

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED **OCT 17 1988**

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

HISTORIC RESOURCES OF CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

AND/OR COMMON

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Crater Lake National Park

CITY, TOWN

N/A

VICINITY OF

STATE

Oregon

CODE

41

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

002

COUNTY

Klamath

CODE

035

3 CLASSIFICATION**CATEGORY**☒ DISTRICT
☒ BUILDING(S)
☐ STRUCTURE
☐ SITE
☐ OBJECT**OWNERSHIP**☒ PUBLIC
☐ PRIVATE
☐ BOTH**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**☐ IN PROCESS
☐ BEING CONSIDERED**STATUS**☒ OCCUPIED
☐ UNOCCUPIED
☐ WORK IN PROGRESS**ACCESSIBLE**☒ YES: RESTRICTED
☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED
☐ NO**PRESENT USE**☐ AGRICULTURE
☐ COMMERCIAL
☐ EDUCATIONAL
☐ ENTERTAINMENT
☒ GOVERNMENT
☐ INDUSTRIAL
☐ MILITARY
☐ MUSEUM
☒ PARK
☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE
☐ RELIGIOUS
☐ SCIENTIFIC
☐ TRANSPORTATION
☐ OTHER:**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

Pacific Northwest Region, National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER

83 South King Street, Suite 212

CITY, TOWN

Seattle,

VICINITY OF

STATE

WA 98104

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTIONCOURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Pacific Northwest Region, National Park Service

STREET & NUMBER

83 South King Street, Suite 212

CITY, TOWN

Seattle

STATE

WA 98104

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: Historic Structures Inventory (see Items 7, 8, and 9 for other surveys)

DATE

1984

☒ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Pacific Northwest Region, National Park Service

CITY, TOWN

Seattle

STATE

WA 98104

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☒ GOOD
☒ FAIR

☒ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

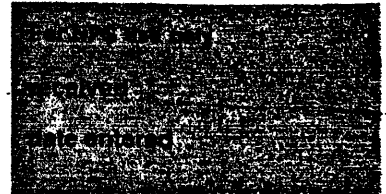
On May 22, 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt signed into law the act of Congress [H.R. 4393 (Report No. 1318)--Calendar No. 1327, 57th Congress, 1st Session] creating Crater Lake National Park, the seventh national park established in the United States. The centerpiece of the park's dramatic landforms is the clear blue lake that half fills the caldera formed from the eruption of an ancient volcano, Mount Mazama, over 6,000 years ago. Its 1,925-foot depth makes it the deepest lake in the United States; its 4-1/2-mile by 6-mile width gives it a round, jewel-like appearance, set off by the caldera rim that rises an average of over 900 feet above the lake's surface. The lake is surrounded by rolling mountains, volcanic peaks, and evergreen forests. Snow blankets higher elevations between October and July. The terrain and vegetation are varied; large ponderosa pine forests with thick understories of manzanita and ceanothus; fragile wet meadowlands; open subalpine meadows; glaciated, steep valleys dense with lodgepole pine forests; cinder cones and volcanic peaks with rocky slopes.

The proposed Munson Valley Historic District is situated at the narrow, north end of Munson Valley in a formerly heavily forested area bisected by Munson Creek. Steep slopes just north of the district rise 500 feet to the rim of the caldera. Other historic structures are located in Rim Village, along the edge of the crater, and one is located on an 8,000-foot high andesite flow, west of the lake. The historic structures and the district incorporated within the multiple resource nomination were designed to harmonize with the environment through the use of native materials and sensitive landscaping; most were built during one of "...the most comprehensive rustic architecture programs ever undertaken by the National Park Service." The general characteristics of the district and other historic structures are described below; inventory cards describing the specific features of each structure are attached.

Munson Valley Historic District

This district includes the largest collection of rustic structures within the park; eighteen buildings within its boundaries are considered contributing structures. They are located in what was historically known as Government Camp, now referred to as Park Headquarters, northwest of the road leading from the south park (Annie Spring) entrance station to the rim. The center of the district is a circular drive and plaza, designed and constructed between 1934 and 1936, serving the Administration Building and Ranger Dormitory Building, both of which are located on the drive.

A winding service road leads northwest from the drive, rising approximately 160 feet to its terminus at the Superintendent's residence; a series of wood and stone residences and other structures are situated along this curving spine, sited irregularly to blend with the natural environment. A second service road runs southwest from the circular drive, crossing Munson Creek, and then widens to a plaza to serve maintenance buildings, most of which are screened from view of the main road by plantings. Beyond the maintenance group and the boundaries of the historic district, the road narrows again as it passes through a precinct called Sleepy Hollow, where a cluster of 14 small wood residences for employees are located.

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The eighteen contributing structures within the district were built between 1926 and 1949. Most were designed and constructed between 1928 and 1933, and, despite some alterations, present a cohesive collection of what has come to be called "rustic architecture." Many buildings retain their original functions, including administrative services for park visitors and housing for park employees. Workmanship--particularly stone masonry--appears to be of high quality, but many of the buildings are experiencing varying degrees of disintegration due to lack of maintenance and severe winter weather. Extensive architectural and engineering studies of the Munson Valley buildings were done in 1984-1985; rehabilitation recommendations have been developed for each structure and further planning and actual construction work is underway in several structures. The focus of the rehabilitation recommendations is to retain and restore the significant exterior appearances of the structures, while continuing the pattern of interior alterations which have been made over the years to modernize and winterize structures originally designed for summer seasonal use only.

The buildings are rectangular in plan. Most are one and one-half stories tall, with steeply-pitched gable roofs, often punctured with shed-roofed or gabled dormers. Major entrances are generally located in the center of each building's "long" edge, although many have been altered to accommodate access in winter months.

Building materials are characteristically rustic, predominantly native stone and brown-stained wood. Except for the 1940s-era hospital and the Sleepy Hollow residences, all building exteriors typically feature walls of battered, roughly cut native stone to the first floor ceiling height and board and batten siding in the gable ends. Ten of the buildings, built after 1931, have massive boulders in the exterior stone work, a refinement of the western park rustic style, which contributes to the uniqueness of the group. Most structures also have battered stone chimneys, some of which rise from grade on the exterior of the buildings. Original multilight steel or wood casement windows, often with heavy timber lintels above, are extant on most structures. Steeply pitched gable roofs--usually 14-in-12 inches in pitch--have projecting eaves with exposed rafters, laid on heavy rectangular purlins which project beyond the gable wall ends and are usually finished with 2-by or 3-by wood fascia boards. Original heavy shake roofs on most buildings have been repaired, replaced, or covered with sheet metal.

There are three structures within the district not considered as contributing to a thematic nomination of the park's rustic architecture. One is the Oil and Gas House (No. 8), located in the maintenance area of the district. The building's roof form has been radically altered, and both interior and exterior changes have contributed to its loss of design integrity. In addition, there are two equipment sheds built in the 1930s as part of the warehouse complex, which are not of sufficient architectural significance to warrant their designation as contributing structures.

The structures in The Sleepy Hollow group are not included within the historic district because of the extensive alterations each of the buildings have undergone and the general level of severe deterioration that has occurred due to years of limited maintenance and extreme weather conditions. Neither individually nor as a group were these structures determined to have sufficient architectural or historical significance to meet the National Register criteria.

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Other Historic Structures

Four additional buildings within the park can be considered contributing to the park's thematic rustic architecture nomination. Three are located in Rim Village, an area along the south edge of the crater that is set aside for visitor facilities. The "village" is laid out in a roughly linear fashion along a 1/2-mile paved road which runs southeast, terminating at Crater Lake Lodge. The lodge is an example of the rustic-romantic architectural style used in a number of western parks by private entrepreneurs to attract tourists to the parks; it is listed on the "National Register of Historic Places."

The village consists of six structures built between 1916 and 1938, all originally designed in a more or less rustic style. All of these structures relate functionally to the lodge, providing visitor services such as park interpretation, park information, and food services and toilet facilities. Of these six buildings, three--two comfort stations and the Sinnott Memorial--can be considered contributing structures to the rustic style theme in the park; others lack design or structural integrity. Remnants of various landscape features dating from the peak period of park development--the late 1920s and early '30s--provide some visual continuity to the area, particularly just north of the paved road, where asphalt paths, stone curbing, and a low stone parapet curve sinuously along the crater rim, linking the lodge to the main plaza.

In addition to the six individual structures, the village includes a collection of cold-water cabins set in a cluster south of the plaza, two fourplexes erected in the early 1940s, located east of the cabins, several post-1940 comfort stations scattered within the Rim Village campgrounds between the plaza and the lodge, and "modern" dormitories near the lodge. The cabins and fourplexes were inventoried for the nomination but are not considered contributing structures. The post-1940 buildings were not inventoried and do not meet the thematic nomination criteria for date or style of architecture.

Of the other structures evaluated within the park--including two fire lookouts, the Annie Springs ranger residence, and the Wineglass ski cabin, only one can be considered to be contributing to the park's thematic rustic architecture nomination: The Watchman Lookout Station, a structure built with massive stones and large timbers, which blends into the top of an andesite peak on the west side of Crater Lake, accessible only by a one-mile foot trail to its 8,000-foot-high elevation.

Inventory Methodology

The most recent inventory of historic structures in Crater Lake National Park was conducted in 1984 by architects and a historian under the direction of the Cultural Resources Division, National Park Service, Pacific Northwest Regional Office. Information on structures over forty years old was recorded on standard PNRO inventory cards. Copies of these cards are incorporated as part of this nomination. Research sources include park and regional building and maintenance files, the 1976 Classified Structures Field Inventory prepared by Alan C. Reynolds, the Crater Lake Lodge Historic Structure Report by David Arbogast et al., and the Crater Lake Park Historic Resource Study by Linda Green.

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All structures identified in the inventory were evaluated within the context established by the major themes of historic significance identified for the park--park development and National Park Service rustic architecture (see Section 8)--and the National Register criteria. Of the 77 structures recorded in the inventory, twenty-two were determined to be eligible for the National Register, either individually as examples of the rustic architectural style in the park or as contributing structures within the park's historic district. The cards for the eligible structures immediately follow this section. Structures in the Munson Valley Historic District are grouped together, followed by the individual buildings. Three structures -- 34, 37, and 68 -- are less than fifty years old. They are included in the nomination, however, because their style and design vocabulary are consistent with the rustic theme. Following the statements on historical and architectural significance in Section 8, there is a discussion of structures over forty years of age which were not determined to be eligible, and the inventory cards for these structures.

Each building was photographed as part of the 1984 inventory. Copies are included within this nomination on the reverse side of each inventory card.

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LIST OF CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES

Munson Valley Historic District

- #1. Administration Building
- #2. Ranger Dorm Building
- #3. Mess Hall
- #4. Warehouse
- #5. Machine Shop
- #13. Meat House
- #19. Superintendent's Residence
- #20. Naturalist's House
- #24. Employees Residence
- #25. Employees Residence
- #28. Employees Residence
- #30. Employees Residence
- #31. Employees Residence
- #32. Employees Residence
- #33. Stone Woodshed/Garage
- #34. Hospital
- #36. Transformer Building
- #37. Comfort Station

Other Historic Structures

- #67. Sinnott Memorial Building
- #68. Comfort Station
- #72. Comfort Station
- #168. The Watchman Lookout Station

¹William Tweed, Laura Soulliere and Henry Law, National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942 (San Francisco: Western Regional Office, NPS, USDI, 1977), p. 66.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-1940	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1924-1936

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

National Park Service: Merel Sager, Francis Lange et.al.

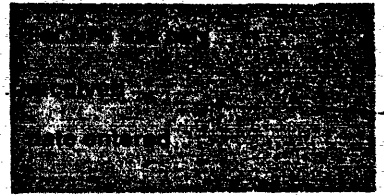
STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The buildings and district included in the multiple resource nomination derive their historical significance from their association with public efforts to develop, manage, and protect the park's natural and recreational resources. The structures are architecturally significant as examples of the rustic style of architecture practiced by the National Park Service in many of its older parks. The structures in this park, built of native stone and wood, are of high rustic design quality, incorporating the romanticized vision of nature and the country's western frontiers which was deliberately fostered within the park system. The buildings were sited to blend within their environment and designed to complement each other, creating a cohesive collection of structures bound to nature through their siting and the manipulation of the immediate landscape to enhance the natural effect. The buildings were erected to support the preservation, maintenance, and management of Crater Lake, especially those in the Munson Valley Historic District, and to support the recreational opportunities available within the park for visitors, especially in the Rim Village area. Most of the structures included within the nomination were built between 1929 and 1939; they reflect a high degree of design consistency in materials, scale, proportion and workmanship. In addition, many are examples of a pioneering construction technology developed to accommodate the incorporation of massive stone exteriors during a short building season. The buildings and their sites form a cultural landscape that reflects and has shaped the national park experience. Although several of the structures were built in the late 1930s and early 1940s, achieving significance within the past 50 years, they are integral parts of the thematic nomination. The structures included in this nomination are eligible under Criterion A (for their relationship to the history and development of Crater Lake National Park) and Criterion C (as outstanding examples of National Park Service Rustic Architecture).

A "Classified Structure Field Inventory" (1976), an "Historic Resource Study" (1982), and an "Historic Structure Report" for Crater Lake Lodge (1984) have been completed in accordance with National Park Service guidelines (NPS-28). All structures considered eligible for the National Register are individually documented on inventory cards appended to this nomination, and were prepared under the direction of the Pacific Northwest Region in the summer of 1984. Properties inventoried but considered ineligible for the National Register are discussed at the end of this statement of significance.

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History of Crater Lake National Park

Early Exploration

The first authenticated account of a white man's visit to Crater Lake is prospector John Hillman's description of his first view of the lake in 1853. The second recorded visit occurred in 1862 when six miners crossing the Cascades came across the lake and climbed Union Peak to determine their position in relation to their destination, the Rogue River Valley. In 1865 soldiers from nearby Fort Klamath visited the lake, and some members of the detachment made their way down the rim to the water's edge, the first white party known to have accomplished this task. The soldiers christened the lake "Lake Majesty." Later that year a party of civilians and army officers from the fort arrived at the lake, and Annie Gaines, one of the two women in the party, descended to the water's edge. Annie Spring and the creek and canyon below the caldera rim area were named for her. In 1869 a party from Jacksonville, headed by Oregon Sentinel editor James Sutton, reached the lake via wagons. Five men in this group assembled a canvas and wood boat and set out on the lake to visit Wizard Island, a volcanic cone rising above the surface of the water. In recognition of the crater they found in the top of Wizard Island, they decided to call the lake "Crater Lake." Sutton referred to it as such in his published account of their visit in the Sentinel. In 1874 photographer Peter Britt recorded the lake and its vicinity. Account and images of the lake, such as those prepared by Sutton and Britt, began to popularize it as a local tourist attraction. Formal scientific inquiry into the nature of the lake began in 1883 with the team of J. S. Diller and Everett Haden, sent by the U.S. Geological Survey to study its formation.

Creation of the Park

The earliest efforts to set aside Crater Lake as a national park began in 1885 following a trip to the lake by William Gladstone Steel who had settled in Oregon with his family in the early 1870s. His first visit to the lake sparked his seventeen-year campaign to preserve it by making it a national park. His lobbying and publicity efforts on a national, state, and local level finally succeeded when Crater Lake was established as a national park on May 22, 1902.

Between the mid-1880s and 1902 the lake was well publicized, resulting in scientific expeditions and increasing its popularity as a recreation site. In 1886 the U.S. Geological Survey sent a party to the area under the leadership of Captain Clarence Dutton to sound and survey the lake and its environs. The party named a number of significant geologic features in and around the caldera, including The Watchman, an andesite peak where a party of engineers were stationed to receive the signals and record the soundings taken of the lake.

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Crater Lake and its environs were included in the Cascade Range Forest Reserve, established in 1893. In 1896 an expedition of top scientists and conservationists--including John Muir, botanist Charles Sprague Sargent, and the first American professional forester Gifford Pinchot--visited the area as part of their investigation of public land forests in the West for the Department of the Interior. The team's recommendations were a preparation for the founding of the Forest Service and enlargement of the national park system. Six years after their visit, Crater Lake became the seventh national park. The War Department was given jurisdiction over the new park, and William F. Arant of Klamath Falls was appointed its first superintendent.

Early Park Development

For the first few years after the park's establishment, park headquarters were located near the intersection of the Medford and Klamath Falls wagon road, about five miles south of the lake. In 1905 construction of a two-story, hipped roof office and superintendent's dwelling began at Annie Spring. By 1913 several other structures had been built at Camp Arant, as the area was called, including a shop and tool house, a barn, and two cottages for seasonal use by the park ranger and other employees.¹

William Steel established the Crater Lake Company, which was granted concession rights in the park, including privileges to construct and maintain hotels and to operate boats on the lake and stage lines to the park. By 1907 the company had established a tent city accommodating fifty people on the rim of the caldera. Steel later sold his stock to Alfred Parkhurst of Portland, who then became president and general manager of the concession company and began construction of Crater Lake Lodge. In July of 1915, the lodge was formally opened by the Parkhurst Concession Company. No other extant permanent structures had been built on the rim.

Administration of the National Park

In 1913 William Gladstone Steel succeeded William Arant as park superintendent. He served as the park's chief administrator until 1917 when he was appointed U.S. Commissioner of the National Park Service, an office he held until his death in 1934.

In 1913 and 1914 the War Department built a collection of log buildings at "Government Camp"--now park headquarters--where the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers sent to survey the park and build roads were headquartered. These buildings are not extant, but many sections of the Corps' roads still exist, including portions of the Rim Road which runs around the edge of the caldera, built between 1913 and 1919. The Corps left Crater Lake in 1919; it was the last national park in which they were involved.²

In 1921 a new concessionaire, the Crater Lake National Park Company, was formed by three Portland businessmen--Eric Hauser, Richard Price, and R. W. Childs--to assume concessions run by the ailing Parkhurst concession, including the lodge.

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Park Planning and Development

1918-1928

Between 1918 and 1927 the supervision and implementation of park planning and development were under the direction of National Park Service landscape engineers who were responsible for designing new park structures, developing park plans, supervising concessioner facility design and construction, and coordinating road and trail landscaping projects with the park service's civil engineering department. With limited funding, a small staff--headed by Daniel Hull between 1920 and 1927--and a tremendous backlog of projects in all parks, few projects were implemented at Crater Lake. Three extant buildings date from this period at the park: the 1921 photography studio built by Fred Kiser (#66) at Rim Village; the 1924 Community House (#116) in Rim Village, just south of the Kiser Studio; and the Warehouse (#4) in Munson Valley built in 1926.

During this decade the Park Service rustic-style architecture was developed, with the underlying design philosophy of harmonizing structures with the natural environment. During this period, architects in private practice were often commissioned to design park concessionaire structures, in consultation with Hull and his staff of landscape engineers. No known original records exist of the Kiser Studio or Community House, and it is possible that these structures were designed by non-NPS staff, although they have rustic architectural characteristics. By 1931 plans for Rim Village indicated both the Kiser Studio and the Community House were slated for demolition, and a 1933 report specifically noted the poor construction of the Community House and its need for structural stabilization--less than ten years after its construction.

In 1922 Thomas Vint joined the Service's landscape staff, and in 1923 was promoted to serve at Hull's chief assistant. By 1926 he was in charge of day-to-day operations of the program. Under Vint, as funds became available for construction, the architectural ethic of the rustic style was developed throughout the park system. Extant Crater Lake buildings demonstrating the early development of rustic architecture include the Warehouse (#4) and the Transformer Building (formerly a comfort station--#36) in Munson Valley, and the cafeteria in Rim Village (#570), which was built for the concessionaire but designed by the Landscape Division under Vint's direction. All three structures use native stone and large timbers and have steeply-pitched gable roofs necessary to shed the heavy Cascade snows.

In 1928 the concessionaire began construction of rental cabins at Rim Village, located in a semi-circular cluster south of the cafeteria (#582-596), in accordance with a general plan developed in 1927 by the park and the landscape engineers. It does not appear that the cabins were designed or built under the supervision of the landscape division, and their condition later became a continuing source of friction between the Crater Lake Park Company and the park's superintendents.

In 1927 Vint was appointed Chief Landscape Engineer. His appointment coincided with increased funding for the Service under the Hoover Administration. The increased funding allowed Vint to hire more employees, among them Merel Sager, who was hired on a

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temporary basis in 1928. Sager had worked as a summer ranger for the National Park Service in the early 1920s, and after his graduation from Harvard in 1928 with a master's degree in landscape architecture, he applied to the Service for a permanent job. He worked mainly in the west coast parks and was ultimately assigned responsibility for design activities in Sequoia, General Grant, Lassen Volcanic, and Crater Lake National Parks. In the early 1930s, with construction and design activity increasing, other landscape architects, draftsmen, and architects were added to the staff, and Sager's responsibilities were focused on three parks--Crater Lake, Lassen Volcanic, and Hawaii Volcanoes.

The Peak Period--1929-1935

Between 1929 and 1933 the "very best" buildings were erected in the national parks, a result of increased funding from the Hoover Administration which enabled the rustic architectural ethic formulated in the 1920s to be implemented by Vint's enlarged staff.³ During these years, many rustic style buildings and sensitive landscapes were built in western parks under the direction of a small corps of designers who together had developed a design philosophy of nonintrusive architecture. In the western mountain parks, buildings were constructed of native, natural materials using local colors, shapes, and textures; building forms were designed to suit local conditions and environments; building sites were located to blend with the natural landscape. The structures designed and erected at Crater Lake during this period represent the best of the large developments in the parks during these peak years, with a single unique vocabulary which ties the structures to each other and to the landscape. The need for buildings of varying functions within the park coincided with the increased funds available for development and the fruition of a decade's worth of design development of the rustic style. The buildings and landscapes designed and built within this five-year period at Crater Lake were directed and coordinated by Merel Sager.

Sager's responsibilities at Crater Lake were broad, ranging from design and construction supervision of trails and roads to planning and supervising rim landscaping. The primary responsibility of field men like Sager was to solve the visual design problems within the parks by determining the physical development of the parks and designing the buildings and landscapes. Sager would spend summers in the parks assessing their needs and directing construction, and winters drafting plans and preparing reports of the previous season's work at "headquarters" in San Francisco. Sager planned and supervised construction and design activities on the Rim Road, the Diamond Lake Highway, the South Entrance and East Entrance roads and trails, and a trail to Watchman in addition to various smaller projects.

One of his major contributions was modification of the 1927 general plan for development of Rim Village, and his supervision of landscaping and construction activity there, including the design of the Sinnott Memorial (#67) in 1930, and the design, plans, and construction supervision of the landscaping features along the rim.

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The Sinnott Memorial is considered to be the first structure within the park to make use of massive native rock as an integral part of the building's architectural vocabulary, a theme Sager was to continue in the following two years in the development of buildings in Munson Valley and the Watchman Lookout Station (#168). This use of massive boulders and stones in building walls make the collection of Crater Lake structures designed and built in this peak period unique within the National Park System. Only isolated structures within the National Park System prior to this time used such large masonry elements, and possibly may have served as models for Sager. The Ahwahnee in Yosemite and Grand Canyon Lodge and Hermit's Rest at Grand Canyon are among the few precedents for using large native rock, but none of these sparked a consistent vocabulary for a larger group of buildings within the same park. The use of these elements in buildings in other parks after Sager's full development of them is hard to trace. The Manzanita Lake Naturalist's Residence in Lassen Volcanic Park (1934) is a Crater Lake building--almost identical to the Naturalist's Residence built in 1932 at Crater Lake--but this is not surprising since Sager was also responsible for design activities at Lassen. In the Midwest, some state park structures dating from the mid 1930s have massive masonry walls somewhat on the order of those used at Crater Lake, but it is difficult to trace any direct link.

Other buildings designed or constructed during Sager's supervision of park design activities that make use of massive stones include the Naturalist's Residence (#20), the Oil House (#8), the Superintendent's Residence (#19), the Machine Shop (#5), the Ranger Dormitory (#2), and Administration Building (#1) in Munson Valley; the Comfort Station (#72) in Rim Village; and the Watchman Lookout Station on the Watchman (#168). This use of massive stone walls continued well after Sager's direct supervision of Crater Lake passed to other hands, sometime around 1934, and can be seen in the 1938 comfort station on the rim (#68) and the 1940 comfort station in Munson Valley (#37). The same masonry was also seen on the Fire Hall in Munson Valley which is no longer standing.

To accommodate the use of these massive stones--some of them more than 15 cubic feet in volume--in the Crater Lake buildings, Sager devised a construction method that would allow building enclosure within the Cascades' short summer season which generally lasts three to four months. Wood formwork was built on concrete and stone foundations to define the interior walls. The forms supported the wood framing members of the second floor gable roof, and, while this was being constructed, exterior masonry wall work could proceed at its more laborious pace. The stone walls were built several inches away from the forms, and, when completed, concrete was poured between the stones and the interior forms. After the concrete cured, the forms were removed, leaving a smooth interior surface with wood furring strips embedded within it. The second floor loads were transferred to the stone walls after the forms were removed.⁴

In addition to the use of massive stonework, Sager formalized the integration of other building materials into the structures built during this period, including the use of multilight steel casement and awning windows; brown-stained board and batten siding in gable ends, which rose in lightweight contrast to the massive stone bases that anchored the buildings to the earth; and green-stained, split-shake roofs, usually with steep 14"-in-12" pitches. Large exposed timber purlins in the gable ends and exposed rafters at the eaves completed the rustic look.

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Sager was also responsible for designing the employees' residential area known as Sleepy Hollow. The first four of a series of these small rustic wood structures--with rough-sawn horizontal board siding and steeply pitched roofs--were built in 1933 under the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) program, apparently the first buildings erected under this program in the park.⁵

Rim Village Development Under Sager

The first structure designed by Sager on the rim was the comfort station behind the Cafeteria (#72), which was built in 1930. Unlike Sager's following buildings, its walls have small stones, probably scaled to match the walls of the cafeteria, built two years earlier. In late August of 1930 Sager drew the design for the Sinnott Memorial, built the following year, with its huge boulder walls appearing as an extension of the rocky cliff the building clings to and with which it is inextricably linked.

Sager developed at least two plans for the rim, and one of his major projects within the park was the "naturalization of the rim," which occupied part of his energy for over three years. In 1927 a general plan for the rim area had been developed by Vint's staff and the park. In 1928 a new road from the headquarters area was completed, opening onto the rim edge on the west, and an oiled drive led from the cafeteria to the lodge at the easternmost end of the 1/2-mile-long plaza. By 1932 Sager had devised his own scheme for the area which included proposed construction of three new buildings along the plaza--a store, a studio, and a large "government contact building"; demolition of both the Kiser Studio and the Community House; construction of over forty more housekeeping cabins in clusters along an extended circular road behind the cafeteria; and an ambitious landscaping plan which included reforestation of the area between the plaza and the lodge along the south edge of the plaza road. Of these projects, only his plans for landscaping the rim came to fruition, but it is perhaps the most visually significant feature of Rim Village, serving as the edge between the developed building area and the lake.

In landscaping the rim, Sager was challenged with the problem of keeping "natural" the developed area to which practically all park visitors gravitated. By 1930 whatever vegetation and native grasses had existed at the rim had been obliterated by thirty years of traffic--horse, pedestrian, and later, automobile--which had had virtually unrestricted access to the edge of the caldera. What Sager faced was a dusty area with little surviving native vegetation and a number of dead trees running in an irregular line along the rim between the area opposite the cafeteria to the lodge.

In 1930 Sager directed a test on the rim, removing a foot of volcanic sand and replacing it with a mixture of top soil and peat hauled from Munson Valley. He tested fall and winter plantings of various grass and flower seeds to determine their success and appearance after growth. He sodded other areas with native sedges and planted a variety of native trees in small groups along the rim, placing them in natural-looking groups while leaving most of the view unobstructed. That fall he had park employees root-prune large evergreens in Munson Valley in preparation for moving them to the rim the following year.

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In the spring of 1931 he had the valley trees lifted from their original locations by means of a park-constructed hoist made out of old steam shovel parts and pieces of a "White" truck and replanted along the rim path and near the lodge. He left some dead tree snags, which he called "ghost trees...attractive in shape and which convey the story of lost battles with the elements." He continued sodding the rim area along the plaza, planting trees and grasses along the rim edge, and shrub planting along the Sinnott Memorial Trail, then under construction, and directed the construction of the stone parapet separating pedestrian walks from the rim edge.

In 1932 the plantings north of the parapet were extended to the lodge, and a paved walk and stone parapet were built leading down towards the lake from the lodge promenade. In 1933 and 1934 soil preparation and plantings between the rim parapet and the plaza drive were extended from the Kiser Studio to the lodge by the Civilian Conservation Corps under Sager's guidance and according to his plan.

All work was done by hand: soil and peat were dug from Munson Valley and the East Entrance area and transported to the rim to provide a fertile ground for the native plants and trees, also moved from elsewhere within the park. The land between the parapet and the plaza road was hand-graded to sculpt the landforms still visible there. Also during these three years Sager directed the layout and construction of bituminous walks along the rim which ran in a sinuous fashion along the parapet, interrupted occasionally by stone steps where the land changed grade; the construction of a rock parapet along the rim; and placement of stone curbing along the plaza road to the lodge. These last three features are extant, and in connection with the Sinnott Memorial, which is tied to them via the Memorial Path, among Sager's major legacies to the park, linking the "developed" rim area to the view of the natural wonder--the lake.

Munson Valley Development

By 1924 the park's headquarters had shifted to its current location from Camp Arant (now Annie Springs) near the park's south entrance. The park functions were located in the former U.S. Army Corps of Engineers buildings, which included a bunkhouse and kitchen and several log cabins, one of which was enlarged to serve as headquarters. The Warehouse (#4) was probably the first extant structure built in the district, around 1926. Between 1928 and 1930 six additional structures, designed by the Landscape Engineering Department, were built: the Mess Hall (#3), Meat House (#13), and Comfort Station (#36), east of the warehouse/utility area, and three Employees' Residences (#s 30, 31, and 32) built on a terrace north of the mess hall. All are pre-Sager in their lack of massive boulders in their stone walls, and only three of the seven structures have steel casement windows, which were used by Sager in all buildings within the district built after 1930.⁶ The plans for four of these were drawn by John Wosky, a draftsman who became an accomplished rustic architect working with Vint under Daniel Hull from 1926 to 1927; between 1928 and 1933 he was the resident landscape architect in Yosemite National Park, and later rose in the Service's managerial ranks, including a term as Superintendent of Crater Lake. All the buildings had other characteristic

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rustic architecture forms and materials, including steeply-pitched roofs, board and batten gable end siding, and heavy timber lintels above door and window openings, and can be considered examples of the development of rustic architecture within the park system. It is probable that Sager supervised the construction of the three employees residences, which were built in 1930.

In 1931 three Employees Residences (#s 24, 25, and 28) were built around a divide in the residential service road which ran in a northwesterly direction from the original administration building (near the site of the present building). Similar in plan and form to the 1930 residences, these structures show Sager's characteristic use of massive boulders in their exterior stone walls and in their exterior battered chimneys; unlike the earlier residences, they have steel casements. Two of these were drawn up by Francis Lange, who apparently began work as a draftsman in San Francisco and later became the resident landscape architect at Crater Lake (ca. 1935-36). In 1932 five extant additional buildings were begun in the district, all exhibiting massive boulders in the exterior walls, steel casements, and other typical materials and forms of the fully developed rustic style. These included the Oil and Gas House, drawn by Sager (#8); the Machine Shop (#5); the Ranger Dormitory (#2); the Superintendent's Residence (#19), which was drawn by A. Paul Brown, a San Francisco-based NPS architect; and the Naturalist's Residence (#20), designed by Sager. At some point within this time period the demolished fire hall and equipment shed in the utility area were also constructed, and possibly the demolished gas station southeast of the road leading to the rim.

A 1933 general plan for the Headquarters Area, drawn by Sager, shows extant and proposed trails and buildings and structures to be removed. The proposed Administration Building (#1), begun in 1934 under the supervision of Armin Doerner and Francis Lange, is shown in detailed plan on the drawing, which indicates it was probably drawn under Sager's direction; its massive boulders are part of the architectural vocabulary Sager developed. The plan also shows that Sager had envisioned six additional employee residences on the terraces west of the Ranger Dormitory and two garages, none of which were constructed. It also outlines the proposed additional Sleepy Holly residences in the area southeast of the district and additions to the warehouse which were made in 1934 under the Public Works Administration Program under the supervision of Francis Lange. A Comfort Station (#37) is not shown on the plan--it was built in 1940 in the rustic style. The 1940 Hospital (#34) is not shown. A Garage (#33), shown on the plan as proposed, was built in 1934.

In 1933 while work was proceeding on the five structures begun in 1932, Sager directed landscape work in the headquarters area. Civilian Conservation Corps workers graded, prepared soil, and planted areas around the Ranger Dormitory, the Superintendent's Residence, the Naturalist's Residence, and three Employee's Residences. As in Rim Village, the rocky soil in this area had to be amended with top soil and peat hauled to the sites prior to planting shrubs. Landscaping of the area proceeded in the following years under the direction of Armin Doerner, an associate landscape architect for NPS in 1934, and Francis Lange, who in 1934 was the Emergency Conservation Work landscape

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architect. The post-Sager work, especially in 1934, which included macadamizing, grading, and landscaping the circular drive in front of the Administration Building and Ranger Dormitory, appears to have followed Sager's plans. Also in 1934 four storage sheds behind the warehouse were built open on one side, with horizontal board siding and low-pitched roofs.

A thorough inventory of Rim Village and Munson Valley landscape features that survive from the Sager and immediate post-Sager period has not been performed, and the significance of what remains cannot therefore be thoroughly addressed. However, even a brief visual inspection and comparison with plans from Sager's reports indicate that landforms and major features, such as the rim parapet and stone curbing and the Munson Valley trails and roads, are extant and contribute to the rustic character of the district and the Rim Village buildings. Enough survives to demonstrate the nature of park planning and construction within the rustic idiom during the late 1920s and 1930s, which ties the rustic-style buildings to their environment.

Of the extant Munson Valley structures within the boundaries of the historic district, the Oil and Gas House (#8) is not considered a contributing building to the thematic nomination, due to its severely altered condition; the extant warehouses are not considered to have sufficient architectural distinction to warrant inclusion.

The Watchman Lookout Station and Other Park Structures and Landscapes

In 1932 construction began on The Watchman Lookout Station (#168), located on an 8,000-foot andesite peak on the west side of Crater Lake. It is a unique example of rustic architecture as applied to a specialized building type, designed as both a museum and fire lookout; it served both functions for many years. The structure is built of massive andesite boulders, capped by a timber and wood tower. The building was designed by Sager and engineered by E. A. Nickel, who worked at headquarters in San Francisco. Sager also supervised construction of the one-mile trail to the lookout.

Sager was responsible for planning and supervising and consulting on the construction and landscaping of roads and trails within the entire park, including the reconstruction of the Rim Road, which runs around the caldera. In keeping with the design ethics developed under Thomas Vint, even such major construction projects as blasting new roads entailed protecting as much native vegetation as possible and consciously limited any disturbance to existing features. In one report Sager noted how rock blasting was carried on "carefully...only slight damage was done to trees," whose protection he directed by having crews stack truck tires around the tree trunks.⁷ During trail construction Sager would tell laborers and crew foremen the direction the path was to follow, and admonish them to take care to make the trail seem "natural" by, for example, roughening the edges of a fallen tree trunk, through which the path was cut, to simulate the appearance of a natural path that had occurred over time.⁸

Sager's direct supervision of Crater Lake construction ceased after 1933: in 1934 Armin Doerner completed the annual reports on work done at Crater Lake to the Chief Architect of the National Park Service, and Francis Lange's name appears on several years' subsequent reports. Ultimately Sager spent ten years as Chief of Park Planning in the National Capitol Parks and ten years as Chief Landscape Architect.

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Noncontributing Structures

In addition to the buildings identified in this statement of significance as eligible for the National Register, there are some structures in the park inventoried in 1984 that are not considered eligible, either individually or as contributing elements of an historic district. The noneligibility is attributable to one or more of the following factors:

1. The structures have no significant historical associations or architectural distinctions; examples are the two extant warehouse structures.
2. The structures have lost their architectural integrity, usually due to alterations incompatible with the original design of the structure--for example, Building #8, the Oil and Gas House in the Munson Valley Historic District, where the original gable roof was replaced with a low-pitch shed roof, and The Sleepy Hollow structures, which have undergone substantial alterations.
3. The structures have lost significant structural integrity; again, this includes The Sleepy Hollow structures, built as inexpensive seasonal housing which have seriously deteriorated in the severe environment of Crater Lake.

Buildings considered to have lost their architectural integrity are:

- #8--Oil and Gas House: its gable roof has been replaced with a flat roof.
- #s41-54--Sleepy Hollow: the numerous alterations that have occurred are described in detail on the accompanying inventory cards.
- #116--Community House: it lacks structural integrity.
- #570--Cafeteria/Store: has undergone major unsympathetic alterations. It could be brought back into closer conformance with its original rustic appearance if altered features were replaced with materials reproducing original components and if additions were removed.

Additional structures inventoried in 1984 but not considered eligible for the National Register include:

- #66--Kiser Studio Building: it lacks structural integrity and was slated for demolition as early as 1931.
- #129--Annie Springs Residence: does not contribute to the thematic nomination.
- #s582-596--Concessionaire Rental Cabins: lack structural integrity; some are ruins.
- #s510-511--Housekeeping Cabins (1941): are not within the rustic architectural idiom.

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#198--Wineglass Ski Cabin: has undergone alterations.

#190--Mount Scott Lookout (1952): is a recent structure not contributing to the thematic nomination.

¹The only extant structure from this period may be a ranger's residence (#129) which has undergone a number of alterations. In 1915 the name "Camp Arant" was officially changed by the Department of the Interior to Anna Spring Camp. Today the area is known as Annie Springs.

²Linda Greene, Historic Resource Study: Crater Lake National Park (Denver: National Park Service, 1982) p. 132.

³Unrecorded interview with William Tweed by Patricia Erigero, January 29, 1985.

⁴William Tweed, et al., p. 68; CRLA historic photographs.

⁵Merel Sager, San Francisco: Report to the Chief Architect Through the Superintendent of Crater Lake National Park, Branch of Plans and Design, October 16, 1933.

⁶Until the late 1930s and early '40s, when wood casements were used in a Comfort Station (#37) and the Hospital (#34).

⁷Merel Sager, "A Summary of Construction During the Season of 1932," (San Francisco: Landscape Division, Field Headquarters, October 29, 1982).

⁸Larry Espy, recorded interview by Patricia Erigero.

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Registration Form

1988 AMENDMENT

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Historic Resources of Crater Lake National Park
other names/site number _____

2. Location

street & number Crater Lake National Park ☐ not for publication
city, town P.O. Box 7, Crater Lake ☐ vicinity
state Oregon code OR county Klamath code 035 zip code 97604

3. Classification

Ownership of Property

- ☐ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property

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

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u>22</u>	<u>7</u> buildings *+the 14
	<u> </u> sites Sleepy Hollow
	<u> </u> structures and 6 Cold
	<u> </u> objects water cabin
<u>22</u>	<u>7</u> Total removed after

Name of related multiple property listing: _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 1984/81
2**4. State/Federal Agency Certification**

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, 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. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of certifying official _____

Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. ☐ See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official _____

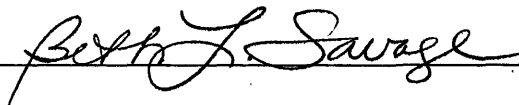
Date _____

State or Federal agency and bureau _____

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined eligible for the National
Register. ☐ See continuation sheet.
☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.
☐ removed from the National Register.
☐ other, (explain:) _____

12-1-88

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic /Institutional Housing

Domestic/Hotel

Government/Office

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

Domestic/Institutional Housing

Domestic/Hotel

Government/Office

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stone/concrete

walls Stone/concrete

Wood/shake and horizontal siding

roof Wood/ Shake

other

Other: National Park Service Rustic

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Since the Crater Lake nomination was initially prepared, a number of changes have taken place which have had varying degrees of impact on the resources described in the nomination. In large measure, these changes resulted from two major development thrusts in the park-- the rehabilitation of the Munson Valley stone structures and the redevelopment of the Rim Village. This nomination, in its original form, has served as a basic point of reference for consultations with the Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (AC) (a copy of the SHPO's comments on the nomination is enclosed with this submission). For this reason, this nomination is presented on its original forms with this amendment and the changes are summarized below and in updates of the original inventory cards.

1. The National Park Service began a major rehabilitation of the Munson Valley Historic District in 1984. An inventory of the district, including as-built drawings of each structure with detailed condition reports was prepared. Rehabilitation proposals have been developed for all structures in the group with the exception of the Oil&Gas House (#8) which is scheduled for removal. A Programmatic Memorandum of Agreement was signed by NPS-PNRO, the SHPO and the AC to cover this multi-year project. To date, rehabilitations of the Administration Building (#1), the Ranger Dorm (#2) and the Mess Hall (#3) have been completed. The exteriors and significant interior details have been carefully preserved interior spaces have been adapted to meet contemporary office needs and visitor services and modern building codes. Sensitively-designed snow tunnels have been added to the exteriors of all three structures replacing culverts and other inappropriate expedients for coping with the severe climate. Other structures are scheduled for rehabilitation as funding becomes available. These rehabilitations will be in conformance with the standards established in NPS-28 and the Secretary of the Interior's "Standards for Rehabilitation." Rehabilitation of the historic landscaping within the district is also proposed.

2. The Sleepy Hollow group of cottages adjacent to the Munson Valley Historic District was determined ineligible for the National Register as part of Section 106 consultations with the SHPO and the AC and approval for removal was received from the Associate Director, Cultural Resources, NPS. Removal began in 1987 and is almost completed.

3. The coldwater cabins in Rim Village, which the concessioner owned, were determined to be ineligible for the National Register as part of Section 106 consultations; removal began in 1986 and was completed in 1987.

4. A Development Concept Plan (DCP) for Rim Village has been approved which will lead ultimately to the rehabilitation of Crater Lake Lodge and the removal of the Cafeteria (#570), and the Community House (#116). Relocation of the Comfort Stations (#65 and #72) is under consideration.

5. The Superintendent's Residence (#19) was designated an NHL (1987).

☐ See continuation sheet

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

☒ nationally ☐ statewide ☐ locally

Applicable National Register Criteria ☒ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)

Architecture

Landscape Architecture

Conservation(Development of Crater Lake NP)

Period of Significance

1926-1938

1926-1938

1902-1938

Significant Dates

Cultural Affiliation

Significant Person

Architect/Builder

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

See original form.

Also note that the Superintendent's Residence (#19) has been designated a National Historic Landmark under the "Architecture in the Parks" theme.

☐ See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

See original form.

☐ See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

☒ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67)
has been requested (Munson Valley H.D./Sec.106 consul

☒ previously listed in the National Register (Lodge/Qtrs.19)

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☒ designated a National Historic Landmark (Qtrs.19-Supt.Resid

☐ 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

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acres of property _____ see continuation sheets of original form

UTM References

A
Zone Easting Northing

C

B
Zone Easting Northing

D

☐ See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

See original form.

☐ See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary for the Munson Valley Historic District incorporates the area immediately surrounding the contributing buildings that was traditionally associated with this group through landscaping that took place as the buildings were constructed. The individual building boundaries include only the immediate area surrounding those structures.

☐ See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Amendment prepared by Stephanie Toothman, Regional Historian

organization National Park Service-PNRO

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