

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 determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. 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 certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name High Park Lookout

other names/site number Saban, James T., Lookout (preferred); Building No. 3556

2. Location

street & number Approx 0.9 miles southwest of Highway 16 and FS Road 429, Bighorn

| |
|-----|
| N/A |
| x |

 not for publication
National Forest

city or town Ten Sleep vicinity

state Wyoming code WY county Washakie code 043 zip code 82442

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

Signature of certifying official/Title _____ Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official _____ Date _____

Title _____ State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government _____

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

___ 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 _____

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5. Classification

Ownership of Property
(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Category of Property
(Check only **one** box.)

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

- private
- public - Local
- public - State
- public - Federal

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

| Contributing | Noncontributing | |
|--------------|-----------------|--------------|
| 0 | 0 | buildings |
| 0 | 0 | sites |
| 1 | 0 | structures |
| 0 | 0 | objects |
| 1 | 0 | Total |

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

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

Depression Era Federal Projects in Wyoming

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/fire station/fire lookout

Vacant/Not in Use

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

OTHER: fire lookout tower

foundation: STONE/Native stone rubble

walls: WOOD/Weatherboard

roof: WOOD/Shingle

other: Wood

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Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph

The James T. Saban Lookout is located 1 ½ miles southeast of Meadowlark Lake on the southern portion of the Bighorn National Forest. Established on February 22, 1897, “the Bighorn National Forest is among the oldest of the National Forests, and was named for the Bighorn River whose headwaters rise within Forest boundaries” (USFS). The Bighorn National Forest is 80 miles long and 30 miles wide, covering 1,115,073 acres (USFS). It extends south to north from Tensleep, Wyoming, into Montana along the Big Horn Mountains (USFS). Straddling a ridge at an elevation of 9477 feet, High Park Lookout provides a commanding view of High Park to the south, Meadowlark Lake to the northwest, and the forested slopes of numerous natural drainages. The structure’s immediate terrain is marked by a pine-fir forest with large granite boulders and outcroppings. Native grasses and wildflowers are abundant in the area (McWilliams 1992).

The substructure consists of native stone rubble perimeter walls. The structure walls are formed of weatherboards over wood frame construction. The roof is comprised of a single wood-shingled hip with closed eaves, gutters, and downspouts. Casement windows and wood paneled doors are present, one of which provides access to a small storage room on the lower west elevation. A walkway surrounds the building on the upper elevation. A log and wire railing encloses the walkway, which is reached by means of a wood stairway. The interior consists of one room that served as a fire lookout (McWilliams 1992).

The structure’s setting and location are unchanged from the time of its construction. Similarly, the structure’s form and materials have been preserved. No longer functioning as an active U.S. Forest Service fire lookout, the structure still affords a commanding view and is a popular recreation destination. The majorly unaltered environment and condition of the structure reflect the period and associations for which the site is significant.

Narrative Description

The lookout is a 14’x14’ (20’x20’ overall structure area) east-oriented, two-storied structure with a 2’6” wide walkway surrounding the upper elevation. This level is reached by an external stairway on the south side. The interior of the structure consists of one room on the upper level that is reached by an east door and a small storage room on the ground level accessed by a west-oriented door. A foot trail leads up to High Park Lookout from the east direction (McWilliams 1992).

The structure’s exterior footprint measures 20’x20’. The substructure is constructed of a native stone foundation and native stone rubble perimeter walls, approximately 7 feet in height. The main level consists of weatherboards over a wood frame construction. Two wood paneled doors and 19 casement windows open the structure. At the upper east side there is a wood paneled door with a large single pane in its upper panel that serves as a flat hood when hooked in an upward position. There is also a single wood paneled door on the lower level that provides access to a small storage room on the lower west elevation. This storage space functions as both the storage and garage areas as shown in the “Standard 14’x14’ Lookout House Plans and Details” (USFS 1936). The upper level has bands of five 1-light, fixed pane and casement windows to the north, west, and south, with a band of four similar windows to the east. Hinged plywood shutters fully cover all windows and the upper door and can be hinged to the wood roof beams of the structure to open. The roof is hip shaped and comprised of wood shingles with closed eaves, gutters, and downspouts. The stairway and walkway are wood, the latter of which is enclosed by log and wire railing (McWilliams 1992).

The main level interior measures 14’x14’. The interior is comprised of tongue-in-groove wood and a pine-paneled ceiling with the interior walls exposing the wood framing. The primary functions of the structure occur within the main room during the structure’s use (McWilliams 1992). As noted by the “Standard 14’x14’ Lookout House Plans and Details,” typical interior furniture includes a bed, table, stove, fire finder stand, and various areas for storage (USFS 1936).

The USFS Region 1 Historic Preservation Team used the Lookout as hands-on training for Forest Service personnel in July 2002. It was selected as a project due to the natural degradation of the property by weather and neglect. The structure showed no damage due to vandalism. The team therefore proposed to repair deteriorated walkway supports,

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stair stringers, a wood hatch between the stairs and walkway, and the gutter system. They pointed masonry to reduce rodent access, replaced walkway deck boards as needed, repaired the lower level door and made it rodent proof, and stained the exterior areas where needed. Miscellaneous repairs, paint touch-up, and cleaning were completed, as was the removal of vinyl flooring and the refinishing of the wood floor. All efforts were made to restore the property to its historic form, including the replacement of the top story entry door. The work had no adverse effect on the property's historic integrity as all work was preservation maintenance. The preservation team provided necessary expertise and leadership to accomplish the work in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation of Historic Structures (Bulchis 2002).

The site's present condition is very well preserved and true to its historic form. The James T Saban Lookout has remained in the same location since its completion. Furthermore, it has remained fully intact since its decommissioning as an active fire lookout tower, including the preservation of the structure and the standard equipment necessary for spotting fires. The surrounding area is unchanged outside of natural occurrences within the forest setting. As the Bighorn National Forest has been managed as federal forest land since 1897, the natural landscape has been largely preserved prior to and since that time (USFS). High Park Lookout is near the median elevation of all the Bighorn National Forest and affords a commanding view of the natural features in every direction, making it an ideal location to spot forest fires and for recreation.

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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.

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- Conservation
- Architecture
- Politics/Government

Period of Significance

1942 to 1979

Significant Dates

1942 (date of completion)

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

N/A

Cultural Affiliation

N/A

Architect/Builder

USFS/CCC Company 1811

Criteria Considerations

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

Property is:

- A Owned 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.

Period of Significance (justification)

The period of significance for the James T. Saban Lookout is from 1942 to 1979. The beginning of the period of significance in 1942 coincides with the CCC's completion date of the Lookout according to standardized USFS plans, and also with the national termination of the CCC. The lookout had paid fire lookouts until the late 1970s, then volunteer lookouts until the mid-1980s. The period of significance ends in 1979 at the approximate time that the day to day operation of the lookout transitioned from having paid lookouts to volunteer personnel.

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Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)

The James T Saban Lookout meets criteria consideration G as a property whose significance continues into a period less than 50 years ago. The James T Saban Lookout is significant, in part, in the areas of politics/government and conservation due to its association with ongoing efforts of the Forest Service to manage forest fires across broad swaths of land. Fire lookouts were an integral part of locating and coordinating firefighting activities in remote areas. The lookout continued to serve a central role in the detection of forest fires on the Bighorn National Forest with paid lookouts up until the late 1970s.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The James T Saban Lookout is significant at the statewide level under National Register Criteria A and C. The site is eligible under Criterion A in the areas of conservation and politics/government as it is a well-preserved physical reminder of firefighting efforts on national forests in the early twentieth century, and a direct representation of the Civilian Conservation Corps' (CCC) work on Wyoming national forests under the 1933 Unemployment Relief Act enacted through New Deal federal legislation. The James T Saban Lookout is eligible under Criterion C in the area of architecture as it is an excellent example of the "Standard 14'x14' Lookout House" constructed by the CCC during the era and throughout the Rocky Mountain region. Of the five fire lookout towers originally built on the Bighorn National Forest, the James T Saban Lookout is one of only three standing on the forest today. Its exclusive existence, combined with its prominent location and well-maintained site, make the James T Saban Lookout a vital reminder of the Civilian Conservation Corps' Depression era presence in the state, as well as the early firefighting efforts on the Bighorn National Forest.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least one paragraph for each area of significance.)

High Park Lookout was completed in 1942 by Company 1811 of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) as a response to the fire prone nature of the Bighorn National Forest in northern Wyoming. It is one of five original fire lookout towers built on the Bighorn National Forest, along with Sheep Mountain, Black Mountain, Windy Point, and Hunter Mesa (Pat Bower, email to author, May 3, 2016). In comparison to other National Forests, this number is very small, "as the relatively small size of the forest and the moderate terrain (good sight distances) makes it possible to have fewer" (Pat Bower, email to author, May 3, 2016). Of the original five, only High Park, Sheep Mountain, and Black Mountain remain standing (Pat Bower, email to author, May 3, 2016). Serving as a seasonal fire lookout until its decommissioning, High Park Lookout now offers excellent recreational opportunities due to its prominent location above Meadowlark Lake.

The CCC was a product of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt's New Deal legislation following the stock market crash of 1929 (Hanson 1973). This legislation created numerous government programs in the effort to employ Americans and return the nation to prosperity. The CCC "was the first New Deal relief program, operating ten years in every part of the United States" (Hanson 1973:5). It was comprised of mostly young men between the ages of 17 and 25 set to work on public projects. In total, the CCC employed approximately three million youths on various projects and spent three billion dollars throughout its existence (Hanson 1973:5). "Enrollees would enlist for an 'enrollment period,' which consisted of six months...although in later years a maximum of two years was permitted for an individual" (Cassity 2013:72). In the northern Rockies, "the camps employed thousands of local citizens in various capacities...and spent about 90 million dollars in the region, so it was an important economic factor" (Hanson 1973:5).

Bighorn National Forest belongs to USFS Region 2. This region "encompassed CCC camps in the national forests of Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Colorado" (Otis et al. 1986). The CCC had projects on the following forests in Wyoming: Bridger-Teton, Bighorn, Black Hills, Medicine Bow, and Shoshone (Otis et al. 1986). In total there were 64 camp sites in Wyoming throughout the existence of the CCC, with twenty of those being Forest Service Camps (Hanson 1973:70). "One issue that initially dogged the CCC in Wyoming was whether the facilities should be temporary or permanent – and the climate was an obvious factor for consideration" (Cassity 2013:72). The climate and consequential cycle of work seasons had great influence over camp location, nature of project, and longevity. When CCC camps began operating in Region 2, the anticipation was that Wyoming winters would be too severe for work (Otis et al. 1986). "Men enrolling in Colorado and Wyoming often found their camps moving to Arizona and New Mexico during the winter. Likewise, some southern enrollees moved north in the summer, and even recruits from Texas and eastern corps areas were brought in" (Otis et al. 1986).

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“Normally camps were located through a long, involved process... and spread throughout a geographical region so that the benefits to communities would be distributed equitably” (Hanson 1973:55). Main project camps could be very substantial, with a typical appearance consisting of “11 buildings including 4 barracks, a mess hall, a recreation hall, an infirmary, officer’s quarters, truck garages, latrine, and storage buildings” (Cassity 2013:72). In addition to the main camps, “side camps” also existed. “Side camps were small units of men taken from a main camp and housed separately and at some distance from the rest of the company. Side camps made possible an increase in the area and locations of work projects without requiring a main camp establishment or abandonment” (Hanson 1973:240). Considering the constructs of the CCC, identifying individual camps is extremely difficult as “locations, seasons, and jobs shifted from enrollment period to enrollment period, from year to year, and as records are often incomplete” (Cassity 2013:73).

High Park Lookout’s completion year of 1942 coincides with CCC Company 1811’s presence on the Bighorn National Forest (Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy). Company 1811 was transferred to the Bighorn National Forest on reassignment from Texas (Forest Army 2007). As was the case with many CCC companies, Company 1811 transferred to a new camp for new work assignments. Usually reassignment involved moving within the same state, but occasionally companies were moved from state to state (Forest Army 2007). Company 1811 consisted of four project camps that operated in succession in the latter half of the 1930s, as follows (project number, date, location): F-35, 5/26/1937, Tensleep 51 miles south; F-3, 6/3/1938, Tongue River 21 miles southwest; F-34, 10/31/1939, Dayton 6 miles southwest; F-3, 6/23/1940, Tongue River 21 miles southwest (Civilian Conservation Corps Legacy). Correspondence from Company 1811 F-3 includes details regarding High Park Lookout’s construction. A CCC inspection dated October 15, 1940 reveals the “construction of the High Park trail is completed except for 35 man-days on rock work (CCC Camp F-3, Tongue River, inspection October 3-9, 1940)” (Forest Lookouts). Further correspondence from Camp F-3 at Tongue River gives strong evidence that Company 1811 was the workforce behind High Park Lookout (Forest Lookouts).

The projects completed by the CCC varied greatly. “Some camps had only one project...others had as many as 40 different projects underway at the same time” (Hanson 1973:206).

In Wyoming the specific projects are as difficult to track as the individual camps, and in the early years, at least, the work assignments and accomplishments are seldom separated by camp and year in the various accounts of the CCC program. There is sometimes a tendency for accounts to lump CCC activities together over time as if they were uniform and unchanging...On the Bighorn National Forest, the CCC workers, in the words of one study, “included such mundane tasks as building campground improvements (fire grates, picnic tables, privies and the like), grading parking overlooks, stringing telephone lines, building fences, planting trees, building roads and trails, digging ditches, and perhaps least appealing of all, cleaning up roadsides.” In addition to the “mundane” work – and in the early years almost all of it was labor intensive – the CCC workers at that forest also worked on the construction of Sibley Lake Dam, and participated in building “the Meadowlark Dam, the Shell-Tensleep Road and the Crazy Woman Canyon Road.” One common duty that also befell the CCC workers was the fighting of forest fires in the national forests or national parks, and while this duty was unplanned, requiring response as the emergency required, it was also invariably time consuming, labor-intensive, and fraught with potential danger (Cassity 2013:72-73).

A majority of the CCC work on the Bighorn National Forest consisted of forest improvement, maintenance, and fire suppression, as it was so time consuming and labor-intensive (Hanson 1973:5). Fires were often so fierce that additional CCC companies from nearby states were requested (Hanson 1973:220). The CCC carried on this work in many ways. During fires, CCC workers worked through twenty-four hour shifts (Hanson 1973:220), and possessed a variety of responsibilities. “Early fire spotters served as “smoke-chasers” also fighting fires with what tools they could carry. Fire spotters also used a device known as the Osborne Firefinder” (USFS n.d.). The Osborne Firefinder, designed by W.B. Osborne, has been used for nearly a century to locate fires (Fleming 2003). The Firefinder, requiring no power to operate, is relatively accurate and easy to use, as described by a fire lookout volunteer:

You just line up the hair in the front sight (similar to a rifle sight) with the base of the fire and the peephole in the rear sight. Once the hair is properly aligned with the smoke you take the horizontal reading in degrees and minutes. Then you obtain the vertical angle reading by using the measurement on the sliding metal piece on the rear sight and estimate the miles between the tower and the sight of the smoke using the metal tape on the Osborne Firefinder. After I check the map which is calibrated to my tower’s location and affixed to the Firefinder I can pinpoint the area of a fire very closely (Fleming 2003).

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In addition to spotting fires, “the enrollees also constructed 250 miles of fire breaks, cleared 3,000 miles of road ditch and trail side areas of fire hazards, and 200,000 man-days were expended clearing snags and other fire hazards from forest land, state, federal, and private. In ten years, forest fires consumed, along with millions of acres of timber, 745,099 man-days of CCC work in the northern Rockies” (Hanson 1973:219-220).

Fires sometimes raged for weeks, and many CCC workers lost their lives in service. “Fire was the greatest cause of death in the northern Rockies’ CCC Camps, and the tragic Blackwater fire in northern Wyoming killed several enrollees and foremen” (Hanson 1973:220). On June 20, 2015, High Park Lookout was renamed as the James T. Saban Lookout in honor of James Torrey Saban, who died while fighting the Blackwater Fire in 1937. The Forest Service as well as much of the local populace recognizes this name change and prefers the use of this new name. The renaming ceremony is recounted by the National Fire Lookout Association’s Summer 2015 Lookout Network issue:

At the time of his death, Mr. Saban was a Civilian Conservation Corps foreman. Previously, he had been a Senior Forest Ranger with the Forest Service. Mr. Saban was born in 1901 in Shell, Wyoming. He attended the Polytechnic Institute in Billings, Montana, for 3 years and completed a 90-day course at the School of Forestry at the University of Montana. He began his Forest Service career in 1922 in the Bighorn National Forest and passed the Forest Ranger examination in 1923. He subsequently worked in the Chugach, Selway, Lolo, Flathead, Coeur d’Alene, Medicine Bow, Chippewa, and Wyoming National Forests. He resigned from the Forest Service due to ill health and was then appointed as a foreman with the Civilian Conservation Corps. In August 1937, he was assigned to Ten Sleep Camp F-35 and had been on duty only 3 weeks when he met his death while fighting the Blackwater Fire. The lightning-caused Blackwater Fire started August 18, 1937. Firefighters mobilized included officials from the Bureau of Public Roads, the Bighorn National Forest, and the Shoshone National Forest. Additionally, enrollees and foremen from six Civilian Conservation Corps camps were dispatched and engaged the fire. Three days later, the Blackwater Fire claimed the lives of 15 men, injured 39 more, and scorched over 1,200 acres of the Shoshone National Forest. The 15 fatalities included three Forest Service officials, one from the Bureau of Public Roads, and 11 Civilian Conservation Corps enrollees and foremen, including James Saban (FFLA 2015:7).

The lookout tower’s completion year of 1942 marks the end of the CCC era, with the last full Wyoming CCC work season ending in 1941. It exemplifies the USFS Rustic architecture implemented through CCC national forest projects. The “Standard 14’x14’ Lookout House Plans and Details” (USFS 1936) used for its construction are typical of the other forest fire lookouts constructed by the CCC in the Rocky Mountain region. In the beginning of the twentieth century, fire lookout towers were virtually nonexistent on national forests (USFS n.d.). Following a particularly devastating year of forest fires in 1910, the motivation for “an organized fire lookout network as well as better trail and communications systems” became manifest (USFS n.d.). A large portion of this organized effort was the construction of forest fire lookout towers, as “most important for fire detection was the construction of ranger stations and lookouts in high risk areas and the linking of fire spotting posts with telephone lines” (Hanson 1973:218-219). In the three-state area of Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming, the CCC completed a total of 237 fire lookout towers during its existence (Hanson 1973:219). As the towers all served the same function, a standardized practical design was cogent for implementation. Within the region, many different standardized designs existed, and this variety extended nationwide. Designs would adjust accordingly for various factors, including the region/climate conditions, expected service levels, and the physical forest environment. When considering the relatively small size of the forest, the moderate terrain, and the ideal site on which High Park is located, the “Standard 14’x14’ Lookout” is appropriate and practical. Of the three remaining fire lookout towers on the Bighorn National Forest, High Park serves as an excellent representation of its original standardized design through its well-preserved site and structure.

By 1942, only three CCC Forest Service camps were left in Wyoming (Hanson 1973:76). “The major problems encountered in CCC operations in the northern Rocky Mountain States were caused by extremely bad winter weather, isolation and the resulting lack of recreation, and poor food. Nationally, economic recovery was evident in the late 1930s, and it became increasingly difficult to obtain good enrollees” (Hanson 1973:6). Congress ended the CCC due to the onset of World War II and the associated increase in demands of related workforce (Hanson 1973:6). “In the 1950s, only a few hundred fire lookouts were in service (nationwide), usually staffed by volunteers... The use of fire lookouts reached a peak in about 1938. At that time there were more than 800 towers in use each summer in the Northern Region. Since World War II, the number has declined sharply. By 1964, only 250 lookouts were used” (USFS n.d.). As time passed, improvements in technology transformed the functions of fire lookout towers and how they were operated. The standardized towers such as the James T Saban Lookout were originally designed for a 20-mile radius maximum effective range of surveillance (USFS n.d.). Early communications in fire lookout towers such as this were by means of a

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heliograph, a device using two mirrors to reflect sunlight, sending Morse code messages (USFS n.d.). “Eventually, a telephone system was installed using single strands of #9 galvanized wire attached to trees with insulators providing significantly more efficient communication. By the time lookouts were on the wane, portable radios were standard equipment... Today, due to the development of infra-red detection devices and the deployment of airplanes and helicopters, the lookout system is still utilized but to a much lesser extent” (USFS n.d.). Pat Bower, USFS archaeologist for the Bighorn National Forest, asserts that High Park Lookout had paid fire lookouts until the late 1970s and volunteer lookouts until the mid-1980s (email to author, April 22, 2016). It has since been inactive for forest fire duties, yet remains a popular recreation destination.

9. Major Bibliographical References

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

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- 1936 “Standard 14’x14’ Lookout House Plans and Details.”

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n.d. "About the Forest." <http://www.fs.usda.gov/main/bighorn/about-forest>. Accessed April 23, 2016.

United States Forest Service (USFS)
n.d. "Fire Tower History." http://www.fs.usda.gov/detail/r1/recreation/?cid=fsp5_030804. Accessed April 23, 2016.

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67 has been requested)
 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 # _____
 recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 48WA1187

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property Less than .1 acre
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | <u>13</u> Zone | <u>323867</u> Easting | <u>4890818</u> Northing | 3 | <u> </u> Zone | <u> </u> Easting | <u> </u> Northing |
| 2 | <u> </u> Zone | <u> </u> Easting | <u> </u> Northing | 4 | <u> </u> Zone | <u> </u> Easting | <u> </u> Northing |

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The structure is located on a square parcel which extends 10' from each side of the structure, measuring a total of 41'x41'. The property boundary may be seen on the accompanying map titled "High Park Lookout Site Plan."

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary was selected to include the subject structure as well as a small surrounding area. The lookout is located on a small, irregular rock outcrop surrounded by some vegetation. There are no readily apparent physical boundary demarcations. As a result, a small buffer zone of 10' on each side of the structure was deemed to be an appropriate boundary.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Mr. Matthew Lee Schneider
organization University of Wyoming date July 13, 2016
street & number 1000 E. University Avenue telephone (307) 431 - 4661

Saban, James T., Lookout
Name of Property

Washakie County, WY
County and State

city or town Laramie state WY zip code 82071

e-mail matthewleeschneider@gmail.com

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS** map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location
NOTE: ATTACHED
 1. *High Park Lookout Aerial*
 2. *High Park Lookout Site Plan*
 3. *High Park Lookout Topographic*
- **“Standard 14’x14’ Lookout House Plans and Details,” (USFS 1936).**
NOTE: ATTACHED
 1. *Standard 14’x14’ Lookout House Plans and Details*
- **Historical Photographs**

1 of 3.



Lookout under construction in 1942 (USFS).

Saban, James T., Lookout
Name of Property

Washakie County, WY
County and State

2 of 3.



Completed Lookout in 1943 (USFS).

Saban, James T., Lookout
Name of Property

Washakie County, WY
County and State

3 of 3.



Aerial view in 1969 (USFS).

Photographs:

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Name of Property: Saban, James T., Lookout
City or Vicinity: Ten Sleep vicinity
County: Washakie State: Wyoming
Photographer: Matthew Schneider
Date Photographed: July 9, 2016

Description of Photograph(s) and number:

West elevation of lookout, photographer facing east.
1 of 6.

South elevation of lookout, photographer facing north
2 of 6.

South elevation of lookout, photographer facing northeast.
3 of 6.

Saban, James T., Lookout
Name of Property

Washakie County, WY
County and State

Walkway on east elevation of lookout, photographer facing south.
4 of 6.

North elevation of lookout, photographer facing south.
5 of 6.

Northwest corner of lookout, photographer facing southeast.
6 of 6.

Property Owner:

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

name USDA Forest Service, Region 2, Bighorn National Forest
street & number 2013 Eastside 2nd Street telephone 307-674-2600
city or town Sheridan state WY zip code 82801

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.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 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 Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.