

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



1. Name of Property

Historic name Kirkwood Lake Tract

Other names/site number Lake Kirkwood Recreation Residence Tract,
Lake Kirkwood Summer Home Tract

2. Location

Street & number 1/2 mile north of SR 88 on the Eldorado National Forest ☐ not for publication

☒ **Vicinity:** nearest city or town Pioneer, CA

State California code CA county Amador code 005 zip code 95646

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination ☐
request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic
Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally
☒ statewide ☐ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Gregory Greenway
Signature of certifying official/Title

Sept. 10, 2009
Date

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

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

Michael W. [Signature]
Signature of commenting or other official

18 AUG 2009
Date

CA SHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

4. 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): _____

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

[Signature]

12/11/2009

5. Classification

Ownership of Property *

(Check as many boxes as apply)

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

Category of Property

(Check only one box)

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

Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
20 Cabins	4 Cabins	buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
20 Cabins	4 Cabins	Total

*** Each individual cabin is privately owned while residing on public land administered by the Eldorado National Forest**

See Continuation Sheets for Section 5 for the names & addresses of the different individuals (permittees) who privately own the historical buildings (cabins) in the Kirkwood Lake Tract.

Name of related multiple property listing

Forest Service Recreation Residence Policy and Development of Rustic,
Vernacular, Recreation Residence Tracts on National Forests in California,
1906 - 1959 _____

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

N/A _____

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

DOMESTIC / camp

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions)

Same

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions)

Early 20th Century American Movement:

Rustic, alpine summer homes

Materials

(Enter categories from instructions)

foundation **Pier & Post**

roof **Wood Shake/Shingle, Metal, Composition, Rolled roofing**

walls **Shiplap, Board and Batten, 1/2 log, Tongue and Groove**

other **Decks: Wood Chimneys: Stone, Metal Doors: Mostly wood Windows: Wood, Aluminum, Steel, Glass Inset**

Narrative Description

See Continuation Sheets for Section 7.

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Names and addresses of the different individuals (permittees) who privately own the historical buildings (cabins) in the Kirkwood Lake Tract:

- Lot 2, Robert and Jane Gaw, 3499 Mont Blanc Court, Carson City, NV 89705
- Lot 3, Evelyn DeGhetaldi, 316 Northgate Ave, Daly City, CA 94015
- Lot 4, Harvey Crisler, 1369 Bodega Place, Walnut Creek, CA 94596
- Lot 5, Donald James and Shirley Anne Strong, 41562 Covington Drive, Fremont, CA 94539
- Lot 6, Jean Leroy and Marlene L Sylva, 2740 Laurel St, Napa, CA 94558
- Lot 7, A Barden and Caroline Finch, One Skyline Drive, #3511, Medford, OR 95704
- Lot 8, Clark Miller, 24758 Crestview Circle, Carmel, CA 93923
- Lot 9, Steven R Davis, 4008 31st Ave So, Seattle, WA 98108
- Lot 10, William P and Zenaida Mott, P.O. Box 1394, Ross, Ca 94957
- Lot 11, Thomas E and Katharine B Parker, 306 Grand Ave, Capitola, CA 950150
- Lot 12, Priscilla Daffer, 129 Overhill Rd, Orinda, CA 94563
- Lot 13, Stanley N Sherman, 13700 Deakins Lane, Damestown, MD 20874
- Lot 14, Donald H and Nancy Crowe, 546 Minor Rd, Orinda, CA 94563
- Lot 15, Michael L Jensen, 1366 Westgate Lane, Penngrove, CA 94951
- Lot 16, Edward W and James S Finucane, 6892 Atlanta Circle, Stockton, CA 95219
- Lot 18, Elba Borgen, elbaborgen@yahoo.com
- Lot 19, James Parker, P.O. Box 2848, La Jolla, CA 92038
- Lot 20, David H Worden, 339 Milagra Dr, Pacifica, CA 94044

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Lot 21, Lorraine Klingborg, P.O. Box 395, Mokelumne Hill, CA 95246

Lot 22, W Richard and Barbara R Hall, P.O. Box 2589, Minden

Lot 23, Barbara Holm Levy & Carolyn Holm Kouyoumdjian, 825 Park Way, El Cerrito, CA 94530

Lot 28, Bruce and Nancy J Legnard, 19148 Charleston, Volcano, CA 95689

Lot 29, Elvira Orly, 1720 Arch St, Berkeley, CA 94709

Lot 30, Roxanne Orly, 1473 Le Roy St, Berkeley, CA 94708

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Narrative Description:

Kirkwood Lake Residence Tract is significant within the context of the National Forest Service's Policy of promoting recreational use of public lands and as a significant example of Rustic Design and the successful integration of buildings within a natural landscape.

Lake Kirkwood is a fine example of a small, sub-alpine lake set in a granite bowl formed by glaciers. It is approximately 0.4 mile in length at 7,600 ft. elevation in the Sierra Nevada, less than ¼ mile off Highway 88, in the Eldorado National Forest. Of particular significance is the setting of this tract, the architecture of the cabins and their relationship to the natural landscape. Majestic peaks of the Sierra and the sparkling waters of Lake Kirkwood, surrounded by large stone outcroppings, are the focus of the varying views from each cabin. A massive craggy mountain hovers over the lake, with two unevenly shaped, tapered "Sentinels" (elevation 8,780) at the top as the dramatic backdrop for the south shore of the lake.

In 1930 the Eldorado National Forest Service surveyed the area surrounding Lake Kirkwood for recreational improvements. Surveyors identified three separate recreational improvements for this lake: a developed campground, a Girl Scout camp, and a recreational residence tract. While the Girl Scout camp is a separate entity, lot 26 was subsumed into its boundaries and never developed as a recreational residence. The remaining 29 lots comprise the Lake Kirkwood Recreation Residence Tract.

The Lake Kirkwood Recreation Residence Tract represents a significant period in the development of recreational homes within the Eldorado National Forest and the Forest Service as a whole. Currently, there are 24 cabins around this lake, generally side-by-side, built in the 1930s and 1940s. In accordance with the Forest Service policy, they are rustic, alpine cabins, "harmonizing with the forest setting" and utilizing a sensitive style of landscaping in the forest. Three sites never had cabins built on them, and in the 1990s, two cabins were demolished, leaving a total of 24 remaining at present. See table on page 3 for an explanation of all 30 sites.

Today, as University of California, Davis researchers observed in their report "*Lake Kirkwood Summer Home Tract*," (McNiel 2007) Lake Kirkwood leaves one with the impression that it is a unique landscape, sensitively preserved, and enhanced by each cabin owner, most of whom are second and third generations of families who have owned the cabin for many years. The historical significance of the tract is related to this vernacular response to a dynamic and beautiful setting. The variety of landforms at Lake Kirkwood yield a rich variety of cabin sites, ranging from cliff hangers, balanced securely high up on large rocks, to cabins on the shore, with many cabins surrounded by large groves of trees.

The Lake Kirkwood setting has been compromised only slightly as the access to the cabins is restricted to a small foot path around the lake. The material needed to build these cabins was manually boated (power boats

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not allowed) or rafted across the lake, from the dirt road at the west end of the lake to the individual cabin sites. Even today, there is no road around Lake Kirkwood, and motor and electric boats are prohibited on the lake. This feature has added to the preservation of the historical integrity of these cabins.

Again, the Forest Service policy required these cabins to be "humble, rustic vernacular-styled buildings that blended in with the colors of the surrounding forests, primarily greens and brown..." While one of the cabins (#14) was completely rebuilt in the 1960s, the rest of them remain essentially unchanged. All of them still have outhouses, as septic systems are not possible. Even today, there is no electricity, except from generators and solar power, which most of the cabins do not have. In the earlier days there was no running water and no telephone service available. Now all the cabins have gasoline or solar pumps that carry lake water to tanks beyond the cabins, and gravity-fed systems deliver water right into their kitchens. About half of the permittees pay for connections to a nearby underground telephone line.

The Eldorado National Forest evaluated Lake Kirkwood Tract as a historic district (McNiel 2007) following the Forest Service Pacific Southwest Region's Recreation Residence Strategy in consultation with the California State Historic Preservation Officer (Lux et al. 2003). One portion of the evaluation strategy used a rating system that looked at the tract's residence and outbuilding characteristics, as well as the lots' cultural landscape characteristics. This study produced a holistic rating for each lot measured on a scale of 1 to 6. Lots that received a rating of 4 through 6 were considered to be contributors to the tract's eligibility; if more than 66% of the lots for a given tract were determined to be contributors then the tract was potentially eligible for inclusion into the National Register.

All of the 24 cabins at Lake Kirkwood were originally constructed over 50 years ago. Twenty (83%) have maintained their historical integrity and have been determined to be contributing elements to this National Register eligible district (ref. SHPO concurrence letter). As this is well above the minimum threshold established, the tract was determined to be eligible for inclusion into the National Register on July 10, 2007 (refer to SHPO concurrence letter USFS950907B).

Holistic ratings identified in the evaluation (McNiel 2007) are listed in the following table and are presented in the following descriptions:

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Lot Number	Year Constructed	50 years?	Holistic Value	Contributing
1	Vacant Lot			
2	1941	Yes	5	Yes
3	1948	Yes	5	Yes
4	1948	Yes	6	Yes
5	1940	Yes	5	Yes
6	1944	Yes	5	Yes
7	1939	Yes	6	Yes
8	1947	Yes	4	Yes
9	1940	Yes	5	Yes
10	1936	Yes	3 - 4	No
11	1947	Yes	6	Yes
12	1939	Yes	4	Yes
13	1936	Yes	5	Yes
14	1935	Yes	3	No
15	1940	Yes	6	Yes
16	1934	Yes	6	Yes
17	Vacant Lot			
18	1940	Yes	6	Yes
19	1946	Yes	6	Yes
20	1933	Yes	6	Yes
21	1936	Yes	3 - 4	No
22	1943	Yes	4 - 5	Yes
23	1946	Yes	2	No
24	Vacant Lot (cabin evaluated not eligible and removed 1992)			
25	Vacant Lot (cabin evaluated not eligible and removed 1992)			
26	Girl Scout Camp			
27	Vacant Lot			
28	1937	Yes	5	Yes
29	1935	Yes	4	Yes
30	1937	Yes	6	Yes

**Total
Cabins
24**

**Total
>50 years
100%**

**Total
Contributing
20 (83%)**

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The following is a listing of elements common to all cabins in the Lake Kirkwood Tract:

- All foundations are pier and post.
- All are wooden framed cabins.
- The chimneys are metal flue, unless noted otherwise.
- All of the cabins have outhouses outside the cabin, as septic tanks are not possible in this granite bowl. Most of the outhouses are simple structures built up the hill behind the cabin. But some are unusual in the way they fit into the rock or how visitors reach them. Only those distinctive outhouses will be mentioned. Any time a "bathroom" is mentioned, it is, quite literally, a room with a bath or shower in it. There are no flush toilets at Lake Kirkwood.
- All of the cabins have one or more non-motorized boats as the only means of transportation for carrying supplies to and from the cabins, including food, bedding, clothes, and equipment for repairing and maintaining these historic cabins, built 59 to 74 years ago.

A brief description of each cabin is provided below:

Cabin #2 (photo # 4)

The original building fell down from snow in 1940 and was rebuilt in 1941. The holistic value for this cabin is 5. The foundation is enclosed with stone in mortar. This cabin has 2 stories with an L-shaped floor plan. A half-width, inset front porch wraps around to a porch and deck on the south side. There is also a porch addition in the rear, and an eve extension. The windows are pine wood casement; the doors are made with Douglas fir as is the siding. The siding is shiplap wood, stained gray and the trim is teal. It has a side-gabled medium-pitch green composition shingled roof (2007). This building is intact and highly maintained, with a gabled addition and a second story deck on the south side, built in 1973. The additions are consistent with the original period in style and materials and do not detract from the integrity of the building.

The rustic features include the door hardware and a peeled-pole porch structure. There is a recessed entryway and a carved bas relief sculpture on the front façade featuring pine boughs and cones. The landscape has been developed to supply seating and a fire pit. The site has huge boulders with three natural terraces within one stone. The cabin is built on one of the natural granite terraces and is beautifully sited, not far from the edge of the lake.

Cabin #3 (photo #5)

This cabin was built in 1948 and has a holistic value of 5. The foundation skirting is vertical rough pine in random widths. The uneven ground makes elevation change a strong part of the site plan, with a foundation that steps down to take up the difference in some places, and a raised full-length porch that is almost one story off the ground on the north or downhill side. The original cabin has a full-width covered front porch and

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a half-width redwood deck in back. There is a second floor sleeping loft over approximately $\frac{1}{3}$ of the original cabin. There are six wooden single-pane windows and two wooden four-light windows in the main cabin. The sleeping loft has two wooden casement windows. The front and back doors are both hand-made with varnished vertical 1" x 8" pine on one side and diagonal 1" x 8" pine on the other. The front wooden screen door has 3 panels and 1 light; the back wooden screen door has 1 panel and 1 light. This structure has an Arcadian roof shape, is steeply pitched and covered with cedar shingles.

A bathroom was built in 1949 which had its only entrance through a door on the north end of the back porch. A separate "sleeping cabin" behind the primary cabin was built in 1956. It is end gabled with a steeply-pitched roof covered in cedar shingles. It has seven wooden double-hung, four-light windows. The door and screen door match those of the main cabin.

A 1978 addition on the north end of the front façade houses the kitchen and bathroom, and gives the current cabin an L-shaped floor plan. The addition allowed inside access to the bathroom and closed off the access to the bathroom from the back porch. The addition has a shallow dual-pitched cedar shingled roof that contrasts with the primary roof. The kitchen portion of the addition has one single-pane wood frame window and three aluminum casement windows; the bathroom has an aluminum sliding window. Even though the building has sustained some minor changes, they represent minimal visual intrusions and they do not compromise the integrity of the cabin.

Siding on all parts of the cabin is 1" x 8" V-rustic pine. The skirting and siding are painted dark brown and the trim and roofs are painted dark green. The interior walls are covered with varnished 1" x 8" V-rustic pine.

The site is sheltered and sits back from the lake. A fire circle sits between the cabin and the lake. The cabin has filtered views of the lake and open views of the large rocks and trees at the back of the cabin. The siting and general massing fit well as seen from the lake side.

Cabin #4 (photo #6)

This cabin, built in 1948, is intact and well maintained. There have been no changes or additions. It has a holistic value of 6. The foundation is enclosed in alternating vertical 1" x 12" and 1" x 8" wood. The cabin is a simple rectangle, side gabled, with 1.5 stories, the second story being approximately one third of the of the first story floor space. Standing room on the second story is limited due to the pitch of the roof. It is a structure with an elevated, full-width, covered porch on the lake side and 5' wide uncovered deck on the south side. Windows are all original wood casement windows. Downstairs there are four large windows that swing open with side hinges. Each has four lights next to four lights for a total of eight in a single frame. In addition there are four small windows that have four lights each. Upstairs in the loft there are two four-light windows that swing open on side hinges. The front door is solid wood vertical 1" x 8" tongue and groove to match the siding. The back door is solid wood vertical tongue and groove with one light and rustic hardware. Siding is

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reddish brown tongue and groove, and trim is forest green. Exterior stairs, railing and storm covers are a darker reddish-brown color called "Sequoia." The structure has a steep-pitched, wood shake shingled roof painted forest green.

The outhouse is nestled within a massive group of rocks.

The cabin sits back from the lake in a grove of trees and is constrained on the back side by massive stone cliffs. A triangle chime hangs outside to call everyone in for dinner.

Cabin #5 (photo #7)

Built in 1940, this cabin has a holistic value of 5. The foundation is enclosed in vertical rough-milled pine, with a split diamond pattern in the gabled sides. The front building is a rectangle with 1.5 stories. On the south side is a dormer with side-gabled dormer roof. The dormer window is a square, with a frame positioned diagonally through the middle to form two triangles. A porch across the front of the cabin is covered to the end of one wall and exposed at the north end. A kitchen added to the north end of the building in 1962 has a shallow gable. This addition has a single bank of three slider windows and one solitary window, all aluminum. There are also five single pane wood casement windows and the dormer window described above in this main structure. The original glass has been replaced with plate glass in the original casement windows. One bottle glass window is on the back side of the cabin above a bathtub in the bathroom. The front door is Dutch style, 1" x 12" tongue and groove pine. Tongue and groove siding is light brown and trim is medium green.

Instead of the usual metal flue, this cabin has a stone chimney. It is on the east side and is made of cracked granite in mortar. It is very narrow at the top with a vertical rectangular base, diagonal hips and supported by a dormer connection to the roof. Tuck pointing has covered most of the original reveal. The Arcadian roof is 67 degrees over the cabin and 45 degrees over the porch. It is still covered with the original wood shake shingles.

A stoop at the back door connects to a deck that leads to the guest house. This rectangular, side-gabled sleeping cabin, built in 1951, sits next to the main cabin. It has vertical tongue and groove pine siding in the gabled ends and horizontal tongue and groove on the lower portions. It has wooden windows and a small, shed-roof, covered sitting porch on one side. There is a wraparound breezeway between buildings. Opposite the breezeway on the south side there is a fire pit.

This structure – the sleeping cabin – is sited with the rear of the building just 1 foot from a stone embankment. The building steps down to a bridge while changing elevation. It sits 1.5 stories above ground and has excellent views and a strong sense of place. It has the best views at the lake. A small drainage way extends under the porch with a bridge. The roof angle is 45 degrees and is also covered with the original wood shake shingles.

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The 1962 addition affects only a small part of the façade. Therefore the main structure and the adjacent sleeping outbuilding retain their visual integrity. The only stylistic change to this cabin is the porch skirting. The original skirting was board and batten, which is still evident in the doors.

Cabin #6 (photo #8)

This cabin was built in 1944 and has a holistic value of 5. It is perched on top of a massive rock formation and uses the rock as a natural foundation. The wood frame is enclosed in vertical 1" x 12" Douglas fir. The cabin is almost square (25' by 24'6") with 1.5 story living space and storage and shower below in the enclosed foundation area.

This cabin has an inset front porch half the width of the cabin, which is 30 feet above the lake and has a spectacular view. A small stoop on east side, opposite the lake, leads to the only door, which is three ply wood with heavy bolts to keep out bears. The cabin has eight 4' x 4' wood framed windows, three of which are in the kitchen area, and two smaller windows in the loft. One is 4 lights over 1 and the other is 1 light over 1. The building is clad in horizontal Douglas fir, 1" x 12" shiplap siding, with a center groove to make it look like 6" shiplap. Siding is stained brown. Trim is stained medium green.

This building has an Arcadian roof shape. The medium-pitch wood shingled roof has been replaced with brown metal.

Outside the cabin there is a metal water tank where water heats from the sun or by a wood fire. There is a fire ring between the cabin and the lake. This whole site has a very strong sense of place.

Cabin #7 (photo #9)

This cabin was built in 1939 and has a holistic value of 6. A huge slab of rock is used as part of the foundation. The foundation supports an L-shape building that has a second story just over the kitchen, making the cabin technically 1.5 stories. Built as it is on the huge rock, the cabin is essentially set three stories above the lake. The structure is cross gabled and side gabled. A large wrap-around deck on the lake side and south side has diagonal lattice as skirting. The portion on the south side was added in 1978. The horizontal solid slab front door has different siding from the cabin walls. It is double layer 1" x 12" pine on a "Z" frame. The rear door is the same construction. The cabin has double-hung, single pane, wooden windows throughout. There are seven. They are all shuttered. Shiplap wood siding is stained medium brown, and the

trim is medium green. The roof form is unique; main gable is a truss roof. The wood shingle roof was replaced with green composition shingles in 2006.

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Although intact in terms of siding and roofing, this cabin had a very early addition to the rear of the structure. The addition does, however, carry identical windows and siding. In 1973 the original stone fireplace and chimney were removed and replaced with a Franklin fireplace. A single pane wood casement window was added to the bedroom. The other modification is the addition of a ladder up the south side and a door into the second floor in 1982. That door is plain surface wood with one light. Additions to this cabin are minor and match the cabin's original rustic building materials. As evidenced by the holistic value of 6, they do not compromise the cabin's integrity.

Beyond the deck, giant rocks enhanced with stones create a natural fire pit.

This cabin is in excellent condition and occupies a spectacular, elevated site above the lake.

Cabin #8 (photo #10)

This is an intact cabin built in 1947 with a holistic value of 4. It is built upon a massive rock which provides a very stable foundation. The frame of the foundation is enclosed in vertical 1" x 12" wood. An original shed addition on the rear gives the building an L shape. The front portion is two stories, end gabled. The form resembles a Salt Box style because of a lack of overhanging eaves. There is a wrap-around porch across the front around the north side of the cabin. The skirting on the porch has been applied in a manner that leaves no reveal and gives the house a "buttoned-up" look. The front door is made of three vertical panels, and the rear door is a three panel Victorian style wooden door. Downstairs windows are single-hung, wood windows. Two double-hung wood framed windows were added upstairs in 2006. No change is visible from the façade. The minor changes to this cabin do not detract from its overall integrity since the shed addition was built soon after the original cabin.

Cabin siding is 1"x 8" pine boards and 1" x 2" batten, stained dark brown, and the trim is medium green. The roof is medium-pitch, faded green metal.

The site is above the lake on top of a large rock formation. There is a fire circle immediately in front of the cabin. A sign outside reads "Point of View," dating to earlier days before trees grew up and screened the view.

Cabin #9 (photo #11)

This cabin, built in 1940, has a holistic value of 5. Its foundation is enclosed in alternating sections of vertical and horizontal 1" x 12" wood. The foundation was reinforced in 1994. The floor plan is an L shape formed by adding a "shed" bathroom to the south side of the original, side-gabled rectangle. This cabin is totally intact with the exception of this addition, which interrupts the window pattern. A loft over the kitchen provides a second story bedroom. The building resembles others nearby, having a full front porch with wrap-around decks on both sides. The deck on the north side was added in 1960. It is two stories high in order to take up

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the topographic changes of this uneven site. The front door is two layers of solid vertical 1" x 12" wood with a chevron pattern of brads. The back door is solid wood with a window in the upper half. There are two aluminum windows. Otherwise the cabin reflects maximum integrity, including 12 wooden casement windows throughout the original section. Tongue and groove wood siding and trim are painted medium green. The cabin has a medium-pitch, wood shake shingled roof. Behind the cabin there is a council circle with fireplace. The two aluminum windows are barely visible and the shed addition, built in materials that match the rest of the cabin, affects only one corner of the cabin. The overall integrity is extremely high.

Cabin #10 (photo #12)

This cabin, built in 1936, has a holistic value of 3 - 4. Its foundation is enclosed in vertical Douglas fir of two alternating widths: 6" and 15". The floor plan is a very irregular shape - two separate, side-gabled structures connected by a breezeway.

The eastern structure has four oversized, double-hung aluminum windows in wooden frames on the lake side, installed in about 1960. In addition there are five smaller windows on the sides and rear: three of them are original and two sliding windows are replacements. The two sliding windows are in-kind replacements, with metal slide ways and wood frames. The front door is wood and glass. Also in the front is one aluminum sliding door that opens onto the redwood deck. The kitchen is in the eastern structure. This structure is all one story.

The western structure was built in the early 50s. It is 1.5 stories with two bedrooms, one downstairs and one in an upstairs loft. This building has 9 original double-hung wood frame windows. The sliding mechanism is a thin strip of aluminum.

The wrap-around deck and inset porch have board and batten siding with a scalloped bottom edge. The medium-pitch green composition shingled roof replaced wood shingles in 2006.

At the rear of the building is a traditional fire circle and bench configuration.

This cabin could be returned to a contributing structure with the removal of additions and the replacement of windows.

Cabin #11 (photo #13)

This cabin, built in 1947, has a holistic value of 6. Its foundation is enclosed in vertical, random-width, wood skirting, with a diamond cut 1/2 of the way down. The rectangle building has side gables and 1.5 stories. The wrap-around deck across the front and east side was expanded in approximately 1975 and now surrounds two large trees. The rustic, well proportioned deck does not detract from the integrity of the cabin. The front door is split log, made up of 6" side splits. The back door is constructed the same way.

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Exterior walls are covered in 1/2 log siding – horizontal on the front and back, and vertical on the ends. Trim is medium green. Windows are all original wood, double-hung. Instead of the usual metal flue there is a beautiful stone chimney with a concrete foundation, a large, triangulated stone smoke chamber and a vertical, rectangular flue. The stones are granite. The cabin has a steep-pitched, wood shake shingled roof.

A long set of steps leads from the lake path to an elevated deck. The stone chimney and log siding present an especially attractive façade facing the lake. The siting is associated with a massive rock outcrop.

Cabin #12 (photo #14)

This cabin was built in 1939. It has a holistic value of 4. The foundation has a vertical wood enclosure and the floor plan is rectangular, with 2 stories. In 1993 a wrap-around deck was built on the front and east side with pecky cedar steps leading up to it. The doors were replaced about 9 years ago, after bears broke through both the front and back doors. These "newer" doors are heavier wood; a solid vertical 6" tongue and groove front door and a solid 3" lap siding rear door. The siding is wooden "channel rustic" siding, with a gray building color and brown trim. The windows are double-hung, with the original wood windows retained downstairs. Upstairs, two windows were enlarged and changed to aluminum over 30 years ago, along with plexi-glass panes, plywood shutters and a few years later, two skylights. The roof is metal with a side-gabled shape. The holistic value of 4 reflects a slight reduction in integrity caused by the aluminum windows and skylights. But the changes are minor and the original cabin is intact.

The outhouse sits on a hill high above the cabin and is reached by a long stone stairway with a rope railing. The water tank is barrel-like and resembles a hot tub.

There is marked elevation change on this site, with the porch making up for a steep slope. The structure has a spectacular site below a massive stone slope.

Cabin #13 (photo #15)

This cabin was built in 1938, and has a holistic value of 5. It has a wooden horizontal 1" x 8" foundation enclosure with no gaps. The floor plan is rectangular with 2 stories. There is a large front porch with 1" x 10" horizontal skirting and a wrap-around deck, in the rear and on both sides of the cabin. The doors are 1" x 6" vertical rough oiled wood, as is the tongue and groove siding. The cabin has not been painted, but it has been oiled and stained numerous times and is in good condition. All of the windows are wooden framed, as are the doors, but there is a vertical aluminum strip which supports the center of the fixed glass panel in the living room. The original wood stove and internal metal flue were replaced about 20 years ago with the newer triple-walled metal flue protruding from the center of the cabin. There is a side-gabled metal roof with a light green color that contrasts with the darker wooden siding. The minor changes leave the integrity uncompromised.

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The outhouse has had paneling added to the interior walls, has also been oiled and stained numerous times and is in good condition.

The cabin appears totally intact and is spectacularly sited on a large, exposed rock outcropping, with a marked elevation change at the site. On the rocks directly over the lake below the front of the cabin there are benches around a stone encircled campfire. This cabin has a simplicity of form which conveys a rustic appearance.

Cabin #14 (photo #16)

The cabin on this lot was originally built in 1935, but it was torn down and rebuilt in 1960. It is good example of a cabin from the 50s era, but does not conform in style to any of the other cabins sited around Lake Kirkwood. It has a holistic value of 3 and is considered non-contributing at this time. Large native rock is used as a small part of the foundation, with most of the foundation being cement piers, enclosed with vertical 1" x 12" planks. It has a one story rectangular floor plan with a full-width front deck, and a smaller deck on the sides and rear of the cabin. The windows are casement and slider windows, mostly aluminum, but some wood. The front and back doors are anodized aluminum sliding glass doors, with a transom above the front door. The side kitchen door is a board and batten wooden door, with a single top pane. There is board and batten wooden siding, with the color of worn cedar or an unpainted light brown. The roofing is "torch down" roofing, also called a rolled roof, at a slight angle, with a mellow green color. The lakeside of the cabin is glazed with large picture windows. There is only a slight elevation change on this site, with the deck and the foundation taking up the difference in slope. The cabin sits in the trees, a little further back from the lake. Between the cabin and the lake is a 10' fire pit, with seating around it for campfires.

Cabin #15 (photo #17)

Built in 1940, this cabin has a holistic value of 6. This is a simple building which has a vertical 1" x 8" wooden foundation enclosure with diamond pattern cut outs (4" x 12"). It has a rectangular floor plan, with 1.5 stories. The cabin is surrounded by a newer deck on the lake side and right side, and includes cut out diamonds on the deck enclosure, a theme that is echoed in a newer "x" paneled front door as well as the foundation enclosure. The windows are double-hung wooden originals, with no shutters. The front door is wooden, with a simulated cottage, cross-panel light. The light has a diamond pattern with coppering underneath. It has rough cedar board and batten siding, painted a mellow green, with brown trim. The wrap-around deck includes a small shed roof on a pop-out, but the cabin has a metal gabled roof, with a 12/12 pitch. The minor changes of deck and door are compatible with the cabin's original style and rustic materials. They do not comprise the integrity of this cabin.

The cabin is in excellent condition. This site is located in a clearing, with minimal elevation change at the site. Behind the cabin, up against a large rock wall, is a stone-encircled fire pit and grill, with cut tree rounds used for both seats and tables.

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Cabin #16 (photo #18)

This cabin was built in 1934, and has a holistic value of 6. It is a large wood building situated on a post and concrete block foundation that is enclosed on three sides (the front and the two gabled ends) by wooden vertical siding. The foundation on the back side of the cabin is covered by a full-length wooden deck extending between the cabin structure itself and a natural rock retaining wall. The ground level floor plan is rectangular in shape with dimensions of 40 feet by 25 feet (1,000 sq. ft. – ground floor). The cabin includes an upper story that consists of four small bedrooms plus open storage above the central room of the cabin on the otherwise unused floor girders. The front of the cabin includes an enclosed half-width inset porch occupying the center portion of the building. The cabin has single-hung casement fixed wooden frame glass windows throughout. There are 4 fixed pane windows – one in each bedroom – on the upper level of the gabled ends. The exterior and interior doors are wood board and batten, all mostly with original hardware. The cabin has 12" rough milled lap siding painted forest brown. The floored and inhabitable area of the upper floor has a floor area of 450 sq. feet. In 2007, a new forest green composition roof was added to the cabin.

The cabin is fully intact and rustic in appearance, situated on a spectacular site providing a filtered view of both the lake and the massive rocky forested hill just to the north of the cabin.

Cabin #18 (photo #19)

Built in 1940, this cabin has a holistic value of 6. This is a building that sits high above the lake at the base of a massive stone cliff. The foundation is enclosed in 1" x 3" vertical wood planks. It has a rectangular floor plan and 2 stories. The cabin is rustic and has a full-width front deck that also wraps around to the east side. Windows are all original wood casement with single panes. They are hinged on one side and swing inside to open. All are shuttered. Downstairs there are 2 double sets in front, 2 singles on the west side and 1 single on the east side. On the north side, the back of the cabin, there are two very small single windows – one in the bathroom and one in the kitchen. Upstairs there are 2 small windows on the west and one on the east side. The front door is a 4-coffered door made from 1" x 6" planks. The side door matches and also has a wood screen door. The building is clad in 1" x 12" shiplap siding, painted brown. Trim is forest green. The cabin has a wood shingled gabled roof, painted green.

This cabin has the highest location of any of the cabins and appears perched in the sky. There is a 50 foot elevation differential from the back of the site to the front. Visitors access the cabin by climbing 10 stone steps in the cliff before they even reach the wooden steps built into the deck. A stone fire pit is built on the uphill slope of the east side.

Cabin #19 (photo #20)

This cabin was built in 1946 and has a holistic value of 6. The foundation is enclosed in vertical 1" x 12" wood. The floor plan is L-shaped, with 1.5 stories. There is a wrap-around deck. This cabin has a combination of casement windows and fixed windows, both aluminum and wood. There is a newer front door, with a fan-

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shaped light. The siding is horizontal 1" x 8" tongue and groove, painted gray, with a wood shake shingle roof. This site is one of the most spectacular sites of any of the structures at Lake Kirkwood. Its views of the lake are direct. The most spectacular feature here is the location of the site. The structure appears totally intact, except for the newer front door with metal industrial type sash, which is a minor change leaving the overall integrity essentially uncompromised.

The outhouse is located at the top of a stone-in-mortar stairway, with a wood shake, side-gabled roof.

This site is primarily rock outcroppings, with a 25 foot change in elevation from the front to the back of the cabin.

Cabin #20 (photo #21)

Built in 1933, this cabin has a holistic value of 6. It was built for Norman Wood, the original leaseholder, by architect/builder Tom Chapelle of South Lake Tahoe. It was the first cabin built at Lake Kirkwood. It is a simple, single story, side-gabled rectangular structure with a 12' x 12' "tack room" eastern side addition (1/2 northerly setback.) The foundation enclosure is 1" x 8" to 12" vertical wood. The cabin was built of rough-cut redwood. The addition was built by Norman Wood's son in 1946. The wood used in constructing the addition was salvaged from the original barn of Kirkwood's Inn, which had served as a stop on the alternate route of the Pony Express. The early date and unusual source of materials of this addition add to the historic interest of the cabin. There is a rustic porch on the lake side that spans the length of the cabin.

All windows and doors are original, wood, with original latches and hardware. The front and back doors have 1" x 10" flat panels, interior reinforced in a "Z" pattern. The wood floors are original. Siding is wooden 1" x 12" lap. Roof is wood shingle, painted dark green and the cabin is painted dark brown as required by the Forest Service. However, the cabin was originally natural wood with only linseed oil applied to the surface as evidenced by the preserved section of exterior wall enclosed by the addition.

The outhouse is the original wood shingled outhouse built in 1933.

There is a stone enclosed fire pit with wooden bench, built in 1933. The high-backed bench is distinctively constructed with full-length hand sawn juniper planks with fir-like bark blending nicely into the environment. The cabin is situated on a steep slope, surrounded by old-growth lodge pole pines with a massive granite cliff towering behind. The cabin fits very well with its site and has excellent southern views of the lake and mountain beyond, with a stone encircled fire pit in front of the cabin. At this cabin there is a wooden rowboat named "Pooh" which dates back to the beginning of the cabin. "Pooh" is the oldest original boat still on the lake. The site is steeply sloped, rising 35 feet in elevation over the 100 foot north-south lot length, with the outhouse located at the top and the cabin situated in the middle. There is granite outcrop in front and behind the cabin.

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Cabin #21 (photo #22)

This cabin was built in 1936 and has a holistic value of 3 - 4. It has a 1" x 12" and 1" x 15" vertical wooden foundation enclosure. The floor plan is rectangular, with an 8' x 10', two story addition on one end. There is a pecky cedar deck in the rear of the cabin and an older redwood deck in front. The windows have all been replaced with aluminum, casement sliders. There are wood and aluminum doors. One is hollow core plywood w/ sliding light. Another is 6' wide, sliding glass aluminum. The addition has shingle siding, but the cabin also has 1" x 12" shiplap siding and board and batten siding in the gabled ends. The color of the cabin is medium red, with medium green trim. The roof is a composition roof with a side-gabled shape. There is a large skylight in the center of the roof on the uphill side. There is a slight slope to the site, which the cabin relates to well. The site is primarily composed of rock outcroppings. The building is presently not contributing, but could be returned to a higher level of integrity by returning the windows to wood.

Cabin #22 (photo #23)

This cabin, with a holistic value of 4 - 5, was originally built in 1943. It is situated on top of a massive granite formation at a spectacular site well above the lake, amid large granite boulders and lodge pole pines. The foundation enclosure is vertical rough hewn 1" x 6" wood, with no spaces in between. The cabin has a rectangular floor plan, with 1.5 stories. There is a contemporary front wrap-around redwood deck on the lake side, with benches and a natural wood stained color. The windows are wooden, double-hung, casement and sliders with shutters throughout, except two aluminum slider windows on the second story dormers. There are decorative pine tree cut-outs on the shutters. The doors are wooden, polished and lacquered vertical split logs, with a small aluminum light on the front door. The cabin, originally constructed of half-round redwood logs and dark gray gabled metal roofing with a unique granite exterior chimney, is intact. A subsequently added dormer consists of identical building materials, with the exception of two aluminum slider windows. The deck and dormers are minor changes that leave the cabin intact and its integrity uncompromised. Perched atop the granite formation, the cabin's relationship to the unusual site more than compensates for these additions. There is a marked elevation change at this site with several large outcroppings of rock in the front and the rear.

Cabin #23 (photo #24)

Built in 1946, this cabin has a holistic value of 2. The building is non-contributing in form, materials and windows. It has little chance of ever regaining its integrity. The foundation is enclosed by a 1" x 4" wooden lattice. The cabin has an irregular ground plan, with a two story addition to the rear that does not match the original cabin. There is a wrap-around front deck on the lakeside of the cabin. There are unique upside down, chevron-shaped window groups on several sides of the cabin, but the other windows are aluminum with the exception of one 24-light wooden window. It has apartment style wooden doors all around. The siding is tongue and groove, with a light brown building color. It has a metal roof, cross-gabled shape, both medium-

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and steep-pitched in different places. The cabin is spectacularly sited astride massive granite rocks high above the lake, with few trees. The lake is located down a sheer cliff from the cabin.

Cabin #28 (photo #25)

This cabin, built in 1937, has a holistic value of 5. Its foundation is enclosed in vertical 12" pine siding. The foundation steps down to take up the difference in elevation in this gently sloping site. The floor plan is an L shape, with 1.5 stories, and one addition to the left of the main porch. The kitchen is an early addition created by a partial filling of an original, surrounding porch. It creates a half-width inset porch. A wrap-around deck extends to the west side and 2/3 across the rear. It is partially covered. The front door is diagonal tongue and groove solid wood. The back door is a French door with 15 lights, replacing the original in 1993. There are 12 solid glass pine windows. Three aluminum sliders that detracted from the historic value in the 1994 report have since been replaced with pine operable windows. They are sliding, wood case, double pane, and installed approximately 2001. Walls are shiplap wood siding painted granite brown and the trim is forest green. The gabled roof has a steep pitch and is forest green metal.

The building is intact, with the exception of the wood sliding windows mentioned earlier and slightly wider siding on the kitchen. The addition is from the same time period and leaves the integrity of the building uncompromised. The building shows evidence of constant maintenance. The site improvements are natural, using stumps and rocks for sitting and for marking paths. The building is surrounded on the back side by massive, room-sized rocks. This cabin site has a strong sense of place and excellent views of the lake.

Cabin #29 (photo #26)

This cabin, built in 1935, has a holistic value of 4. It is a fanciful structure with unique detailing. The foundation steps down over large rocks used as part of the foundation to take up the difference in elevation. It is enclosed in vertical wood, with two stories. The front entry deck has a hole for a white fir tree to grow through. Although authors of the 1994 report thought that the deck was a recent addition, the daughter of the original permittee says it was always there. She explains that a portion of the deck was covered in the 1980s for storing a canoe.

There is a stoop at the rear door and an inset deck on the east side. Windows are wood casement and wood fixed. There is one dormer. The exterior front, rear and upper level doors each contain "x panels" with 9 lights. The cabin has shiplap wood siding in dark brown with natural wood trim.

An addition was made to the east side of the cabin in 1972 with a fully glazed, gabled end to enlarge the living-dining area.

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The roof is side-gabled and cross-gabled, and steep-pitched with wood shingles in a decorative, horizontal diamond accent pattern. The site has numerous massive rocks, some of which have been skillfully placed to provide for sitting, a fire pit, and other amenities.

Despite the 1972 addition, the building and site retain enough original fabric, unique detailing, and sense of place to receive a contributing classification.

Cabin #30 (photo #27)

This cabin, built in 1937, is an intact building with a holistic value of 6. It is perched on a massive outcropping, which is used as part of the foundation. It steps down two terraces held up by the natural massive stones with a few newer concrete reinforcements under the front porch. The foundation steps down to take up the difference and is enclosed in vertical, rough-milled 1" x 12" pine. The original two story cabin has a rectangular floor plan, with a small single story shed addition at rear, forming an L. In front, there is an original full-width deck, with its distinctive railing restored to original 4" x 4" wood construction. There is a 30" x 60" stoop at the back door. All windows are original wood casement windows. Removable polycarbonate storm/snow windows are affixed on the downstairs windows of original cabin. There is a small, original dormer on the front. The custom made front Dutch door is constructed of three rough-milled 2" x 12" planks, with rustic hardware. The rear door is of the same plank construction. The cabin's shiplap siding is rough-milled, 1" x 12" pine stained dark brown, and the trim is both natural wood and medium green. The cabin has a steep-pitched, wood shingled, gabled roof. The siting is dramatic and above the lake, affording the cabin excellent views. The rear shed addition is from the same time period and matches the rustic material. It does not compromise the integrity of the cabin.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

- ☒ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history. **(National Forest Service development of new communities for seasonal recreation in privately owned cabins "harmonizing with the forest setting," on National Forests in California, 1906 - 1959.)**
- ☐ 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. **(Property embodies rustic alpine cabins harmonizing with natural landscape in the Sierra Nevada.)**
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

Property is: **N.A.**

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.

Narrative Statement of Significance

See Continuation Sheets for Section 8.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- ☐ 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

Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☒ State Historic Preservation Office
- ☐ Other State agency
- ☒ Federal agency Eldorado National Forest
- ☐ Local government
- ☒ UC Davis; See attached continuation sheet.
- ☐

Name of repository:

See Continuation Sheets for Section 9.

Areas of Significance

Entertainment/Recreation

Community Planning and Development

Landscape Architecture

Period of Significance

1932-1948

Significant Dates

October 18th, 1932: First permit issued by the Eldorado National Forest, for one cabin and a store, to be constructed within one year.

1935: Lake Kirkwood Recreation Residence Tract surveyed by Forest Service into 30 lots. Cabin construction began.

1948: Last two cabins built at Lake Kirkwood, all but one without road access.

Significant Person

(Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

N.A.

Cultural Affiliation

N.A.

Architect/Builder

N.A.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 12

UTM References

(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

	Zone	Easting	Northing	Zone	Easting	Northing	
1	10	753485	4288222	3	10	754063	4287742
2	10	754128	4287982	4	10	753404	4288009

☐ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description - See Continuation Sheet for Section 10

Boundary Justification - See Continuation Sheet for Section 10

11. Form Prepared By

Name/title **Zoe Laidlaw, President & Marilee Jensen, Treasurer**

Organization **Lake Kirkwood Association**

Date **February 1, 2008**

Street & number **361 Menlo Oaks Drive**

Telephone **(650) 321-6592**

City or town **Menlo Park**

State **CA**

Zip Code **94025**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets for Sections 5, 7, 8, 9, 10

Maps:

USGS Caples Lake, CA 7.5' quadrangle map

Kirkwood Recreation Residence Tract Sketch map

Photographs:

26 digital color photographs, CD, Continuation Sheet #12

Additional items:

Kirkwood Recreation Residence Tract Map

Letter from Lake Kirkwood Association President (Dated 2/1/08)

**Lake Kirkwood Recreation Residences Tract Evaluation SHPO Concurrence Letter USFS950907B
(dated 7/10/07)**

Property Owner

Public Land administered by the USDA Forest Service

Name **Eldorado National Forest**

Street & number **100 Forni Road**

Telephone **530-622-5061**

City or town **Placerville**

State **CA**

Zip Code **95667**

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

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

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Narrative Statement of Significance:

In 2007, Lake Kirkwood Recreation Residence was determined to be eligible for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places under Criterion A and C, in concordance with the USDA Forest Service and the California State Historic Preservation Office (Donaldson 2007).

Historic Context

At the beginning of the 20th century, the National Forests began to promote recreation uses in the Forests. One aspect of this campaign was the development of the concept of recreation residences.

"Recreation residences, sometimes called summer homes, or vacation homes, or second homes, are privately owned structures, permitted on National Forest System lands. They have existed, under Forest Service policies, since the turn of the 20th century--since the very beginnings of the United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, and the National Forest System.

Over the years, more than 19,000 recreation residences have been constructed, on 116 National Forests, in 27 states, and in the territory of Puerto Rico. Most are located in the Far West, with the largest number of them in California (Berg 1975:1).

Recreation residences are a public lands phenomenon essentially peculiar to the Forest Service. Few other federal agencies have established recreation residence programs. Those that have, manage them on much smaller scales. Second homes are also found on some state lands, and, of course, on many areas of private land; but those are not governed by federal regulations, and are not considered here." (Lux et. al. 2003)

To populate these developments, the Forest Service wanted cabins built on the lots. The plan did not encourage camping on the property or simply holding the permit. In fact, permittees were required to construct their cabins within one year from the date that the "special use permit" was signed by both parties. This requirement was temporarily suspended during WWII, but for most of the period from 1932 - 1948, the rule was followed. The lots averaged 1,100 square yards each. At all times, buildings were required to be "harmonizing with the forest setting and of a permanent nature." These cabins, which had to meet National Forest stipulations on the "special use permits", epitomize the rustic, alpine architectural design of the early twentieth century.

Recreation residences, while located throughout the National Forests, were quite popular and heavily concentrated in California, as the Strategy (Lux et. al. 2003) notes:

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The Pacific Southwest Region (Region 5; California and the Pacific Islands) of the USDA Forest Service has more recreation residences than any other Forest Service region in the country. Recreation residence tracts are found in mountainous areas on all but one of the region's National Forests, with all of them in California. Currently, Region 5 has 269 tracts with a total of 6,314 individual permits; this represents nearly 50% of the recreation residences in the National Forests nation-wide. At its peak in 1968, the region had more than 9,000 recreation residence permits; it has permitted between 60% and 45% of the total number of recreation residences throughout the history of the Forest Service. Today, tract sizes in the Pacific Southwest Region range from 1 to 385 permits, though most tracts average fewer than 100 permitted lots.

Due in part to its proximity to major California cities such as Sacramento, San Francisco and Stockton and, as well as, to Lake Tahoe, the Eldorado National Forest developed many of these new "seasonal recreation cabin" communities. The majority of the development occurred during the late 1920's to mid 1930's in response to the popularity of automobiles, with most of the Tracts located along the two main arteries within the forest: Highways 50 and 88. Today, the Eldorado has the largest number of recreation residences in the nation, with 979 as of the year 2000. Few of the Tracts within the Eldorado National Forest are located in such a unique natural setting as the Kirkwood Lake Tract.

This tract's period of significance is from 1932 to 1948. Of particular importance is the setting of Kirkwood Lake Tract in a national forest at 7600 ft. elevation, with a unique landscape, sensitively preserved and enhanced by each cabin owner, with his/her response to a dynamic and beautiful setting, for human use and enjoyment.

Brief Chronological History

According to Browning, 1986, "Kirkwood Lake and Meadows were named after Zachariah S. Kirkwood who built a log station and inn in 1864 on the north side of the newly constructed Amador Wagon Road. Kirkwood's Inn and Ranch was located at the juncture of Alpine, Amador, and El Dorado counties, and is listed as State Historical Landmark 40. In 1895 the Kirkwood Inn served as a post office and dairy ranch, providing lodging and food." *(It also served as the alternate route of the Pony Express, as mentioned in Section 7, Cabin 20 description).* This was less than a mile from the more remote, "little known" Lake Kirkwood.

After the Industrial Revolution, when jobs tied populations to the cities even more than ever before, the US government looked for creative ways to entice people into their National Forests for fresh air, activity and recreation. The National Forest Service enacted a decision to permit

selected Forest Service lands for private parties to build second homes, to be used for recreational purposes and interests on a seasonal basis. Lake Kirkwood was included in this

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Kirkwood Lake Tract

Amador County, California

MPS: Forest Service Recreation Residence Policy and
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decision in the 1930's, with the first lease signed by Joe Herlyn on October 18th, 1932, for a store and cabin at the northwest end of the lake. The store, which also served as a post office, was called the Kirkwood Lodge. In 1970, the post office was closed at Lake Kirkwood, and in 1992, this store and cabin were demolished, apparently because of its immediate access to the public campground, which included road access, unlike the other cabins.

The Lake Kirkwood Summer Home Tract was surveyed in 1935 by District Ranger George "Bert" Young, with 30 sites identified for special use permits, including one extra large site (9+ acres) for a Girl Scout camp. There are three lots for which permits were never issued (#s 1, 17, 27). Two cabins (#s 24 and 25) were removed in 1992. Refer to table in Section 7 (page 3).

Twenty-six of the sites were made available to people who could immediately build a seasonal cabin. According to the tract map, the first cabins built on the lake were erected in 1933 (#s 20 and 25). Ten more cabins were constructed in the 1930s (#s 7, 10, 12, 13, 14, 16, 24, 28, 29, 30). The remaining cabins were built in the 1940s, including the last two of the 24 cabins, which were built in 1948 (#s 3 and 4).

While there are many stories on how cabin builders/owners find out about this opportunity to build cabins at Lake Kirkwood, on National Forest land, some representative examples are recounted below. Many of the permit holders came from the Bay Area, but some were from other parts of California.

Merritt Sherman & George Schaefer first knew each other in college, at Stanford University. After college, they both worked at the Federal Reserve Bank in San Francisco, when they heard about the opportunity to build cabins on National Forest land, at Lake Kirkwood, in the early spring of 1935. They each chose sites next to each other on the north side of the lake, with the Shermans preferring a sunny location up on a rock (cabin # 13) and the Schaefers preferring being more in the woods (cabin # 14). During the 1930's and the 1940's, including after the war, the Schaefers chose to rent out the home they lived in during the school year, so that Martha Schaefer and their three children could spend the entire summer at the Lake Kirkwood cabin. George Schaefer would live in a rented room in Palo Alto during these summers and spend the week-ends and his vacations with his family at the cabin. In 1946, Merritt Sherman received a promotion in the Federal Reserve Bank which required he and his family to move to Washington D.C. Despite the added distance, his family has continued to frequently use their cabin during the summer months, coming from Maryland and/or Virginia, including his grandchildren and great-grandchildren.

Another group of friends who ended up with cabins at Lake Kirkwood were people who worked together at San Francisco State. This initially included Ted & Blanche Ellsworth (cabin # 5), Betty & Dan Farmer (cabin # 28), and Leon & Madeline Lasser (cabin # 9). Guido and Evelyn deGhetaldi, also with San Francisco State contacts, were friends with these cabin owners and stayed at the Ellsworth cabin for their honeymoon in the mid-1940's. By this time, all of the cabin lots were taken. In 1947 Blanche Ellsworth phoned the deGhetaldis to

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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tell them about a permit being sold for lot #3, at the east end of the Lake, so the deGhetaldis met with the person selling it and paid him \$200 for the permit, an outhouse (which they still use), a boat and a tent platform. They then built cabin #3 in 1948, which their children and grandchildren continue to use frequently.

Many families found out about the opportunity for building and/or owning these cabins, independently, from a number of different experiences, such as camping in the area (cabin #20, Norman & Dorothy Woods; cabin #23, Bob & Jean Holm) from neighbors who had a cabin at Lake Kirkwood (cabin #21, the Somervilles; cabin #7, Barden & Caroline Finch) a sign along Highway 88 (cabin #15, the Jensens, from the Central Valley), or from acquaintances who were selling one of the cabins (cabin #16, the Finucanes, from Stockton). When Cyril Orly discovered this opportunity from some friends in another similar situation, he obtained his permit and built cabin #29 on Lake Kirkwood. He also paid for another permit for his brother, George Orly (\$5 in 1936), who then built cabin #30, in the vicinity of his brother's cabin. Both cabins remain in the Orly family.

Architectural Design of Cabins and Their Relationship to the Natural Landscape

The entire shoreline of Lake Kirkwood is very beautiful, and it is made up of huge natural stones and small inlets. The stones are so large they block views in certain instances. The over story vegetation is lodgepole pine, red fir, silver pine and western hemlock. It contains a mix of young and mature trees. The understory is intermittently open and carpeted with thick shrubs. Huge stones twice the size of a house punctuate the landscape. Jeffrey pine and juniper grow on the ridge above. One can walk along the lake's edge quite easily and gain spectacular views with the lake in the foreground reflecting snow-capped ridges. Standing on the edge of the lake, a few cabins are visible, but there is no indication that so many cabins are situated around this lake.

As there is no road around the lake even today, and because motor boats are prohibited on the lake, access to the cabins is difficult. Maintenance is challenging. Remodeling is almost unheard of. The detailed cabin descriptions in Section 7 of this nomination demonstrate that all but a few of the cabins have retained their historic integrity, without significant additions or changes. Twenty of the twenty-four remaining cabins in the Lake Kirkwood Recreation Residence Tract have maintained their historical integrity in representing the early 20th century rustic alpine summer homes, as stipulated in the original Forest Service permits. These summer cabins are each sited to take advantage of the lake, land forms and surrounding forests. Almost all of the cabins are sited with filtered views of the lake and the massive rock formations that surround it. The setting for the Lake Kirkwood tract has been compromised only slightly during the last 75 years.

Concluding Paragraph; Statement of Significance

The historical significance of the tract falls within Criterion A and C of the National Register of Historic Places with the areas of significance including the following:

- The "changed" National Forest Service policy to more directly connect people with seasonal recreation in the "little known" forests, over 75 years ago.

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National Park Service**

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- The resulting establishment and development of new seasonal communities by the Forest Service in these rural national forests.
- The architecture and relationship of these historical cabins to the natural landscape.

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Kirkwood Lake Tract

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MPS: Forest Service Recreation Residence Policy and
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Tracts on National Forests in California, 1906 - 1959

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9. Major Bibliographical References*

*All notes from personal and email communications retained by Zoe Laidlaw, President, Lake Kirkwood Association, 361 Menlo Oaks Drive, Menlo Park, CA 94025.

Amador County, California, Tax Assessor's Office

- 2007 Communication to Marilee Jensen with the names and addresses for 25 permittees (including Girl Scouts), the U.S. Forest Kirkwood Lake Tract map with 30 parcels plus the public campground, information regarding "fee simple", and a construction date correction for a particular cabin.

Bevitt, Steve and Roxanne

- 2007 Email communication with Zoe Laidlaw on November 25, 2007, regarding revised cabin descriptions.

Borgen, Elba

- 2007 Personal communication with Zoe Laidlaw on November 30, 2007, regarding cabin descriptions.

Crisler, Larry

- 2007 Email communication with Zoe Laidlaw on November 24, 2007, regarding revised cabin descriptions.

Daffer, Priscilla

- 2007 Personal communication with Marilee Jensen on November 29, 2007, regarding cabin descriptions.

Davis, Andrea

- 2007 Email communication with Zoe Laidlaw on November 18, 2007, regarding revised cabin descriptions.

deGhetaldi, Dario

- 2007 Email communication with Zoe Laidlaw on November 26, 2007, regarding revised cabin descriptions.

deGhetaldi, Evelyn

- 2007 Personal communication with Marilee Jensen on December 1, 2007, on experiences she and her husband had in 1947 with the permit process and one-year time frame for cabin construction.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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Kirkwood Lake Tract

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Donaldson, Milford Wayne

- 2007 Letter of Concurrence – 'Determination of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility, Lake Kirkwood Recreation Residence Tract', Eldorado National Forest, California (reference: USFS950907B) California State Historic Preservation Officer, Sacramento CA.

Finch, Barden

- 2007 Email communication with Zoe Laidlaw on November 17, 2007, regarding revised cabin descriptions.

Finucane, Ted

- 2007 Email communication with Marilee Jensen on November 28, 2007, regarding revised cabin descriptions.

Gaw, Bob

- 2007 Email communication with Marilee Jensen on November 21 and 28, 2007, regarding revised cabin descriptions.

Hall, Richard

- 2007 Email communication with Marilee Jensen on November 30, 2007, regarding revised cabin descriptions.

Holm, Carolyn

- 2007 Email communication with Marilee Jensen on November 19, 2007, regarding revised cabin descriptions.

Jensen, Michael

- 2007 Personal communication with Marilee Jensen on November 25, 2007, regarding cabin descriptions.

Klingborg, Lorraine

- 2007 Personal communication with Marilee Jensen on December 18, 2007, regarding cabin descriptions.

Legnard, Nancy

- 2007 Email communication with Zoe Laidlaw on November 18, 2007, regarding revised cabin descriptions.

Lux, Linda, Judy Rose, Dana Supernowicz, Mike McIntyre, Pam Conners, Jon Brady, Jan Cutts, Joan Brandoff-Kerr and Steve McNeil with the assistance of Susan Lassell

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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- 2003 Strategy for Inventory And Historic Evaluation of Recreation Residence Tracts in The National Forests of California From 1906 to 1959. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Region 5, Vallejo, CA.

Magyary, Ilona Orly

- 2007 Personal communication with Zoe Laidlaw on November 30, 2007, regarding cabin descriptions.
- 2007 Email communication with Zoe Laidlaw on December 1, 2007, regarding revised cabin descriptions.

McNiel, Steve and Dana Supernowicz

- 2007 Lake Kirkwood Recreation Residence Tract Evaluation. On file with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Eldorado National Forest, Placerville CA.

Miller, Clark

- 2007 Email communication with Zoe Laidlaw on December 1, 2007, regarding revised cabin descriptions.

Mott, Bill

- 2007 Personal communication with Zoe Laidlaw on November 20, 2007, regarding cabin descriptions.
- 2007 Email communication with Zoe Laidlaw on November 22, 2007, regarding revised cabin descriptions.

Parker, James

- 2007 Personal communication with Marilee Jensen on December 4, 2007, regarding cabin descriptions.
- 2007 Email communication with Marilee Jensen on December 3, 2007, regarding revised cabin descriptions.

Schaefer, Susie

- 2007 Personal communication with Marilee Jensen on November 29, 2007, regarding cabin descriptions.

Sherman, Stanley

- 2007 Email communication with Marilee Jensen on November 23, 2007, regarding revised cabin descriptions.

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

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Tracts on National Forests in California, 1906 - 1959

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Strong, Shirley

2007 Personal communication with Zoe Laidlaw on November 30, 2007, regarding cabin descriptions.

Sylva, Jean

2007 Email communication with Zoe Laidlaw on December 1, 2007, regarding revised cabin descriptions.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

1947 Special Use Permit dated 10/2/1947 issued to Guido deGhetaldi, Jr. for Lot No. 3 of the Kirkwood Lake Tract. Permit signed by Guido deGhetaldi, Jr. (Evelyn deGhetaldi's husband, now deceased) and Edwin F. Smith, Forest Supervisor.

Worden, David

2007 Email communication with Marilee Jensen on November 21, 2007, regarding revised cabin descriptions.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Kirkwood Lake Tract

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Development of Rustic, Vernacular, Recreation Residence
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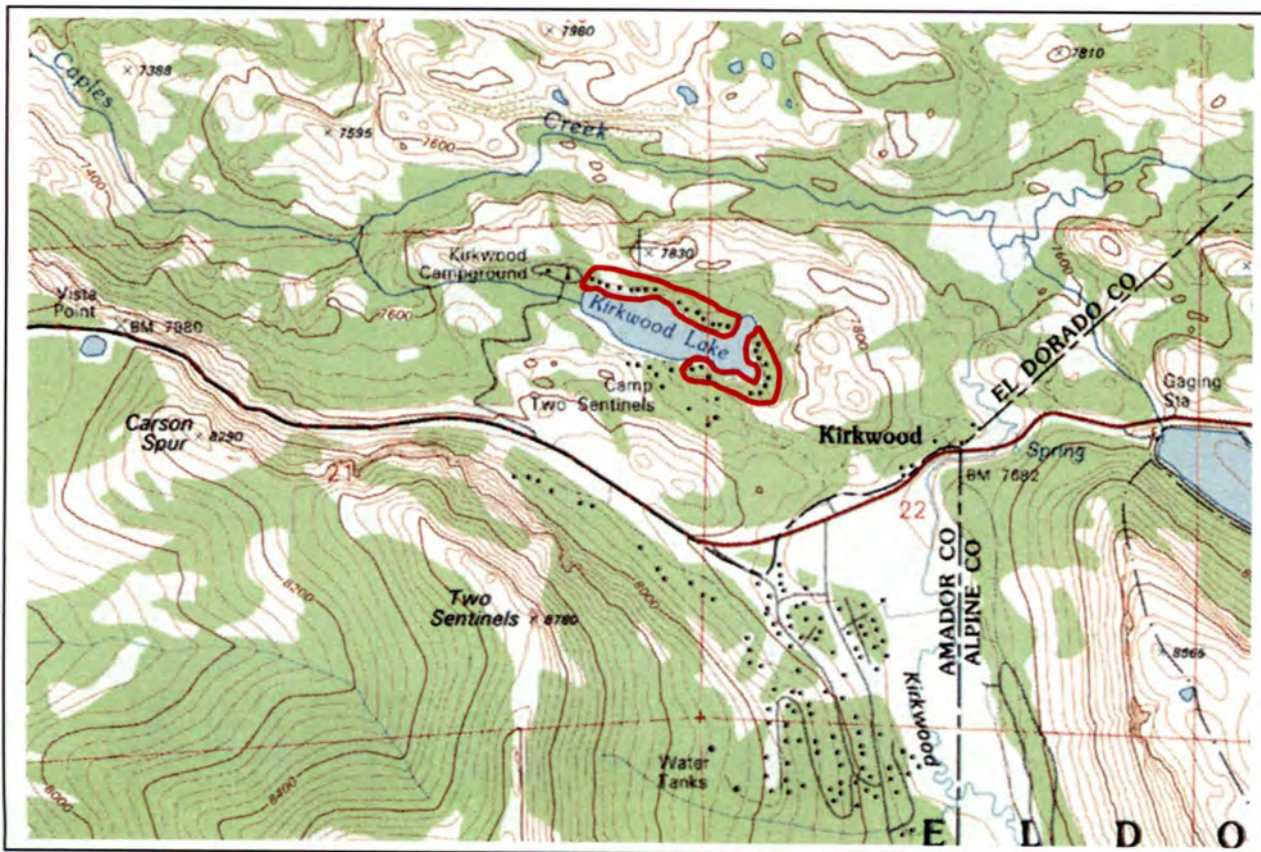
Section number 10 Page 1 of 1

Boundary Description

The Kirkwood Lake Tract is located on the shore of Lake Kirkwood in T10N, R17E, Sections 21 and 22. Kirkwood Lake is a small, sub-alpine lake set in a glaciated granite bowl. The cabins are bounded on one side by the lake, and on the other by granite outcrops and cliffs. The boundaries are encircled below on a portion of the **USGS 7.5' Caples Lake quadrangle map (1992)** and shown on the attached **Kirkwood Recreation Residence Tract Sketch map**. Note that the county lines have been adjusted, and are not reflected correctly on the USGS map. According to the Amador County Assessor's Office, the parcels at Kirkwood Lake were transferred from El Dorado County to Amador County in 1991.

Boundary Justification

Boundaries were justified by the natural setting and the built environment (i.e., the cabins, outbuildings, and the lots they are situated on).



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National Park Service**

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

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Amador County, California

MPS: Forest Service Recreation Residence Policy and
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Section number 12

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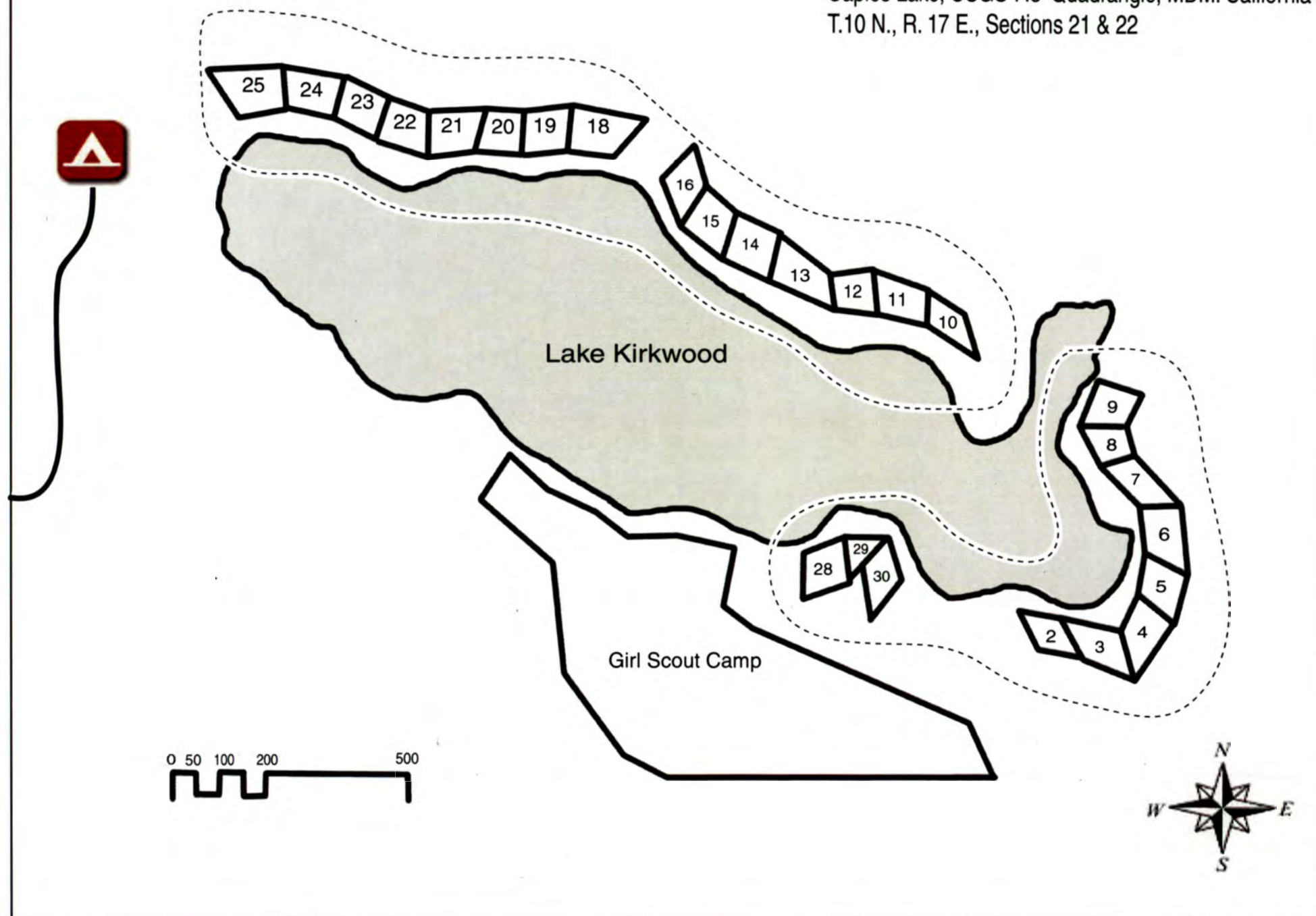
Photo Log

Date *	Description	Photo No.
07/02/07	South shore of Lake Kirkwood, showing Two Sentinels	1
09/02/07	North shore of Lake Kirkwood, showing cabins 19, 13, 12	2
09/02/07	North east end of Lake Kirkwood, showing cabins 5, 6, 7, 8	3
09/29/07	Cabin #2**	4
09/29/07	Cabin #3	5
09/29/07	Cabin #4	6
09/29/07	Cabin #5	7
09/02/07	Cabin #6	8
09/29/07	Cabin #7	9
09/02/07	Cabin #8	10
09/02/07	Cabin #9	11
09/29/07	Cabin #10	12
09/30/07	Cabin #11	13
09/03/07	Cabin #12	14
09/02/07	Cabin #13	15
09/30/07	Cabin #14	16
09/03/07	Cabin #15	17
09/03/07	Cabin #16	18
09/02/07	Cabin #18**	19
09/02/07	Cabin #19	20
09/24/06	Cabin #20	21
09/02/07	Cabin #21	22
09/29/07	Cabin #22	23
09/02/07	Cabin #23	24
09/02/07	Cabin #28**	25
09/02/07	Cabin #29	26
09/02/07	Cabin #30	27

*Photo dated 09/24/06 was taken by David H. Worden. Photo dated 07/02/07 was taken by Nancy Crowe. Photos dated 09/02/07 and 09/03/07 were taken by Bruce Laidlaw. Photos dated 09/29/07 and 09/30/07 were taken by Zoe Laidlaw.

**Note: This list includes all cabins. There are no cabins numbered 1, 17, 24, 25, 26 or 27.

Kirkwood Recreation Residence Tract
Caples Lake, USGS 7.5' Quadrangle, MDM. California
T.10 N., R. 17 E., Sections 21 & 22



United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 09001054

Date Listed: 12/11/2009

Kirkwood Lake Tract
Property Name

Amador CA
County State

Recreation Residence Tracts in the National Forests of California
from 1906-1959 MPS

Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.



Signature of the Keeper

12/11/09

Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Location:

The street address for database purposes is revised to read: *1/2 mile north of SR 88 along the shoreline of Lake Kirkwood on the Eldorado National Forest.* (Without the inclusion of "Lake Kirkwood" the property could be anywhere within the extensive National Forest)

Significance:

The appropriate Level of Significance is: *Local*

Landscape Architecture is deleted as an area of significance and *Architecture* is added.

[The current nomination fails to provide any discussion or justification for the significance of the district in the area of Landscape Architecture or design. While the tract was sited to take advantage of its immediate surroundings, use of Landscape Architecture as an area of significance is generally associated with more specific design practices. The area of significance Community Planning and Development adequately recognizes the significant overall patterns of tract sitting, lot platting and building orientation at Lake Kirkwood consistent with the Forest Service program policies. The narrative refers to the built cabins as reflective of the rustic aesthetic common to Forest Service recreational cabin properties, thus justifying Architecture under Criterion C.]

Verbal Boundary Description/Justification:

The verbal boundary description and justification are revised to clarify 1) that the boundary of the district conforms to the general shoreline of Lake Kirkwood, as outlined on the USGS map rather than the general lines shown on the enclosed sketch map, and 2) that the bounds represent a discontinuous district based on the discontinuity of historic cabin lots adjusted to the dramatic local topography.

These clarifications were confirmed with the FS regional FPO office.

DISTRIBUTION:

National Register property file
Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Kirkwood Lake Tract

MULTIPLE NAME: Recreation Residence Tracts in the National Forests of California from 1906-1959

STATE & COUNTY: CALIFORNIA, Amador

DATE RECEIVED: 10/30/09 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/18/09
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 12/03/09 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 12/13/09
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 09001054

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: Y SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: Y NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT _____DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

The Kirkwood Lake Tract is locally significant under National Register Criteria A and C in the areas of Recreation/ Entertainment, Community Planning and Development, and Architecture. This modest 24-building recreational cabin tract reflects the Forest Service's dynamic early twentieth century programs for recreational development on public lands. The dramatic setting and topography of the Kirkwood Lake Tract presented a unique opportunity for recreational development within the Eldorado National Forest. The cabins, the overall tract layout, and the response to natural topography all illustrate the rustic aesthetic and land use policies of the Forest Service programs. The property meets the registration requirements set out in the MPS cover document.

RECOM./CRITERIA Accept Criteria A & C

REVIEWER Paul R. Lusgan DISCIPLINE HISTORIAN

TELEPHONE _____ DATE 12/11/09

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



















































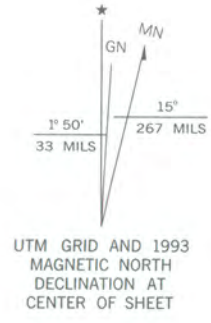




UTMs Zone 10
E N
1 753495 4298222
2 754128 4297982
3 754063 4297742
4 753404 4298009



Base map prepared by the U.S. Geological Survey
Control by USGS and NOS/NOAA
Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
Published in 1979
Lambert Conformal Conic projection, 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on California coordinate system, zone 2
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 10
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM 1929
The Geomatics Service Center has regenerated all map
information, with the exception of contours, utilizing
digital procedures. Modifications to USGS map base made
using 1988 aerial photography and 1993 correction guides
furnished by the Pacific Southwest Region.
Landnet revised according to additional Forest Service evidence



- TOWNSHIP AND SECTION LINE CLASSIFICATION**
- Surveyed, Location Reliable
 - - - Surveyed, Location Approximate
 - · - Surveyed, Location Questionable
 - Unsurveyed, Protraction

- National Forest Boundary
- Non-Forest Service Land as of 1993
- Primary Highway
- Secondary Highway
- Improved Road, Paved
- Improved Road, Gravel
- Improved Road, Dirt
- Unimproved Dirt
- Trail
- Gate

- 5 Interstate
- 99 U. S. Highway
- 99 State Highway
- 6 County Road
- 61 Primary Forest Route
- 9507 Forest Road
- 2000 Forest Trail

523-3	523-4	522-3
507-2	507-1	506-2
507-3	507-4	507-3

ADJACENT QUADRANGLE
LOCATION DIAGRAM

CAPLES LAKE, CALIFORNIA

N3837.5-W12000 /7.5
1979
FS REVISED 1993
507-1

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

P.O. BOX 942896
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(916) 653-6624 Fax: (916) 653-9824
calshpo@ohp.parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



July 10, 2007

In reply refer to: USFS950907B

Ramiro Villalvazo
Forest Supervisor
Eldorado National Forest
USDA Forest Service
100 Forni Road
Placerville, CA 95667

RECEIVED

JUL 13 2009

OHP

Re: Determination of National Register of Historic Places Eligibility, Lake Kirkwood Recreation
Residence Tract, Eldorado National Forest, California R2007050310010

Dear Mr. Villalvazo:

Thank you for your letter of 11 June 2007 requesting my review and comments regarding your National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) eligibility determination for the Lake Kirkwood Recreation Residence Tract. Although you initially contacted this office regarding the eligibility of the tract on 7 September 1995, the 20 March 2002 *Programmatic Agreement among the U.S.D.A. Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region, California State Historic Preservation Officer, and Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Regarding Management of Historic Recreation Residence Tracts* (Recreation Residence PA) appears to be the regulatory context for the present consultation

The Forest has determined that the Lake Kirkwood Recreation Residence Tract is eligible for inclusion in the NRHP because it embodies the characteristics identified in the *Strategy for Inventory and Evaluation of Recreation Residences In the National Forest of California from 1906 to 1959* (2000), the document developed to guide the management of recreation residence tracts in California. Along with your letter, you have included the report *Lake Kirkwood Recreation Residence Tract Evaluation* (1994, updated 2007) to support this conclusion. Based on a review of the subject evaluation report, I concur with the Forest's determination.

Thank you again for seeking my comments. If you have any questions or concerns, please contact David Byrd, Project Review Unit historian, at (916) 653-9019 or at dbyrd@parks.ca.gov.

Sincerely,

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer

MWD:db

Lake Kirkwood Association

Zoe Laidlaw, President
361 Menlo Oaks Drive
Menlo Park, CA 94025
(650) 321-6592
zoelaidlaw@comcast.net

July 14, 2008

Milford Wayne Donaldson, FAIA
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Historic Preservation
California Department of Parks and Recreation
1416 9th Street, Room 1442-7
Sacramento, CA 95814

Dear Mr. Donaldson:

On behalf of the Lake Kirkwood Association (LKA), I am pleased to submit to your office our application to nominate Kirkwood Lake Tract for inclusion into the National Register of Historic Places. LKA includes all of the Lake Kirkwood permittees for the 24 cabins on the lake. For many years the LKA membership has enthusiastically supported this nomination and has been unanimous in our agreement that it was an important endeavor.

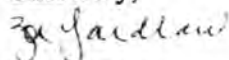
Lake Kirkwood Tract is a historic recreation residence (summer home) tract located on the Eldorado National Forest. Each recreation residence is privately owned and is authorized under a multi-year Special Use Permit issued from the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service. Lake Kirkwood Tract was determined to be eligible for inclusion into the National Register as a historic district by consensus between your office and the Eldorado National Forest in 2007 (ref. USFS950907B). The details within this nomination application are as accurate and as current as possible. Representatives from every lot reviewed and updated their cabin descriptions which were based on information in the evaluation report, "Lake Kirkwood Recreation Residence Tract Evaluation."

We are very grateful for the help of Katy Parr, Forest Heritage Program Manager of the Eldorado National Forest. We also were fortunate to have Linda Lux, Regional Historian, review the application.

If you have any questions about this information, please feel free to contact me at any time.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Zoe Laidlaw
President, Lake Kirkwood Association

Enclosures - 2 application packages, labels of all cabin owners
Cc: Katy Parr

**OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION
DEPARTMENT OF PARKS AND RECREATION**

P.O. BOX 942896
SACRAMENTO, CA 94296-0001
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calshpo@ohp.parks.ca.gov
www.ohp.parks.ca.gov



August 19, 2009

Mr. Greg Greenway
Federal Historic Preservation Officer
USDA Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Region
1323 Club Drive
Vallejo, CA 94592

Subject: Kirkwood Lake Tract National Register Nomination

Dear Mr. Greenway:

Enclosed please find the Lake Kirkwood Recreation Residence Tract National Register nomination, submitted under cover of the Recreation Residence Tracts in the National Forests of California from 1906 to 1959 Multiple Property Submission. Per CFR 60.9 (c) and (d) and the applicable National Register Bulletins, State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) Milford Wayne Donaldson has signed the Kirkwood Lake Tract nomination as "commenting official."

Please note that SHPO Donaldson has left the signature block on the Multiple Property Submission cover document unsigned because it is reserved for the certifying official, not the commenting official.

If I can be of further help, please do not hesitate to contact me by telephone at (916) 653-9054 or E-mail at jcorr@parks.ca.gov

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Jay Correia".

Jay Correia
State Historian III
Supervisor, Registration Unit
California State Office of Historic Preservation
916-653-9054



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Pacific
Southwest
Region

Regional Office, R5
1323 Club Drive
Vallejo, CA 94592
(707) 562-8737 Voice
(707) 562-9240 Text (TDD)

File Code: 2360-3

Date: OCT 22 2009

OCT 30 2009

NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Mr. J. Paul Loether, Chief
National Register of Historic Places
National Park Service
1849 C Street NW, Suite NC400
Washington, DC 20240

Dear Mr. Loether:

The Forest Service is pleased to submit a National Register of Historic Places nomination for the Kirkwood Lake Tract located in Amador County, California. This nomination is the first property submitted under our multiple property context: Recreation Residence Tracts in the National Forests of California from 1906 to 1959 (Multiple Property Documentation Form enclosed). The Lake Kirkwood Recreation Residence Tract was previously determined eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places as a historic district by the California State Historic Preservation Officer in 2007.

This nomination was prepared by members of the Lake Kirkwood Association, recreation tract cabin owners, based on the following criteria and areas and period of significance:

NRHP criteria (36 CFR 60.4): A and C.

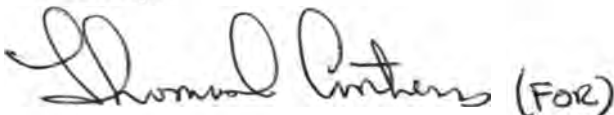
Areas of Significance: Entertainment/Recreation; Community Planning and
Development; and Landscape Architecture.

Period of Significance: 1932-1948

The nomination includes a letter from the California Office of Historic Preservation (SHPO), National Register of Historic Places registration forms, site feature sketch map, several exhibits of supporting documentation, site location map on an original 7.5-minute topographic sheet, multiple color photographs, and digital copies of photographs (cd).

The Forest Service encourages the acceptance of this nomination for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. Should you have any questions about our recommendation, please contact Greg Greenway, Regional Heritage Program Manager, at (707) 562-8854.

Sincerely,



RANDY MOORE
Regional Forester

Enclosures



Recommendation: SLR_Return

Action: SLR_Return None

Documentation Issues-Discussion Sheet

State Name: CA County Name Amador Resource Name Kirkwood Lake Tract

Reference No. 1054 Multiple Name Recreation Residence Tracts on Nat. Forests in CA 1906-59

Solution:

OK to leave outhouses out of count due to insignificant scale + size.
the narrative still provides a discussion of their compatibility. IT would be
nice to so note in text however.

- See SLR.

PB Problem: - part of new cover

- They did not count the outhouses as cont. resources
- did not mention in VRD that boundary is discontinuous

Resolution:

SLR: Yes No

Database Change: