at Jefferson County Historical Society Vertical Files, MSS 122 U.S. Forest Service, Folder II, Quilcene, WA.

Atwood, Kay with Sally Donovan, Dennis Gray, and Ward Tonsfeldt. *Utility and Service Combined with Beauty: A Contextual and Architectural History of USDA Forest Service Region 6 (1905-1960).* USDA Forest Service, Pacific Northwest Region, 2005.

Bureau of Land Management. Survey and GLO maps. On-line maps and surveyor's notes.

Donovan, Sally. Donovan and Associates. "Interrorem Guard Station, Olympic National Forest, Historic Property Management Plan," prepared for the USDA Forest Service, Olympic National Forest, February 2011.

Hanson, Fred. US Forest Service Ranger. "USDA Forest Service, Map Sheet, T25N R3W, Section 1, Hoodsport, WA, 28 August 1910." US Forest Service, Olympic National Forest property files.

Graham, Stan, Retired USFS Employee. Phone interview by Bruce Howard, 4 January 2011, Hoodsport, WA.

Graham, Susie, Recreation Manager, Hood Canal Ranger District - Hoodsport Work Center, US Forest Service Employee, Olympic National Forest. On site interview by Sally Donovan, September 15, 2010, Interrorem Cabin, Olympic National Forest, WA.

Gray, Frank, Retired US Forest Service Employee. Phone interview by Bruce Howard, 11 January 2011.

Grosvenor, John R. Architect, Pacific Northwest Region. *A History of the Architecture of the USDA Forest Service.* USDA Forest Service, Engineering Staff, EM-7310-8, July 1999.

Major, Mariette W. Wife of Forest Service Employee Merritt B. Major. Letter on file at Jefferson County Historical Society Vertical Files, MSS 122 U.S. Forest Service, Folder II, Quilcene.

Mason County Journal. Washington State Library microfilm archives, 1907-1908. Olympia, WA.

McClanahan, Charles. Forest Service Employee. Letter on file at Jefferson County Historical Society Vertical Files, MSS 122 U.S. Forest Service, Folder II, Quilcene.

Olympic National Forest Headquarters, Olympia, WA. Property files on the Interrorem Guard Station. NARA. Interrorem Guard Station site plans, 1937. Research Center, Seattle, WA.

Neil, Stephanie. Forest Archaeologist, Olympic National Forest. On site interview by Sally Donovan, September 14, 2010, Interrorem Cabin, Olympic National Forest, WA.

Pinchot, Gifford, Forester. "Use Book." U. S. Department of Agriculture. Forest Division, 1905 and 1907.

Port Townsend Weekly Leader. Washington State Library microfilm archives, Olympia, WA, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1933, and 1934

Rooney, J.R. Writer/Researcher, Olympic National Forest, US Forest Service. " Interrorem Guard Station National Register of Historic Places." Olympia, WA, 1978.

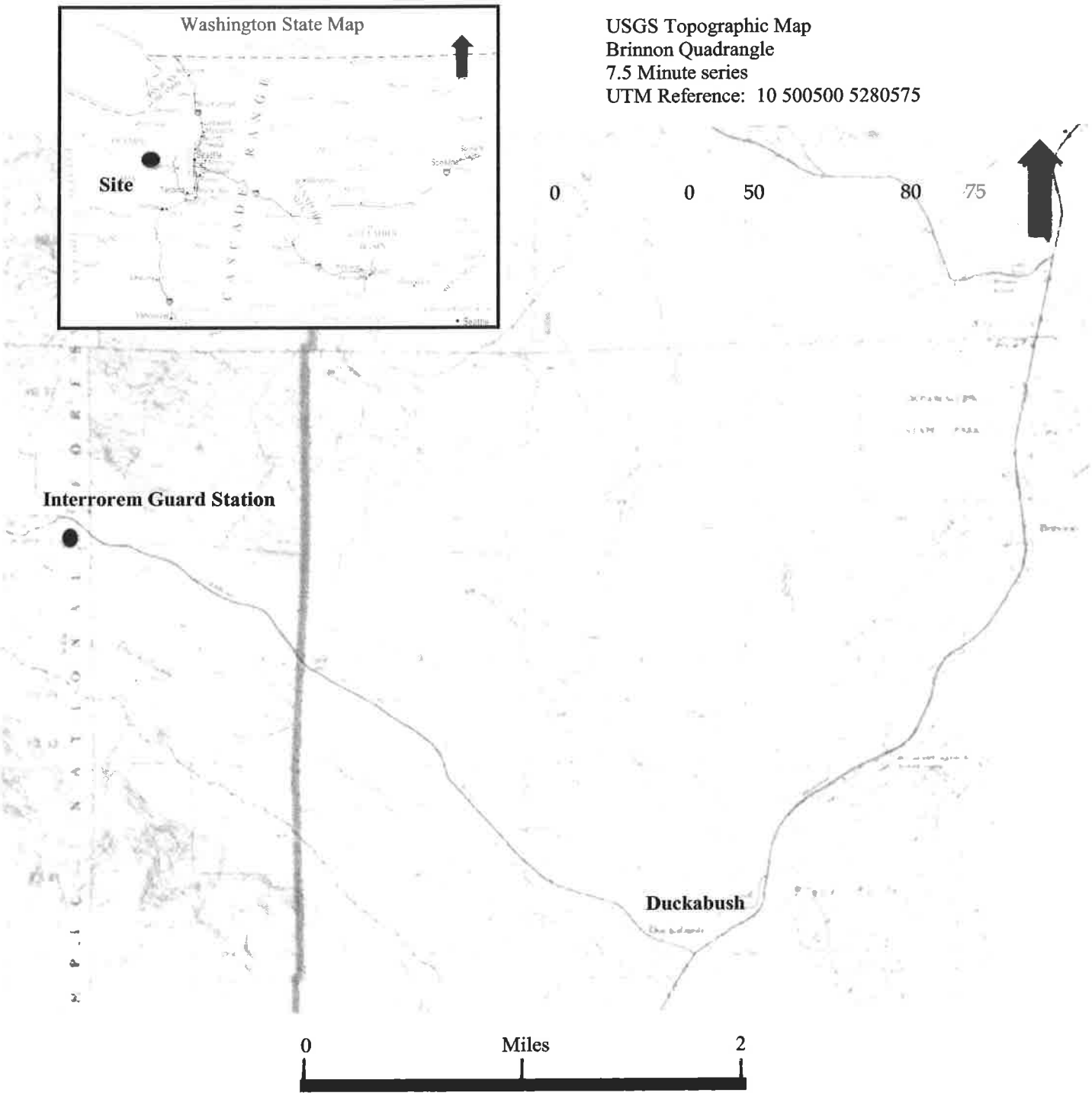
Whitehead, G.M., US Forest Service Ranger. "Report on Proposed Administrative Site, 1 November 1913 and 7 November 1913." US Forest Service, Olympic National Forest property files, Olympia, WA.

Verbal Boundary Description

The nominated area is located along Duckabush Road (Forest Service Road 2515) four miles from the intersection of US Highway 101, and includes approximately 1.3 acres in the southeast quarter of Section 1, T25N, R3W of Brinnon Quadrangle (Supplemental page 21). The starting point is 80 ft. due south of the southeast corner of the cabin (not the porch), thence west 120 ft., thence north 240 ft. near Duckabush Road, thence east 240 ft., thence south 240 ft., and thence west 120 ft. to the point of beginning (Supplemental page 22).

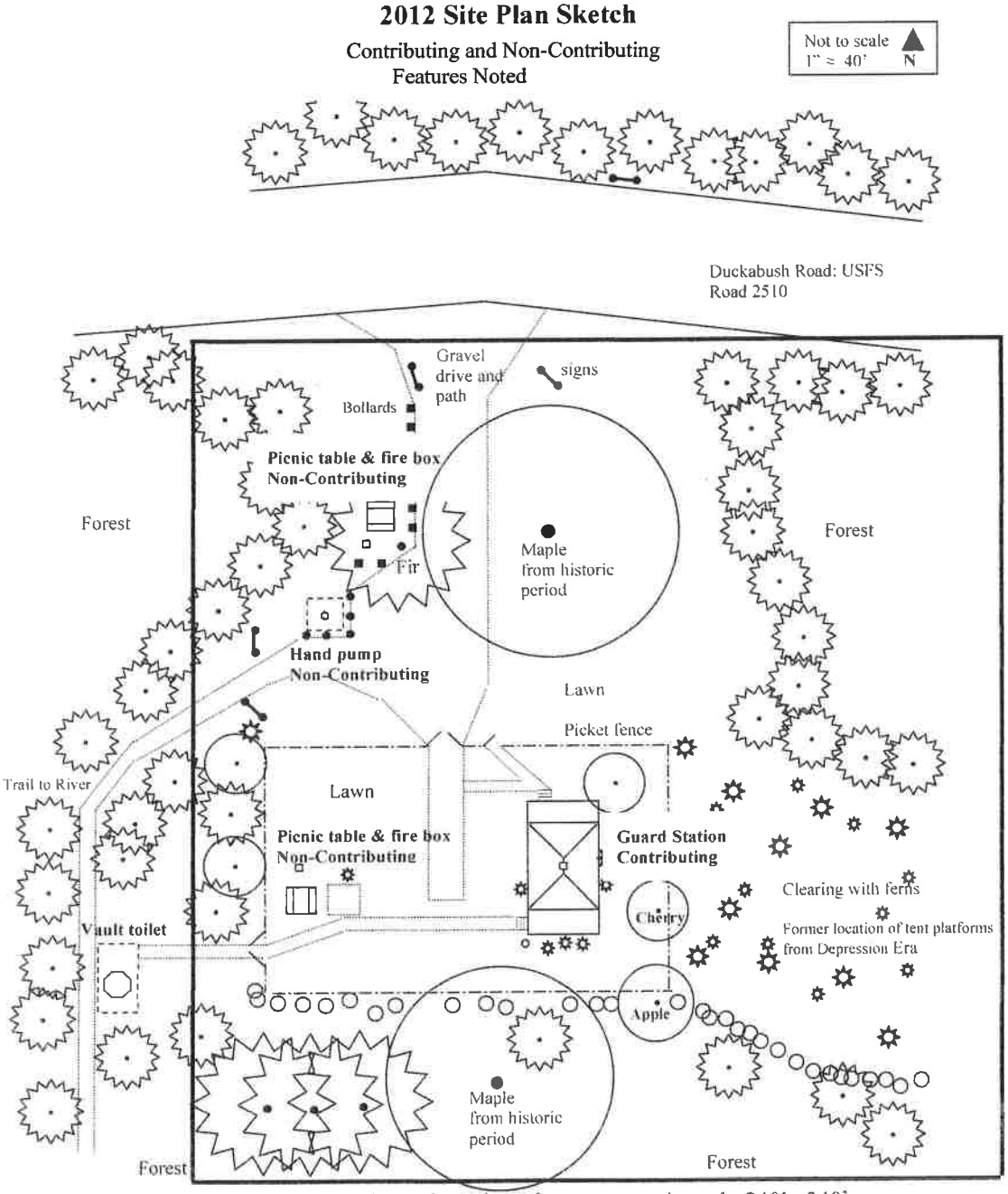
Boundary Justification

The nominated area includes the historic guard station and the setting around the cabin that historically included some of the auxiliary buildings including a garage, shed, latrine, and barn. The nominated area also includes a clearing east of the cabin that was used during the Depression Era to house ERA workers in tents. This area also includes historic landscape features such as the mature maples and fruit trees planted during the historic period (Supplemental page 22 and 24). The Forest Service trail and the newer vault toilet are *outside* the nominated area.


Washington State Map
Site
USGS Topographic Map
Brinnon Quadrangle
7.5 Minute series
UTM Reference: 10 500500 5280575
0
0
50
80
75
Interrorem Guard Station
Duckabush
0
Miles
2

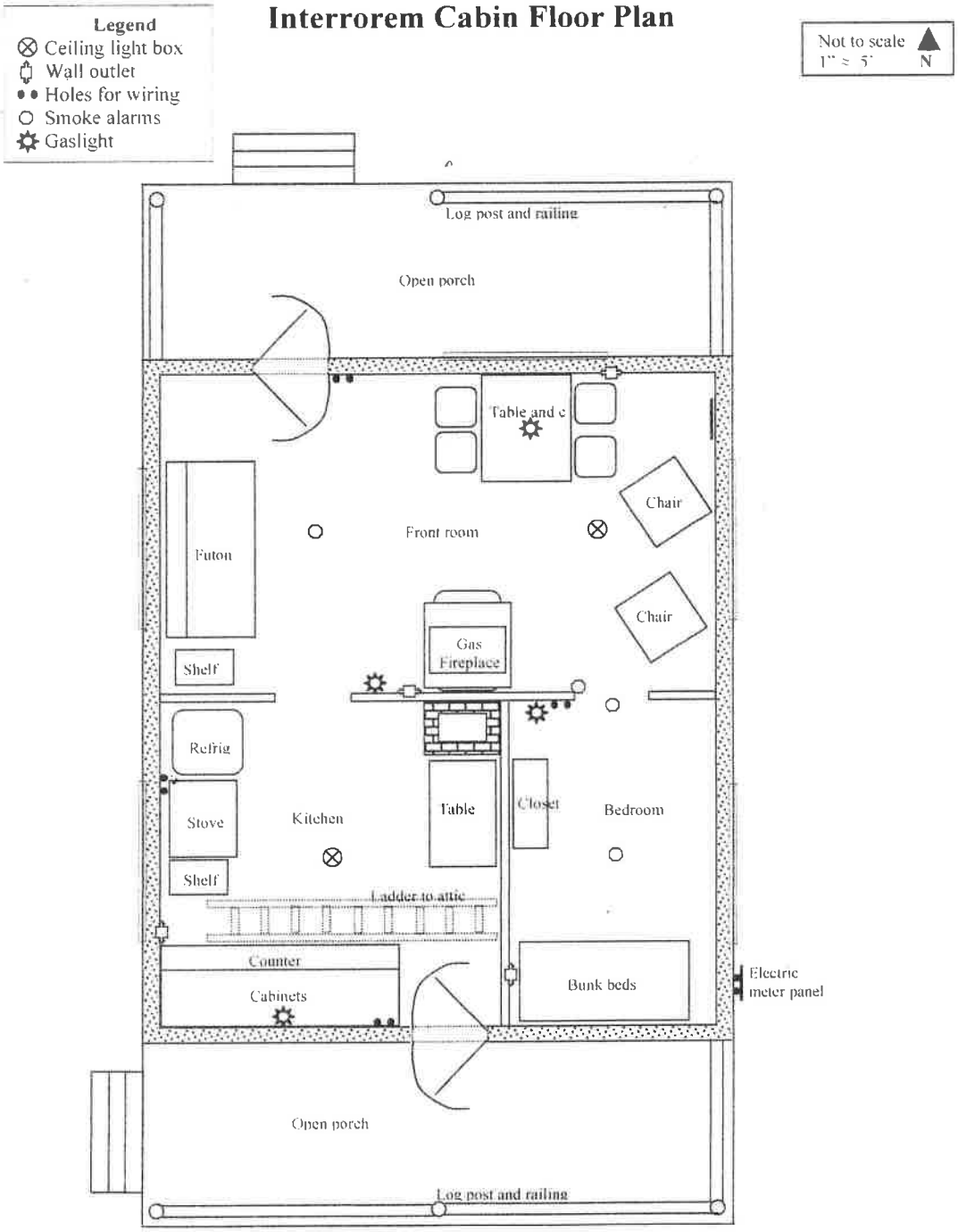
2012 Site Plan Sketch

Contributing and Non-Contributing Features Noted



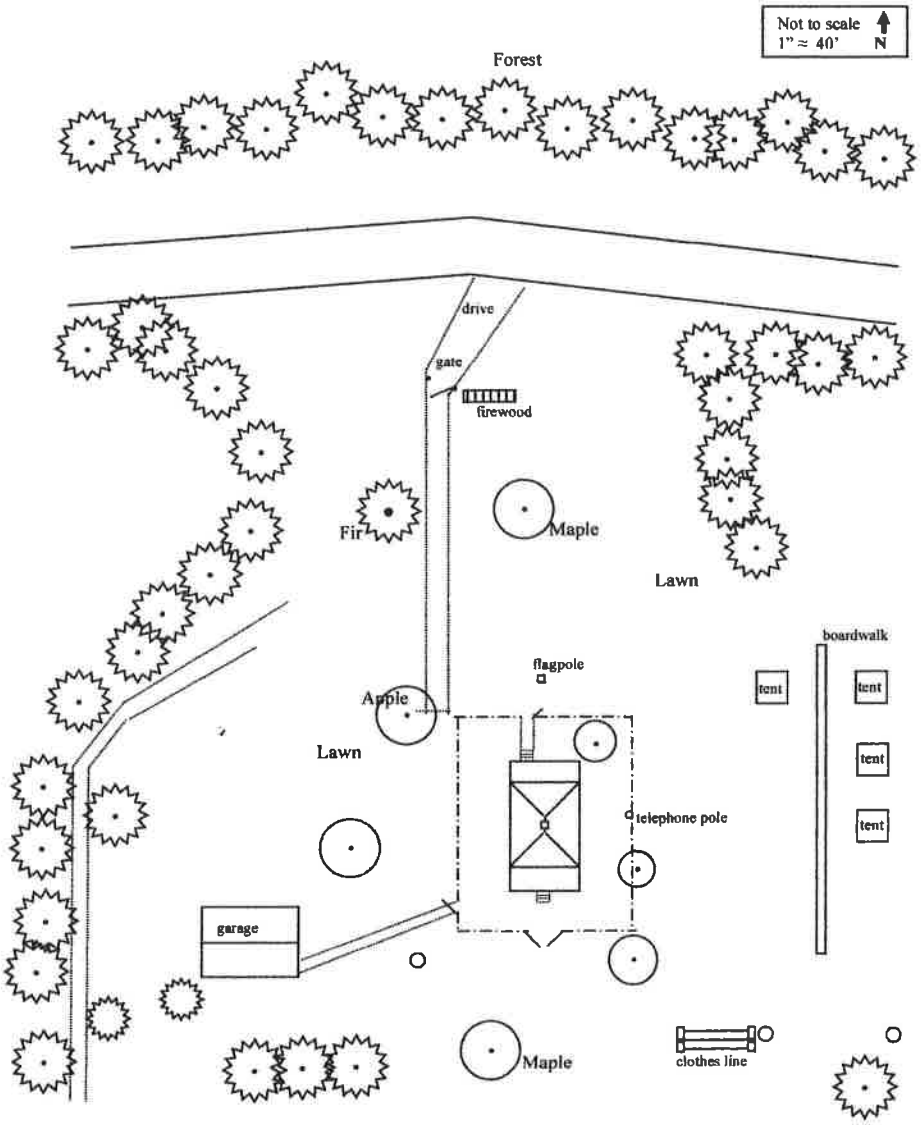
Boundary of nominated area: approximately 240'x 240'

Interrorem Guard
Interrorem Cabin Floor Plan



Historic Landscape

1937 Site Plan Sketch from photographs (ERA tent frames east of cabin)



Construction photograph, c. 1907 - looking northeast on west façade, USFS Olympic NF Collection

Historic photograph, c. 1909 – east facade. Note: No back porch at this time period, USFS Olympic NF Collection

Historic photos of North (front) façade of cabin, ca. 1908 (left) and ca. 1910 (right), USFS Olympic NF Collection

Looking southeast at east yard area with tent platforms used during the Great Depression to house Emergency Relief Act (ERA) workers, ca. 1930, USFS Olympic NF Collection.

1938 Site Plan for a Proposed New Interrorem Guard Station: Never Built

PHOTOGRAPHIC LOG

Name of Property: Interrorem Guard Station
City or Vicinity: Near Brinnon, WA; Duckabush Road (Olympic National Forest)
County: Jefferson County
State: WA
Name of Photographer: Sally Donovan, Donovan and Associates;
Stephanie Neil, Hood Canal Ranger District Recreation Manager, Olympic National Forest.
Date of Photographs: October 2011 and October 2012
Location of Original Digital Files: WA DAHP, 1063 South Capitol Way, Suite 106, Olympia, WA
Number of Photographs: 14

WA_Jefferson_InterroremGuardStation_0001
Contextual view of station and site from west of entrance at Duckabush Road, facing south.

WA_Jefferson_InterroremGuardStation_0002
Contextual view of fence and north facade (left) and west facade (right), facing southeast.

WA_Jefferson_InterroremGuardStation_0003
North (front) facade, facing south.

WA_Jefferson_InterroremGuardStation_0004
North facade (left) and west facade (right), facing southeast.

WA_Jefferson_InterroremGuardStation_0005
West facade, facing east.

WA_Jefferson_InterroremGuardStation_0006
South facade, facing north.

WA_Jefferson_InterroremGuardStation_0007
East facade, facing west.

WA_Jefferson_InterroremGuardStation_0008
Detail of upper log wall and log rafters and eave, east facade.

WA_Jefferson_InterroremGuardStation_0009
Detail of log wall and window and door, north (front) facade.

WA_Jefferson_InterroremGuardStation_0010
Detail of stacked, interlocked logs at wall corner.

WA_Jefferson_InterroremGuardStation_0011
Interior view of front room, camera facing northeast.

WA_Jefferson_InterroremGuardStation_0012
Interior view of front room, camera facing southeast.

WA_Jefferson_InterroremGuardStation_0013
Interior view of kitchen, camera facing northwest.

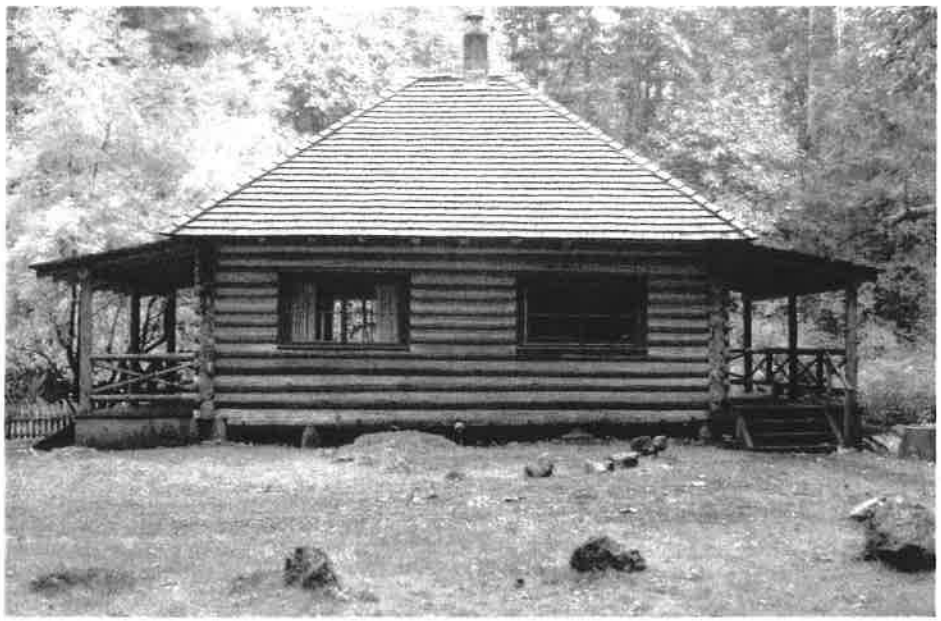
WA_Jefferson_InterroremGuardStation_0014
Interior detail of hewn log wall and room wall.

Photograph 1

Photograph 2

Photograph 3

Photograph 4

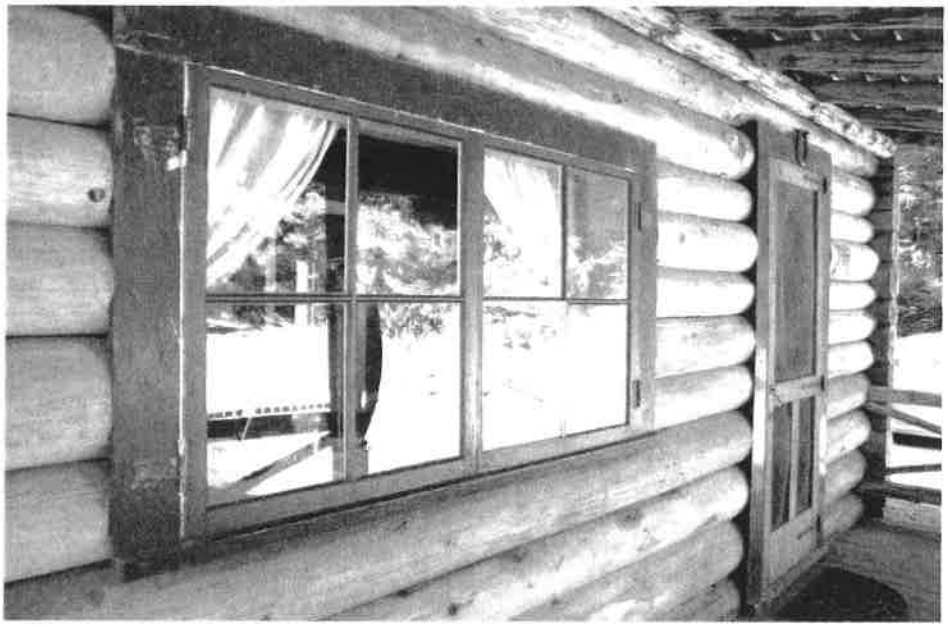


Photograph 5

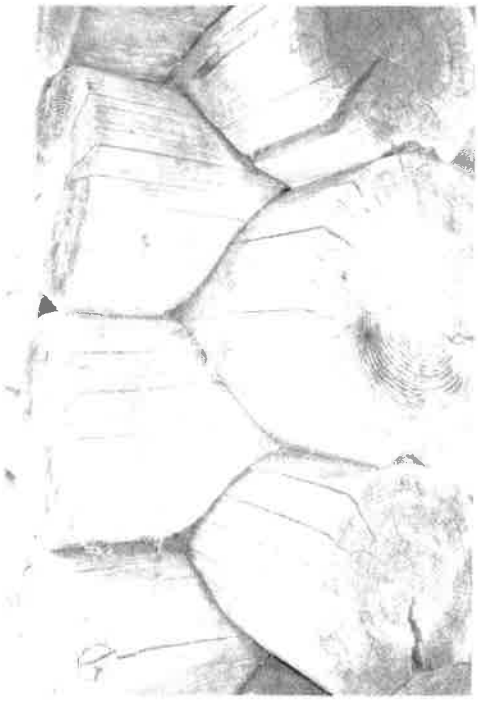
Photograph 6

Photograph 7

Photograph 8



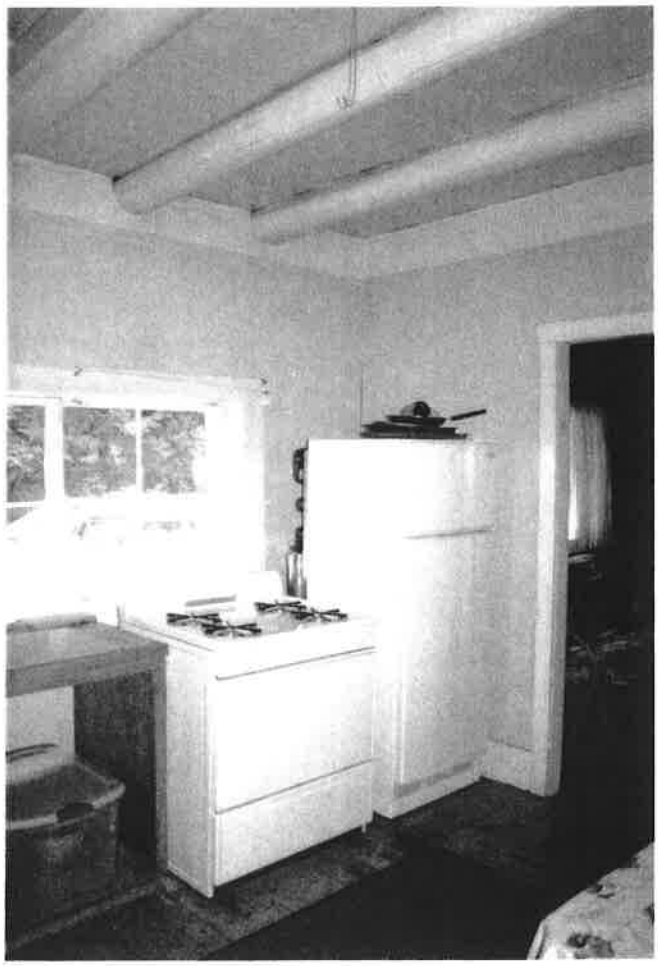
Photograph 9



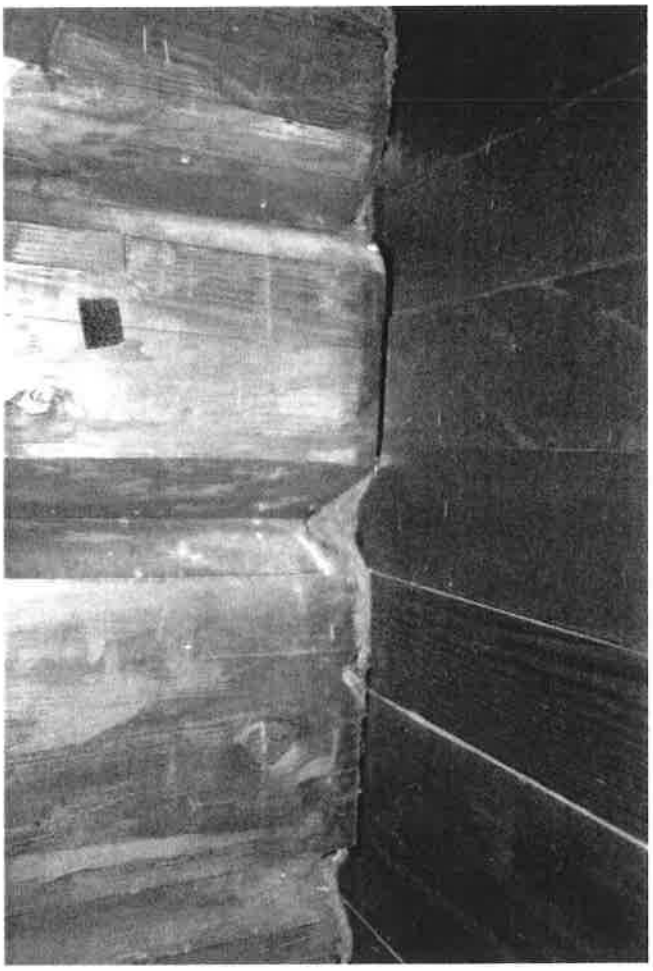
Photograph 10

Photograph 11

Photograph 12



Photograph 13



Photograph 14

USGS
science for a changing world
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE

BRINNON QUADRANGLE
WASHINGTON
7.5-MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)

INTERROREM
GUARD
STATION
ZONE 10
5-00-550 E
52-80-575 N

Produced by the United States Geological Survey 1985
Revision by USDA Forest Service 1999

Topography compiled 1951. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1994 and other sources. Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 2000

North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks: Washington coordinate system, north zone (Lambert conformal conic) Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 10

North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute intersections are obtainable from National Geodetic Survey NADCON software

Non-National Forest System lands within the National Forest Inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations

This map is not a legal land line or ownership document. Public lands are subject to change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check with local offices. Obtain permission before entering private lands

Portracted Blocks (PB) are unsurveyed land of uncertain acreage

GN MN 0°03' 1 MILS 19° 338 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1999 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24 000

1 .5 0 1 MILES
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 8000 9000 10 000 FEET
1 .5 0 1 2 KILOMETERS
1000 0 METERS 1000 2000

CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FROM FEET TO METERS, MULTIPLY BY 0.3048
THE MEAN RANGE OF TIDE IS APPROXIMATELY 7 FEET

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

WASHINGTON
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

1	2	3
4		5
6	7	8

1 Mount Townsend
2 Mount Walker
3 Quilcene
4 Mount Jupiter
5 Seabeck
6 Eldon
7 Holly
8 Wildcat Lake

ADJOINING 7.5' QUADRANGLES

INTERIOR-GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, RESTON VIRGINIA-2001

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

Interstate 5
U. S. 101
State 79
County 6
National Forest, suitable for passenger cars 105 61
National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles 105
National Forest Trail 384

Primary highway .....
Secondary highway.....
Light-duty road
Composition: Unspecified...
Paved.....
Gravel .....
Dirt .....
Unimproved; 4 wheel drive 4WD
Trail .....
Gate; Barrier.....

BRINNON, WA
1999
NIMA 1479 III NW-SERIES V891

ISBN 0-607-96388-3
9 780607 963885