United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places  
Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property
   historic name North Fork Quinault Ranger Station
   other name/site number North Fork Guard Station, North Fork Quinault Ranger Station Historic District

2. Location
   street & number Approximately 18 miles NE of Highway 101 on North Fork Road off North Shore Quinault Road; Quinault Sub-district
   city or town Olympic National Park Headquarters, Port Angeles
   state Washington code WA county Jefferson code 031 zip code 98362

3. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant nationally statewide locally. (See continuation sheet for additional comments.)
   Signature of certifying official/Title Date
   Washington STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICE
   State of Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification
   I hereby certify that the property is:
   X entered in the National Register.
   □ determined eligible for the National Register.
   □ determined not eligible for the National Register.
   □ removed from the National Register.
   □ other, (explain:)
   Signature of the Keeper Date of Action
   [Signature] [Date]
### 5. Classification

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ownership of Property</th>
<th>Category of Property</th>
<th>Number of Resources within Property</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Check as many boxes as apply)</td>
<td>(Check only one box)</td>
<td>(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>□ private</td>
<td>□ building(s)</td>
<td>Contributing buildings</td>
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<td>□ district</td>
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<td>□ site</td>
<td>Noncontributing sites</td>
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<td>objects</td>
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</table>

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

Historic Resources of Olympic National Park

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

### 6. Function or Use

#### Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Camp (Ranger Station)
Government: Fire Station

#### Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions)

Domestic: Camp (Visitor Contact Station)

### 7. Description

#### Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions)

Late 19th/Early 20th century American Movements:
Bungalow/Craftsman

#### Materials
(Enter categories from instructions)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th>walls</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Concrete</td>
<td>Wood</td>
<td>Wood Shake</td>
<td>Wood Shingle</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Summary: The North Fork Quinault Ranger Station Historic District is comprised of three primary buildings and two small structures, a hitching post and corral, in a small clearing in the woods. The buildings are rectangular, milled wood construction, with shake-covered gable roofs. The ranger station building serves as the residence and visitor contact station and is located about 18 miles from Highway 101, the main coastal road on the west side of the national park. The complex is approximately 20 miles from the small community of Amanda Park, Washington. The garage has remained the same and is still used for that purpose. The barn has undergone only minor changes over the years but remains a compatible and contributing element of the historic district. All three buildings are intact and appear much the same as they did after their construction in the 1930s by the United States Forest Service. The complex is a fine example of two property types identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park: Government (Forest Service) and Architecture (Bungalow/Craftsman). Overall, the district has integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation form.
8. Statement of Significance

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

- A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

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

- Property is:
  - owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
  - removed from its original location.
  - a birthplace or grave
  - a cemetery.
  - a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
  - a commemorative property.
  - less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Narrative Statement of Significance
(Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography
(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

- Previous documentation on file (NPS):
  - preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
  - previously listed in the National Register
  - previously determined eligible by the National Register
  - designated a National Historic Landmark
  - recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey
  - recorded by Historic American Engineering Record

- Primary location of additional data:
  - State Historic Preservation Office
  - Other State Agency
  - Federal agency
  - Local government
  - University
  - Other

Name of Repository:
10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: Approximately 2 acres

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

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</table>

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description
The boundary of the district is formed by lines completing a rectangle 200 feet from the north and south sides and 100 feet from east and west sides of the main residence.

Boundary Justification
The boundary includes the ranger station residence, garage, barn, remnants of the adjoining corral and hitching post, a section of the North Fork Road, and immediate surrounding natural features to convey a sense of the historic setting.

11. Form Prepared By
street & number 909 1st Avenue telephone (206) 220-4138
city or town Seattle State Washington zip code 98104-1060

Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:
Continuation Sheets
Maps
A 7.5 minute USGS map 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 SHPO or FPO.)
name
street & number
city or town
 telephone
 state
 zip code

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

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

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Section number 7  North Fork Quinault Ranger Station: Jefferson County, WA  Page 1

Narrative Description: The North Fork Quinault Ranger Station Historic District, also referred to as the North Fork Quinault Ranger Station, was constructed by the United States Forest Service (USFS) in the 1930s as part of that government agency's desire to have patrol stations in highly traveled areas of the national forest. It is located about 18 miles from Highway 101, about 20 miles from the small community of Amanda Park, on the west side of the national park. More specifically, the complex is located on the west side of the North Fork Road which is off the North Shore (Lake) Quinault Road. The complex is sited in a small clearing and set against a backdrop of dense evergreens.

The main residence was constructed by the Forest Service around 1934. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor may have assisted in its completion. The residence was among five buildings built at this ranger station by 1940: a wood shed, garage, barn, and powerhouse completed the ensemble. A five acre fenced pasture adjoined the ranger station on the north. This complex was turned over to the National Park Service in 1940 as an addition to Olympic National Park, established from forest and monument land in 1938. The NPS inherited many USFS designed and constructed buildings and structures after the creation of Olympic National Park.

The style of architecture exhibited in this historic district indicates USFS construction methods and techniques. Beginning in 1905, the Forest Service gained jurisdiction of nearly 1.5 million acres of prime timber land on the peninsula through the establishment of the Olympic Forest Reserve. During the next thirty years, a network of administrative structures facilitating the forest rangers and guards (seasonal assistance) patrol of this immense territory evolved. Ranger stations were usually built at more accessible frontcountry sites, while guard stations were typically constructed at remote backcountry sites reached only by trail. As the ranks of forest personnel swelled and trails were built into the rugged interior of the forest, more stations were built. These complexes usually consisted of living/sleeping quarters, a fire cache, a tool/wood shed, a shelter, and sometimes a horse barn and corral.

The ranger station residence is rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 16' x 24' with a 9' x 6' porch on front elevation, set on a post and pier (concrete pad) foundation. It is 1-1/2 stories in height, 2 bays wide, and built of horizontal, squared, hewn logs with dovetail-notched corners. A gable roof is sheathed in cedar shakes and a shaked, gable-roofed extension on the main facade creates a porch supported by squared wooden posts. The roof has extended eaves with exposed rafters, and a metal stove pipe extending beyond the roof. The building has 6/6 double-hung wood sash windows, and a center wooden door. The only known alterations to the building include the replacement of siding in-kind.

The North Fork Quinault Ranger Station Garage was constructed by the Forest Service around 1934. Civilian Conservation Corps crews may have assisted in the construction of this building. The garage, a simple and straightforward structure, was one of five buildings located at this station. The garage is rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 16' x 18' in size. It is 1 story in height and constructed of wood-frame wall construction and sided with wood shingles. The steeply-pitched gable roof with a slight overhang and exposed rafter ends is sheathed in wood shakes. The building has multi-paned casement windows and a wide, double-
The North Fork Quinault Ranger Station Barn was constructed by the Forest Service around 1934, and may have had Civilian Conservation Corps crew working on its completion. As originally built, the barn was comprised of eight horse stalls, a grain room, and sleeping quarters. It was sited in a small meadow at the end of the North Fork Road. The barn is rectangular in shape, measuring approximately 26' x 42' in size, and sits (in part) on a post and pier foundation (residential section of building). It is 1 story and has wood-frame wall construction sheathed with channel drop siding and corner boards. The south gable end of the building is sided with wood shakes. The steeply pitched gable roof with exposed rafters is sheathed in wood shakes. The north section of the building is open, supported by squared wooden posts with a dirt floor, and contains stalls for animals. The south section of the building is the sleeping/residential quarters. This section has a multi-paneled wooden door on the south elevation, and 6-over-6, double-hung sash with plain board surrounds. While the internal configuration of the barn has been altered, its overall function and use remains the same as when it was built. The only apparent alteration is the addition of horizontal board siding within a section of two open bays. The hitching post and corral are sited near the barn and within the historic district boundary.

The North Fork Ranger Station Historic District continues to exhibit the qualities of its original design and method of construction as built by the United States Forest Service as part of its efforts to establish a presence on the ground, eventually completing an extensive network of trails, shelters, and guard and ranger stations across national forest lands on the peninsula in order to protect valuable stands of timber. It is a representative example of the types of buildings and structures built in the backcountry by the USFS. Using local, natural materials in a straightforward, functional manner, the USFS designed and built dozens of these types of buildings over its tenure as land steward for the purpose of assisting forest rangers in their diverse range of duties. The complex of buildings stands out as a distinct example of wood-frame construction in a style that utilizes the Bungalow/Craftsman philosophy of design. The district retains a high degree of integrity in its location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and exhibits the registration requirements identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park.

SEE ATTACHED INVENTORY CARDS PREPARED IN 1982 FOR PROPERTY.

Statement of Significance:
Summary: The North Fork Ranger Station Historic District is significant for its association with politics and government (Forest Service) activities within what is today Olympic National Park (criterion A). The district is also an example of the distinctive type of architectural style, the Bungalow/Craftsman style, utilized by the United States Forest Service in its years of managing the national forest lands on the Olympic Peninsula prior to the establishment of the national park (criterion C). Built in the 1930s, the three buildings and structures comprising the historic district are representative of the types of buildings that the United States Forest Service constructed to accomplish one of its objectives on the Olympic Peninsula--protecting the valuable stands of
timber the agency was charged with managing—by building an extensive network of ranger, guard and patrol
cabins, shelters, and lookouts. These buildings embodied a simpler version of the distinctive
Bungalow/Craftsman style of architecture, popular for domestic dwellings in urban areas and suburbs in the
1910s and 1920s. The complex exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship and is indicative of two property types
identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park:
Government (Forest Service) and Architecture (Bungalow/Craftsman). The district has integrity of location,
setting, design, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association, and meets the registration requirements set
forth for these properties in the Multiple Property Documentation form.

Narrative: As road construction and recreational development invited a broader public to venture to the
Olympic Peninsula, its earlier reputation as an untamed wilderness diminished. Accessibility provided by the
loop highway encircling Mount Olympus National Monument was only one agent in the opening of the interior
wilderness to recreational pursuits. Beginning in 1905 and continuing for 33 years, lands now included in the
within the national park were under the administrative jurisdiction of the United States Forest Service. Although
multiple resource management was, and is today, the underpinning of the USFS administrative policies, timber
management received particular emphasis in the Olympics. Following the appointment of Rudo L. Fromme as
Olympic Forest Supervisor in 1911, plans were initiated to develop a comprehensive trail system to facilitate
management of timber and other resources, with the specific concern of forest fire prevention and suppression.

The North Fork Ranger Station Historic District, with its residence, garage, barn, open meadow setting, and
small-scale features (horse corral and hitching post), was built about 1934 as part of an intense USFS program
to manage the natural resources of the national forest. The district represents the stewardship efforts by the
Forest Service to manage its lands on the peninsula as the federal agency worked to establish a presence in this
wilderness. The USFS was charged with protecting national forest lands and accomplished this through the
creation of a vast network of trails, shelters, guard and ranger stations, and other buildings and structures. This
network of resources greatly assisted the forest ranger in getting supplies into the backcountry and in conducting
his work. By the 1930s, part of a ranger's job was to assist backcountry travelers, and these stations responded to
the need of assisting hikers by serving as a contact station. To devise and construct this network of facilities was
a tremendous effort in terms of human and fiscal resources. Sited in a small clearing in the woods at the end of
the North Shore Road at the east end of Lake Quinault, a Forest Service ranger could greet backcountry travelers
and respond to needs and questions as these hikers continued on their way into the depths of the rugged
wilderness of the Olympic Mountains.

The North Fork Ranger Station complex was built in the mid-1930s in response to the Forest Service's plan to
create administrative facilities to assist in their fire protection program and to assist backcountry hikers and
other visitors. It represents an important period of great growth and development of the Forest Service on the
Olympic Peninsula in the 1930s. The Forest Service remained the caretaker of these lands until 1940, when this
part of the national forest was added to Olympic National Park when its boundaries were expanded. The NPS
The historic district is a noteworthy example of a style of architecture that was popular during the era, but which the Forest Service executed in its own distinct way (criterion C). Rectangular forms, gable roofs and dormers with roof eaves and exposed rafter ends, front porches, multi-paned sash or casement windows, and the predominant use of wood and other natural materials are typical of these structures. Use of a standard exterior paint scheme, one that blended with the natural environment, and the Forest Service pine tree symbol, distinguished these structures as uniquely Forest Service. The North Fork Ranger Station Historic District exhibits a high degree of craftsmanship, and continues to reflect the values and philosophies of its builders in its architectural expression and use.

The North Fork Ranger Station Historic District is an example of two property types identified in the Multiple Property Documentation form for the Historic Resources of Olympic National Park: Government and Architecture. It retains a high degree of integrity in its setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association, and meets the registration requirements set forth in the Multiple Property Documentation form.

North Fork Quinault Guard Station

1  451299 5269220
2  451360 5269221
3  451360 5269055
4  451299 5269055

Map scale = 1:15,000
from USGS 7.5 minute
Bunch Lake quadrangle
The North Fork Quinault Guard Station Residence was constructed by the Forest Service around 1934. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor may have contributed to its completion. The residence was among five buildings built at this guard station by 1940: a wood shed, garage, barn, and power house completed the ensemble. A five-acre fenced pasture adjoined the guard station on the north. Completion of the power house (non-extant in 1984) is definitely the work of the CCC in 1939-1940. This building ensemble is on land added to Olympic National Park in 1940. This structure is one of numerous administrative buildings constructed by the U.S. Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula. Beginning in 1905 the Forest Service gained jurisdiction of nearly 1.5 million acres of prime timber land on the peninsula, then included in the Olympic Forest Reserve. During the next thirty three years, a network of administrative structures facilitating the forest rangers and guards (seasonal assistants) in patrolling this immense territory, evolved. Ranger stations, usually erected at more accessible front country sites, and guard stations, typically built at back country locations only reached by trail, played an important role in the Forest Service's efforts to pursue its multiple resource land use policy. Before 1911 only a few ranger and guard stations were built (including Storm King, Interrorem, and Louella). But as the ranks of forest personnel swelled, and trails were built into the rugged interior, more stations were added. Often these ranger and guard stations consisted of living/sleeping quarters, a fire cache, a cool/wood shed, a shelter, and sometimes a horse barn and corral. With the arrival of the CCC on the peninsula in the 1930s, Forest Service administered lands witnessed a great boom in fire prevention and recreation development. The construction of Forest Service ranger and guard stations reached epoch proportions. By the end of the 1930s no fewer than twelve ranger stations and nearly thirty guard stations stood in existence on the Olympic Peninsula. Many of these 1930s Forest Service built administrative buildings embodied physical characteristics reflecting the Rustic Style, a style that advocated employing designs, materials, and sitings that were closely integrated with the surrounding landscape. The pine tree symbol, identified with both the Forest Service and the CCC, became widely used during the 1930s. With the creation of Olympic National Park in 1938 and the gradual introduction of air surveillance in fire management following World War II, ranger and guard station construction subsided. More recently many existing
17. PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION

T. 24 N., R. 8 W., SEC. 12, W. M.

18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?
   - YES
   - NO
   - NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY
   - YES, LIMITED
   - YES, UNLIMITED
   - NO
   - UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING
   - SURVEY
   - NR
   - NHL
   - HABS
   - HAER
   - HAER-1
   - NPS
   - STATE
   - COUNTY
   - LOCAL
   - OTHER

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER


   U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. 1953. "Minor Developed Areas" (map). (Located in the OLYM maintenance office.)


22. INVENTORIED BY
   Gail E. H. Evans

   AFFILIATION
   NPS

   DATE
   9/82, 1984
NAME(S) OF STRUCTURE:
ORTH FORK QUINAULT GUARD STATION RESIDENCE
NORTH FORK QUINAULT RANGER STATION RESIDENCE

SITE ADDRESS (STREET & NO):

NAME OF STRUCTURE
ORTH FORK QUINAULT GUARD STATION RESIDENCE
NORTH FORK QUINAULT RANGER STATION RESIDENCE

DESCRIPTION AND BACKGROUND HISTORY INCLUDING CONSTRUCTION DATE(S), PHYSICAL DIMENSIONS, MATERIALS, MAJOR ALTERATIONS, EXTANT EQUIPMENT, AND IMPORTANT BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS, ETC.

(continued from page one)

Rectangular in shape with small rear addition; measures 16' x 30'; 1 1/2 stories; wood frame wall construction with wood shingle siding and corner boards; steeply pitched gable roof; gable roof porch on main facade; shed roof near addition; all with exposed rafters and sheathed with wood shakes; poured concrete foundation; 6-over-6, double-hung sash windows with wide, plain surrounds; central door on main facade framed by window openings. Alterations: possible grassy meadow, approx. 20' from garage/storage building.

SIGNIFICANCE: The three-building ensemble at the North Fork Quinault Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Historically, it represents an important period of great growth and development of the Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula in the 1930s. Three of the original five buildings in the guard station ensemble are presently standing and in nearly unaltered condition. Although the nearby pasture has diminished in size, remnants of the corral still exist. The buildings individually, and the site as a whole, possess considerable integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The North Fork Quinault Guard Station building group is one of only two Forest Service guard stations dating from the boom period of the 1930s on the Olympic Peninsula that meets the National Register criteria.
18. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?

- [ ] YES  
- [ ] NO  
- [ ] NAME

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY

- [ ] YES, LIMITED  
- [ ] NO  
- [ ] YES, UNLIMITED  
- [ ] UNKNOWN

20. EXISTING SURVEYS

- NR  
- NHL  
- HABS  
- HAER-1  
- HAER  
- IMS  
- STATE

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER

22. INVENTORIED BY

| AFFILIATION | DATE |
The North Fork Quinault Guard Station Garage was constructed by the Forest Service around 1934. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor may have contributed to its completion. The garage was among five buildings constructed at this guard station by 1940: a wood shed, residence, barn, and power house completed the ensemble. A five-acre fenced pasture adjoined the guard station on the north. Completion of the power house (non-extant in 1984) is definitely the work of the CCC in 1939-1940. This building ensemble is on land added to Olympic National Park in 1940.

This structure is one of numerous administrative buildings constructed by the U.S. Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula. Beginning in 1905 the Forest Service gained jurisdiction of nearly 1.5 million acres of prime timber land on the peninsula, then included in the Olympic Forest Reserve. During the next thirty three years, a network of administrative structures facilitating the forest rangers and guards (seasonal assistants) in patrolling this immense territory, evolved. Ranger stations, usually erected at more accessible front country sites, and guard stations, typically built at back country locations only reached by trail, played an important role in the Forest Service's efforts to pursue its multiple resource land use policy. Before 1911 only a few ranger and guard stations were built (including Storm King, Interloper, and Louella). But as the ranks of forest personnel swelled, and trails were built into the rugged interior, more stations were added. Often these ranger and guard stations consisted of living/sleeping quarters, a fire cache, a tool/wood shed, a shelter, and sometimes a horse barn and corral. With the arrival of the

CCC on the peninsula in the 1930s, Forest Service-administered lands witnessed a great boom in fire prevention and recreation development. The construction of Forest Service ranger and guard stations reached epoch proportions. By the end of the 1930s no fewer than twelve ranger stations and nearly thirty guard stations stood in existence on the Olympic Peninsula. Many of these 1930s Forest Service-built administrative buildings embodied physical characteristics reflecting the Rustic Style, a style that advocated employing designs, materials, and sitings that were closely integrated with the surrounding landscape. The pine tree symbol, identified with both the Forest Service and the CCC, became widely used during the 1930s. With the creation of Olympic National Park in 1938 and the gradual introduction of air surveillance in fire management following World War II, ranger and guard station construction subsided. More recently many existing structures have been demolished. In 1984 only four Forest Service ranger stations and eight
If, PHOTOS AND SKETCH MAP OF LOCATION

NEC. 34:24
T.24N, R.8W

II. LOCATED IN AN HISTORIC DISTRICT?
YES ☐ NO ☑

19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY
YES, LIMITED ☑ YES, UNLIMITED ☐ NO ☑ UNKNOWN ☐

20. EXISTING SURVEYA
NA ☑ NHL ☑ HABS ☑ HAER-I ☑ HAER ☑ NPS ☐ STATE ☑

21. REFERENCES—HISTORICAL REFERENCES, PERSONAL CONTACTS, AND/OR OTHER
Seattle: National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Region.
(Located in the OLYM maintenance office.)
(Located in OLYM history files.)

NEG. 34:24
T.24N, R.8W., SEC.12, W.M.

22. INVENTORIED BY ☑
Gail E. H. Evans
AFFILIATION ☑
NPS
DATE 9/82, 1984
guard stations are extant on the Olympic Peninsula. The North Fork Quinault Guard Station is one of five guard stations now standing in Olympic National Park.

Rectangular in shape; measures approx. 16' x 18'; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction sided with wood shingles; steeply pitched gable roof with exposed rafters and sheathed with wood shakes; multi-light casement windows; wide, double leaf wood garage door on south elevation. Alterations: exterior walls probably recently resheathed. Siting: small, grassy meadow approx. 20' from ranger station residence; partially contained by wood post and rail fence.

The three building ensemble at the North Fork Quinault Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Historically, it represents an important period of great growth and development of the Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula in the 1930s. Three of the original five buildings in the guard station ensemble are presently standing and in nearly unaltered condition. Although the nearby pasture has diminished in size, remnants of the corral still exist. The buildings individually, and the site as a whole, possess considerable integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The North Fork Quinault Guard Station building group is one of only two Forest Service guard stations dating from the boom period of the 1930s on the Olympic Peninsula that meets the National Register criteria.
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<td>19. PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY</td>
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<td>YES, UNLIMITED</td>
<td>NO</td>
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<td>20. EXISTING SURVEYS</td>
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The North Fork Quinault Guard Station Barn was constructed by the Forest Service around 1934. As originally built, the barn was comprised of eight horse stalls, a grain room, and sleeping quarters. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) labor may have contributed to its completion. The barn was among five buildings built at this guard station by 1940: a residence, garage, wood shed, and a power house completed the ensemble. A five-acre fenced pasture adjoined the guard station on the north. Completion of the power house (non-extant in 1984) is definitely the work of the CCC in 1939-1940. This building ensemble was on land added to Olympic National Park in 1940. This structure is one of numerous administrative buildings constructed by the U.S. Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula. Beginning in 1905 the Forest Service gained jurisdiction of nearly 1.5 million acres of prime timber land on the peninsula, then included in the Olympic Forest Reserve. During the next thirty-three years, a network of administrative structures facilitating the forest ranger and guards (seasonal assistants) in patrolling this immense territory, evolved. Ranger stations, usually erected at more accessible front country sites, and guard stations, typically built at back country locations only reached by trail, played an important role in the Forest Service's efforts to pursue its multiple resource land use policy. Before 1911 only a few ranger and guard stations were built (including Storm King, Interroem, and Louella). But as the ranks of forest personnel swelled, and trails were built into the rugged interior, more stations were added. Often these ranger and guard stations consisted of living/sleeping quarters, a fire cache, a tool/wood shed, a shelter, and sometimes a horse barn and corral. With the arrival of the CCC on the peninsula in the 1930s, Forest Service-administered lands witnessed a great boom in fire prevention and recreation development. The construction of Forest Service ranger and guard stations reached epoch proportions. By the end of the 1930s no fewer than twelve ranger stations and nearly thirty guard stations stood in existence on the Olympic Peninsula. Many of these 1930s Forest Service-built administrative buildings embodied physical characteristics reflecting the Rustic Style, a style that advocated employing designs, materials, and sitings that were closely integrated with the surrounding landscape. The pine tree symbol, identified with both the Forest Service and the CCC, became widely used during the 1930s. With the creation of Olympic National Park in 1938 and the gradual introduction of air surveillance in fire management following World War II, ranger and guard station construction subsided. More recently many


U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service. 1953. "Minor Developed Areas" (map). (Located in the OLYM maintenance office.)


(continued from page one)

existing structures have been demolished. In 1984 only four Forest Service ranger stations and eight guard stations are extant on the Olympic Peninsula. The North Fork Quinault Guard Station is one of five guard stations now standing in Olympic National Park.

Rectangular in shape; measures 26' x 42'; 1 story; wood-frame wall construction sheathed with channel drop siding and corner boards; south gable end sided with wood shakes; steeply pitched gable with exposed rafters and wood shake covering; post and pier foundation under residence quarters; dirt floor in barn section; 6-over-6, double-hung sash windows with plain board surrounds in residence section; multi-panel wood door on south elevation into residence section; north portion of building open walled, containing animal stalls. Alterations: two open bays sheathed with horizontal boards. Siting: located in small meadow at end of North Fork Road; hitching post and outhouses nearby.

SIGNIFICANCE The three-building ensemble at the North Fork Quinault Guard Station is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. Historically, it represents an important period of great growth and development of the Forest Service on the Olympic Peninsula in the 1930s. Three of the original five buildings in the guard station ensemble are presently standing and in nearly unaltered condition. Although the nearby pasture has diminished in size, remnants of the corral still exist. The buildings individually, and the site as a whole, possess considerable integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The North Fork Quinault Guard Station building group is one of only two Forest Service guard stations dating from the boom period of the 1930s on the Olympic Peninsula that meets the National Register criteria.
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North Fork Quinault Guard Station Historic District
Residence + Garage
Jefferson County, WA
1 of 4
North Fork Quinault Ranger Station Historic District Residence
Jefferson County, WA

2 of 4
NORTH FORK QUINAULT GUARD STATION HISTORIC DISTRICT
RESIDENCE

JEFFERSON COUNTY, WA

2 of 4
North Fork Quinault Guard Station Historic District

Garage

Jefferson County, WA

all 3 of 4