

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED APR 2 1981
DATE ENTERED MAY 5 1981

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC CRATER LAKE LODGE

AND/OR COMMON
SAME

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

RIM DRIVE

CITY, TOWN Klamath Falls vic.
CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

VICINITY OF

— NOT FOR PUBLICATION
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
SECOND

STATE OREGON

CODE
041

COUNTY
KLAMATH

CODE
035

2 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE/PACIFIC NORTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE

STREET & NUMBER

4th and Pike Building

CITY, TOWN

Seattle

VICINITY OF

STATE

Washington 98101

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Klamath County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

316 Main Street

CITY, TOWN

Klamath Falls

STATE

Oregon

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE National Register of Historic Places/ 2(b) classification/
List of Classified Structures 1973

DATE

03/26/76 (L.C.S.)

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

Pacific Northwest Regional Office/National Park Service

CITY, TOWN

Seattle

STATE

Washington

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Crater Lake Lodge, as originally constructed, consisted of four major areas on the ground floor connected with guest rooms above. Three of these major areas were rectangular in plan, running along the rim of the crater butted end to end with each other; east to west, lobby, lounge, and dining hall. A kitchen wing on the south side of the dining hall is connected perpendicular to the main axis of the lodge. These first floor areas' walls were constructed with rubble stone masonry up to the level of the second floor. There was a full basement under the lobby, dining hall, and kitchen, with only a crawl space under the lounge. The approximate dimensions of these areas in plan were: lobby, 48' x 32'; lounge, 64' x 44'; dining hall, 52' x 32'; and kitchen, 27' x 42'.

The second level over the public areas on the ground floor consisted of a continuous corridor with guest rooms on either side. The eaves of the steeply pitched roof began just above the second story with shed roof dormers for the third story rooms and a row of fourth story dormers over the lounge area. The roof had a 12/12 pitch with the ridge running parallel to the length of the building (east to west). The roof over the lounge was slightly higher than the two areas on either side. Each ridge came to a jerkinhead end rather than a regular gable. The kitchen wing had only one story above the stonework, with the eaves beginning at the level of the top of the stone walls. This roof was constructed as the others, with shed roof dormers and a jerkinhead on the south end.

Although the lodge was opened during the 1915 season, the exterior wasn't completed until 1921. Prior to completion, the exterior frame walls and the roof appear to have been covered with building paper. When the exterior was finished, these areas were covered with wood shingles. It appears that at some point the wall shingles were stained brown and the roof shingles were stained green. This practice has stopped and only small areas remain with staining on them.

There were three major chimneys on the exterior, one for a large stone fireplace at the east end of the dining hall, one for a large stone fireplace in the south wall of the lounge, and the third for a large stone fireplace on the exterior west wall of the lobby that was used for evening campfire programs. The exterior fireplace was removed when the annex wings were constructed in 1922.

The stone rubble walls were left exposed on the interior of the public areas, and the partitions and columns in these spaces were constructed of unpeeled logs; the timber framing was left exposed at the ceiling. The original wood floor is now carpeted. The dining hall had interior columns of unpeeled logs about 20" in diameter; one of these columns is now encased to conceal plumbing. Mark Daniels, General Superintendent and Landscape Engineer of the early national parks, proposed a decorating scheme for the interior of the lounge area of the lodge; existing evidence indicates that this proposal was not executed by the Crater Lake Company.

The interior finish of the corridors and guest rooms was plain in comparison with the public spaces, and there were complaints about the accommodations from the very beginning. Today, most of the rooms are finished with either plywood or fiberboard.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900- 1924	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES

1911 - 1915, 1923-24

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Crater Lake Co./R.L. Hockenberry & Co., Architects

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Crater Lake Lodge is of regional significance as an example of the architecture associated with the early 20th century movement for development of the western national parks. Its construction was initiated earlier than other high mountain lodges in the northwest, but due to funding difficulties, it was not actually completed until later than other surviving examples in the region. The original portions of the lodge were completed c. 1922, and the exterior of the additions was completed in 1924. The lodge's exterior appearance and ground floor public areas have not been greatly altered since 1924 and are a surviving example of the western lodges of that era.

The lodge is the result of an effort early in the 20th century to utilize development to attract more tourism to national parks and, thus, more public support for national parks. This support was needed for the existence of the parks as well as for securing appropriations for adequate operations and further development (roads and trails). Segments of commerce and government joined together in a common cause while anticipating different rewards. Government wanted to preserve the scenic wonders and instill national pride in them, and commerce wanted the tourist trade.

Around the first part of the twentieth century, many of the Americans who comprised the "tourist trade" were still going to European resorts. National Parks were a relatively new concept. Part of the concept was to develop pride in our national heritage through the unique scenic wonders of America. Many of these beautiful areas relied on architectural elements similar to Swiss chalets as part of the package to attract tourists. Why should a traveler go abroad for an atmosphere that could be obtained by staying in one of the rustic lodges of a national park, and the scenery was certainly as spectacular as any Europe had to offer.

Crater Lake Lodge relied on rustic architectural elements to appeal to the romanticism of the tourist. Through the use of rubble stone masonry, unpeeled logs, large stone fireplaces, and heavy timber framing in the public spaces, the lodge created an atmosphere similar to a European hunting lodge. These rustic elements were very deliberate. The steeply pitched shingled roofs with the shed dormers, quite functional in heavy snow environments, were also reminiscent of the rustic qualities in European resorts and those in such notable areas as the Adirondack Park of New York.

As a counterpoint to the public spaces, the guest rooms seemed of secondary value; the early management of the lodge didn't provide first class accommodations. When Stephen Mather, first director of the National Park Service, visited the lodge in 1919, he was very upset at the standard accommodations. The rooms were very small, most of them without bathrooms.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

William G. Steel Scrapbook, Vol. II 1907-1913, Vol. III 1913-1934, Copy in Crater Lake National Park Library.

Annual Report of the National Park Service 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925. U.S. Department of the Interior, GPO

Space, Style, and Structure-Building in Northwest America, Oregon Historical Society Portland, Oregon, 1974.

Historical photographs from the So. Oregon Hist. Society, Oregon Hist. Society and the par

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1.4 acres

UTM REFERENCES

A | 1 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 4 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 8 | 0 |
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

B | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
 ZONE EASTING NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The site is bounded on the north by a stone wall running along the rim of the caldera, on the south by the curb of the parking area, on the west by the juncture of three major sidewalks, and on the east by the limit of the paved service area.

**UTM NOT VERIFIED
 ACREAGE NOT VERIFIED**

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Henry G. Law, Historical Architect; revised and edited by the Pacific NW Regional Office

ORGANIZATION

DATE

National Park Service/Denver Service Center

11/12/80

STREET & NUMBER

TELEPHONE

755 Parfet, P.O. Box 25287

(303) 234-6103

CITY OR TOWN

STATE

Denver

Colorado

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES X

NO

NONE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National ~~State~~ ~~Local~~.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

Assistant Director,
 Cultural Resources

DATE

3-30-81

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

5/5/81

ATTEST: Christa Jane Saxe

DATE

5-5-81

REGIONAL REVIEWER

Regional Reviewer

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CONTINUATION SHEET Description ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

Under the new management of 1921, plans were drawn up and construction began in 1922 for the annex portions of the structure. The annexes were constructed in much the same manner as the lodge, matching in materials, scale, and style. The exterior was completed in 1924 with only a few rooms finished and ready for occupancy. The annex consisted of two wings, each having four floors. One wing extended west from the lobby and measured about 80' x 37'. The other extended at an angle to the southwest from the main building and measured about 75' x 37'. As time and funding permitted, the rest of the rooms from the first through the third floors were finished.

The general appearance of the lodge's exterior hasn't changed significantly since the additions were completed. The condition of the building has deteriorated, however. The structural framing is not sufficient for the heavy winter snows. The lounge portion of the building has been reinforced with the installation of cables and turnbuckles secured to the exterior masonry.

In the southeast corner, where the kitchen wing joins the dining hall, a more recent small concrete structure has been added to serve as a transformer vault. This area of the exterior is viewed the least by the public and is not easily seen from any of the usual approaches.

The interior public spaces appear much as they did in early photographs, but columns have been added to mitigate structural deficiencies which are a result of the failure of the onsite construction to follow the original construction plans by R. L. Hockenberry and Co., Architects. A dropped ceiling of rough sawn boards has been added to cover the addition of plumbing into the guest rooms, and all of the flooring has been carpeted. Finishes in the corridors and guest rooms have been significantly altered over the course of the lodge's operation.

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CONTINUATION SHEET Significance ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

The concept of developing Crater Lake as a tourist attraction began with a man who dedicated his life to the creation of the area as a national park and then to the development of that park. William G. Steel began campaigning for Crater Lake National Park in 1885. He was the first president of the Crater Lake Co. which constructed the lodge, and in 1913, he was named the second superintendent of the park. Alfred L. Parkhurst then became president of the Crater Lake Co. Parkhurst was the only individual willing to invest in the development of the park, and almost everything he had went into the lodge. Eventually, Parkhurst ran short of funds, and as a result, the exterior was not finished until new management took over in 1921. The problems of construction were compounded by the remoteness of the area, poor roads, and one of the heaviest snow accumulations in the Cascade Mountain Range.