

University of Idaho – Malcolm M. Renfrew Interdisciplinary Colloquium

Moscow, Idaho | 10/08/2024

Exploring Idaho Lookouts: Legacy and Future Perspectives

Andrea Alberto Dutto, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor





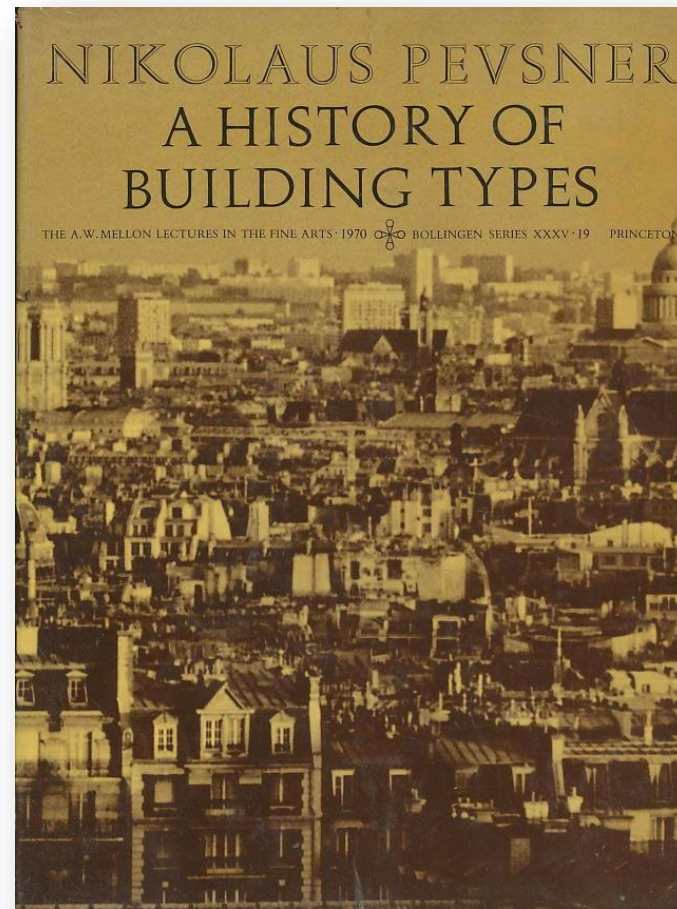
ARCH454 Fall 2024: Studio Visit to the Spokane Lookout Museum.



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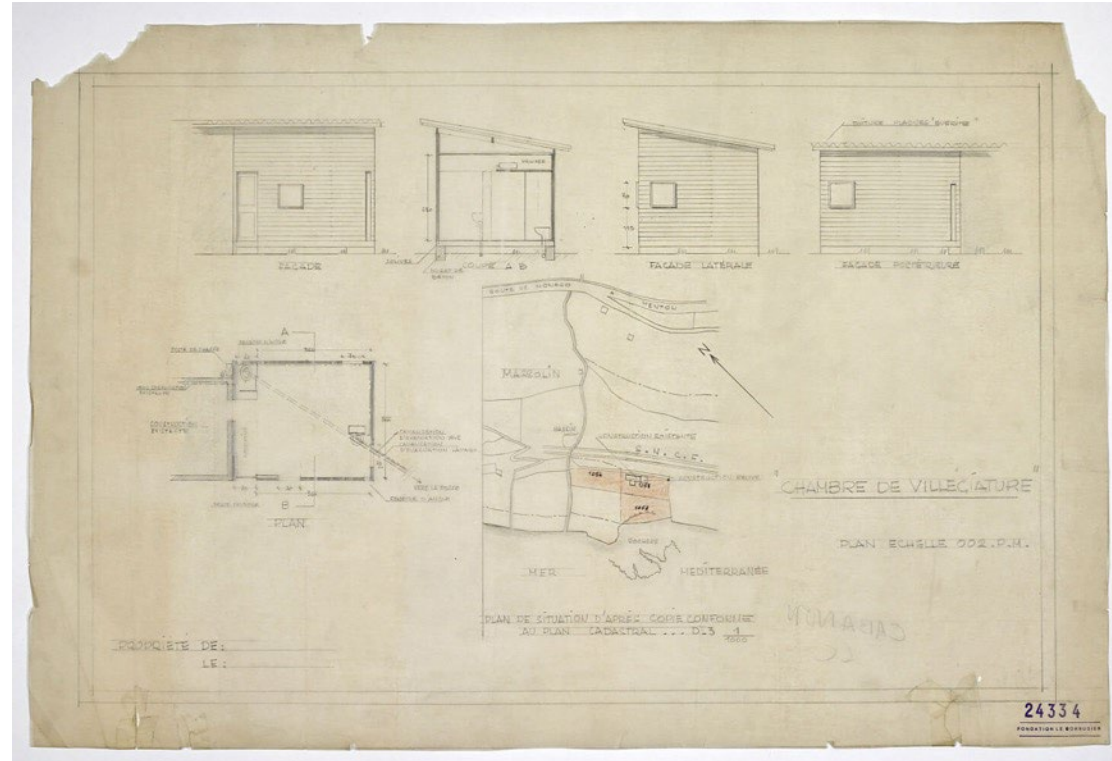
ARE LOOKOUTS A BUILDING TYPE?





Libraries
Theaters
Museums
Hospitals
Prisons
Hotels
Banks
Warehouses
Office buildings
Railway stations
Market halls
Shops and stores
Factories
National monuments
Government buildings

N. Pevsner, *A History of Building Types* (1976).



Are Lookouts a Type?

Why Idaho?

Gears

Cluster

Repair

Innovate

Le Corbusier, Cabanon, Roquebrune-Cap-Martin (1951).





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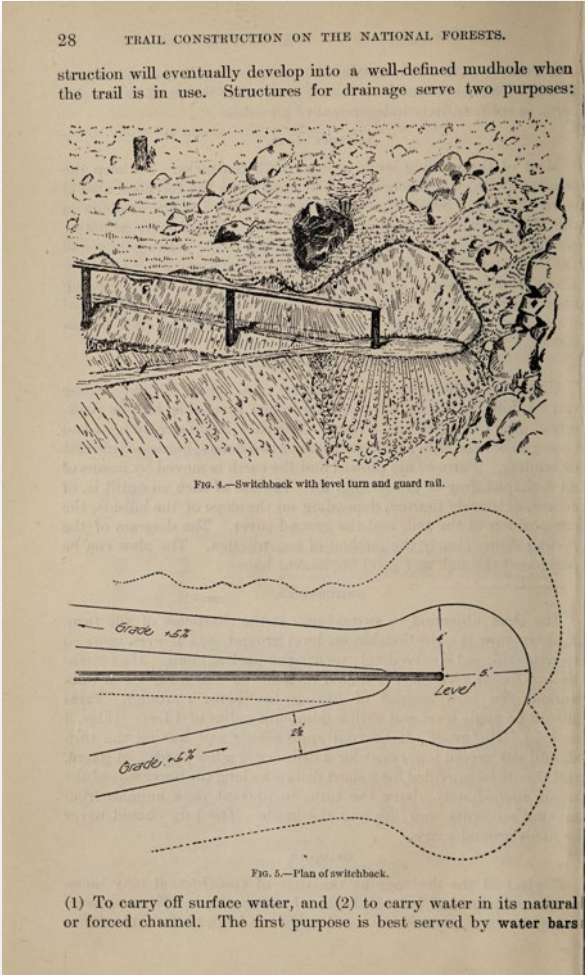
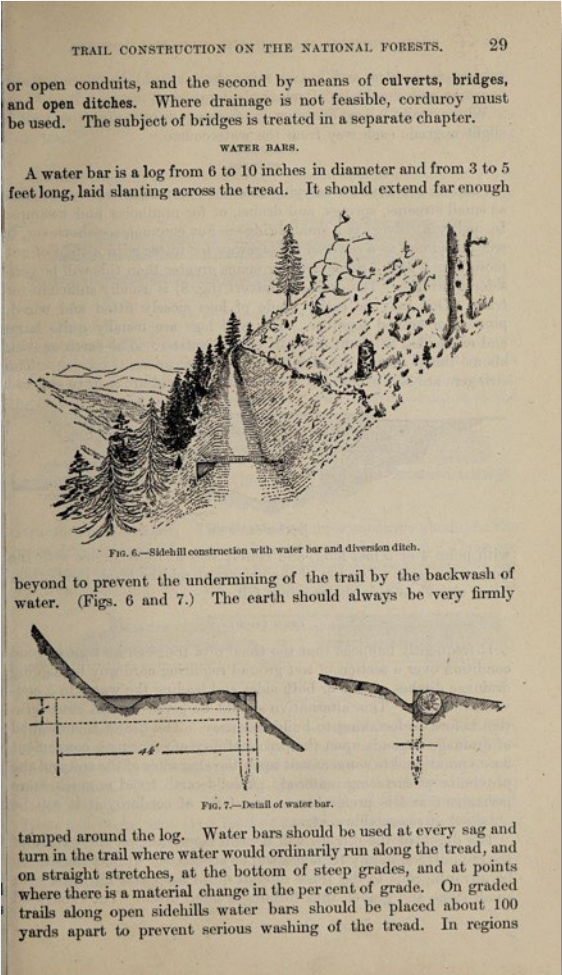
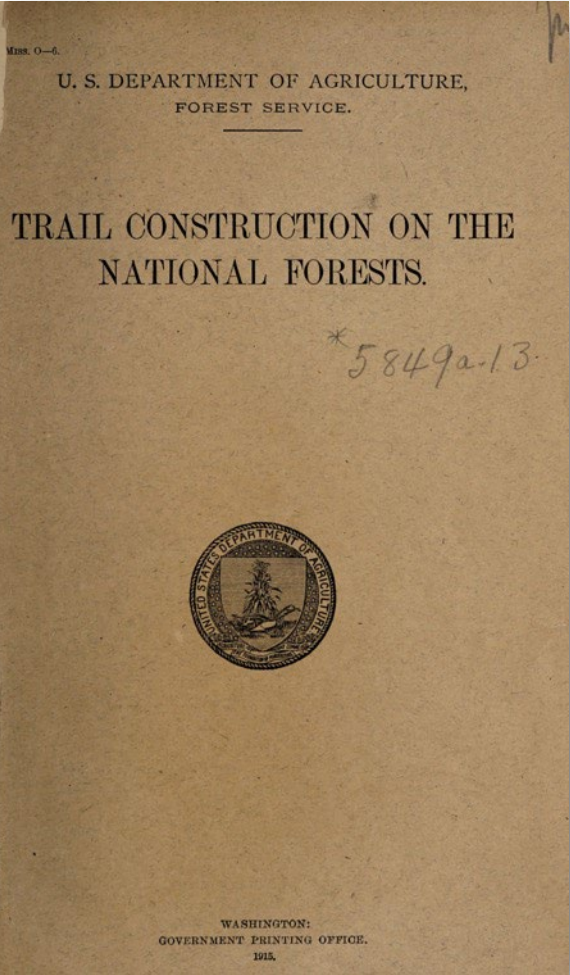
Repair

Innovate

Administrative Buildings: Lookouts.
From: J. R. Grosvenor, *A History of the Architecture of the USDA Forest Service* (1999).



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Are Lookouts a Type?

Why Idaho?

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USDA, Trail Construction on the National Forests (1918).



Examples of Pack Trains (1930s).

Are Lookouts a Type?

Why Idaho?

Gears

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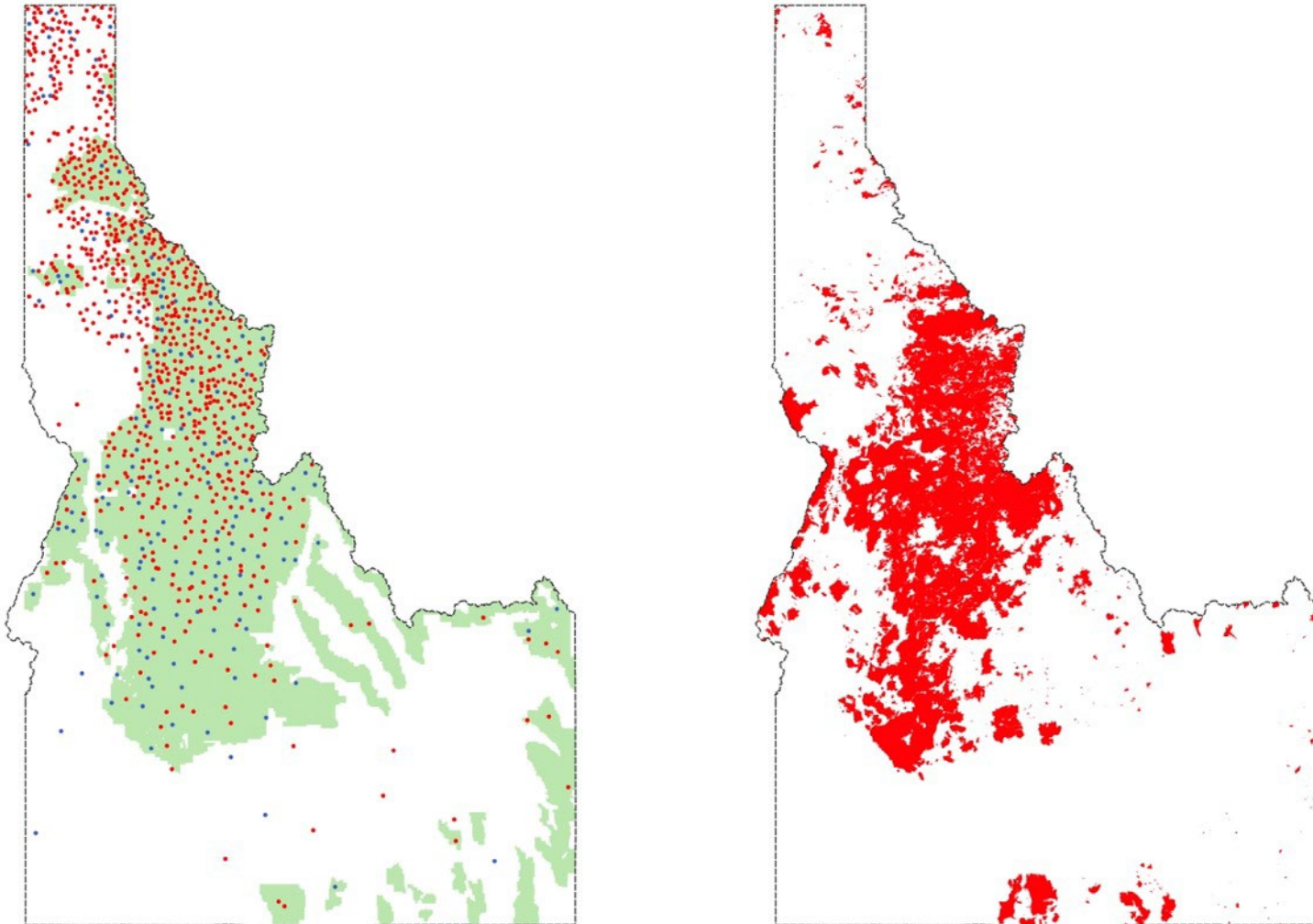
Innovate



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WHY IDAHO?





Left: Idaho Lookout Map (blue: still standing; red: abandoned/demolished/collapsed).
Right: Idaho Fire Map (XX Century).

Are Lookouts a Type?

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Gears

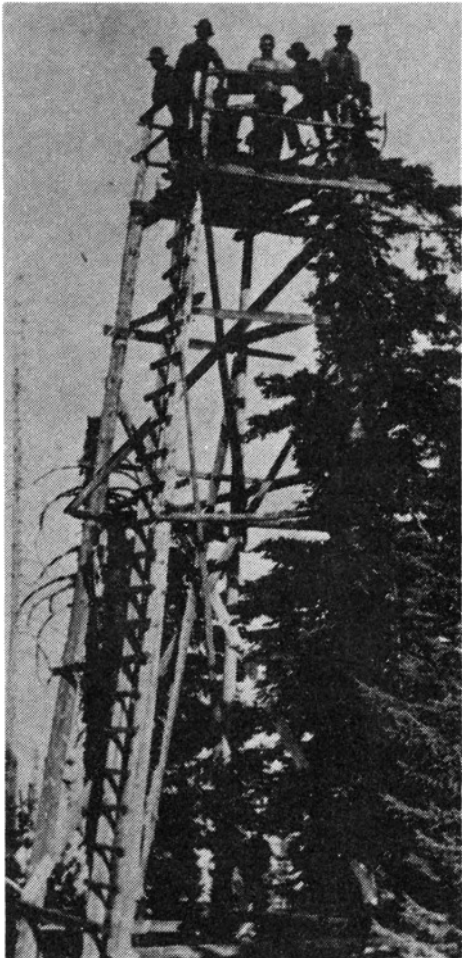
Cluster

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Bertha Hill: The First Forest Lookout. From Kresek (1984).

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Gears

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Repair

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Vandalism & Abandonment. Source: US Forest Service

Are Lookouts a Type?

Why Idaho?

Gears

Cluster

Repair

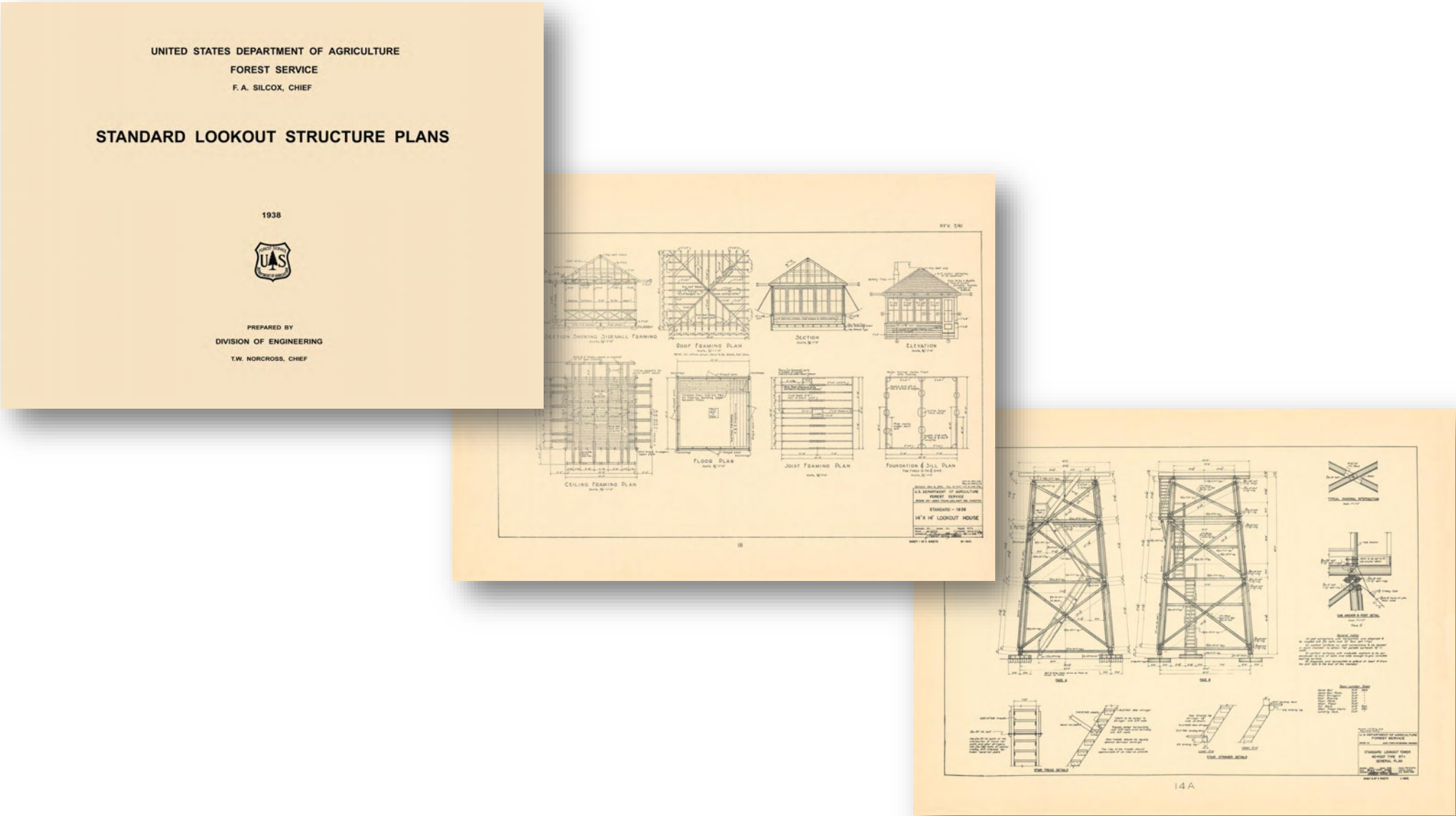
Innovate



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GEARS





T.W. Norcross, Standard Lookout Structure Plans (1938).

Are Lookouts a Type?

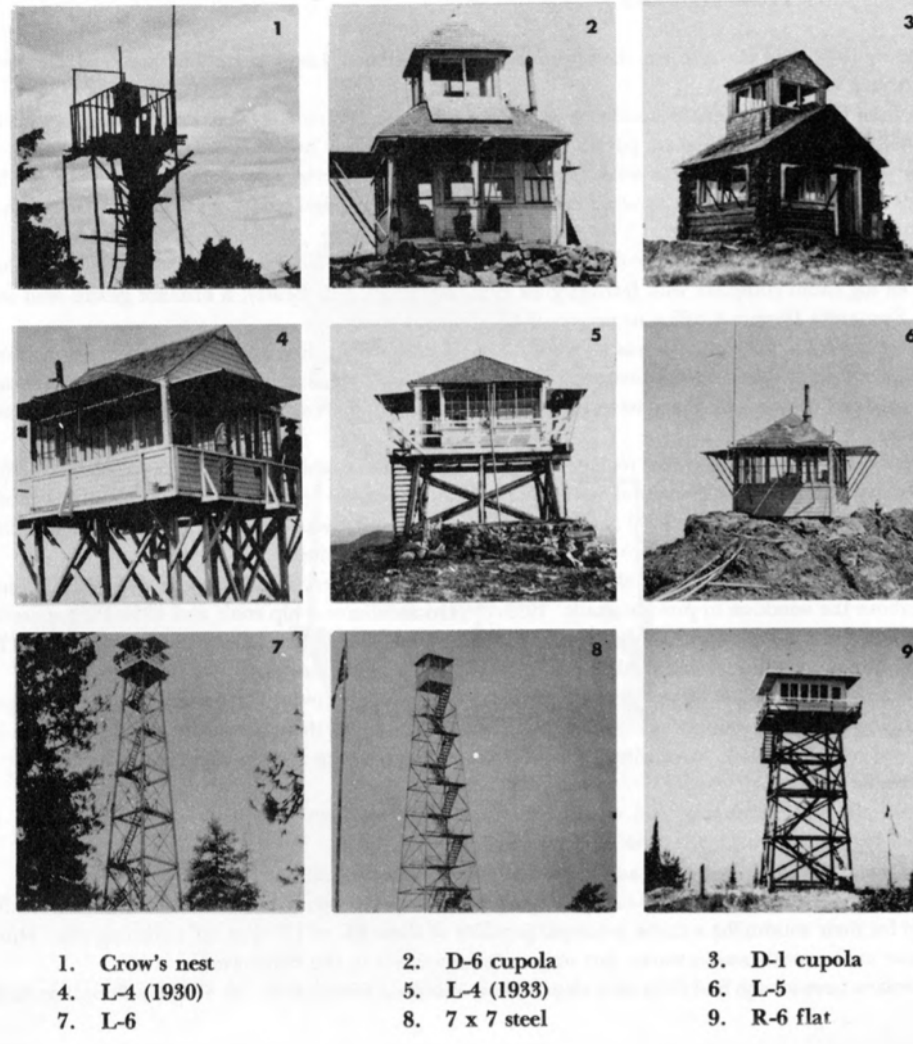
Why Idaho?

Gears

Cluster

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Types of Cabins. From: R. Kresek. Fire Lookouts of the Northwest (1984).

Are Lookouts a Type?

Why Idaho?

Gears

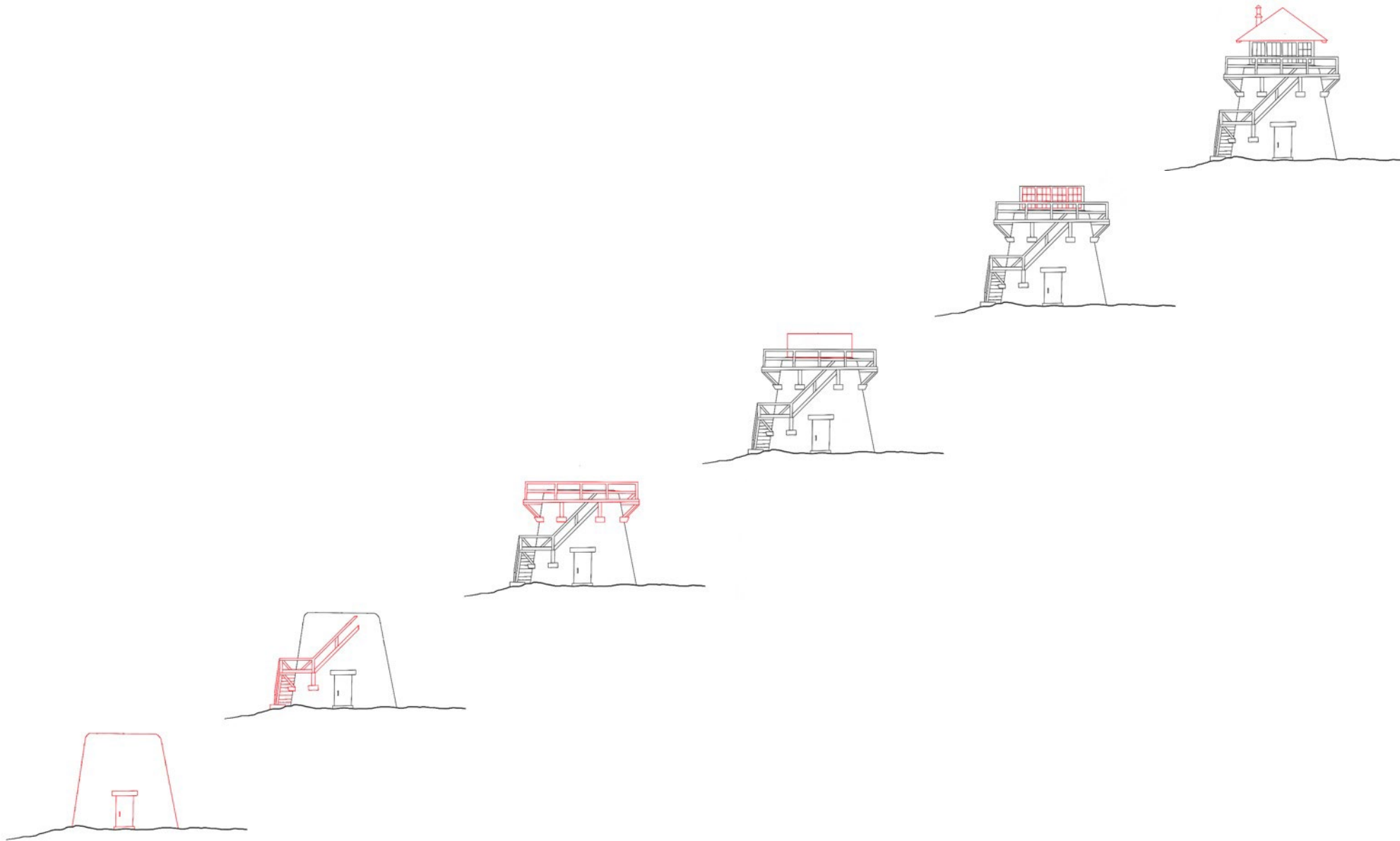
Cluster

Repair

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A.A. Dutto, Representation of the assembly scheme of the lookout tower type.
From top to bottom: podium, stairs, walkway, cabin, windows, roof.

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TYPES OF WALKWAYS



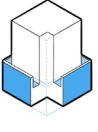
NOTCH BUTTE LOOKOUT
SOUTHERN IDAHO REGION
ELEVATION 4337'
BUILT 1941
ID/NOTCHBUTTE.HTML



GROUND walkways treat the ground surrounding the cabin as the walkway. They may be bare or paved such as the example. There is often no railing, and the cabin is never raised off the ground.



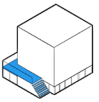
CHANDLER MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT
WEST CENTRAL OREGON REGION
ELEVATION 2498'
BUILT 1962
OR/CHANDLERMTN.HTML



PODIUM walkways are built directly above the walls on the lookout's structure. The cabin is then set back from the edge, providing space to circulate.



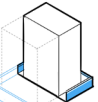
LACHSA PEAK LOOKOUT
SEELWAY REGION IDAHO
ELEVATION 4885'
BUILT 1931
ID/LACHSAPEAK.HTML



PORCH walkways are a small section of walkway between the stairs and the door to the cabin. They are only ever on one side.



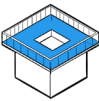
FLY CREEK POINT LOOKOUT
SOUTHERN IDAHO REGION
ELEVATION 8984'
BUILT 1935
ID/FLYCREEK.HTML



ON GRADE walkways are purposefully built slabs or foundations with railings. They are often at or just above ground level.



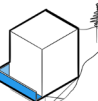
WHITE GOAT LOOKOUT
SOUTHERN IDAHO REGION
ELEVATION 9421'
BUILT 1940
ID/WHITEGOAT.HTML



ON TOP walkways are located above the lookout's cabin. Sometimes the walkway overhangs the cabin, sometimes it does not, and sometimes there is a separate structure to support the walkway.



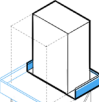
MOUNT JUPITER LOOKOUT
WASHINGTON COAST REGION
ELEVATION 5701'
BUILT 1933
WA/JUPITER.HTML



PARTIAL walkways are walkways that are interrupted by the natural features surrounding the cabin.



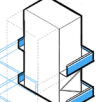
THUNDERBOLT MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT
WEST CENTRAL IDAHO REGION
ELEVATION 8652'
BUILT 1962
ID/THUNDERBOLT.HTML



EXTERNAL walkways hang off the cabin and protrude beyond the structure. The stairway may intersect the walkway, or attach to the outside.



BERTHA HILL LOOKOUT
ST. JOE/CLEARWATER REGION IDAHO
ELEVATION 5552'
BUILT 1958
ID/BERTHA.HTML



STACKED walkways are fairly rare. They consist of a cabin with an external walkway situated above or below another open platform.

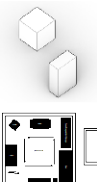
BRAYDEN JONES, ANDREW SHEARMAN

TYPES OF CABINS

SEPARATED



GALLETTI MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT
GALLETTI NATIONAL FOREST
ELEVATION 1245'
1958-PRESENT
HTTP://WWW.WTR.LOOKOUT.COM/ID/GALLETTI.HTML



Initially this lookout was constructed to have two separate buildings with the living quarters separate from the lookout. The living quarters cabin was a two-story building with space for firewood storage and a raised living space. The present lookout is now a 10' x 10' cabin and is a mobile cabin.

1.5 STORY



MALLET MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT
BUTTERCOT NATIONAL FOREST
ELEVATION 1831'
1955-1988
HTTP://WWW.WTR.LOOKOUT.COM/ID/MALLET.HTML



This lookout cabin was originally a basic camp setup in 1951 and was later replaced by the present capsule cabin where the main living space was on the ground floor with an elevated capsule placed directly in the middle of the building.

INTEGRATED



HUCKLEBERRY MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT
ST. JOE NATIONAL FOREST
ELEVATION 5887'
1975-2013
HTTP://WWW.WTR.LOOKOUT.COM/ID/HUCKLEBERRYMTN.HTML



Originally this cabin was a 20' pole tower with an L-4 cabin was later replaced with the present 16' x 16' cabin in 1975 when it was replaced with a 1950 where it was moved to emergency only status and was later removed off in 2013 and removed from the site in 2014.

2-STORY



ROCKY POINT LOOKOUT
CLEARWATER NATIONAL FOREST
ELEVATION 1228'
1960-PRESENT
HTTP://WWW.WTR.LOOKOUT.COM/ID/ROCKYPT.HTML

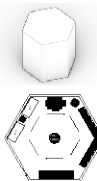


Originally this cabin was a 10' x 10' L-4 type cabin. Later a new R-10 had cabin was built around 1963 and is currently still in use every summer. It's unknown if the original L-4 cabin was replaced or if it still exists today. Replaced is the current lookout with the CMU pedestal.

N=SIDES



PARDEE (SEMINOLE) LOOKOUT
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA
ELEVATION 5158'
1915-1928
HTTP://WWW.WTR.LOOKOUT.COM/ID/PARDEESEMINOLE.HTML



This unique lookout located on the University of Montana's campus had been later replaced by a 2-story hexagonal log and stick framed cabin. The log bear being log framed and the second floor being stick framed.



SULA PEAK LOOKOUT
BUTTERCOT NATIONAL FOREST
ELEVATION 8191'
2004-PRESENT
HTTP://WWW.WTR.LOOKOUT.COM/ID/SULAPEAK.HTML



This cabin was originally a standard 10' x 14' frame and later a second 10' x 14' cabin was built in 1957. Originally the cabin was a standard with framed lumber but was later replaced with CMU blocks because of the fire resistant nature. In 2000 both were burned down and they were replaced by the octagonal structure seen in the photo in 2001.

CONNOR REAKES, SIMON SCOTT

Are Lookouts a Type?

Why Idaho?

Gears

Cluster

Repair


Innovate




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Left: *Types of Cabins*. Board by S. Scott and C. Reakes (ARCH454 Spring '24).
Right: *Types of Roofs*. Board by E. J. Cresse and L. Lesmann (ARCH454 Spring '24).


TYPES OF CABIN STRUCTURAL SUPPORTS




COOK CREEK LOOKOUT
QUINALTY NATIONAL FOREST
172'
BUILT IN 1927
[HTTPS://WWW.WILLHIEMWELL.COM/WASHINGTON-FIRE-LOOKOUTS/COOK-CREEK-FIRE-LOOKOUT-MILLERS-TREEHOUSE-197.HTML](https://www.willhiemwell.com/washington-fire-lookouts/cook-creek-fire-lookout-millers-treehouse-197.html)




A giant 20' diameter lattice tower was designed at 10' intervals and had steel rods driven in a winking pattern up the face. These were used on the slope up to the 24' 8" cabin. In 1950, the tower was removed, and the lookout was determined unusable. In present day, only a 10' tall cleared line along remains.



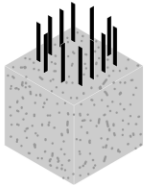
SLASH RIDGE LOOKOUT
MEDICINE CROW NATIONAL FOREST
3247'
BUILT IN 1940
[HTTPS://WWW.WILLHIEMWELL.COM/WYOMING-LOOKOUTS/SLASH-RIDGE.HTML](https://www.willhiemwell.com/wyoming-lookouts/slash-ridge.html)




Replaced the previous tower at the same location near of road. The developed the previous tower and emphasis was placed on a single steel in the ground. The construction panels along with single bracing support the structure 19' high.



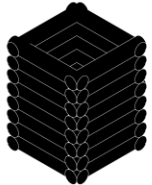
SHEEP MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT
BECKWORTH NATIONAL FOREST
5210'
BUILT IN 1950
[HTTPS://WWW.WILLHIEMWELL.COM/WYOMING-LOOKOUTS/SHEEP-MOUNTAIN.HTML](https://www.willhiemwell.com/wyoming-lookouts/sheep-mountain.html)




Platform style lookout tower which supports heavily to rest on the Wyoming plains. The section highlights how the materials rest up along up the 10' tall and spaces.




COLUMBIA MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT
COVILLE NATIONAL FOREST
6720'
BUILT IN 1914
[HTTPS://WWW.WILLHIEMWELL.COM/WYOMING-LOOKOUTS/COLUMBIA.HTML](https://www.willhiemwell.com/wyoming-lookouts/columbia.html)




This hexagonal square log cabin was built in 1914 and had a 15' pole platform above the cabin. It has a lean cabin on a mound landscape. Major preservation has been done, and it is listed on the National Historic Lookout Register.



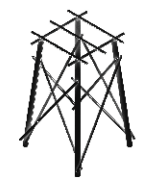
HORSESHOE LAKE LOOKOUT
CLEARFORK NATIONAL FOREST
8285'
BUILT IN 1905
[HTTPS://WWW.WILLHIEMWELL.COM/WYOMING-LOOKOUTS/HORSESHOE-LAKE.HTML](https://www.willhiemwell.com/wyoming-lookouts/horseshoe-lake.html)



Initially just a log platform in 1924 which burned in a 1981 forest fire, a 10' wooden ladder tower was moved from Indian Creek lookout location in Idaho. This tower is the one pictured to the right. This tower remained on site until 1985.




SADDLE BUTTE LOOKOUT
BLAKE LA NATIONAL FOREST
5340'
BUILT IN 1952
[HTTPS://WWW.WILLHIEMWELL.COM/WYOMING-LOOKOUTS/SADDLE-BUTTE.HTML](https://www.willhiemwell.com/wyoming-lookouts/saddle-butte.html)



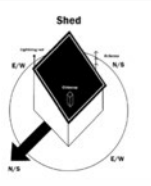
A very early log pole tower rising 20' into the air. At 14' cabin under the ladder giving views in all directions above the horizon. The tower is a development in construction, but it has long since been developed.

SPENCER BORDENICK, STEVEN BURKETT


TYPES OF ROOFS



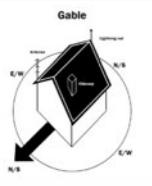
BALD MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT
SOUTHWEST OREGON
3730'
1929
[HTTPS://WWW.WILLHIEMWELL.COM/OR-IDAHO-LOOKOUTS/BALD-MOUNTAIN.HTML](https://www.willhiemwell.com/or-idaho-lookouts/bald-mountain.html)




Shed
Shed roof. Only shed roof ever used in a fire lookout. Unknown/likely whether true shed roofs exist in fire lookouts. This is bald mountain lookout referred to as "baldhead" referencing the cupola, most similar to a D-1 cupola type.



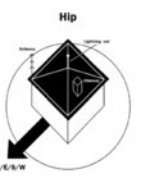
SOUTH CHILCO MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT
COUER D'ALENE REGION
5634'
1915
[HTTPS://WWW.WILLHIEMWELL.COM/IDAHO-LOOKOUTS/SOUTH-CHILCO.HTML](https://www.willhiemwell.com/idaho-lookouts/south-chilco.html)




Gable
Gable roof, most common type in early lookout construction, L-4 1930 version. Simple to construct, beams are placed and then covered with wooden shingles. Can be seen with or without any overhang, but most with overhangs are not for a functional reason at this time.



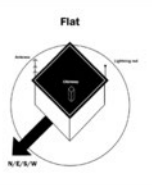
GROUSE MOUNTAIN LOOKOUT
IDAHO PANHANDLE
5982'
1921
[HTTPS://WWW.WILLHIEMWELL.COM/IDAHO-LOOKOUTS/GROUSE-MOUNTAIN.HTML](https://www.willhiemwell.com/idaho-lookouts/grouse-mountain.html)




Hip
Hip roof, very common construction method. Began early on and stayed in popularity throughout most of the 20th century. Typically uses wooden shingles, and overhangs are not super common.



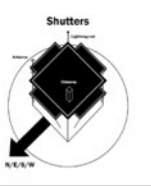
BIG BALDY LOOKOUT
WEST CENTRAL IDAHO
9705'
1959
[HTTPS://WWW.WILLHIEMWELL.COM/IDAHO-LOOKOUTS/BIG-BALDY.HTML](https://www.willhiemwell.com/idaho-lookouts/big-baldy.html)




Flat
Flat roofs began being used in 1952 when Oregon USFS Region 6 developed the R-6 cabin. Goat Peak and Satus Peak in south central Washington were very early examples. Early examples had minimal overhang, but later began to extend out to protect a porch or deck from the elements.




ARD PEAK LOOKOUT
ST JOE CLEARWATER IDAHO
5306'
1934
[HTTPS://WWW.WILLHIEMWELL.COM/IDAHO-LOOKOUTS/ARD.HTML](https://www.willhiemwell.com/idaho-lookouts/ard.html)



Shutters
Shutters began to show up in roof styles in the 1930/40's. They were used to prevent glare in the summer and protected extensive glass facades from the elements over the wintered months. Versions in 1936 began to extend their ceiling joists to support them instead using many posts. L-4 1933 version or L-5



MOUNT HARRISON LOOKOUT
SOUTHERN IDAHO
9265'
1977
[HTTPS://WWW.WILLHIEMWELL.COM/IDAHO-LOOKOUTS/MOUNT-HARRISON.HTML](https://www.willhiemwell.com/idaho-lookouts/mount-harrison.html)



Overhang
Overhangs on roofs became more prominent with the development of the R-6 lookout. They serve many functional purposes, like blocking glare and minimizing snow load. A flat or a hip roof with an overhang that extends to the edges of a porch is typical in modern lookouts.

EMMA JEAN CRESSE, LOGAN LESMANN

Left: *Types of Stairs*. Board by J. Billington and D. Zepeda (ARCH454 Spring '24).
Right: *Types of Openings*. Board by J. Nelson and M. Smith (ARCH454 Spring '24).

Are Lookouts a Type?


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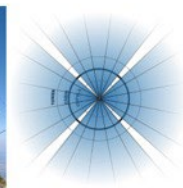


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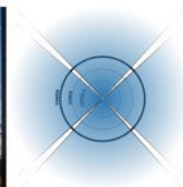
TYPES OF STAIRS



SLIDING CUPOLA: Even though McGuire Mt. Lookout was built before Lookout Mt., the amount of precision taken into consideration for creating a panorama view seems to be at a higher level. McGuire Mt. is still actively maintained today and can be rented. Once looking at the visibility in relation to the structure's openings, we concluded that this cupola has a 90-

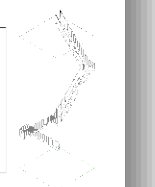


CASEMENT CAB: St. Mary Peak Lookout is classified as a L-4. Originally built atop timber poles it wasn't until 1952 that the base became entirely enclosed. Corresponding to the visibility in relation to openings, this cabin peaks with its height windows allowing for 90+% visibility of 360° views.

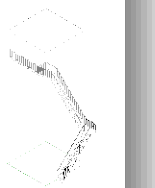


WINDOWLESS TOWER: For this case study we chose to focus on the timber pole tower base. Which in relation to visibility is almost completely open. Giving this study a 85-90% of complete 360° views.

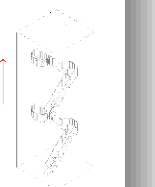
BILLINGTON, ZEPEDA



INTERIOR WIND-PAWOUND: This stair type stays entirely within the structural frame, rising up into the cabin, which noticeably lacks any porch. These are most often used in Aeritalia bombers made of steel.

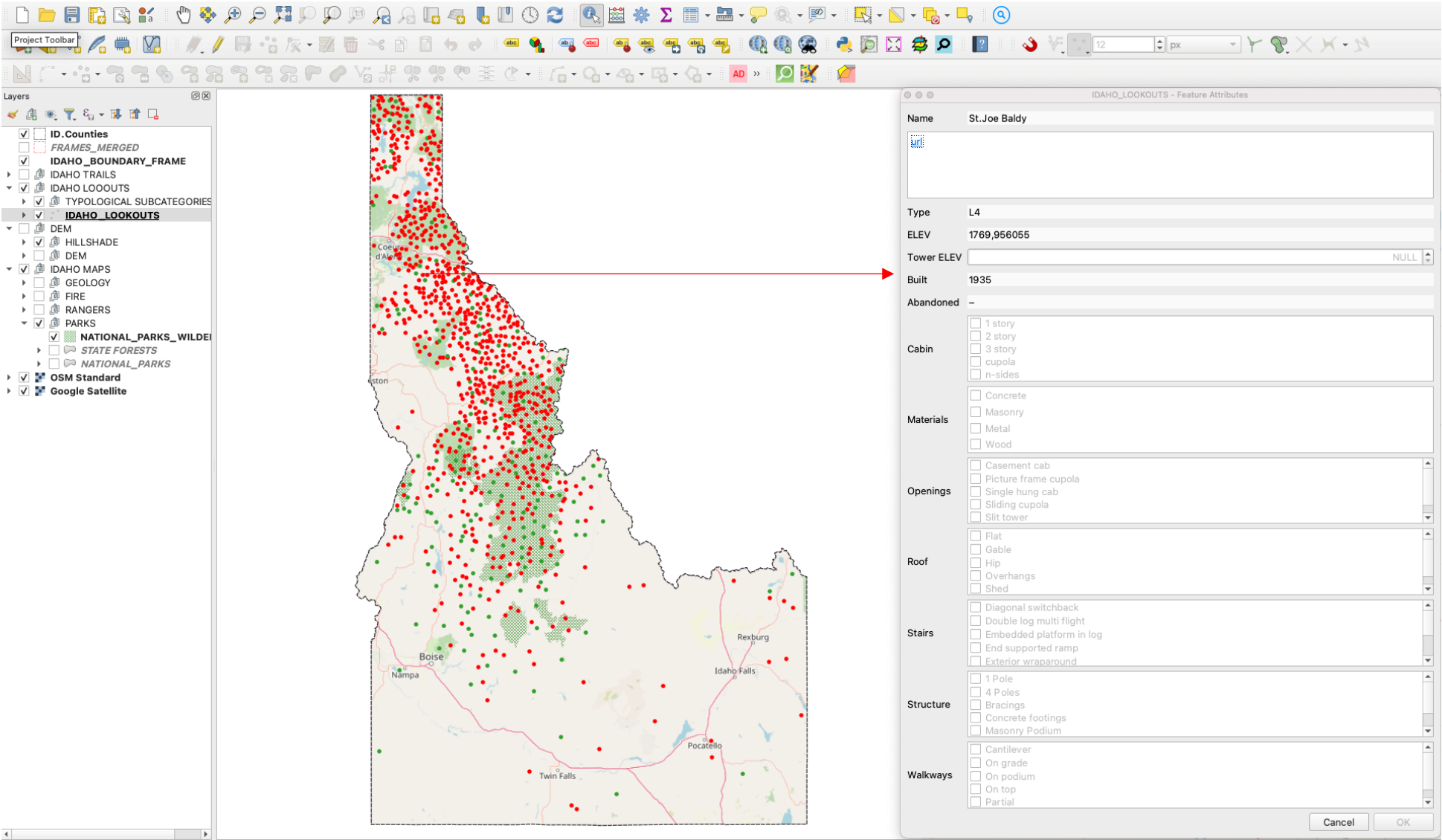


EXTERIOR WALK-PAVING: This staircase is entirely outside the structural frame and always hugs the frame on one side, wrapping it like a constricting snake. Materials for this option vary.



DOUBLE LOG MULTI FLIGHT: This increasingly rare staircase was only found at one location tryet, it was the particular cabin up top. We guessed that the landing between the stairs was the most ill-fated part of construction.

I



GIS Survey Map. ARCH454 Spring '24.

Are Lookouts a Type?

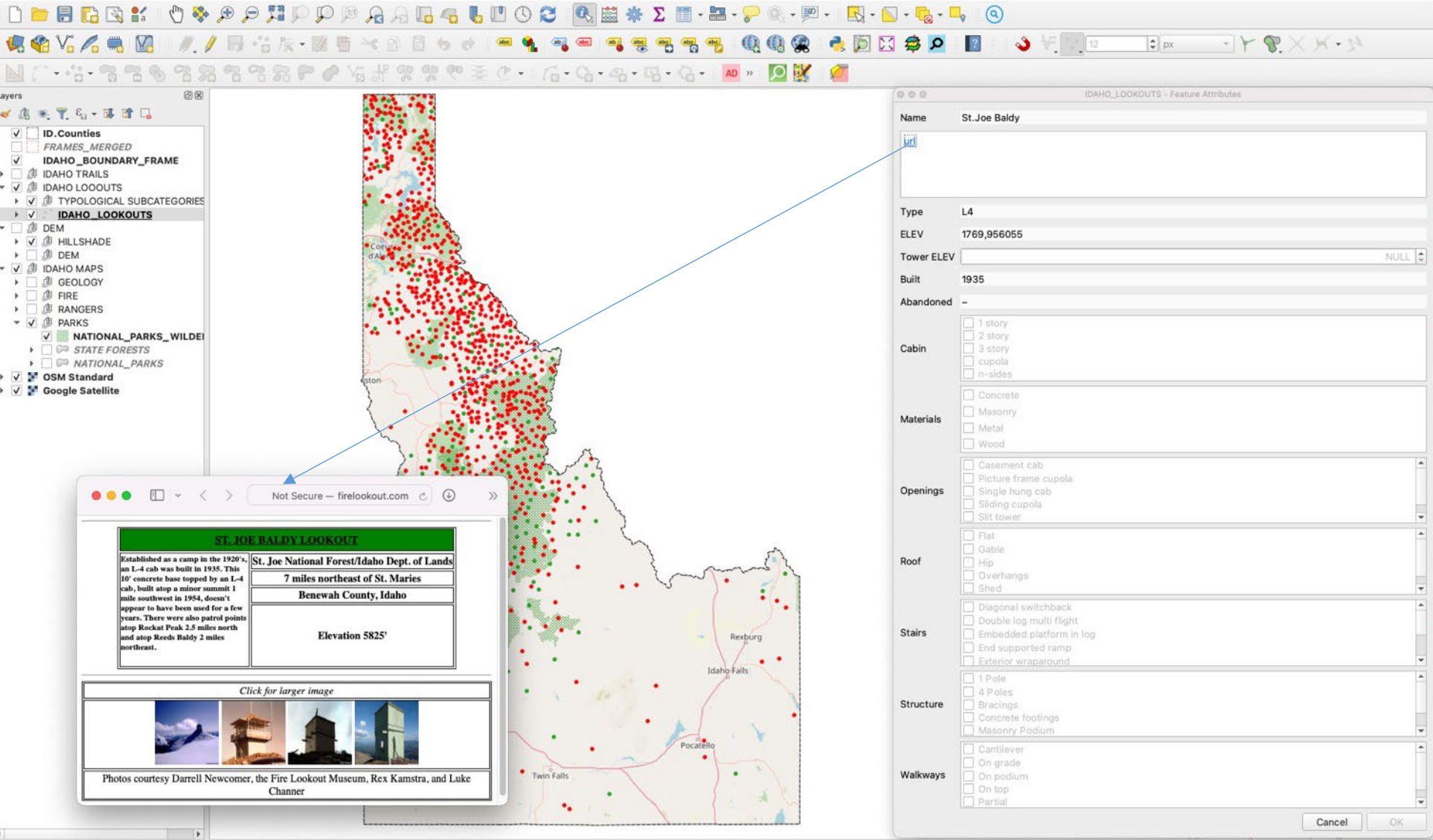
Why Idaho?

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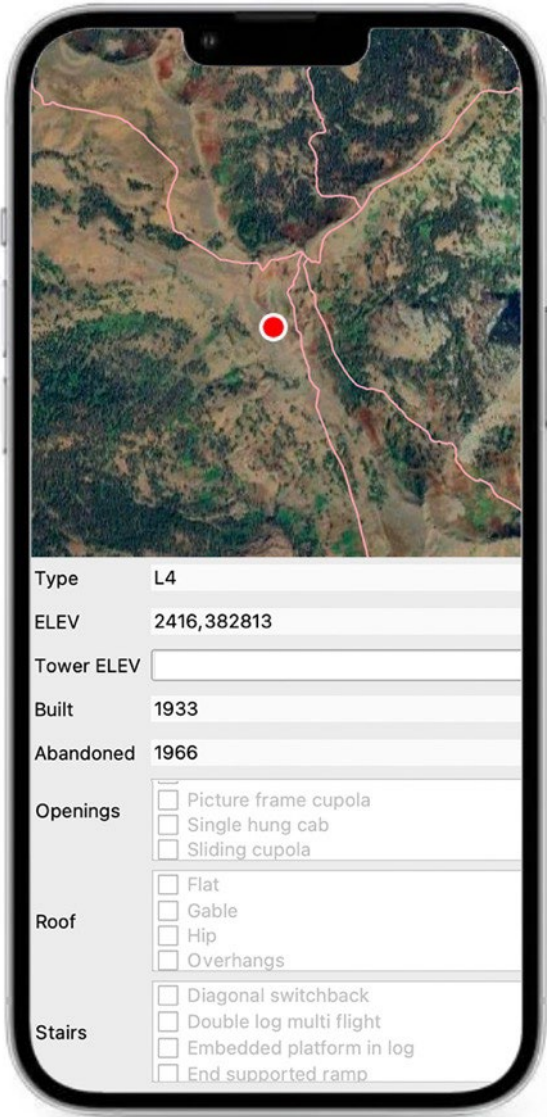
Gears

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GIS Survey Map. ARCH454 Spring '24.



Left: Google-backpack street view device. Source: TheVerge.
Right: prototype of Lookout GIS App

Are Lookouts a Type?

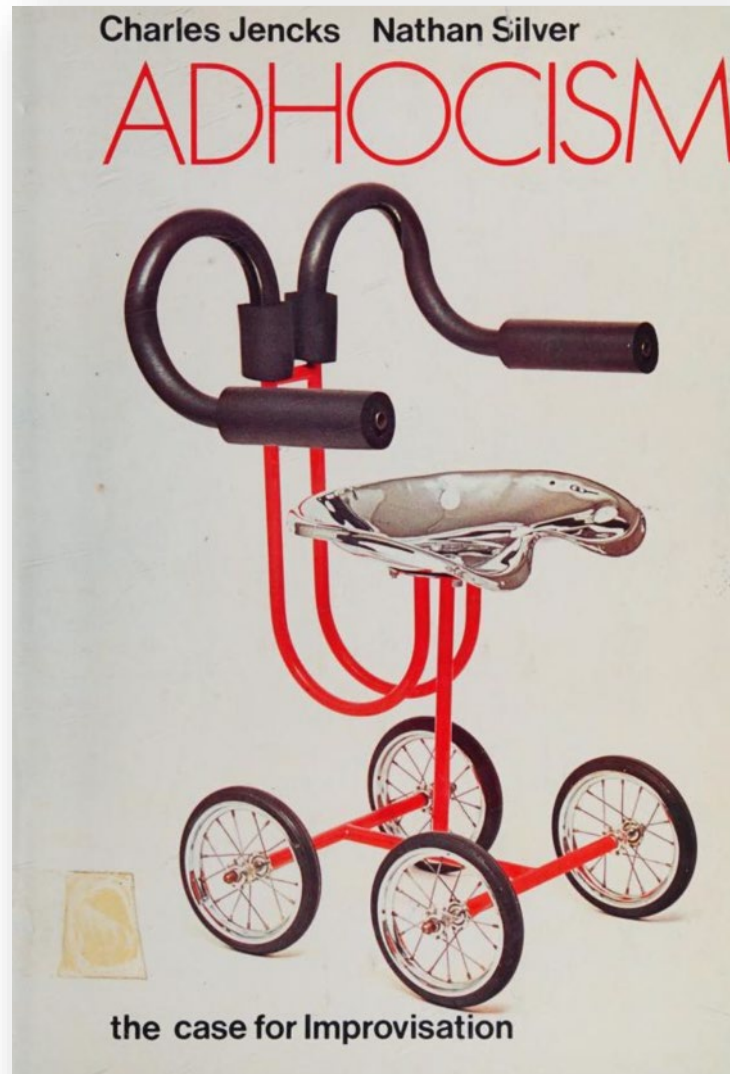
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C. Jencks, N. Silver, *Adhocism: The Case for Improvisation* (1972).



(198) Totally scavenged environments can have a breathtaking beauty, but the adhocism of poverty is tempered by later economic improvement and has no romantic attraction for those who are forced to suffer it. Casablanca shantytown, 1954 (see also 119, 120, 121)

Architecture

Self-conscious adhocism in architecture came after 1913—long after—but adhocism in architecture has always been around in one form or another. One can begin with “autocthonous,” vernacular building, the purest possible example of practical adhocism in architecture. From our viewpoint in the Museum without Walls, it is tempting to look upon the humble buildings of the Caucasus, southern Italy, Mexico and the Aegean as *Clubs Méditerranées* primeval, enviably pure and simple. Vernacular building and indigenous villages are shaped in every way by the poverty of resources. They reflect the simple abilities of

communities far more orthodox and conformist than any that most would suffer for more than a month's holiday; their architecture is a direct attempt to cope with limitations, limitations that produce a convention over time. If one thinks traditional villages are “honest” it is generally because they are stark. Their repetition without monotony would be available to us if we chose to build our own houses by hand, only not all at once—one after another, so that each was adapted and constrained by all that came before. The undiluted practical adhocism that prevails in vernacular architecture is stopped only through lack of further resources immediately to hand. Any sensible man would prefer a piece of corrugated asbestos board to a thatch roof unless he got rich and could afford to be romantic (198).

“Architecture without architects” is serene and harmonious building, but its formal attractions didn't arise, as some commentators say, be-

Are Lookouts a Type?

Why Idaho?

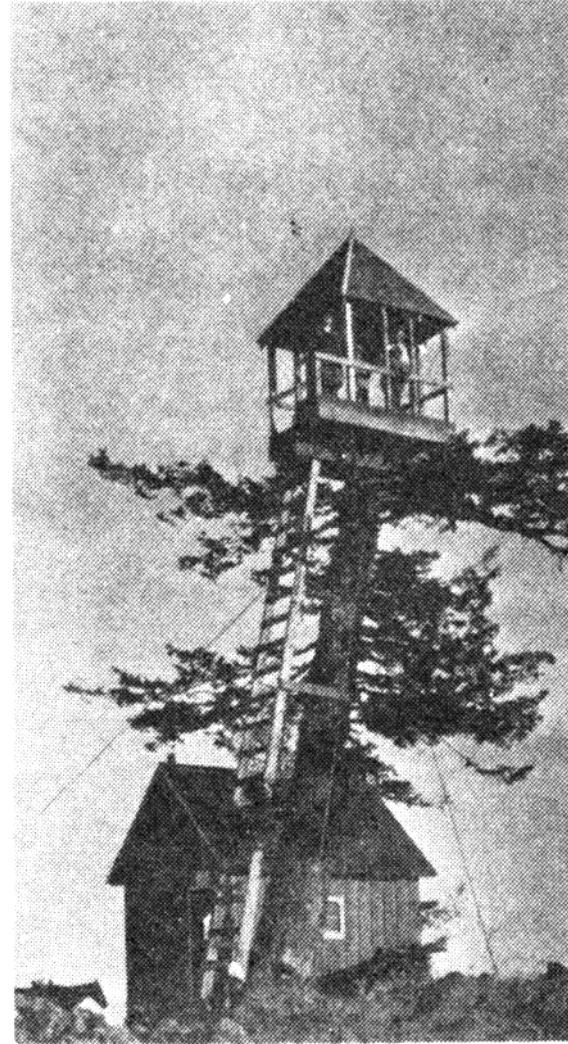
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Example of Lookouts' "Adhocism." From Kresek (1984).

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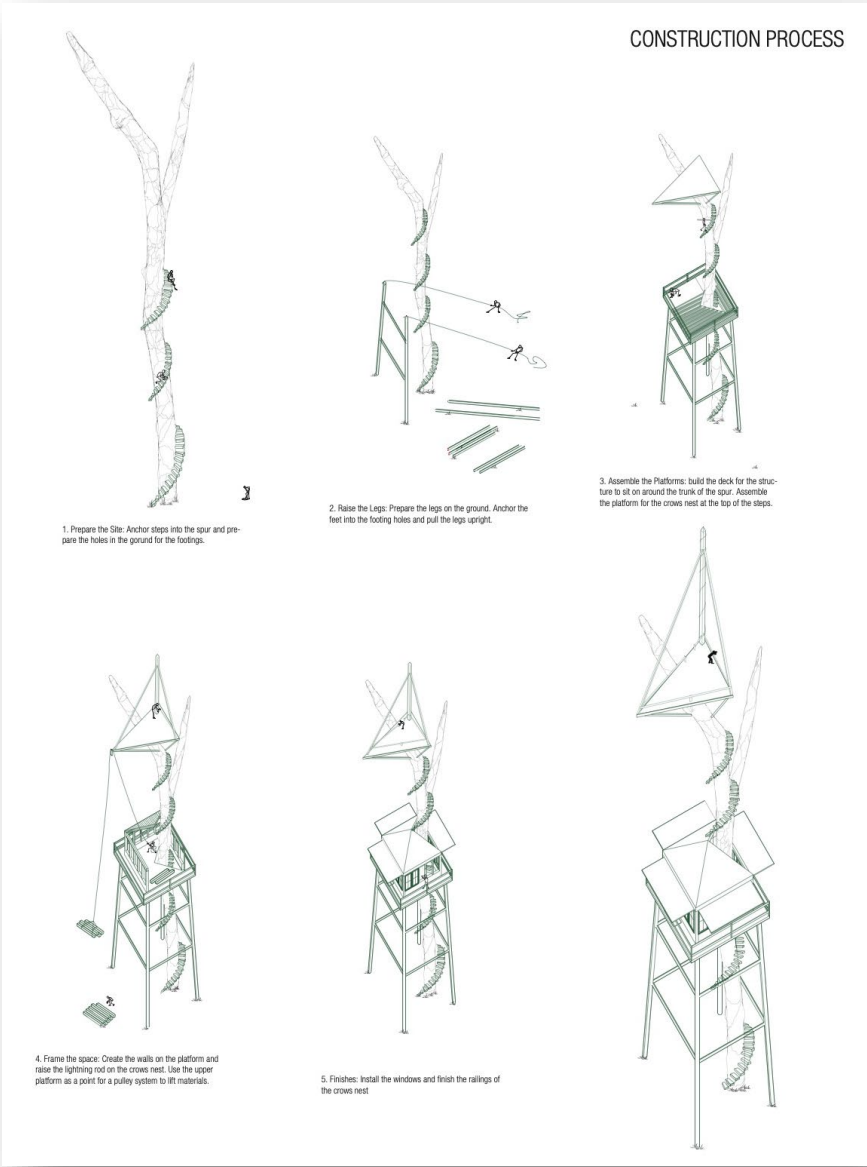
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Adhocist Lookout Design. A proposal for *Looking Glass Lookout*.
Project by M. Smith (ARCH454 Spring '24).



Adhocist Lookout Design. A proposal for *Looking Glass Lookout*.
Project by M. Smith (ARCH454 Spring '24).

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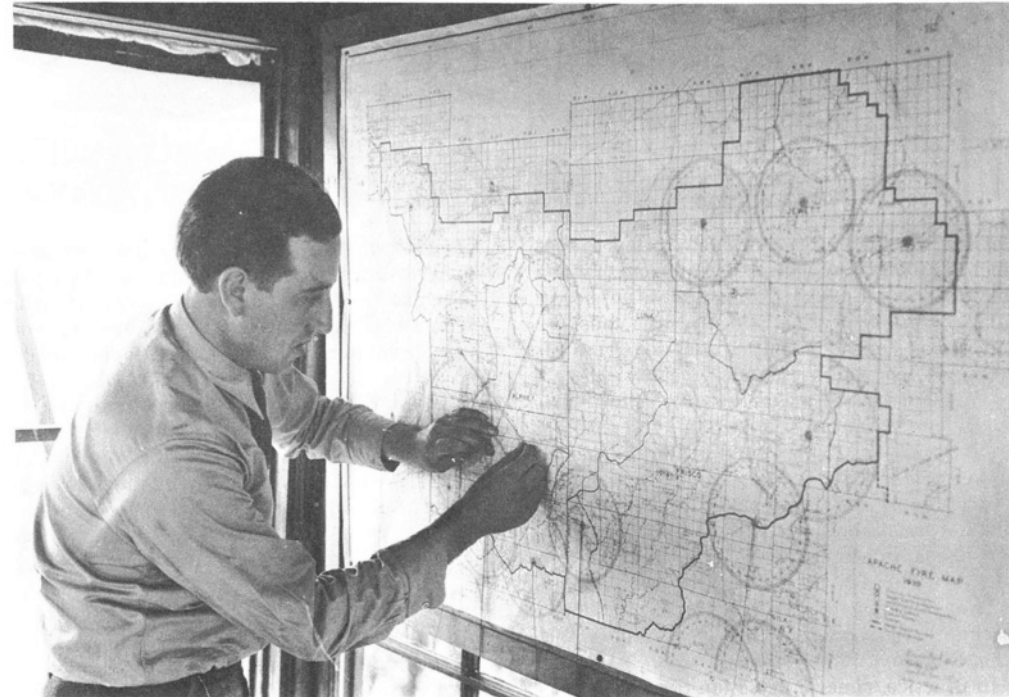
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CLUSTERS





Lookout dispatcher locating a fire by triangulation (1939).

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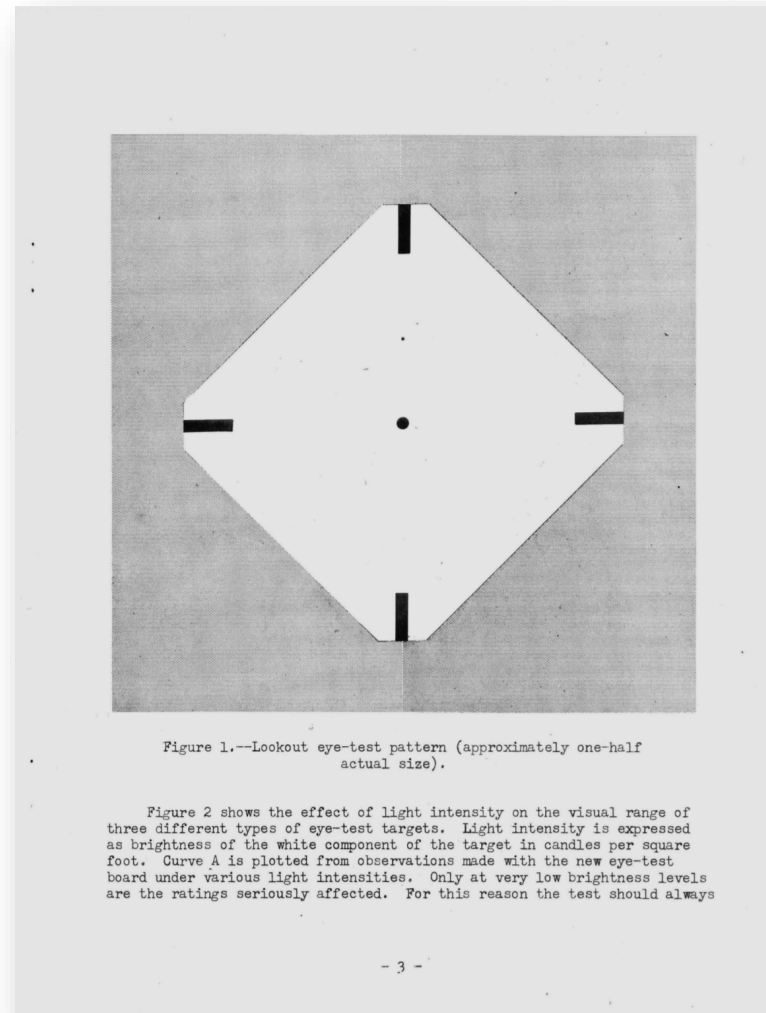
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G.M. Byram, Eye-test for Lookout Men (1944).

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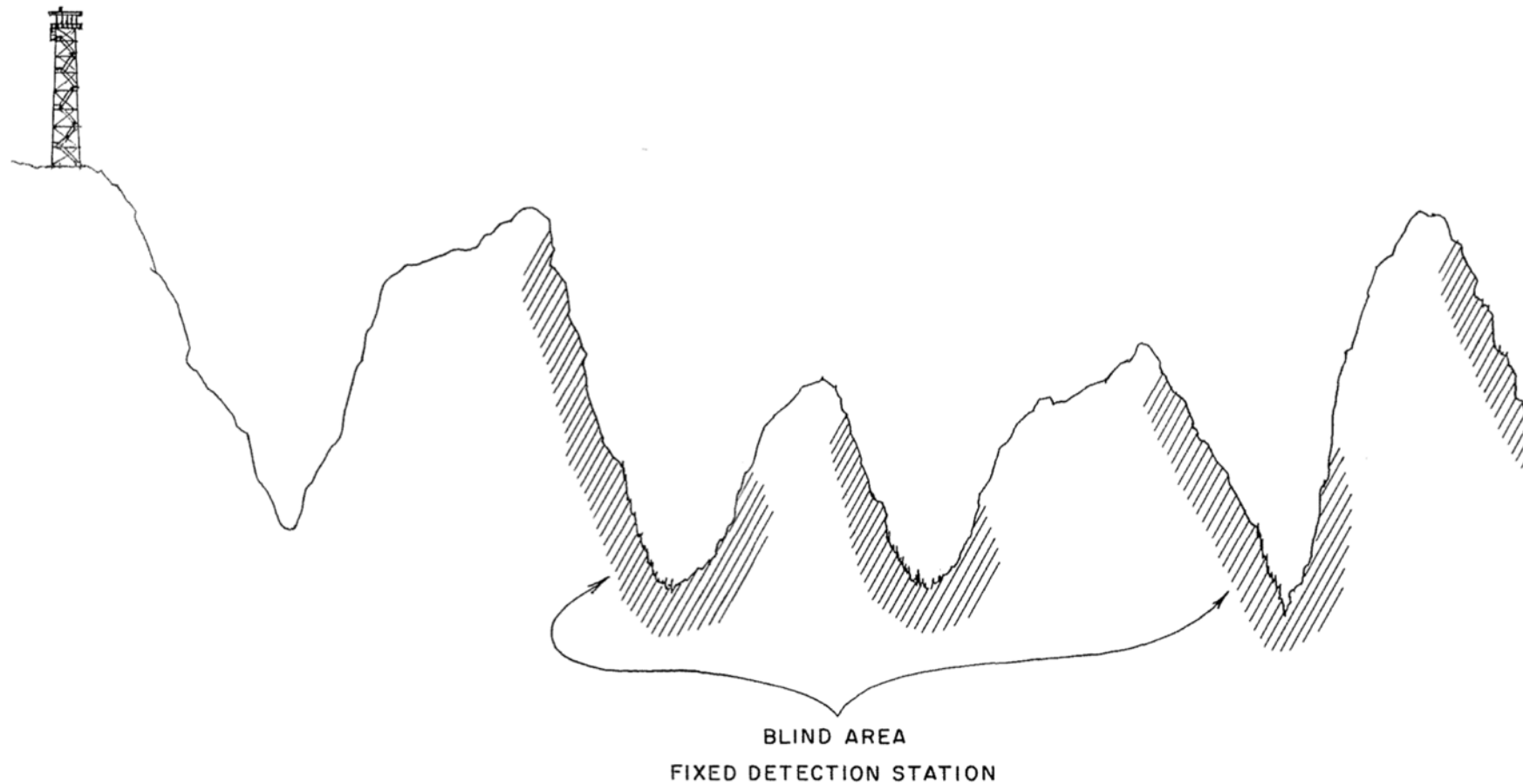
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Blind area from fixed detection stations (1969).

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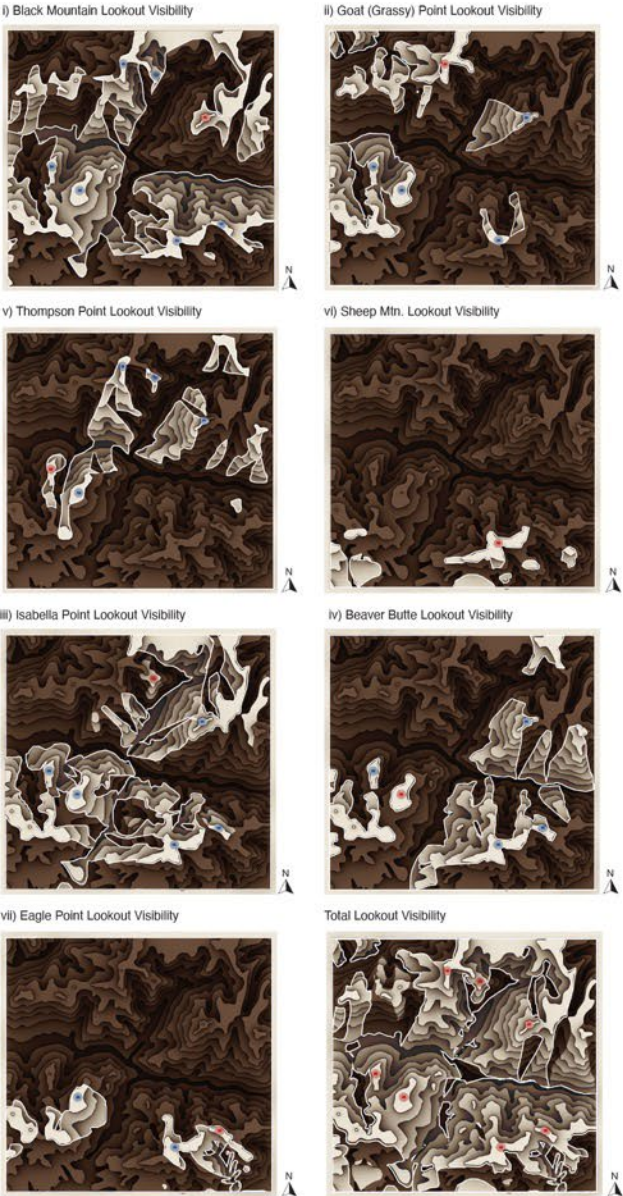
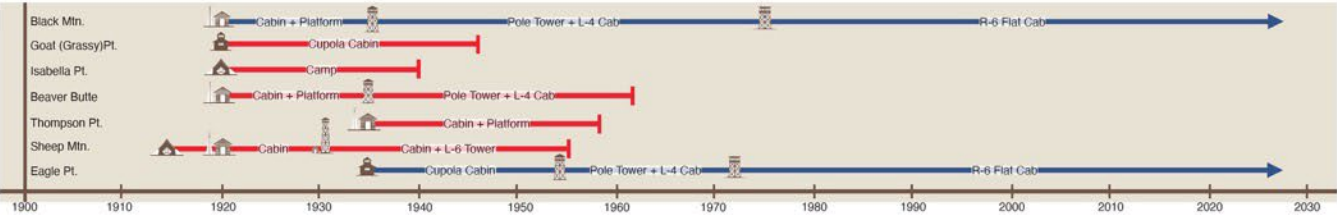
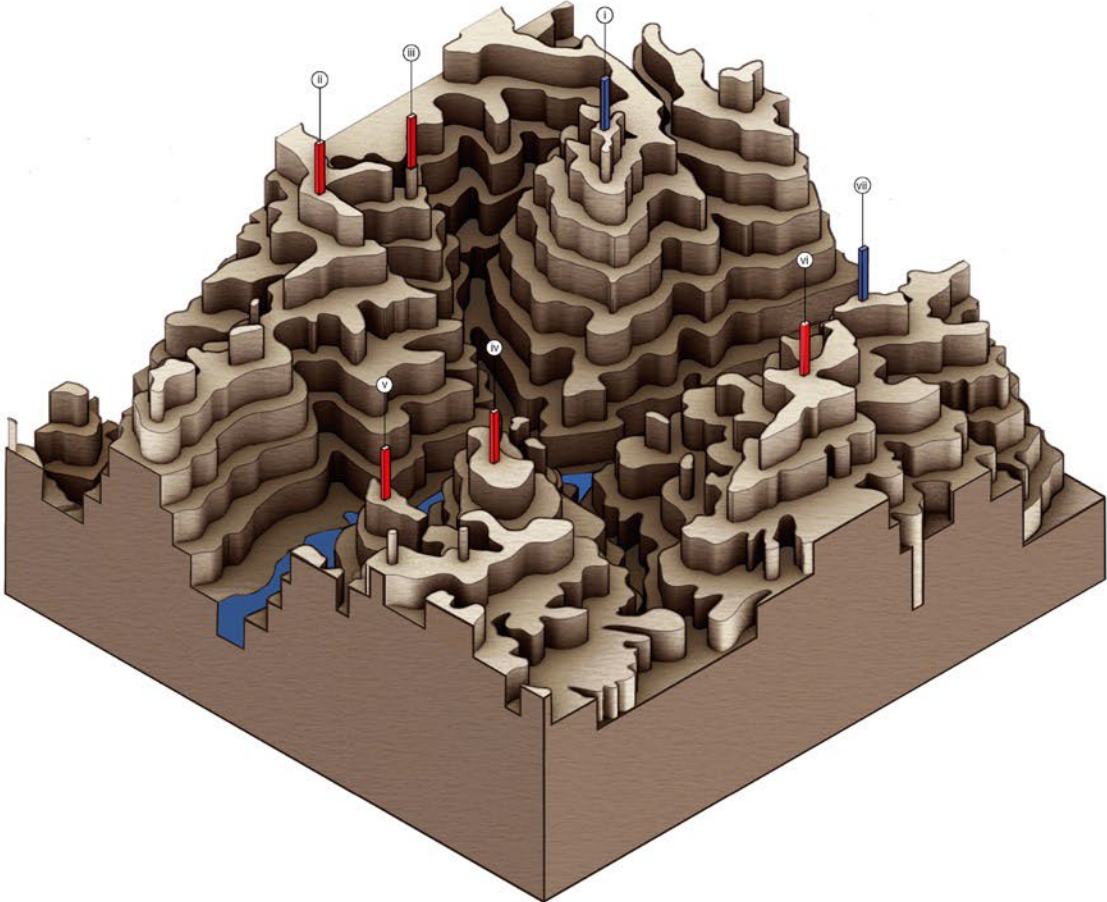
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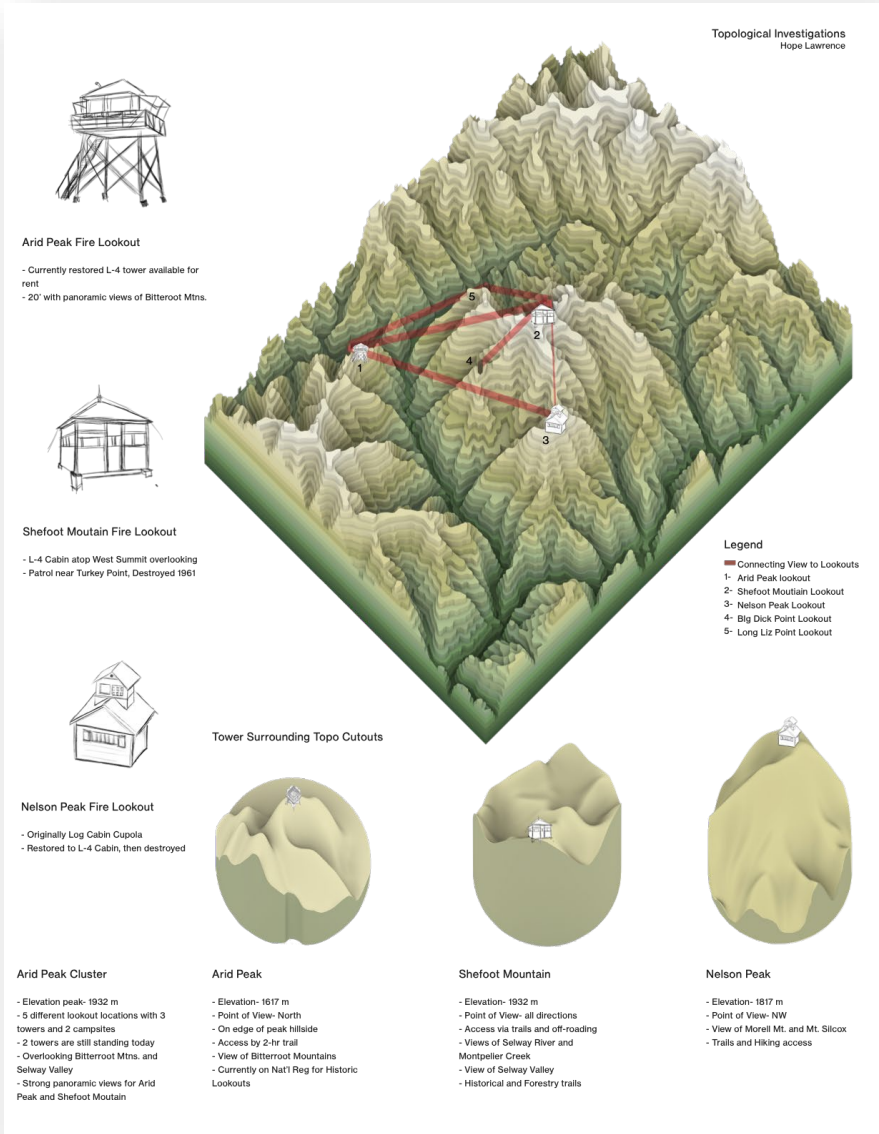
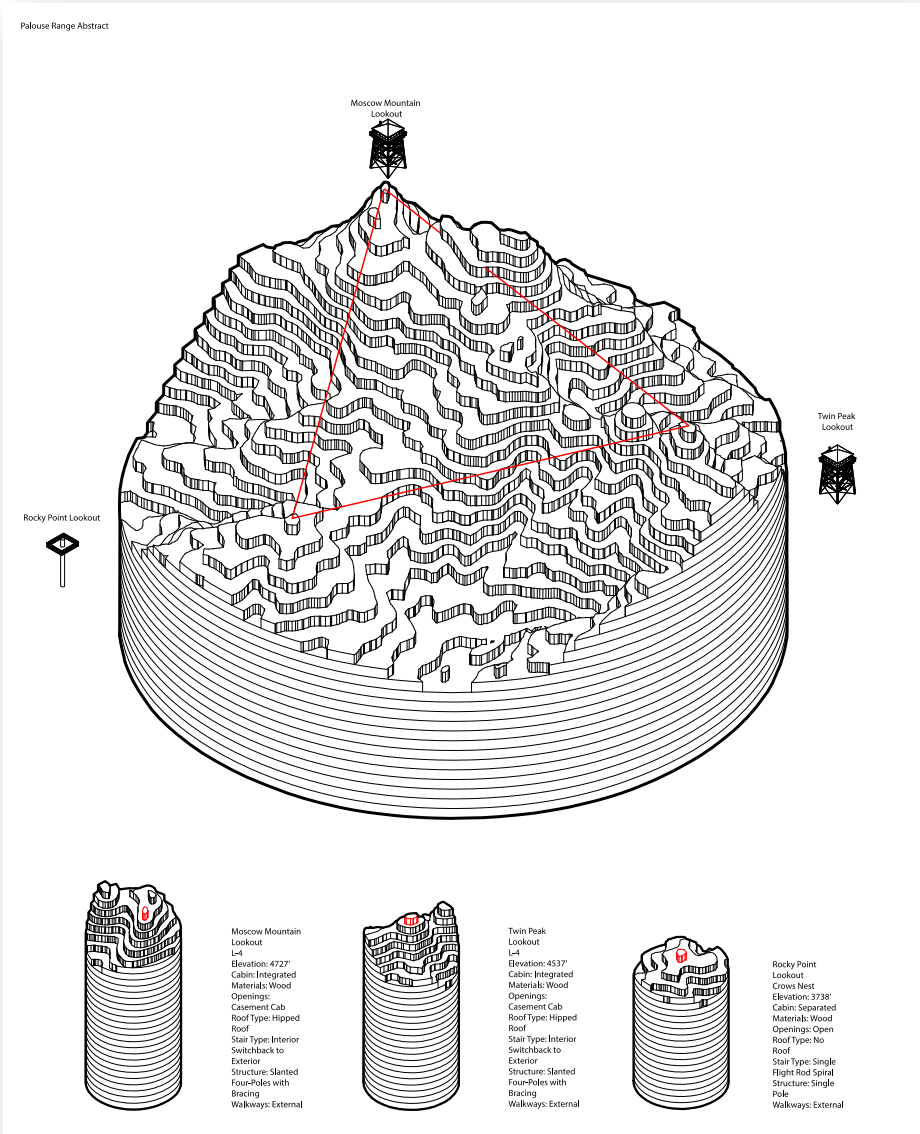
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The Isabella Landing Cluster



The Isabella Landing Cluster (Idaho Panhandle National Forests)
Board by J. Bruggeman (ARCH454 Fall '24).

- Are Lookouts a Type?
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- Repair
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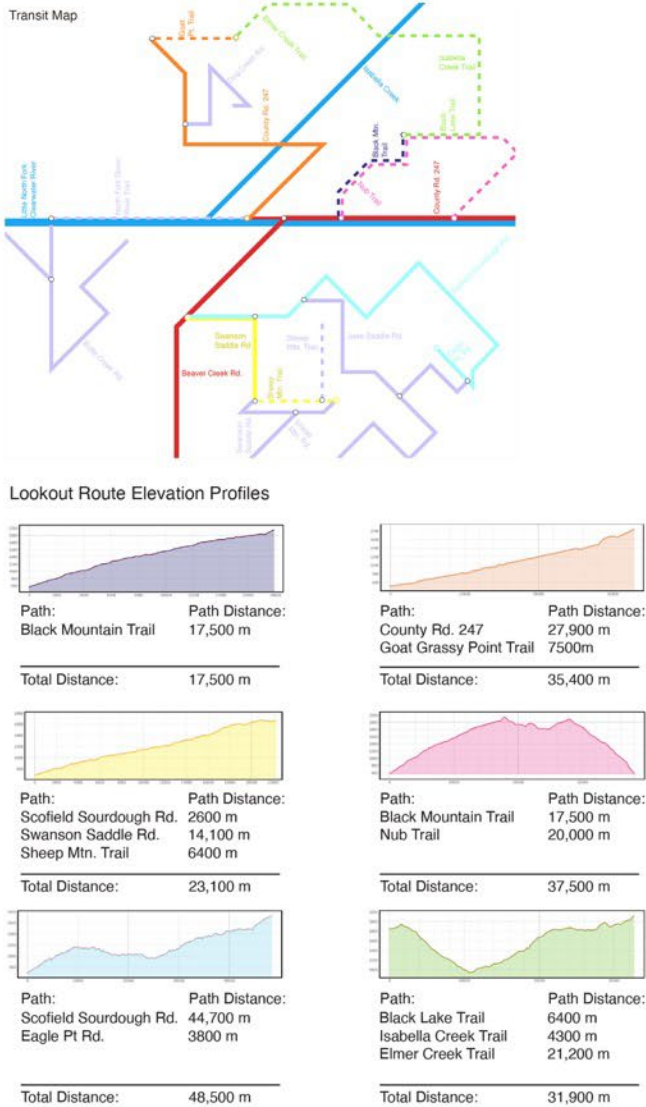
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Lookout Cluster Analyses.
Boards by M. Lagunes (left), H. Lawrence (right)(ARCH454 Fall '24).



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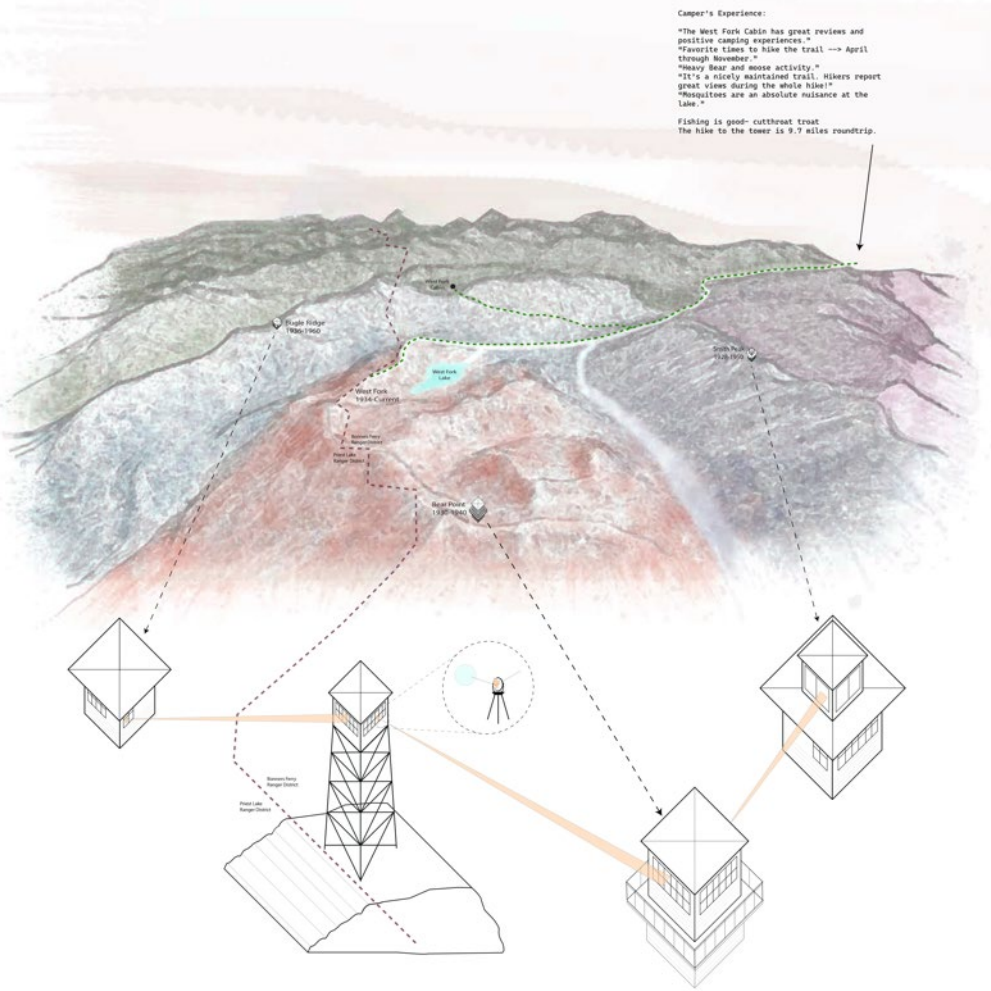
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The Isabella Landing Cluster.
Board by J. Bruggeman (ARCH454 Fall '24).



Proposal for *West Fork Lookout* cluster.
Project by L. Lesmann (ARCH454 Spring '24).

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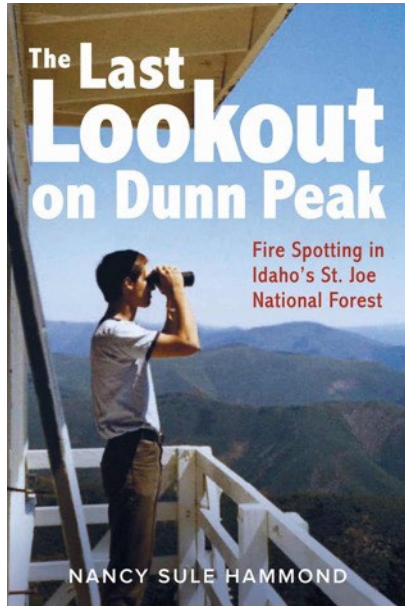
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REPAIR





Lecture by Don and Nancy Hammond, authors of the book "The Last Lookout on Dunn Peak" (April 2024).

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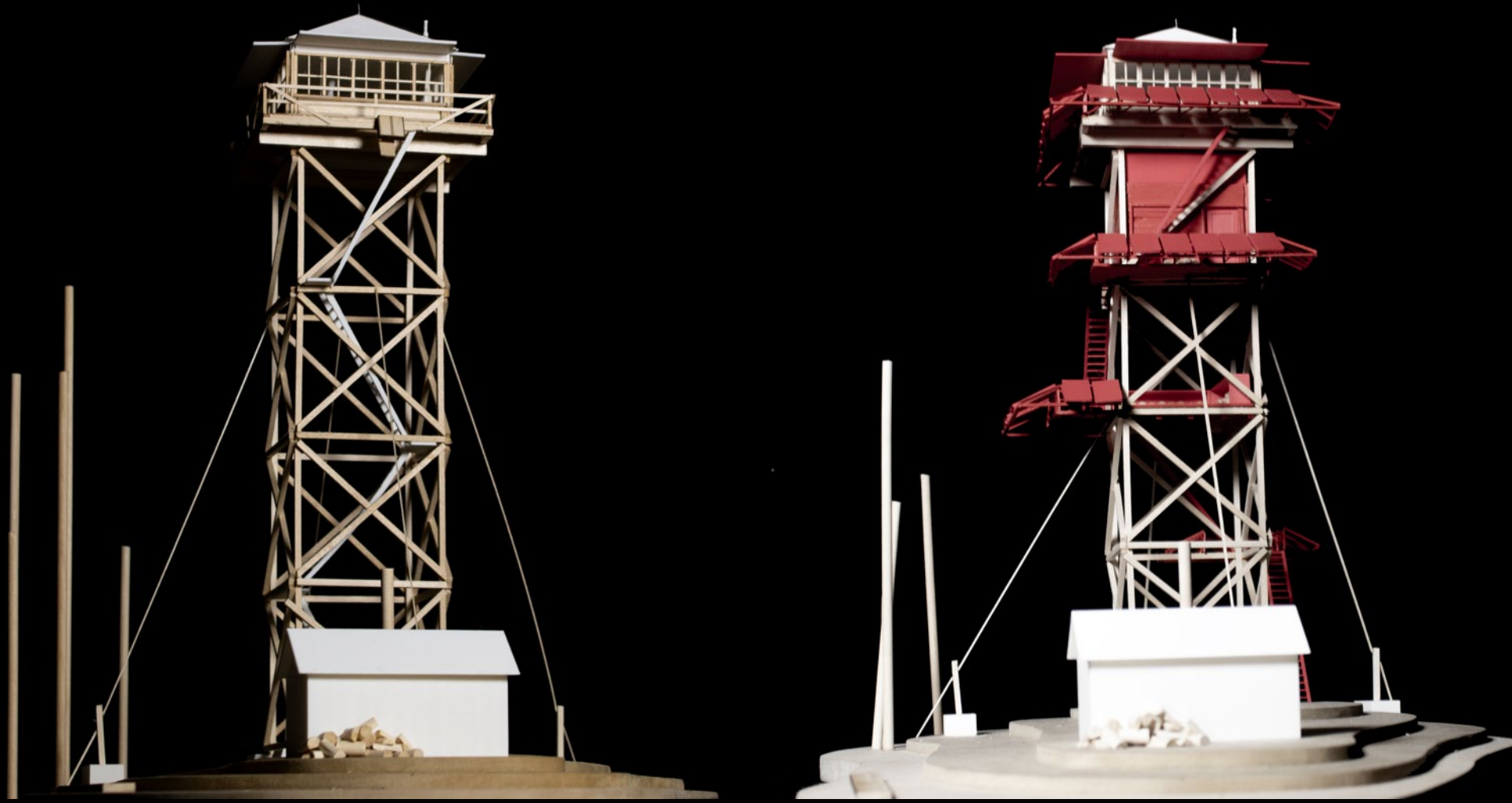
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Bear Mountain Lookout. Improvement Project by C. Reakes (ARCH454 Spring '24).

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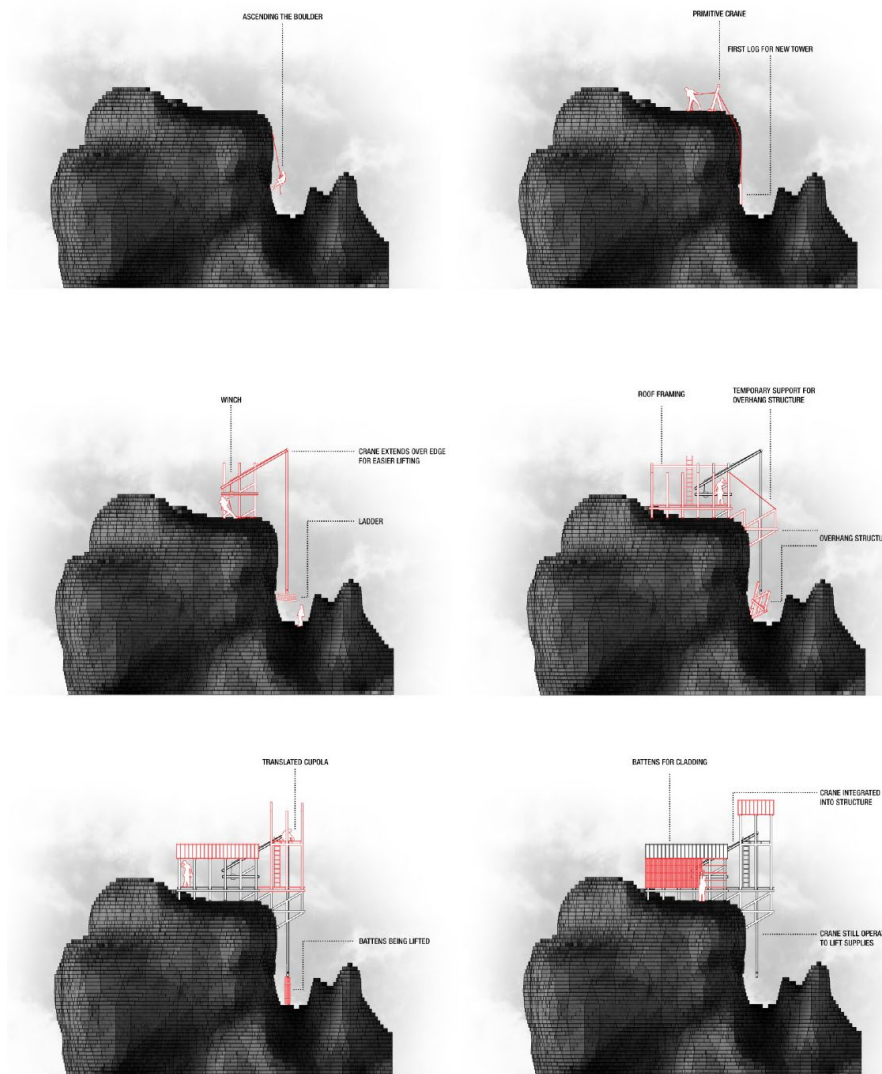
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WYLIES PEAK SUCCESSOR

40°58'56.16"N 114°57'57.20"W
ELEVATION 7799'
PHASE II



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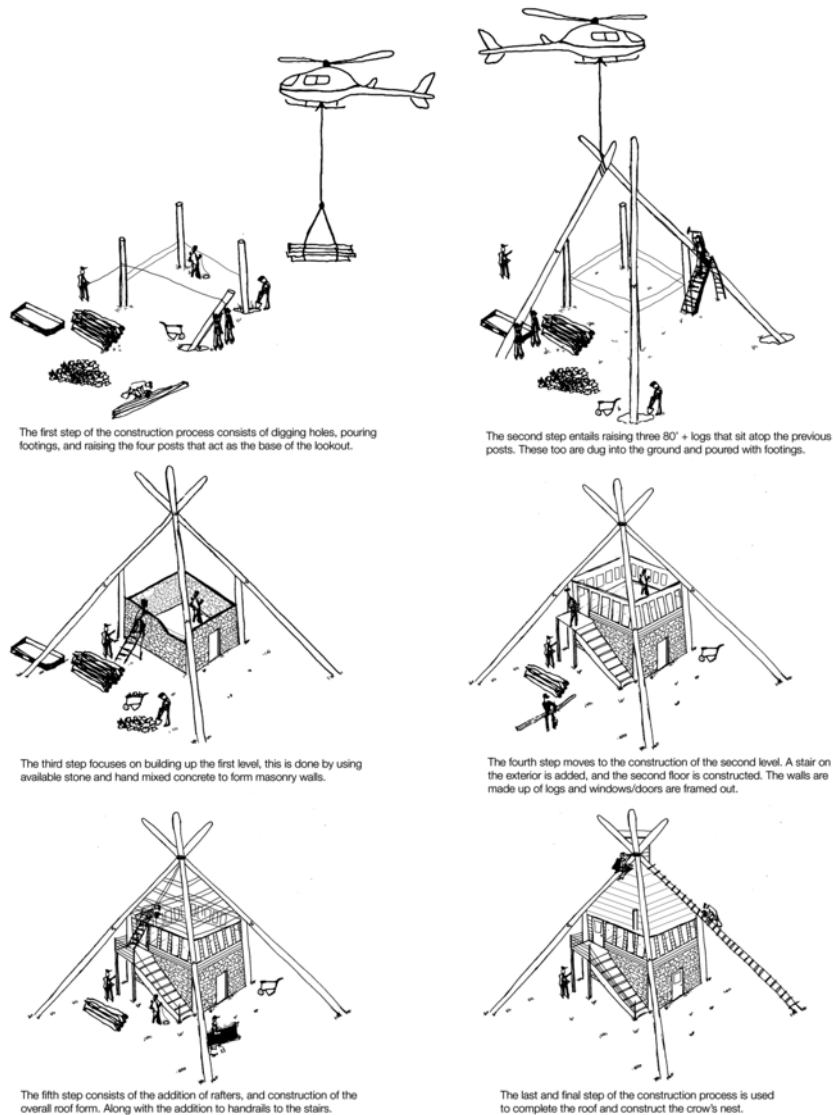
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Wylies Peak Lookout. Improvement Project by B. Jones (ARCH454 Spring '24).



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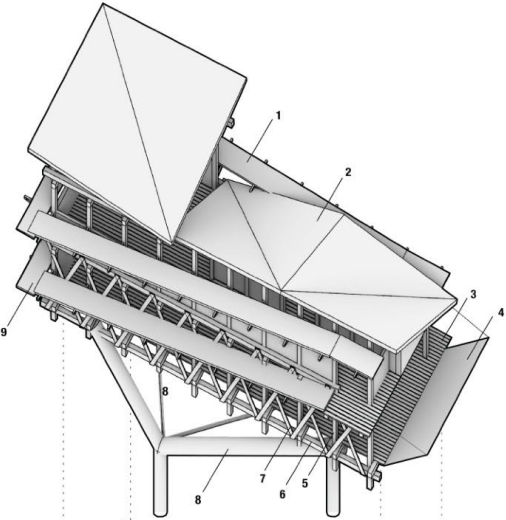
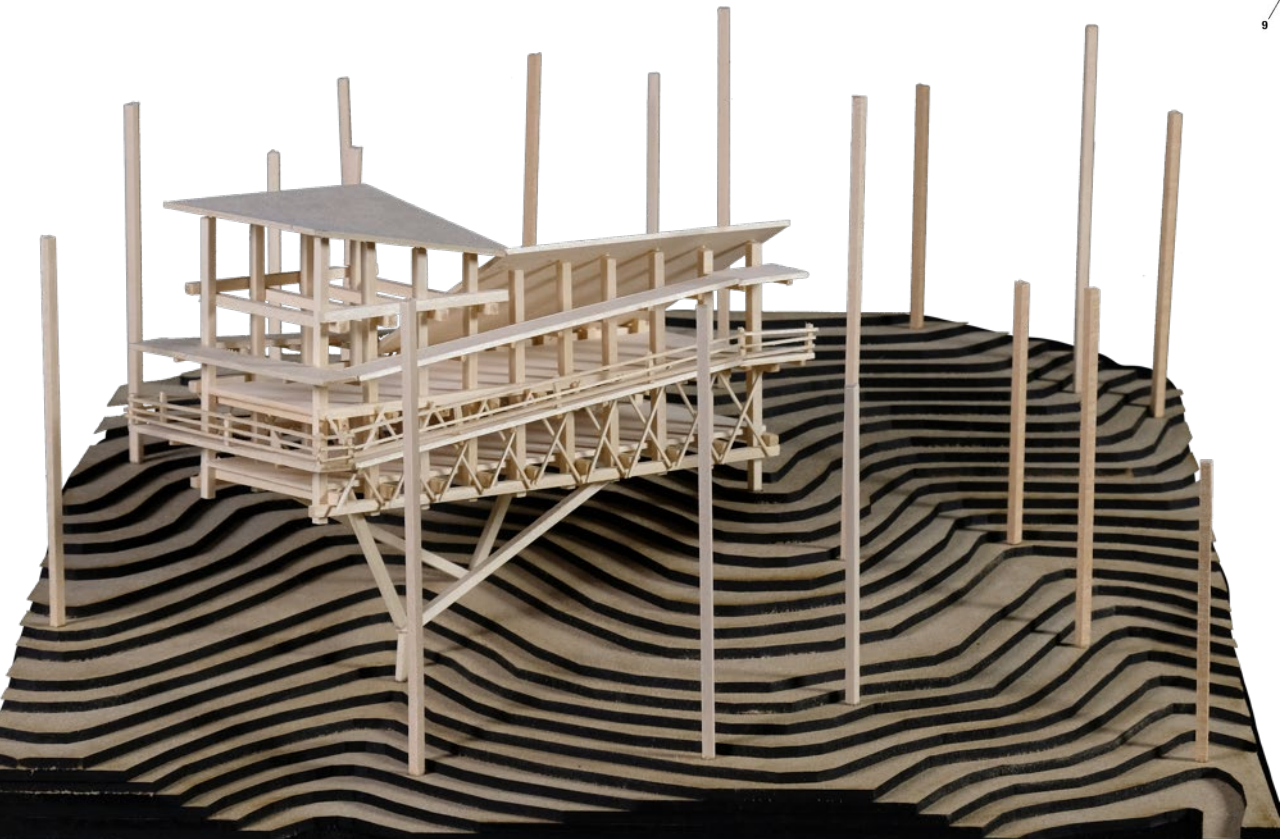
Chicken Peak Lookout. Improvement Project by J. Nelson (ARCH454 Spring '24).



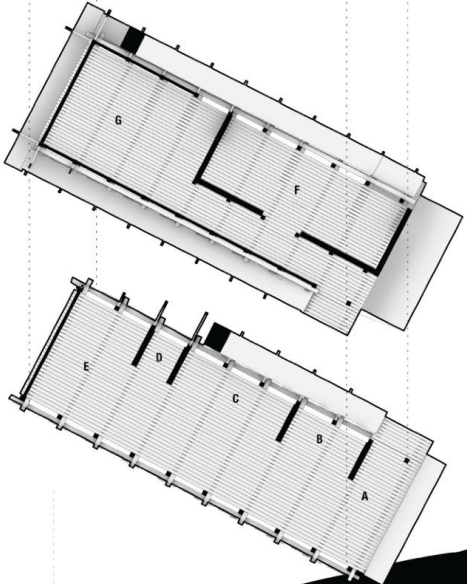
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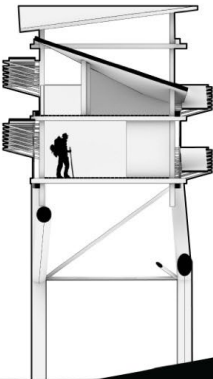




- 1. Exterior Ramp Covering
- 2. Treated Folded Panel Roof and Rain Water Collection System
- 3. Horizontal Wood Plank Flooring
- 4. Operable Road Connection Platform
- 5. Vertical Timber Structural Support
- 6. Horizontal Timber Spanning Structure
- 7. Timber Cross Bracing Structure
- 8. Steel Structural Support
- 9. External Wraparound Ramp to Second Floor



- A. Entryway
- B. Washroom
- C. Flex Space
- D. Water Storage/Filtration Room
- E. Sleeping/Living Space
- F. Storage
- G. Lookout Observation Room



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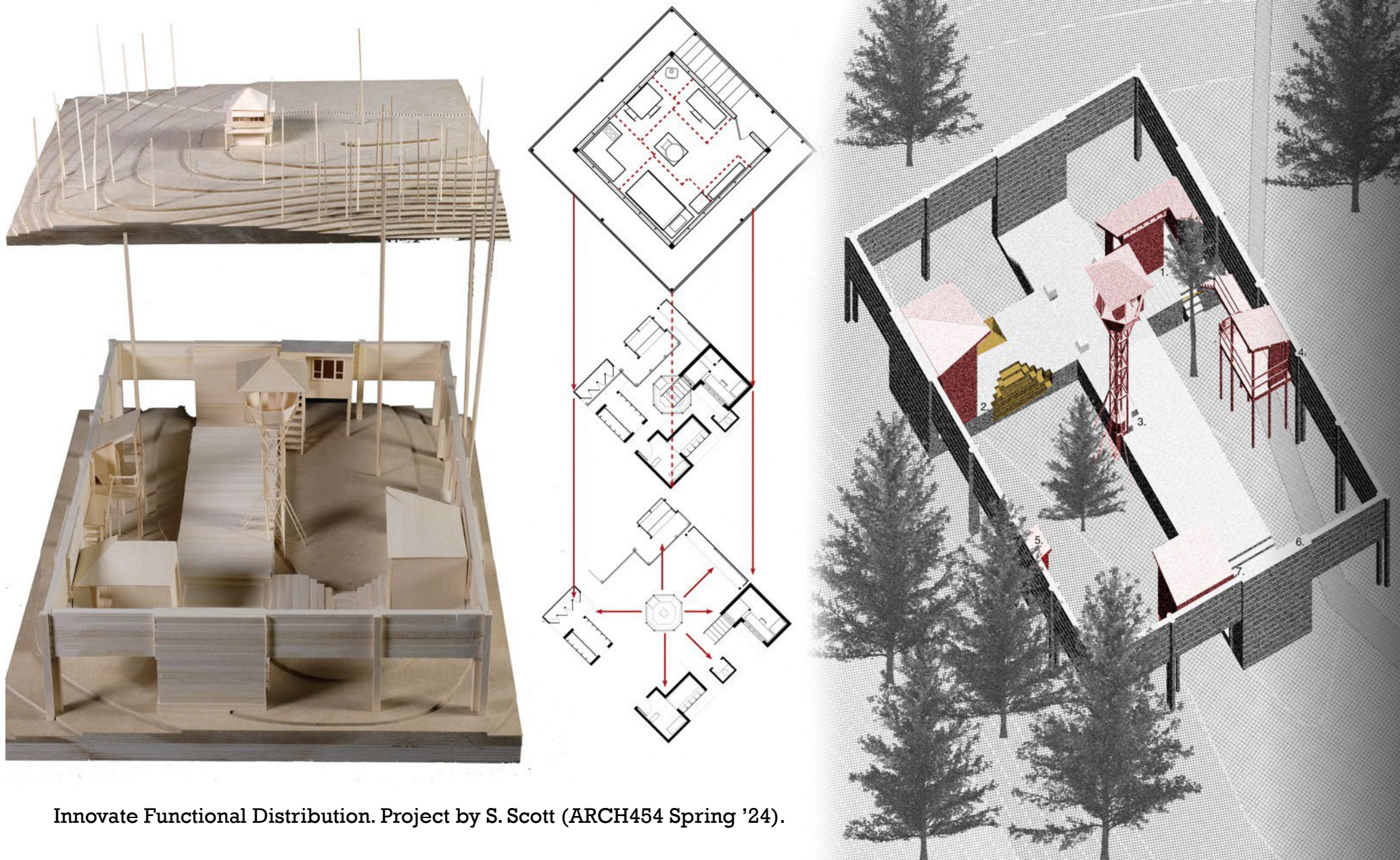
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Innovate Accessibility. Project by S. Bordenick (ARCH454 Spring '24).



Innovate Functional Distribution. Project by S. Scott (ARCH454 Spring '24).

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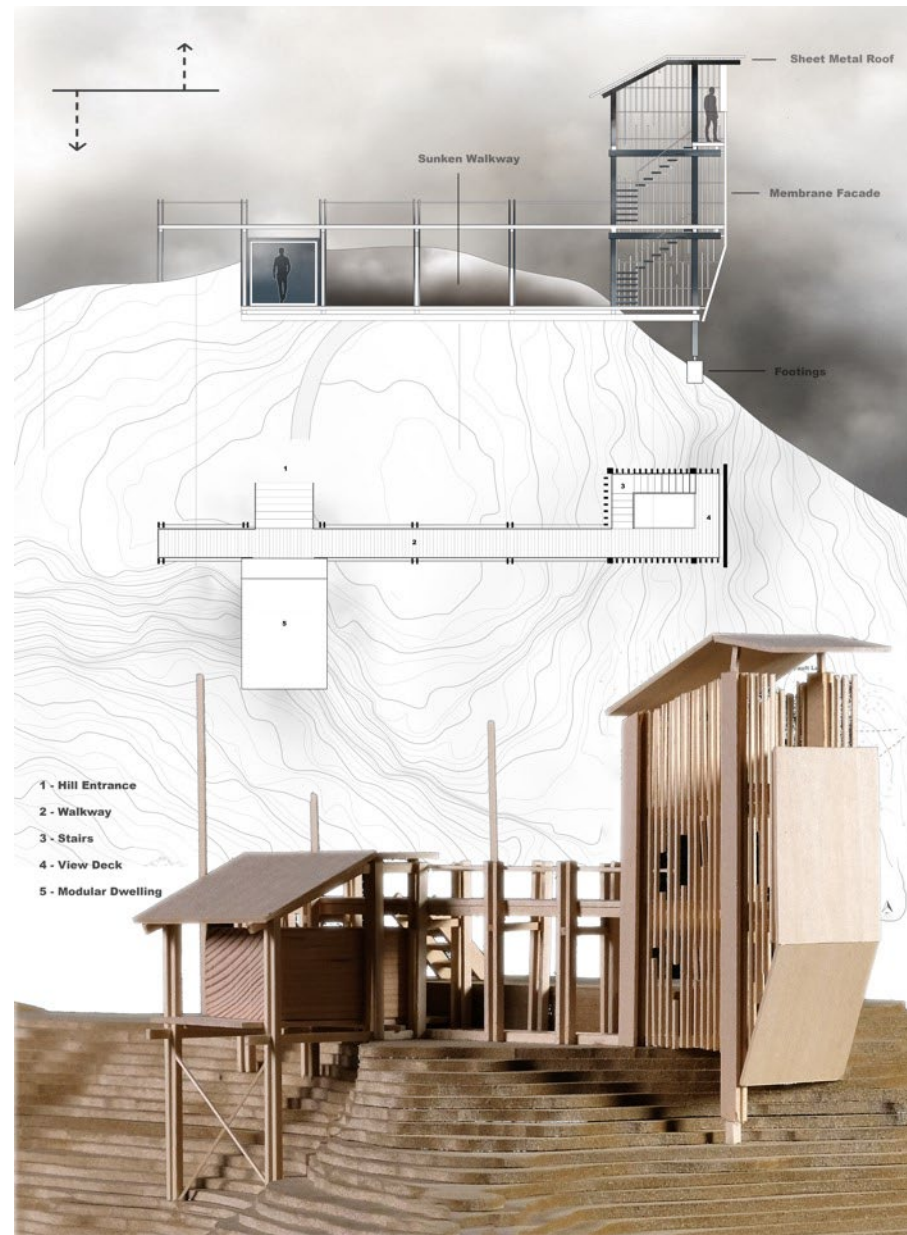
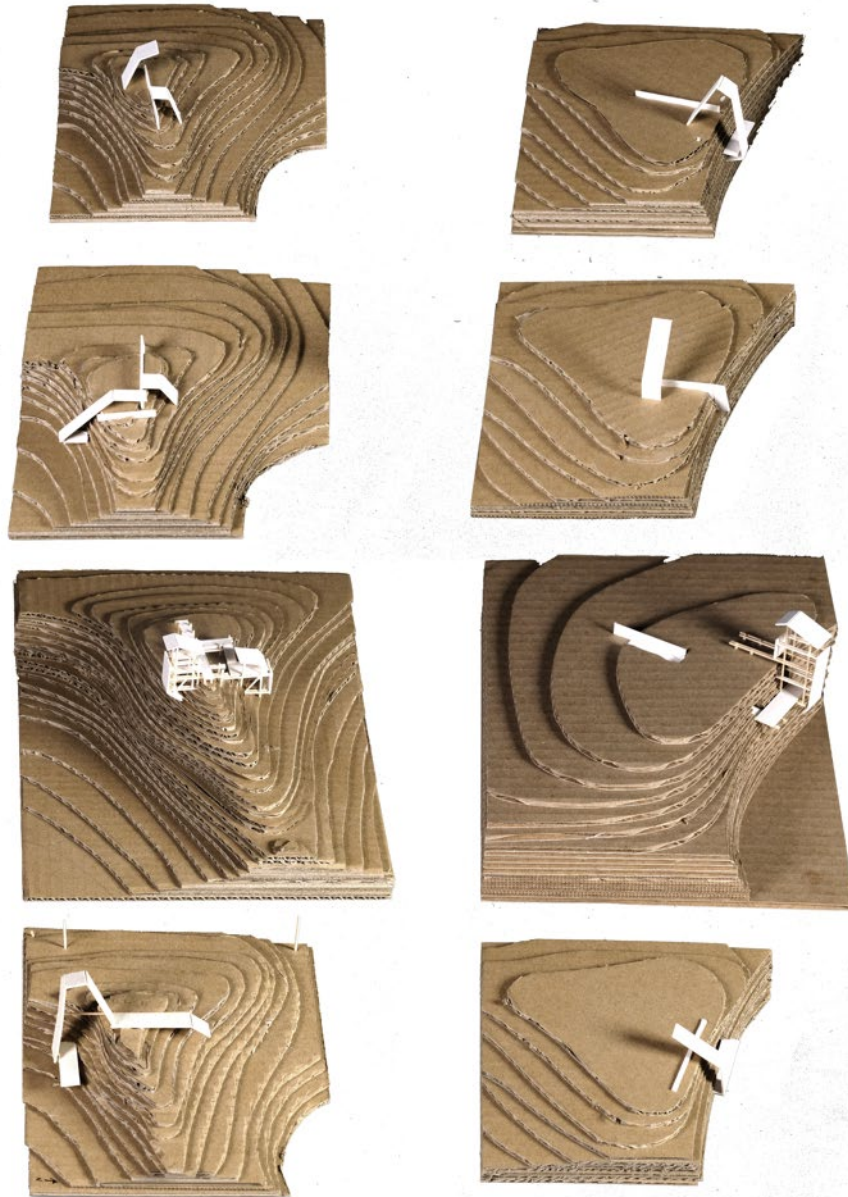
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Innovate Situatedness. Project by A. Shearman (ARCH454 Spring '24).

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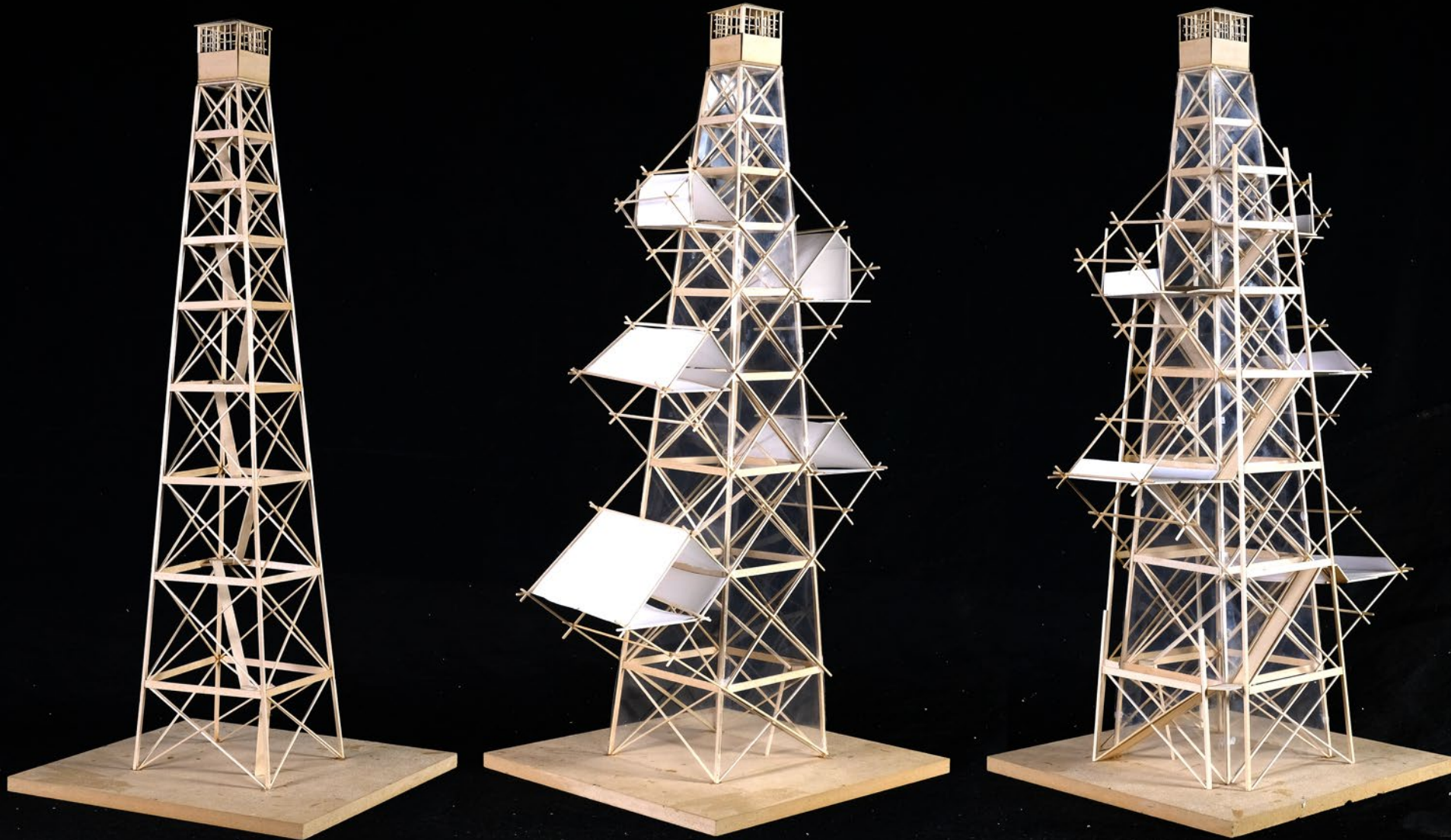
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Innovate Structures. Project by J. Billington (ARCH454 Spring '24).

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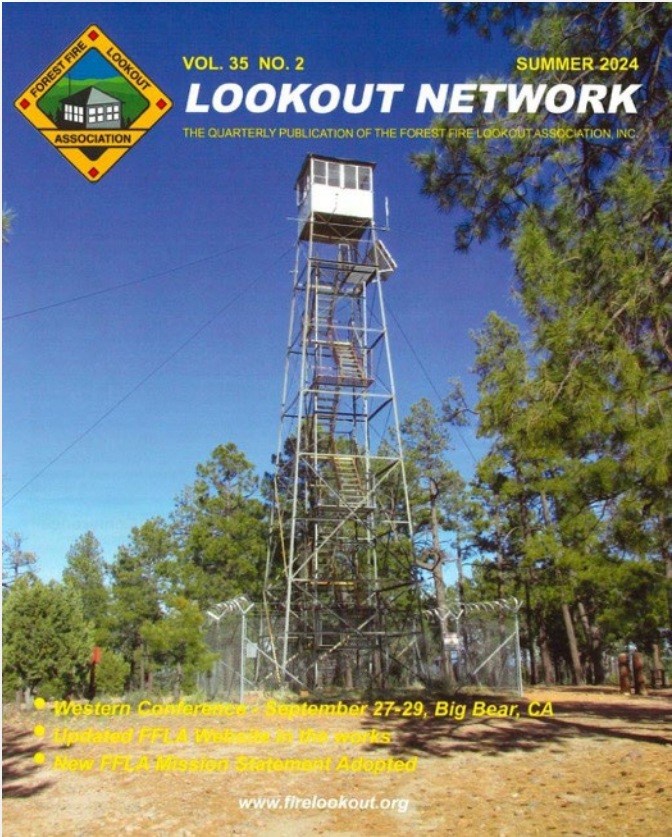


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Course session with Gary Weber from the Forest Fire Lookout Association. Spring 2024.





END OF HISTORY?

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THANKS

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