
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2013



Munson Valley Historic District
Crater Lake National Park



Munson Valley Historic District

Crater Lake National Park

Crater Lake National Park concurs with the findings of the CLI, including the management category and condition assessment as identified below:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **B: Should be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Fair**

Acting



Superintendent, Crater Lake National Park

5/16/13

Date

Please return to:

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Cultural Landscapes Inventory Coordinator
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office
Cultural Resources
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Oregon

John A. Kitzhaber, MD, Governor

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August 2, 2013

Mr. David Louter

NPS Pacific West Region

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RE: SHPO Case No. 13-1078

Munson Valley Historic District Cultural Landscape Inventory 2013

Review & Concurrence/landscape inventory document

NPS

Crater Lake Rd, Crater Lake, Lake County

Dear Mr. Louter:

Thank you for providing our office with the opportunity to review and comment on the Cultural Landscape Inventory results for Munson Valley Historic District, Crater Lake National Park. We have reviewed the document, and find that it is a thoroughly and well-reasoned document, the conclusions of which we concur with. We would like to point out that despite the fact that it is well-organized and the overall presentation is effective, there are many spelling errors and grammatical mistakes that somewhat detract from the reading experience, as they are somewhat distracting. There is at least one factual inconsistency in the document as well, that the Crater Lake is either the sixth or the seventh National Park in the U.S. That said, again, we feel the document achieves its purpose, and the positions offered are well-defended. We concur with the determinations of eligibility and non-eligibility contained within the document, and identified individually on the enclosed attachment.

Unless there are changes to the project, this concludes the requirement for consultation with our office under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (per 36 CFR Part 800) for above-ground historic properties. Please feel free to contact me if you have any questions, comments or need additional assistance.

Sincerely,

Jason Allen, M.A.

Historic Preservation Specialist

(503) 986-0579

jason.allen@state.or.us



CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK
Munson Valley Historic District

Oregon SHPO Consensus Determination of Eligibility

Actions Requested:

1) SHPO concurrence that the landscape characteristics as identified in the CLI contribute to the historic character of Munson Valley Historic District (see the following landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI: Natural Systems and Features, Spatial Organization, Vegetation, Circulation, Buildings and Structures, Small Scale Features, and Views and Vistas):

I concur X, I do not concur _____ that the landscape characteristics as described in the CLI contribute to the historic character of Munson Valley Historic District.

2) SHPO concurrence with the list of contributing and non-contributing buildings and structures to Munson Valley Historic District. (See tables below and the associated landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI: Circulation, Buildings and Structures, Small Scale Features):

Contributing Resources: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following have been identified as contributing resources to the Munson Valley Historic District:

Contributing Resource Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
Vehicular Circulation	1930	<u>Sho</u>	
Pedestrian Circulation	1930	<u>Sho</u>	
Administration Building (Merel S. Sager Building, Bldg #1) – LCS ID: 12011	1935		NR Listed 1988
Ranger Dorm Building (William Steele Center, Steel Visitor Center, Bldg #2) – LCS ID: 12012	1932, 1935		NR Listed 1988
Mess Hall (David Canfield Building, Ranger Station Building, Bunk House, Bldg #3) – LCS ID: 30156	1929, 1934, 1937		NR Listed 1988
Warehouse (Bldg #4) – LCS# 100272	1926, 1934-35, 1959		NR Listed 1988
Machine Shop (Bldg #5) – LCS# 100266	1932-33		NR Listed 1988
Meat House (Trails Cache, Bldg #13) – LCS ID: 30155	1930		NR Listed 1988
Superintendent's Residence (Science and Learning Center, Bldg 19) – LCS ID: 12018	1932		NR Listed 1988
Naturalist's Residence (Bldg # 20) – LCS ID: 100264	1932		NR Listed 1988

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK
Munson Valley Historic District

Contributing Resource Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
Empolyee's Residence (Bldg #24) – LCS ID: 12017	1931	NR Listed 1988	
Empolyee's Residence (Bldg #25) – LCS ID: 12016	1930	NR Listed 1988	
Empolyee's Residence (Bldg #28) – LCS ID: 12015	1931-1933	NR Listed 1988	
Empolyee's Residence (Bldg #30) – LCS ID: 12014	1927-1930	NR Listed 1988	
Empolyee's Residence (Bldg #31) – LCS ID: 12013	1928-1930	NR Listed 1988	
Empolyee's Residence (Bldg #32) – LCS ID: 12095	1927-1930	NR Listed 1988	
Stone Woodshed/Garage (Bldg #33) – LCS ID: 100268	1934, 1964, 1993	NR Listed 1988	
Hospital (Apartment Building, Bldg #34) – LCS ID: 100269	1949	NR Listed 1988	
Transformer Building (Comfort Station, Bldg #36) – LCS ID: 100267	1928, 1940	NR Listed 1988	
Comfort Station (Sign Shop, Bldg #37) – LCS ID: 100265	1940, 1954	NR Listed 1988	
Lumber Shed (Bldg # 9) – LCS ID: TBD	1934		
Lumber Shed (Bldg # 10) – LCS ID: TBD	1934		
Lumber Shed (Bldg # 11) – LCS ID: TBD	1934		
Stone Drinking Fountain - LCS ID: 100259	1936		
Culverts with Concrete and Masonry Headwalls – LCS ID 100255	1936		
Flagpole	Circa 1930		

Non-contributing Resources: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following have been identified as non-contributing resources to the Munson Valley Historic District:

Non-contributing Structure Name	Date Built or Modified	Concur	Do Not Concur
Social Trails	Post period of significance		
Loop Trail	Post period of significance		
Ranger Dorm Service Road	Post period of significance		
Stone Bridge – LCS ID: 100256	1954		
Wood Bridges (3)	Post period of significance		
Contemporary Signs	Post period of significance		
Steel Fire Pits	Post period of significance		
Utilities	Post period of significance		

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK
Munson Valley Historic District

Reasons/comments why any 'Do Not Concur' blocks were checked:



Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer

JASON ALLEN
503-986-0579
Jason.Allen@state.or.us

8/2/2013
Date

Please return form to the attention of:

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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on, or determined eligible for, the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required either from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register. The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

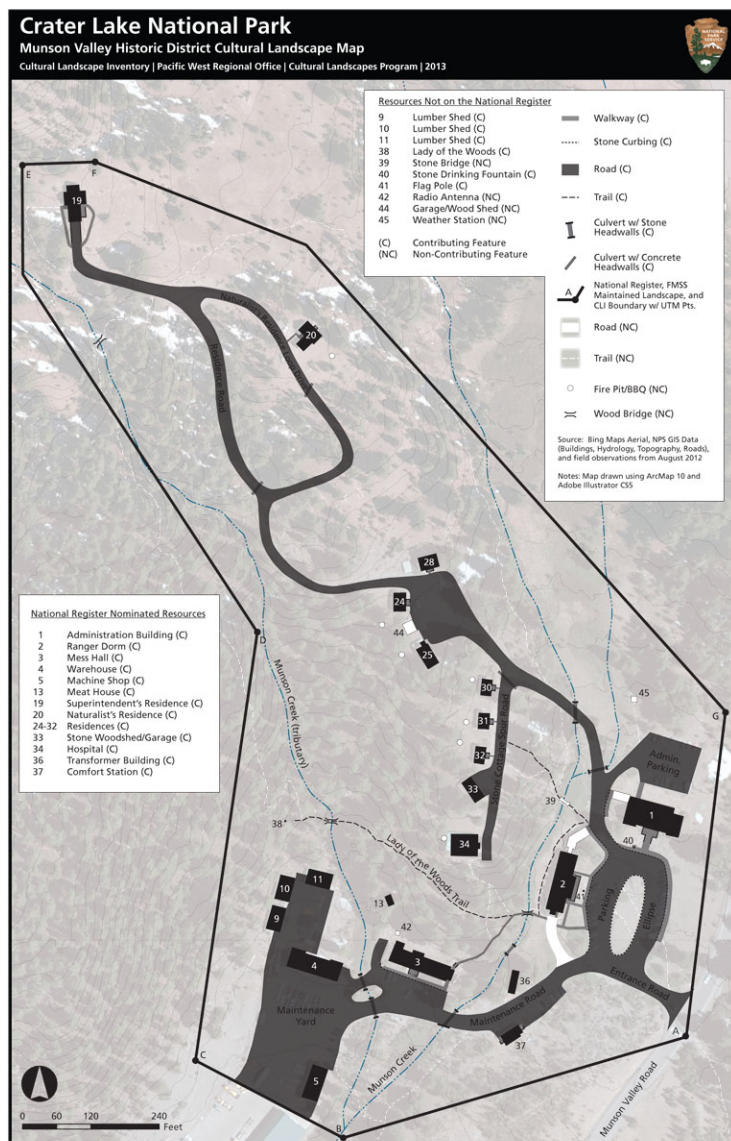
Crater Lake National Park is located approximately 75 miles northeast of Medford, Oregon. The Munson Valley Historic District is located in one of three prominent glacial valleys on the south flank of the caldera that forms Crater Lake and is approximately three miles south of Rim Village at the intersection of Munson Valley Road and East Rim Drive. Munson Valley is north-south trending and holds Munson Creek, a spring-fed tributary of Annie Creek that eventually reaches the Klamath Basin, southeast of the park. The park was established in 1902, and by the 1910s the location of the historic district was being used as a seasonal headquarters site for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers road crew for the purpose of constructing a road around Crater Lake. In 1924 park officials began using the area as a summer headquarters for park operations. Today, the site contains administrative offices, visitor center, utility buildings, and employee housing.

The Munson Valley Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places on December 1, 1988, as part of a multiple property nomination for Crater Lake National Park. The Munson Valley Historic District, designed and built between 1925 and 1949, is significant as a historic designed landscape under National Register Criterion A: for its association with events that made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history; and under Criterion C: for the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of design.

The historic district boundary encompasses approximately 25 acres and includes all of the resources associated with the original park headquarters. Contributing resources documented in the nomination include vehicular and pedestrian circulation features, 18 buildings, 1 structure, and small scale features. The contributing buildings exemplify rustic architecture, and are considered to be the most concentrated and coherent expressions of rustic in the park.

The district possesses integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Today, the significance of the district is directly discernible from the remaining historic structures, extant site plan, and several landscape characteristics that contribute to the setting and historic character of the district.

Site Plan



Site Plan: Munson Valley Historic District (PWR, CL Program, 2013). See the Supplemental Information section for an 11 x 17-inch version of site plan.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

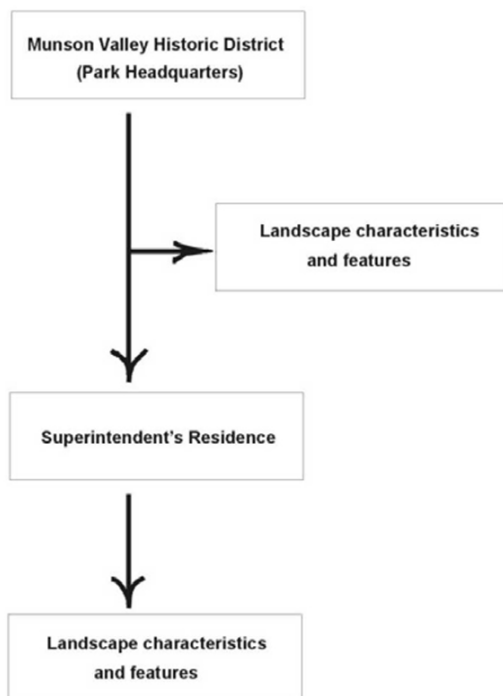
Inventory Unit Name:	Munson Valley Historic District
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	400008

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Crater Lake National Park
Park Organization Code:	9320

CLI Hierarchy Description:

The Munson Valley Historic District serves as a parent landscape, encompassing all historic development associated within Munson Valley. The Superintendent's Residence was certified as a component landscape under the Munson Valley parent landscape in 2000.



Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Fieldwork was completed in August 2012, and written in the fall of 2012 and winter of 2013 by Bradley Pavlik, historical landscape architect of the Pacific West Regional Office.

The historic district could benefit from an Interim Treatment Plan (ITP) that addresses all of the impacts identified in the list below. This plan can also clarify vegetation management issues (pruning issues, conifer encroachment, speciation, and Naturalist's Residence landscape), signage consistency, and the historic compatibility of utility barriers.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	05/16/2013
National Register Concurrence:	Yes
Date of Concurrence Determination:	08/2/2013

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The CLI boundary follows the boundary established in the ammended National Register nomination for the Munson Valley Historic District (1997). The boundary commences at the junction of the Munson Valley Road and a trail spur to the Castle Crest Wildflower Garden (A), then in a southwesterly direction approximately 650 feet to the south of the Machine Shop (B), then northwest approximately 300 feet across the maintenance parking area (C), then north approximately 800 feet (D), then northwest approximately 850 feet (E), then east 130 feet (F), then southeast approximately 1500 feet (G), and then south approximately 530 feet to the point of beginning.

Boundary Justification:

The Cultural Landscape Inventory boundary encompasses all contributing resources and landscape characteristics associated with the Munson Valley Historic District and is consistent with the established National Register boundary. The southern boundary line is defined by the inclusion of the Machine Shop and Comfort Station. The western boundary includes the Maintenance Yard and associated features, the Lady of the Woods sculpture, a Munson Creek tributary, and the Superintendent's Residence. The northern boundary is defined by the Superintendent's Residence and associated yard, the Naturalist's Residence, and the Administration Parking Area. The eastern boundary includes the Adminstration Building and the eastern extent of the planted areas of the administrative core.

State and County:

State: Oregon
County: Klamath

Size (Acres): 25.4 acres

Boundary UTMS:

Source	Type of Point	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing	ID
Other Digital Source	Point	NAD 83	10N	570756	4749662	A
Other Digital Source	Point	NAD 83	10N	570559	4749593	B
Other Digital Source	Point	NAD 83	10N	570481	4749635	C
Other Digital Source	Point	NAD 83	10N	570517	4749886	D
Other Digital Source	Point	NAD 83	10N	570389	4750115	E
Other Digital Source	Point	NAD 83	10N	570427	4750115	F
Other Digital Source	Point	NAD 83	10N	570763	4749822	G

Other Digital Source: ArcMap

Location Map



Location Map (PWR, CL Program, 2013).

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: B: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 05/16/2013

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Munson Valley Historic District meets the criteria for Management Category B (Should be Preserved and Maintained) because it 1) meets National Register criteria and 2) the inventory unity is compatible with the park enabling legislation (USC., title 16, Sec. 121).

NPS Legal Interest

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access

Type of Access: Other Restrictions

Public Access Explanatory Narrative:

The majority of the site is accessible to the public via a Loop Trail around the historic district. However, many of the buildings are limited to park employee access only.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation: Keeper - Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Munson Valley Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1988 under a multiple property nomination, which included 18 buildings at the Munson Valley Historic District and four other structures near the rim of Crater Lake. It was based on recommendations contained in a National Park Service historic resource study and an associated building inventory conducted in 1984, both of which emphasized the significance and integrity of the park's rustic architecture. In 1997 a minor revision to the Munson Valley Historic District boundary was necessary due to erroneous location information on the original form. The deleted area, to the south of the Machine Shop, does not include any features that contribute to the historic district.

An additional structure, vehicular and pedestrian circulation, and small scale features within the existing National Register boundary were identified as contributing resources during the research and documentation for the cultural landscape inventory.

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence: Eligible – Keeper

National Register Concurrence: 12/01/1988

Contributing/Individual: Contributing

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: National

Significance Criteria: A – Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

C – 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 may lack individual distinction

Criteria Considerations: None

Period of Significance: 1925–1949

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme: Architecture
Facet: Rustic Architecture

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	Protection of Natural and Cultural Resources
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet:	Origins of the National Parks Movement

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category	Architecture/Landscape Architecture/Conservation
--------------------------------------	---

NRIS Information:

Alpha Code/NRIS Name (Number)	CRLA/Munson Valley Historic District/(88002622)
Primary Certification Date	12/01/1988
Alpha Code/NRIS Name (Number)	CRLA/Munson Valley Historic District (Boundary Decrease)/(97001154)
Primary Certification Date	09/18/1997

Statement of Significance

The Munson Valley Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988 as part of a multiple property nomination for Crater Lake National Park. The following statement of significance and integrity draws on information from the National Register nomination form (Erigero and Toothman, 1988), and a Historic Resource Study for Crater Lake National Park (Greene, 1984) documenting the district.

Crater Lake was established as the nation's sixth national park in 1902. Park administration in the early years was located Annie Spring as the park undertook park planning and early development of infrastructure associated with early road construction in the park. By 1913 the Army Corps of Engineers established a camp at Munson Valley for road crews working on the road to the rim and approach routes. Over the years, the National Park Service began using this camp site as summer headquarters for park employees. By 1924 park officials decided to begin moving their headquarters to this site as a permanent administrative area for Crater Lake. In the next seventeen years, as the park embarked on one of the most ambitious rustic architecture programs ever undertaken by the National Park Service, Munson Valley developed into a major park development and administrative center. Designers transformed an open landscape of infertile pumice soils into an administrative complex comprised of maintenance, residential, and administrative areas. Native stone construction, use of indigenous plant materials, and careful siting of structures resulted in a highly manipulated designed landscape that was "naturalistic" in character.

Landscape architects Thomas Vint, Merel Sager, and Francis Lange were key practitioners of rustic and influential in shaping the Munson Valley landscape. Their drawings, photographs, and monthly project completion reports provide a wealth of detailed formation about the site's development and insight into the philosophy of non-intrusive design known as rustic architecture. Landscape architects Sager and Lange directed general construction and landscape work on the site using Civilian Conservation Corps and Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) crews. Their responsibilities were far-reaching, ranging from design and construction supervision of trails, and finishing portions of Rim Drive, to supervising major construction projects at Rim Village and Munson Valley. The park's "naturalization" program, instituted by Sager, was implemented throughout the park, creating a consistent and cohesive appearance in all the developed areas. Lange expanded implementation of the program through supervising additional planting and maintenance of those materials.

By 1949, with the completion of the Hospital (Bldg. 34), the Munson Valley area was "home to the most concentrated and coherent expression of rustic architecture in the park." The structures and related landscape formed one of the most extensive developments ever undertaken by the NPS using this type of naturalistic design.

The Munson Valley Historic District, designed and built between 1925-1949, is significant under National Register Criterion A: for its association with events that made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history; and under Criterion C: for the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of design.

CRITERION A:

Munson Valley is integrally linked to efforts by the National Park Service to develop, manage and protect the natural recreational resources of one of our oldest national parks. Extant landform and resources, such as stone curbing, trails, and roads contribute to the rustic character of the district. Enough components of the design survive to demonstrate the nature of park planning and construction of the rustic idiom developed during the late 1920s and 1930s, which strove to tie rustic structures to their environment.

Design development and construction of Park Headquarters by Public Works Administration (PWA) and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) crews is representative of a major expansion period in the National Park System made possible through work relief programs during the Depression era.

CRITERION C:

The design of Munson Valley is significant nationally as an expression of naturalistic design developed and employed by the National Park Service from the mid-1920s to the late 1940s. The style, commonly referred to as rustic or rustic, influenced state park systems and national forests throughout the country. The underlying design philosophy is that structures should be in harmony with the natural environment. As noted in Albert H. Good's 1938 *Park and Recreation Structures*, rustic architecture, when successfully handled, "is a style which, through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of rigid, straight lines, and over-sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past." Verticality was avoided when possible; a horizontal emphasis made a building sit better on the land, and be a part of the landscape instead of an intrusion upon it. Naturally occurring colors served as a guide for painting buildings. Any natural vegetation would provide screening, so necessary if a structure was to blend with, and be subordinated to, the surrounding landscape (Good, 1938). In western mountain parks, buildings were constructed of native materials and incorporated local colors, shapes, and textures: building forms were designed to suit local conditions and environments, and were sited to blend into the surrounding landscape. At Munson Valley, larger site planning efforts and design detailing successfully blend the overall physical development with the natural setting. Principle features of the design at Munson Valley are: structures constructed of local materials and sited against a forest backdrop with the appearance of little disturbance to the natural topography, the economy of mass plantings and the aesthetics of using of native plant materials to present a naturalistic landscape. Enhancement and development of views meld key concepts of the rustic and naturalistic design into a cohesive landscape composition.

The Munson Valley landscape yields important information about the precepts of naturalistic planting, landscape design theory practiced and used at Crater Lake National Park. Landscape components that contribute to the naturalistic design include the overall site plan and layout of the Parking Ellipse, the building hierarchy and groupings, the circulation systems and arrival sequence, and foundation plantings with native plants grouped and massed to help blend the built environment with the natural setting of the mountain valley. In addition, the siting, style, massing, materials, and colors reflected in the structures contribute information relating to naturalistic design principles as part of the rustic program adapted for national parks during this period.

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Designed Landscape

Current and Historic Use/Function

Primary Historic Function–Major Category: Government

Primary Historic Function–Category: Government Office

Primary Historic Function: Ranger Station/Visitor
Contact/Maintenance Facility/Comfort
Station/Multi-Use Building/Government
Office -Other

Other Current/Historic Function–Major Category: Domestic (Residential)

Other Function or Current Use–Category: Institutional Housing

Other Function or Current Use: Institutional Housing

Other Function or Current Use–Type: Current/Historic

Other Current/Historic Function–Major Category: Landscape

Other Function or Current Use–Category: Leisure-Passive (Park)

Other Function or Current Use: Leisure-Passive (Park)

Other Function or Current Use–Type: Current/Historic

Other Current/Historic Function –Major Category: Landscape

Other Function or Current Use–Category: Functional Landscape

Other Function or Current Use: Vehicular Circulation

Other Function or Current Use–Type: Current/Historic

Current and Historic Names

Current and Historic Name	Type of Name
Munson Valley Historic District	Current
Park Headquarters	Current/Historic
U.S. Army Corp. of Engineers Headquarters	Historic

Ethnographic Study Information

Ethnographic Study Conducted: Yes-Restricted Information

Ethnographic Significance Description:

The following ethnographic study was undertaken at Crater Lake National Park which may contain information related to historic use, occupation, and development of the land associated with Munson Valley Historic District: Deur, Douglas. In the Footprints of Gmukamps: A Traditional Use Study of Crater Lake National Park and Lava Beds National Monument. U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Pacific West Region Social Science Series. 2008.

Chronology

Year Begin	Year End	Event	Annotation
1902	1902	Established	Crater Lake National Park is established.
1913	1913	Established	Money was appropriated annually from Congress for the construction of a road around Crater Lake.
1913	1918	Established	The U.S. Army Corps of Engineers used the Munson Valley site as a construction camp.
1917	1917	Built	The stone sculpture, "Lady of the Woods," was carved by Earl Russell Bush, a medical doctor who was a part of the Munson Valley road project.
1924	1924	Established	Park officials decided to gradually move park headquarters to Munson Valley.
1925	1925	Planned	In 1925, as part of a park-wide planning program under the direction of Thomas Vint, work was underway on a general plan for redevelopment of the site.
1926	1926	Established	Implementation of the master plan began.
1926	1926	Built	The Warehouse and Oil and Gas House were constructed in the maintenance area.
1927	1929	Built	The road from Munson Valley to the rim was relocated to its present location, but the majority of other roads, pedestrian walks and trails remained informal in character.
1927	1933	Built	Intensive development in the district was undertaken between 1927-1933 including construction of a Superintendent's Residence, a Naturalist's Residence, the Machine Shop, the Ranger Dormitory, six small cottages, the Mess Hall, Comfort Station, Meat House, utility buildings and extensive road improvements.
1931	1931	Planned	The 1931 master plan outlined the need for as many as 21 additional buildings in addition to extensive road improvements, utilities, and plantings.
1933	1934	Planted	Over a thousand trees and several thousand shrubs were transplanted to the area as part of the "naturalization" program for the site begun by landscape architect Merel Sager. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) crews began planting shrubs at the newly constructed residences that had proven successful at Rim Village, including spirea, mountain ash, willow and twinberry (purple flower honeysuckle).

1934	1934	Built	In 1934 the old log administration building was removed, construction of the existing administration building began. The Parking Ellipse in front of the administration building was designed to accommodate approximately 50 cars and was constructed with stone curbing creating a circular drive and an island for planting. Additional landscape work was done around the cottages on the hill above the administrative core. Also completed was construction of three frame lumber sheds, and structural additions to the Mess Hall and Warehouse.
1935	1935	Built	The Administration Building was constructed.
1936	1936	Planted	In 1936, landscape work at the new Administration Building went beyond previous efforts using sedges and grasses for the open areas, several shrub species and tree groupings of mountain hemlock, lodgepole pine, and subalpine fir. Large quantities of top soil and peat were brought in from the south end of the valley to amend the soils, and in some cases, to replace the pumice soil prior to planting.
1936	1936	Built	Small-scale features including flagstone walks, rustic signs, planting beds and drinking fountain were incorporated into the landscape for both functional and design objectives. Additional road improvements were made and a parking area was added in back of the Administration Building.
1938	1938	Built	A new parking facility was added in front of the Mess Hall and below the Machine Shop, and numerous asphalt walks were installed around the Rangers' Dormitory and the Administration Building.
1938	1938	Established	In order to avoid confusion with Government Camp on Mount Hood, some 180 miles north of the park, the name was changed from Government Camp to Park Headquarters by the request of Superintendent Ernest P. Leavitt.
1941	1941	Built	The exterior of the Hospital is finished. However, construction of the interior was delayed due to WWII.
1949	1949	Built	Construction of the Hospital is completed, marking the end of the period of significance.
1954	1954	Removed	All of the plantings, lawns, and walks around the employee cottages were removed to accommodate the use of snow plows. Roads throughout the district were widened.
1954	1954	Built	Garages 24A and 28A, and building 29, were built from reused materials. However, these buildings are no longer extant.
1958	1958	Built	A snow tunnel was added to the south entrance of the Administration Building.
1958	1958	Built	A gas station was constructed by a concessioner south of the administration area.

1969	1969	Removed	The Firehall was removed.
1985	1985	Rehabilitated/Restored	The Mess Hall was rehabilitated/restored, work included: a new shake roof, repainting, repointing of the masonry base, replacement of the wood sash windows and doors, addition of a snow entrance to the front elevation, and the interior underwent complete rehabilitation.
1985	1986	Rehabilitated/Restored	The Ranger Dorm was rehabilitated/restored, work included: new shake roof, rebuilding of the dormers, rehabilitating the front patio, rehabilitation of the south entrance porch and steel sash and doors, an addition of a masonry snow tunnel to the north entrance, and the interior was reconfigured with the original detailing retained.
1986	1987	Rehabilitated/Restored	The Administration Building was rehabilitated/restored, work included: replacement of the roof, repointing of the masonry base, restoration of the original steel sash and doors, removal of the 1958 snow tunnel, construction of a new masonry snow tunnel to the west side of the building, repainting, and the interior of the structure was partially reconfigured.
1987	1987	Established	The Superintendent's Residence was designated an National Historic Landmark.
1988	1988	Established	The Munson Valley Historic District was listed on the National Register of Historic Places.
1990	1990	Removed	The Oil and Gas House was removed.
1992	1992	Removed	The concessioner gas station was removed (outside the district, previously located inside the district before the NR boundary adjustment in 1997).
1997	1997	Maintained	Buildings 30, 31, 32, 24, 25, and 28 were all reroofed with wood shingles beginning in 1997.
1997	1997	Built	The second bridge along the Lady of the Woods Trail was constructed.
1997	1997	Established	The NR boundary was adjusted due to erroneous location information in the original nomination form.
1999	1999	Built	The Loop Trail around the historic district was constructed, including ten interpretive stops and one wood footbridge.
2007	2007	Maintained	The Lady of the Woods Trail was repaired with a wood footbridge to match a previous footbridge from 1930s, maintenance on two other footbridges, repair of sign posts, repair of tread, improve drainage along trail, and redefining tread sections that are difficult to follow.
2012	2012	Restored	The hospital exterior was restored, work included a new wood roof and some siding.

Physical History

Introduction

The following physical history narrative has been adapted from Cultural Landscape Recommendations: Park Headquarters at Munson Valley (Gilbert and Tolon, 1991), a Historic American Building Survey report (Luxenburg, 1988), and a Historic Resource Study for Crater Lake National Park (Greene, 1984) documenting the district.

On May 22, 1902, President Theodore Roosevelt signed into law (H.R. 4393) the act of Congress establishing Crater Lake National Park, the seventh national park established in the United States. The centerpiece of the park's dramatic landforms is the clear blue lake that half fills the caldera formed from the eruption of an ancient volcano, Mount Mazama, over 7,700 years ago. Its 1,949-foot depth makes it the deepest lake in the United States; its 4 1/2-mile by 6-mile width gives it a round, jewel-like appearance, set off by the caldera rim that rises an average of over 900 feet above the lake's surface. The scenic beauty of the lake was well publicized and resulted in increased visitation. This resulted in the need for both road improvements within the park and construction of visitor lodging.

Army Corps Road Crew Camp, 1913-1918

A 1911 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers survey convinced Congress to fund construction of a road around Crater Lake. In 1913, money was appropriated for the project. The grading was completed but surfacing or paving was delayed. A site central to the park's proposed road system was selected at the upper end of Munson Valley by the Army Corps as a seasonal headquarters site. The headquarters site was located three miles from the rim in an area relatively protected by the surrounding valley walls where water and wood for building materials were readily available.

In conjunction with the first work season, the army built six log structures with steeply-pitched roofs including a headquarters building, storage barn, blacksmith shop, aid cabin, and cook shack that housed a kitchen/dining room downstairs and a dormitory upstairs. The structures were clustered on both sides of the main road to the rim, bisecting the site, and creating a general north-south orientation to the complex. There were no other "formal" roads through the site (or defined parking), and other than this main road, circulation was generally random and unstructured. Because of this random pattern of circulation, vegetation around the complex was virtually eliminated. Open areas functioned as service and staging areas for Army crews. With the exception of a flagpole erected near the headquarters building, and a stone sculpture, the landscape was primarily functional with little ornament. The stone sculpture was, without authorization, carved in 1917 by Earl Russell Bush, a medical doctor who was attached to the Munson Valley road project. Other areas and features within the camp were functional rather than included for aesthetic reasons.

Few remnants from the Army Corps road crew occupation in Munson Valley exist today. Aside from several road segments that have been well disguised over the years and a general concentration of administrative uses, the Lady of the Woods sculpture is perhaps the only physical feature remaining from the Army's presence in the area. It is located west of the administrative core. The 1930s development would depart from this early Army Corps camp, in an effort to blend the development into the surrounding wilderness.

Government Camp, 1924-1941

Increased visitation to Crater Lake National Park and the use of the site as seasonal quarters for NPS staff led park officials to gradually shift summer headquarters operations to Munson Valley, in what was called Government Camp. In 1924, an addition was made to the former engineer's office, and the building was converted to serve as the park administration building. Though the site provided much needed space, it was soon apparent that the complex was inadequate for the park's needs. In the 1920s a park-wide planning program was underway, directed by Thomas Vint, with the purpose of determining the size, character, location, and use of park structures. The rustic park planning program called for an interrelationship between park buildings, with an emphasis on subordinating them to the environment and stressing the appreciation of natural features over built structures. In 1925 a general master plan for redevelopment of the headquarters area incorporated the existing topography and forest vegetation in order to screen most of the development from public view. Thus, at Government Camp, the only buildings that were to be in sight by the passing visitor when the program finished were the Administration Building, the Museum [Ranger Dormitory] and Service Station [removed in favor of one that has also been removed].

Implementation of the master plan for Munson Valley began in 1926. The major components of the plan included the development of a new administrative complex, utility and maintenance area, residential areas for staff and seasonal employees, a formalized circulation system, and a revegetation program for the areas disturbed by construction. Initial construction focused on basic services and operations. Between 1926 and 1930, three small cottages, a mess hall, comfort station, meat house, warehouse and one utility building were constructed. The road from Munson Valley to the rim was relocated to its present location early in the development of the site (ca. 1927-1929), but the majority of other roads, pedestrian walks and trails remained informal in character with unpaved surfaces and undefined edges. Structures were rustic in character. Over scaled elements such as locally quarried stone and timber were used to blend, in scale and color, with the surrounding trees and rough terrain. The 1931 master plan outlined the need for as many as 21 additional buildings in addition to extensive road improvements, utilities, and plantings, but it wasn't until the 1932-1933 season that development in the district was undertaken.

With the realignment of the road to the rim, and the new design for the headquarters area, there was need for general revision of the road system throughout the district. The main entrance road was redesigned and included an entrance to the south and east. The old road was obliterated and some of it was planted. Secondary roads provided access throughout the site, linking residential areas, service areas, and the utility area. These roads were surfaced with gravel and then oiled to reduce dust and provide an improved driving surface. The Lady of the Woods Trail was also surfaced with gravel.

In the 1932-33 construction season, several major buildings and site structures were built. Two large residences--a Superintendent's and a Naturalist's--were completed, along with utility buildings, the Ranger Dormitory and the Machine Shop.

In 1934 the old log administration building was removed and construction of a new rustic stone administrative structure was underway. Stone curbing was set along the roads through the center of the site creating a circular drive and a more defined and structured circulation system. This Parking Ellipse in front of the new Administration Building was designed to accommodate approximately 50 cars and features a large island in the center. This island was planted based on a design by landscape architect Francis Lange, and included 13 varieties of native plants. Additional landscape work was done around the cottages on the hill above the administrative core. This work, most of which was undertaken in 1937, included the construction of some walkways connecting the houses, placement of weathered boulders between houses, and naturalistic plantings around and between the houses. Structural additions to the Mess Hall and Warehouse as well as the construction of a Garage/Woodshed and three frame storage sheds were all completed in this construction season.

Major landscape work was undertaken over the 1933-34 construction seasons. Over a thousand trees and several thousand shrubs were transplanted to the area as part of the "naturalization" program for the site begun by landscape architect Merel Sager. Civilian Conservation crews (CCC) planted shrubs at the newly constructed residences that had proven successful at Rim Village, including spirea, mountain ash, willow, bleeding heart, and twinberry (purple flower honeysuckle). In 1936, landscape work at the new Administration Building went beyond previous efforts using sedges and grasses for the open areas, several shrub species and tree groupings of mountain hemlock, lodgepole pine, and subalpine fir. Large quantities of top soil and peat were brought in from the south end of the valley to supplement, and in some cases, to replace the pumice soil prior to planting. Small-scale features including flagstone walks, rustic signs, planting beds and drinking fountains were incorporated into the landscape for both functional and design objectives. Additional road improvements were made and a parking area was added in back of the Administration Building (1936). A new parking facility was added in front of the Mess Hall and below the Machine Shop in 1938. Numerous asphalt walks were installed around the Rangers' Dormitory and the Administration Building.

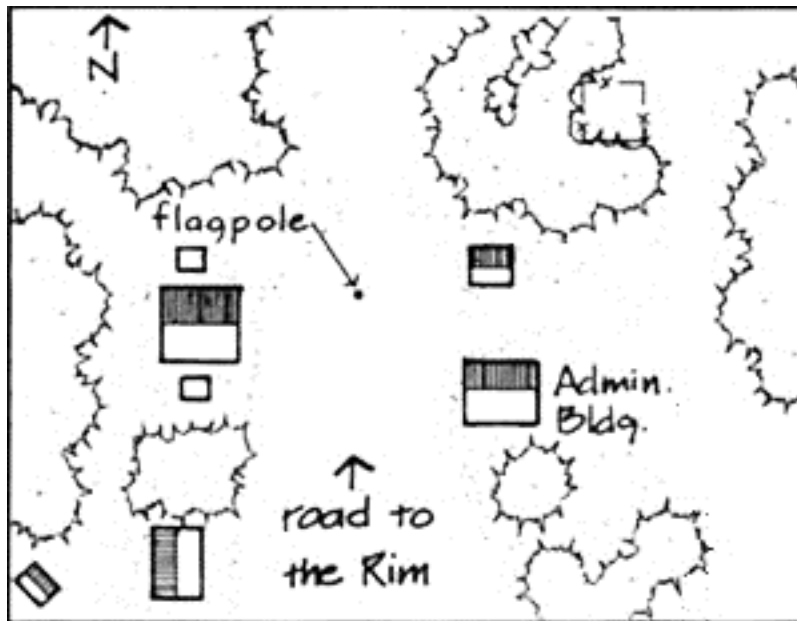
Until 1938 park headquarters was known as "Government Camp." In order to avoid confusion with Government Camp on Mount Hood, some 180 miles north of the park, the name was changed to Park Headquarters by suggestion of Superintendent Ernest P. Leavitt. Although some planting and landscape work took place at the residential complex in 1940, by 1939 the designed landscape at Munson Valley was largely in place. In terms of a construction sequence the architectural structures generally preceded the installation of plant materials and other landscape features at the site. In terms of stylistic objectives, landscape treatments were a critical component of the site, and were designed to integrate built structures and circulation systems into the natural surroundings using weathered boulders, masonry, and rustic wood signs to accentuate design elements and evoke a rustic appearance.

Park Headquarters 1941-Present

Vint, Sager, Lange and others were against using Munson Valley as a year-round headquarters area, recommending instead that a suitable site at lower elevation be developed. This was probably due to the difficulties that large snow loads presented for year-round operations. However, after World War II, year-round operations at Munson Valley began. This was a major shift in the function of the area and affected the designed historic landscape. Landscape features including curbing, planting beds, porches, and narrow roads with curves were all seen as obstacles to the snow plow. Structures with steeply pitched roofs tended to dump snow close to the building preventing access and requiring the addition of tunnels on a seasonal basis. In 1954 most of the plantings, lawns, and walks around the employee cottages were removed to accommodate the snow plow. The traffic island near the upper group of cottages was also removed to allow turning radius for snow plows. Roads throughout the district were widened. The utility building, which had enclosed the maintenance area was removed in order to allow snow plow access through the entire area.

Additional changes included the construction of a new gas station, in 1958, across the road from the existing one (1926), which was later removed, and realignment of the intersection with Munson Road. The Firehall was removed in 1969. In 1985-1987, the Mess Hall, Ranger Dorm and the Administration Building were rehabilitated/restored. All three buildings received new shake roofs, repainting, repointing of masonry, and new doors and windows. A masonry snow tunnel was also added to the east side of the Mess Hall in 1985 and to the north side of the Ranger Dorm in 1986. A permanent masonry snow tunnel was also added to the west side of the Administration Building in 1987 to replace the south entrance tunnel built in 1958. The Oil and Gas House was removed in 1990. In 1992 the concessioner gas station was removed because another gas station was constructed at Mazama Campground. Despite the loss of these buildings, the realignment of some roads, and the loss of some plant materials in the administrative

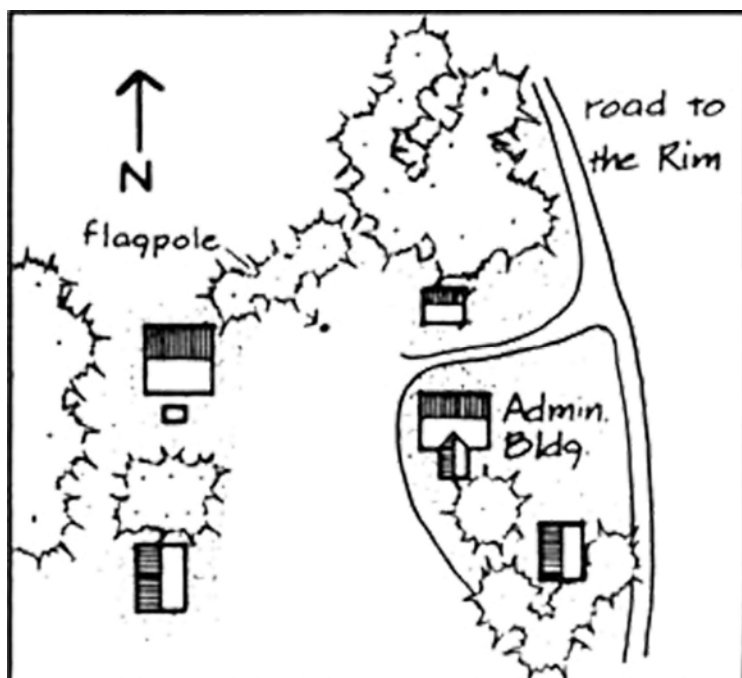
core due to the adaptation of Munson Valley for winter use, the infrastructure of the original design is still evident.



History #1: Historic period plan of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers headquarters area circa 1917, before the addition on the south of the existing administration building (Gilbert and Tolon, 1991).



History #2: Headquarter's area before the relocation of the road circa 1927, looking north. Note the existing log administration building on the right (CRLA 467044).



History #3: Historic period plan of NPS Government Camp circa 1930, before construction of the Ranger Dorm building. Note the new location of the road to the rim (Gilbert and Tolon, 1991).



History #4: Looking north at the construction of the new headquarter's area, circa 1930s. Note the new Ranger Dorm already finished on the left and the clear view of Garfield Ridge in the background on the right (CRLA 467231).



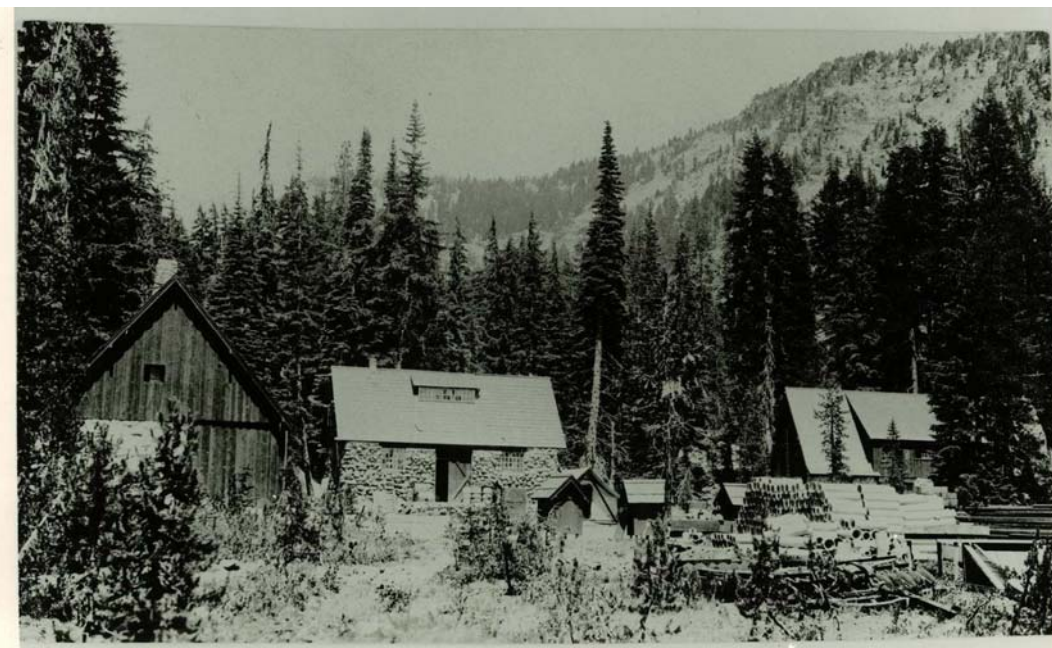
History #5: Looking northeast at the Superintendent's residence under construction, circa 1932. Note the lumber protection fence around the small conifer trees and the effort involved to ensure the residence blends in with the landscape. (CRLA 467005).



History #6: Looking north at the Naturalist's residence after construction and just before planting of the landscape, circa 1933. Note the orientation of the residence toward the view of Garfield Ridge, seen in the background on the right (CRLA 467289).



History #7: Looking north at the lower stone cottages (Bldgs. 32, 31, and 30), circa 1934 (CRLA 467172).



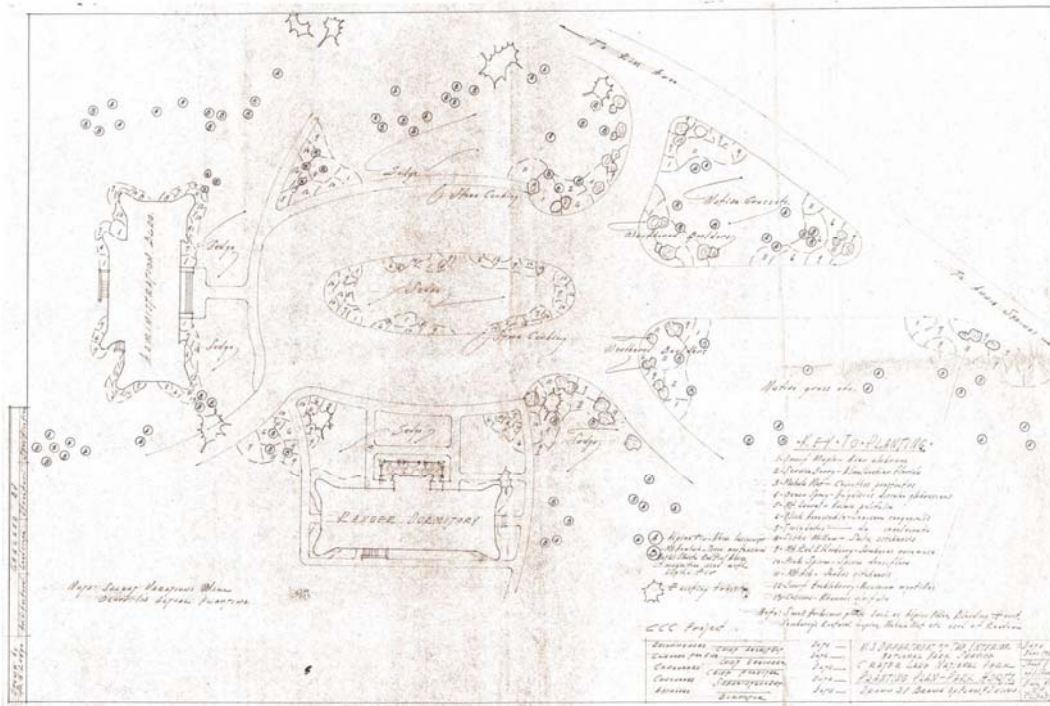
History #8: Looking north at the Maintenance Yard, circa 1934. The Warehouse, located in the center of the photograph, is shown before additions to the building were added. The original Mess Hall, located to the right, is shown before additions were added. A utility building is shown on the left (CRLA 467480).



History #9: Looking north at the Parking Ellipse during construction, circa 1934. The Ranger Dorm and flag pole are located on the left. (CRLA 467502).



History #10: An aerial photograph looking northeast at the completed headquarters area showing the original south entrance road, circa 1937. Note the south entrance, which was closed in 1958 (CRLA 467481).



History #11: The planting plan for the administrative core from 1935. Some existing trees were retained in the plan, as noted in the legend. The focus is on foundation planting and creating naturalistic plantings of native trees, shrubs, and perennials (CRLA 10137).



History #12: Foundation plantings during the period of significance at the Naturalist's Residence (Bldg. #20), circa 1934 (CRLA 467039).



History #13: Foundation plantings during the period of significance at the front of the Administration Building (Bldg. #1), circa 1936 (CRLA 467174).



History #14: Naturalistic plantings in the Parking Ellipse and Ranger Dorm (Bldg. #2) during the period of significance, circa 1934. At left is the weather station and an employee tent (CRLA 467558).



History #15: Foundation plantings around Bldg. #28 during the period of significance, circa 1941 (CRLA 467040).



History #16: One of the three Lumber Sheds north of the Warehouse, circa 1941 (CRLA 467040).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The majority of the analysis and evaluation narrative has been adapted from Cultural Landscape Recommendations: Park Headquarters at Munson Valley (Gilbert and Tolon, 1991), with updates based on 2012 historical research and field work.

Through analysis and evaluation of the Munson Valley Historic District, it has been determined that the historic character of the cultural landscape is conveyed through the following landscape characteristics: natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, circulation, buildings and structures, small scale features, and views and vistas.

Historically, natural systems and features played an important role in the development of Munson Valley for the park headquarters. The elongated linear slopes and stepped terraces of the valley provided natural siting opportunities for structures and roads, requiring only minimal grading. In order to handle the heavy snowfall the buildings were designed with steeply pitched roofs and faced with stone masonry up to the second floor. Building sites were selected to minimize forest clearing, existing forest vegetation was used to provide a buffer between different functional areas of the district and help the buildings to blend into the landscape. The existing pumice fields were used for building sites while many meadows were preserved in order to provide open views to the surrounding landscape and enhance the natural setting.

The spatial organization of the district retains the original design of the headquarters area, reflecting a hierarchy of administration and park operations. This is reflected most deliberately in the siting and clustering of three primary areas within the district: residential, administrative, and maintenance. The residential area is located at the northern end of the district and is sited higher in elevation than the other areas, with the Superintendent's Residence situated at the highest point of the district. The administrative area is located on a terrace below the residential area and closest to the main access road, Munson Valley Road. The maintenance area is sited at the southern end of the historic district and at the lowest elevation. It is also sited to be partially hidden from public and residential areas, reflecting the operational nature of this area. Forest vegetation and open meadows separate and distinguish areas, creating visual buffers between the residential areas at the highest elevations on the north end of the site and the maintenance area to the south.

Vegetation that contributes to the historic setting of the district consists of native plant communities. These materials historically provided a palette for the landscape "naturalization" program for the park overall, including park headquarters. Plantings were used to establish vegetation where none existed, or in disturbed areas, to fill-out planting beds for design or functional purposes such as blending the new building into the landscape. The placement of trees and shrubs into groups was considered naturalistic not random. Plants such as Mountain Hemlock and Subalpine Fir were used to provide variation of texture and form, and because they did well at high elevations.

The circulation system at Munson Valley has remained relatively unchanged since the design of the district began in the 1930s. Roads not intended to be seen by the visitor were constructed along the existing contours of the site in order to have minimal visual impact, while sharp corners provided punctuation to scenic views of natural scenery or prominent structures. Roads that provided visitor access were lined with stone curbing. Pedestrian circulation included formal paved walkways between prominent buildings and pedestrian trails providing direct connection between the administrative complex and residential areas.

Munson Valley Historic District represents the most comprehensive single rustic architectural building program of its type (Carr, 1998). The buildings and structures were developed with the underlying design philosophy that structures should be in harmony with the natural environment. Many of the earlier alterations to the buildings have been removed or changed in order to be more compatible with the rustic character.

Small-scale features within the historic district helped to reinforce the rustic aesthetic through weathered stone features. Many of these original features are extant and contribute to the historic character of the district.

The dramatic elevation change between Munson Valley and Garfield Ridge to the east and northeast affords expansive views of the ridge from many locations on the site. Buildings were located in existing clearings in the forest and clustered toward the west of the clearings, which afforded views of Garfield Ridge to the east and northeast from the front entrances of administrative and residential buildings.

Integrity

The historic designed landscape of the Munson Valley Historic District possesses integrity of:

Location: The primary structures defining the administrative, maintenance and residential complexes at Munson Valley, including the buildings, circulation system, and vegetation (canopy cover), are in their original location.

Design: The original spatial organization for this site, including land use functions (residential/administration/maintenance) and activities is intact. The building designs are intact. Though many plant materials have been lost over the years due to natural processes and/or lack of maintenance, the framework of the original planting scheme is still evident.

Setting: The landscape surrounding the Munson Valley Historic District remains virtually intact. From Rim Drive the administrative complex remains visually prominent, and the district's mature forest continues to screen the maintenance and residential structures from the public. The Steel Circle employee housing development, built in the 1960's south of the historic district, is physically separate and does not visually impact the main site. Views to Garfield Peak from the Superintendent's Residence and other areas within the site remain unobscured.

Materials: With the exceptions of snow tunnel additions to the Administration Building and the Ranger Dormitory, and replacement in-kind of building materials during a recent rehabilitation project, structures in Munson Valley remain intact. Existing plant materials are compatible with the historic site although the original plantings.

Workmanship: The buildings of the Munson Valley district are an excellent example of rustic architecture in the park, and represent one of the National Park Service's most ambitious development programs using naturalistic design to guide the improvements.

Feeling: The historic district possesses a distinct presence within the greater landscape context, evoking a sense of the era in which it was designed and created through its buildings, structures, circulation system, materials and organization.

Association: Munson Valley continues to function as it did historically, as headquarters for Crater Lake National Park. The historic district continues to reflect its associations with the CCC and the rustic design of its buildings, structures, circulation system, materials and organization.

Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development and physical form of the historic district. The natural systems and features associated with Munson Valley Historic District played a significant role in the development of the district.

The natural landform and physiographic features of Munson Valley had a strong influence on the spatial organization and development of the district. Most of the glaciated valley displays hummocky moraines intermixed with pumice, with the proportion of pumice gradually diminishing in the upper part of the valley. Linear sloped terraces of the valley provided natural siting opportunities for buildings and roads and required only minimal grading. A steep north-south valley wall, Garfield Ridge, creates an east boundary for the site. Munson Creek, a spring-fed tributary of Annie Creek traverses and dissects the valley site into three distinct areas or subdistricts, physically stepping down in elevation from north to south. Springs located to the north, west, and east of the district feed this creek. The Munson drainage is part of the Klamath Basin, an area south of the caldera and east of the Cascade Divide (which is Munson Ridge), and is the drainage divide between the Klamath and Rogue River basins.

Although the district was not originally intended to be occupied during the long and cold winters, the buildings still had to be designed to handle heavy snowfall. Annual average snowfall at Crater Lake National Park is around 530 inches with snow typically covering the ground from October to June. During the winter of 1932-33 a total of 879 inches of snow was officially recorded at Munson Valley (www.nps.gov/crla). In order to handle the heavy snowfall the buildings were designed with steeply pitched roofs and faced with stone masonry up to the second floor. The steep roof pitch helps the buildings to shed snow, which even when the builds are completely buried in snow the exterior structural walls will bear the majority of the weight. The stone masonry along the first floor endures the freezing and thawing cycles.

A mountain hemlock forest with open park-like meadows and sparse underbrush characterizes the vegetation cover of Munson Valley. These plants along with the presence of white bark pine, Shasta red fir, and noble fir are typical of the ecological zone. Wood rush is the dominant understory; Scouler's willow and subalpine fir are found along the creek and in low wet areas where montane meadow conditions exist. Many of these native plant communities were preserved in the layout of the district. Building sites were selected to minimize forest clearing, while existing forest vegetation was used to provide a buffer between different functional areas of the district. Natural clearings and meadows were utilized for building sites while many were preserved in order to provide views to the surrounding landscape. During construction of the buildings select native trees were protected and preserved in order to help the buildings appear as though they were part of the landscape. The process of natural succession is changing the distribution of the native plant communities, many of the historically open meadows are being encroached upon by forest vegetation.

The large- scale natural systems that influenced the site's development are largely intact, although there have been some changes over the years such as encroaching conifer trees and a loss of plant diversity.

Significant aspects of Natural Systems that are character-defining include:

- The natural topography, linear slopes, and terraces of Munson Valley that provided the framework for infrastructure and siting facilities.
- The natural vegetation that provided both visual and physical boundaries for development, and a plant palette for revegetation of disturbed areas.

- Munson Creek as a continuous thread that that links and also separates each of the spatial areas of the district.



Natural Systems and Features #1: View of Munson Creek and the native subalpine forest between the stone cottages and the Superintendent's Residence (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



Natural Systems and Features #2: View of the native meadow north of the Administration Building (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



Natural Systems and Features #3: View of the Administration Building and Parking Ellipse covered in heavy snow during the winter season (CRLA, 2012).

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is defined as the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces. The spatial organization of the district is derived from the natural systems and features of the site and arranged into three spatial areas (residential, administrative, and maintenance) which reflects the management hierarchy of the park.

Thomas Vint's 1925 general plan for Munson Valley articulated three contiguous developed areas stepping down the slope of the valley. Forest vegetation, open meadows, creeks, and elevation separate and distinguish these three areas and create visual buffers between the residential area, located at the north end and highest elevations of the site, the maintenance area on the south end, and the administrative complex at the center with the most prominent and commanding presence in the district.

The residences were clustered in the north end of the district and stepped down the valley on four terraces. The Superintendent's Residence and Naturalist's Residence were sited on two terraces and further separated from the three park employee houses by distance and vegetation. The Superintendent's Residence and the Naturalist's Residence display site design common to public planning and park design during this era. Design principles important to the organization of the district include: siting infrastructure at the apex of the property to portray a sense of grandeur and importance; aligning an approach road to follow natural contours in order to minimize the visual impact of the road and enhance the sense of arrival; and using vegetation to blend the building with the surrounding landscape and scenery.

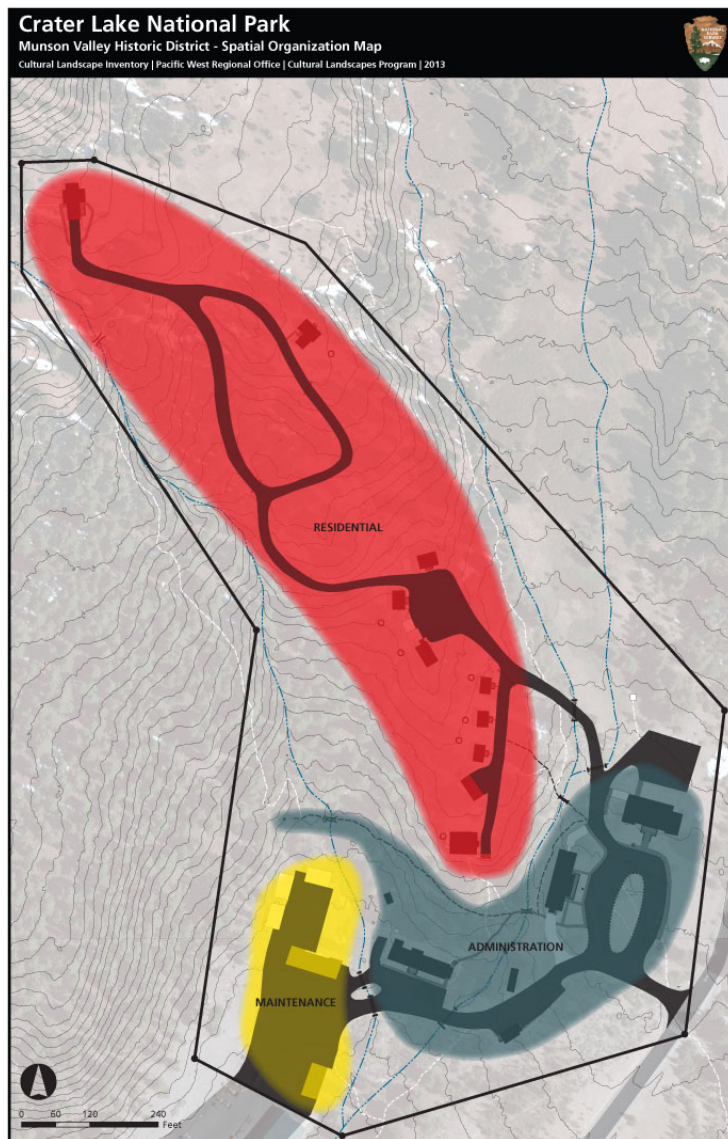
South of the residential area and separated by swaths of forest vegetation, open areas of meadow and pumice fields, the administrative area was located in the center of the site. This broad level area functioned as the heart of the district, a focal point of activity and concentrated services for the entire park. This area features the primary administrative buildings and the Lady of the Woods sculpture tucked into the forest to the west of the Ranger Dorm. The Lady of the Woods sculpture is reached by the The Lady of the Woods Trail, which begins to the west of the Ranger Dorm and winds through the forest for approximately 500 feet and arrives at the Lady of the Woods sculpture. The Lady of the Woods Trail crosses Munson Creek and a tributary of Munson Creek via wood bridges (described in Buildings and Structures) and features some stone edging from the original construction of the trail in the 1930s as well as more recent stone edging and stone benches dating from the 2007 restoration. The Lady of the Woods was carved out of an existing stone by Earl Russell Bush in 1917, this sculpture stands approximately three feet high. The only extant rustic wood sign within the historic district is at the Lady of the Woods. It was constructed circa 1936 and identifies the Lady of the Woods sculpture.

Located southwest of the administrative area, in the lowest portion of the district, are the maintenance and utility areas. During the historic period the maintenance area was enclosed on three sides by buildings, efficient for use during the summer season. In contrast, the present layout is enclosed by buildings on only two sides; a modification that occurred during the period of significance to accommodate vehicle parking and winter snow plows. The utility function of the maintenance area is reflected by the siting of these structures in an area of the development that is physically removed from public areas within the district, and visually screened by forest vegetation.

The primary spatial organization and patterns within the site are intact, although there have been changes to the site over the years including widened roads and expanded visitor and administration services.

The following aspects of spatial organization contribute to the site design of the historic district:

- The separation and concentration of uses within distinct areas including residential, administration, and visitor services.
- The management hierarchy is reflected in the siting of specific structures in the landscape including the Superintendent's Residence at the apex of the site.
- The design of the central plaza is framed by the Administration Building and Ranger Dorm as the public heart of the headquarters area.
- The strong boundaries for the district are spatially defined by the road on the east, the morphology of the valley itself, and the surrounding forest.
- The Lady of the Woods, as a prominent feature of the administrative area, offers an informal forested trail experience that contrasts with the open feeling of the central plaza.



Spatial Organization #1: A map showing the three main spatial areas of the district; residential, administration, and maintenance (PWR, CL Program, 2013).

Vegetation

Vegetation analysis may include deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape. The native plant community provided a palette for the landscape "naturalization" program of park headquarters. In terms of design and composition, the planting concepts and treatments used at Rim Village were also employed at Munson Valley. Plantings were used to establish vegetation where none existed, in disturbed areas, to fill-out planting beds for design or functional purposes such as creating separation or in order to merge the building with the surrounding landscape. Guided by landscape design principles of the period the planting design at Munson Valley included an emphasis on the placement of trees to promote their use as framing devices and as features which augment shade and shadow.

The placement of trees and shrubs into groups was considered naturalistic not random. Plants such as Mountain hemlock and Subalpine fir were used to provide variation of texture and form, and because they did well at high elevations. Other shrubs such as twinberry, spirea, Scouler's willow, and mountain ash were used to cast a sweeping appearance of boughs forming an unbroken reach of green. Within the administration area these materials were combined to create irregular plantings within a lawn of native grasses and sedges. However, the administrative area was previously void of vegetation due to the volcanic soils and heavy use by the Army Corps of Engineers, which required extensive soil amending with local peat and top soil from down the valley.

Naturalistic planting design principles have provided the foundation for the appearance of park headquarters. However there have been changes to the plantings over the years. In 1954, planted islands in front of the middle row of employee cottages, and between the warehouse and messhall were removed. In 1958, the south entrance to the administrative complex was obliterated and planted. Landscape architects wanted to blur the distinction between "formal design" and the natural vegetation of the site. The survival of many remnant plant materials such as alpine perennials in the ellipse at the administrative complex, hint at the original planting scheme.

Through natural succession many of the original plantings have changed. Many of the trees and shrubs planted along the building foundations during the period of significance are overgrown, missing, or severely damaged due to snow loads. The planting areas in the Parking Ellipse and administrative area have lost much of their original diversity, and some areas are completely denuded as a result of new social trails, general trampling and significant damage from maintenance vehicles and plows. Red fir and Lodgepole pine seedlings from the surrounding forest are encroaching into the historically open meadows. The planting design around the Naturalist's Residence has been significantly impacted by vehicle parking, which has expanded in front of the residence over the years. Despite these changes, the historic character of the vegetation is relatively intact in large part due to the the resiliency of the native plant palette and the large scale compatible character of the natural surrounding landscape, allowing for some change while maintaining the historic character. However, while many of the original planting beds remain, the composition, scale, and diversity of materials is considerably altered from the historic period.

Character defining aspects of vegetation within the historic district include:

- Foundation plantings around the residential and administrative buildings to soften the stone masonry and blend the building into the landscape.
- Use of native plants massed in a naturalist manner to blend the area with the surrounding landscape.

Circulation

Circulation is defined as the spaces, features, and applied material finishes which constitute systems of movement in a landscape. There are four primary types of contributing circulation features within the Munson Valley Historic District, including roads, parking areas, walkways, and trails.

The circulation system at Munson Valley has remained relatively unchanged since the design development of the site began in the 1930s. Roads were constructed to follow the existing contours in an effort to minimize disturbance and lay “naturally” on the groundplane. In some cases, the alignment was designed to create specific views and control viewsheds as evidenced in the use of turns and relatively sharp corners to highlight scenic views to the large valley landscape or specific structures. Walkways were somewhat formalized with raised surfaces and cut stone curbing linking prominent buildings and parking areas. These walkways are concentrated around the core of the site and the ellipse.

Vehicular Circulation (LCS ID TBD)

The historic vehicular circulation system built in the 1930s is still relatively intact. Roads within the historic district generally run north-south connecting the residential area to the administrative area, and the administrative area to the maintenance area. The vehicular circulation system includes the Entrance Road and Parking Ellipse, the Administration Parking Area, the Residence Road which leads north to the residential area and includes the Naturalist’s Residence Loop Drive and Stone Cottage Spur Road, and the Maintenance Road and Parking Area. All these areas are paved in asphalt and follow their original alignment.

The Entrance Road is a spur off of Munson Valley Road and gently curves to the Parking Ellipse in the center of the district. The Entrance Road is approximately 22 feet wide and 150 feet long. The Parking Ellipse provides public parking and access to both the Administration Building and Ranger Dorm (Steel Center). The Parking Ellipse is comprised of a loop road with angle-in parking on the outside of the loop and a central island. The ellipse is approximately 140 feet by 180 feet with the island measuring approximately 50 feet by 140 feet. The access for service vehicles to the Ranger Dorm has changed since the period of significance because of the large snow tunnel that was constructed on the north end of the Ranger Dorm. Historically, there was a service road on the north side of the Ranger Dorm. Today there is a non-contributing service road/fire lane on the south side of the Ranger Dorm.

Leading northwest from the Parking Ellipse, the Residence Road is a winding one lane road that rises approximately 160 feet in elevation to its terminus at the Superintendent's Residence. Access along the Residence Road is limited to park employees. The Residence Road is approximately 20 feet wide and 1,680 feet long. It leaves the Parking Ellipse heading northwest, provides access to the Administration Parking Area on the right, crosses Munson Creek, intersects with the Stone Cottage Spur Road to the left, passes through a large cul-de-sac with three stone cottages, makes a sharp curve to the right leading to the intersection of the Naturalist’s Residence Loop Drive, reconnects with the loop drive on the right, and finally curves to the left and reaches the Superintendent’s Residence. The large cul-de-sac with three stone cottages (buildings 24, 25, and 28) was originally designed and constructed with a large island that featured naturalistic plantings. In 1954 the island was destroyed in order to make room for snowplow vehicles. The loop drive to the Naturalist’s Residence is approximately 10 feet wide and 600 feet long.

The Stone Cottage Spur Road provides access to three stone cottages (buildings 30, 31, and 32), the Stone Woodshop/Garage, the Hospital, and parking off of the eastern shoulder of the road. It is approximately 20 feet wide and 350 feet long.

The Administration Parking Area is accessed from the Residence Road just after it leaves the Parking Ellipse. It is a paved rectangle approximately 90 feet by 110 feet and provides parking for approximately 18 vehicles. The Administration Parking Area was originally designed and constructed with a central island that featured naturalistic plantings. In 1954 the island was destroyed in order to make room for snowplow vehicles.

The Maintenance Road leaves the Entrance Road heading southwest and provides access to a large paved area which serves as the Maintenance Yard. Along the Maintenance Road, parking is located off the eastern shoulder near the Comfort Station, along the front of the Mess Hall, near the Machine Shop and throughout the Maintenance Yard. The road is approximately 20 feet wide and 500 feet in length before terminating at the Maintenance Yard which is approximately 150 feet by 230 feet.

Stone curbing, constructed in 1934 with dressed stone, separates parking areas from the exposed aggregate paved walkways in front of the main administrative buildings (Administration Building, Ranger Dorm, and Mess Hall). The curbs rise approximately 6 inches from the pavement to the walkway in most areas. The stones are approximately 2-4 feet in length.

Pedestrian Circulation (LCS ID TBD)

The pedestrian circulation system includes formal paved walkways (approximately 3-6 feet wide) that provide access between primary buildings and informal dirt trails (approximately 2-4 feet wide) that connect spatial areas.

The formal pedestrian circulation system includes paved and flagstone walkways around many of the buildings. The Administration Building features exposed aggregate paved walkways around the Parking Ellipse and to the front entrance, from the Administrative Parking Area to the back door, and from the snow tunnel south along the Residence Road leading to the Ranger Dorm. The entrance area features two flights of stairs constructed of dressed boulder steps with an exposed aggregate paved landing between each flight. The Ranger Dorm also features an exposed aggregate paved walkway leading from the snow tunnel at the north of the building along the Parking Ellipse and turning to meet the south elevation of the building. Flagstone walkways lead from the original two separate entrances and meet with the exposed aggregate paved walkway along the Parking Ellipse. In between both entrances is a flagstone patio with a stone masonry and log railing. Originally, the two entrances were used when the building housed both male and female rangers in separate facilities within the Ranger Dorm. When the building was rehabilitated in 1986 only the north entrance remained in active use. The Mess Hall features an exposed aggregate paved walkway from the east entrance and along the parking area and main entrance in front of the building. The main entrance features one flight of stone stairs with a flagstone landing and a stone masonry seat wall. An exposed aggregate paved walkway leads from the northeast entrance to a flight of flagstone stairs with stone masonry cheek walls. At the top of the stairs the walkway turns to asphalt and is approximately 3 feet wide. This route leads from the Mess Hall to the Ranger Dorm.

All stone cottages (buildings 25, 28, 30, 31, 32), with the exception of building 24, have flagstone walkways (approximately 3 feet wide) from the roadway to a flagstone entrance patio (approximately 6 feet by 8 feet) with stone masonry seat walls at the front of each residence. The flagstone patio at building 32 has been replaced with a concrete patio. Building 24 has a short concrete walkway and concrete patio at the front entrance. Originally there were additional walkways that connected the stone cottages (buildings 24, 25, 28, 30-32). These walkways were removed in 1954 in order to widen the roadway for snowplow vehicles. Despite these changes the formal pedestrian circulation has remained intact.

The Naturalist's Residence has a flagstone walkway leading from the loop drive to a flagstone patio (approximately 8 feet by 8 feet) that provides access to the kitchen and office doors. There is a flagstone landing with stone masonry seat walls and dressed stone stairs leading from the front entrance. However, there is no walkway connecting the loop drive to the front entrance.

The Comfort Station (building 37) and the Hospital (building 34) also feature walkways. The Comfort Station has an exposed aggregate paved walkway leading to the north entrance and a flagstone walkway, a flight of stone steps and flagstone landing at the south entrance. The landing features a stone masonry seat wall. The Hospital features a short flagstone walkway, stone masonry steps with stone masonry cheek walls, and a small flagstone landing at the east entrance.

Soft-surface pedestrian trails, approximately 2 feet wide, lead north from the Ranger Dormitory to the Stone Cottages, behind the Ranger Dorm along Munson Creek, and to the Lady of the Woods (described in Spatial Organization). These trails are documented in master plans dating from 1931, 1936, and 1941. In general, these trails maintain their original alignment. The trail to the Stone Cottages crosses Munson Creek via the stone bridge (nonhistoric and described in Buildings and Structures) and heads up the slope via stone steps laid into the hillside. The trail behind the Ranger Dorm follows the same alignment as the original paved walkway. Access to the Castle Creek Wildflower Trail (CLI #400189) is located southeast from the Parking Ellipse across the West Rim Drive from the entrance to the historic district.

Non-Contributing Circulation

A non-contributing Loop Trail was recently constructed around the historic district. There are ten stops marked along the trail by wood posts that correspond with an interpretive guide that provides an overview of the historic district. The trail has dirt tread and is approximately 2 feet wide. It heads north from the Lady of the Woods, crosses the Residence Road south of the Superintendent's Residence, and heads southeast around the Naturalist's Residence and along Munson Creek back to the administration area.

There are many non-contributing social trails that have developed over the years. Major social trails include one across the central plaza Parking Ellipse, one from the Hospital to the Lady of the Woods trail, and one that leads from a point near the Comfort Station and heads south to Munson Valley Road. These are all single track dirt trails that vary in width based upon the amount of use they get, from approximately 1 to 2 feet wide.

Contributing Features:

Feature: Vehicular Circulation

Feature Identification Number: TBD

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: TBD

LCS Structure Name: Vehicular Circulation

Historic Structure Number: TBD

FMSS Name: Residence Road, Administration Parking, Headquarters Visitor Center Parking Area, and Headquarters Maintenance Parking Area

Feature: Pedestrian Circulation

Feature Identification Number: TBD

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: TBD

LCS Structure Name: TBD

Historic Structure Number: TBD

FMSS Location: Munson Valley Maintained Landscape Area and Trails

Non-Contributing Features:

Feature: Social Trails

Feature Identification Number: TBD

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Loop Trail

Feature Identification Number: TBD

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Ranger Dorm Service Road

Feature Identification Number: TBD

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing



Circulation #1: The Naturalist's Residence Loop Drive, looking northwest. Note the roof of the Naturalist's Residence in the background at the left (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



Circulation #2: A panorama looking southwest showing the Residence Road on the left and the Stone Cottage Spur Road in the center with the stone cottages to the right (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



Circulation #3: The Lady of the Woods Trail, looking west. Note the historic stone edging on the right side of the trail set just below grade (PWR, CL Program, 2012).

Buildings and Structures

Buildings are defined as elements primarily built for sheltering any form of human activity, whereas structures are functional elements constructed for purposes other than sheltering human activity. The CLI records buildings and structures as contributors to the district. However, the List of Classified Structures provides details that are not typically found in the CLI and should be referenced for more definitive structure information.

The Buildings and Structures summary has been adapted from the Historical American Buildings Surveys (HABS OR-162) Crater Lake Administrative Complex (Luxenberg, 1988) and (HABS OR-144) Munson Valley's Designed Landscape.

Munson Valley Historic District represents the most comprehensive single rustic architectural building program of its type (Carr, 1998). The rustic style of architecture was developed with the underlying design philosophy that structures should be in harmony with the natural environment. As noted in Albert H. Good's 1938 Park and Recreation Structures, the rustic style, when successfully handled:

“is a style which, through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through the avoidance of rigid, straight lines, and over-sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past (Good, 1938).”

Verticality was avoided when possible; a horizontal emphasis made a building sit better on the land, and be a part of the landscape instead of an intrusion upon it. Naturally occurring colors served as a guide for painting buildings. Any natural vegetation would provide screening, so necessary if a structure was to blend with, and be subordinated to, the surrounding landscape (Good, 1938).

In the western mountain parks, buildings were constructed of native, natural materials using local colors, shapes and textures; building forms were designed to suit local conditions and environments; building sites were selected to blend with the natural landscape. The structures designed and built at Crater Lake during this period represent the best of the large developments in the parks. It was the first time a single unique vocabulary was used to tie the buildings together visually and to the natural landscape. Merel Sager orchestrated the building and landscape designs implemented during this peak period of development before he left the project in 1933.

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

In addition to the use of massive stonework, Sager formalized the integration of other specific building materials into the structures built during this peak development period. Multi-paned steel casement and hinged windows; brown-stained board and batten siding in gable ends (to contrast with the massive stone "base" that anchored the buildings to the earth); and green-stained, split shake roofs, usually steeply pitched to shed the yearly Cascade snow loads, were all standard Sager features. Large exposed timber

purlins in the gable ends and exposed rafters at the eaves completed the rustic look. The rustic idiom was fully developed by 1932, when five buildings were added to the growing Munson Valley complex.

The three buildings that comprise the Crater Lake Administrative Complex - the Administration Building, the Ranger Dormitory, and the Mess Hall — reflect the various development stages of the rustic style. Built of native stone and natural materials, they incorporate in their designs the nation's romanticized vision of nature and its love for the western frontier. The buildings were sited to blend with their surroundings and yet complement each other, creating a cohesive collection that is consistent in materials, scale, proportion and workmanship. They represent the nature of park planning and construction within the rustic idiom between the late 1920s-1934.

Contributing Buildings

The descriptions of contributing buildings were adapted from the Draft National Register of Historic Places nomination form for Munson Valley Historic District (Miller and DeBenedetto, 1984).

Administration Building (Merel S. Sager Building)

LCS ID: 12011

Building Number: 1

1935 (1986-1987)

NPS-ECW Landscape Architect Francis, G. Lange described the Administration Building in his final field report for 1935 as "one of the most attractive structures of its kind in any of our national parks." It is the keystone of the group of rustic stone, structures built at Crater Lake's administrative headquarters in Munson Valley from 1926-1936, exemplifying in its use of native materials, colors and forms that harmonize with its environment the principles of the rustic style of park architecture developed by the NPS San Francisco Branch of Plans and Design. The building retains a high degree of original design integrity and is a key contributing feature to the historic district.

A rustic stone and wood building; 6,498 s.f., 1-1/2 stories with partial basement, constructed in 1935. Ground floor is constructed of massive stone masonry; second floor is within steeply pitched wood roof structure. The plan is T-shaped, with main entry porch on the south elevation. Rear entry on north side has interior stairs to basement. The handsplit shake roof is 14/12 pitch with 1x12 bevel siding stained brown on the gable ends. The original roof was a combination of shakes over shingles. To create a 3/4" thickness and heavier appearance, every fifth course was tripled, and the entire roof was stained green. There are two 2-window and one 4-window shed roof dormers that penetrate the roof on the south, and three 2-window shed dormers penetrate the roof on the north. The massive fireplace chimney is stone above the ridge line on the north side, resting on a corbelled brick interior structure. Windows are steel sash with heavy timber lintels. The exterior doors are made of glazed steel.

The Administration Building was rehabilitated 1986-87. The rehabilitation addressed the exterior of the structure, including replacement of the roof, repointing of the masonry base as required, restoration of the original steel sash and doors (including new glazing and construction of interior storm windows), removal of a 1958 "A-frame" entrance portico, construction of a masonry snow tunnel on the east elevation of the building, and repainting according to the original color scheme.

On completion of the rehabilitation, the Administration Building was renamed the Merel S. Sager Building. The Administration Building continues to be a major feature of the historic district and an important example of rustic architecture. It contributes under Criterion A (as the historic administrative quarters for the park) and Criterion C (as an example of rustic architecture).

Designed by NPS Branch of Plans and Design in San Francisco; original plans are initialed "S.D." (Scofield DeLong). Construction was begun in 1934, following removal of 1913-1914 log structure built by U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and used from 1923-34 by NPS as administrative headquarters for the park, and completed in 1935. The use of massive boulders to form the exterior masonry walls followed the pattern established by earlier stone structures at headquarters. Construction was supervised by NPS landscape architects Armin M. Doerner and Francis G. Lange and Public Works Administration (PWA) appointee E. Etherton; day labor drawn primarily from nearby communities was used along with CCC workers. Building was occupied in June 1936. Federal Project 323-A; total project cost: \$39,759.

Ranger Dorm Building (William Steel Center, Steel Visitor Center)

LCS ID: 12012

Building Number: 2

1932 (1935, 1985)

One of five stone buildings begun in 1932 at Crater Lake NP headquarters in Munson Valley under supervision of Merel S. Sager, Assistant Landscape Architect. Built during the peak period of construction in the park, using the construction techniques pioneered by Sager to allow use of massive boulders for the masonry walls, its form and use of native materials reflect the basic tenets of the rustic design. The stone walls have obvious reference to the geology of the area, and its steeply pitched roof to the forest spires (as well as being a practical form for shedding snow). Sager stated in his 1932 report, "The Park Service can be proud of this building. It blends pleasingly with its surroundings...(and) this building will be an example of excellent adaptability to surroundings." The design integrity of the exterior is largely intact and, although the interior has undergone some modification, much of the original finishes and fixtures remain. This structure is a contributing feature to the district and is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

A rustic masonry and wood dormitory; 5,660 s.f.; 1-1/2 stories with partial basement, and constructed in 1932 with a rehabilitation in 1935. The ground floor is constructed of massive stone masonry; the second floor is within steeply pitched wood roof structure. It has a T-shaped plan with entry porches on the east elevation, and stone side porches on south and north ends. The handsplit shingle roof is 14/12 pitch with 1x12 bevel siding stained brown on the gable ends. The original roof was stained green. Three 2-window shed roof dormers and two gable roof dormers penetrate the roof on the east side. Four 2-window dormers penetrate the roof on the west. A massive stone fireplace chimney rises above the ridge line on the east side, near the building's center; a second chimney extends above the west side. Windows are steel sash with heavy timber lintels. There were two original main entries: left side for women's area, right for men. Main entry doors are heavy plank construction with some original wrought iron hardware. The exterior appearance retains the original design.

Designed in 1931 by NPS Branch of Plans and Design, Western Division, San Francisco; initials "GWN" on original drawings, referring to George W. Norgard, architect. Initially constructed during the 1932 season under the supervision of Merel S. Sager, Assistant Landscape Architect. Problems with the original construction led to major rehabilitation in 1935: the rear chimney was rebuilt, the roof strengthened and siding replaced, the flagstone porch with log railings and end porches was added, and the heating system was repaired. The 1935 work was carried out under supervision of Francis G. Lange, Assistant Landscape Architect, with PWA funding (F.P. 531). Extensive landscaping around headquarters area, including Ranger Dorm, was carried out by CCC crews with Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) funding.

The rehabilitation of the Ranger Dorm in 1985 brought this structure from a state of advanced deterioration to its current status as one of the architectural showpieces of the park. The original interior configuration, in which the two wings of the structure were completely separated, was opened up and

redesigned to accommodate a visitor contact center and offices and research space for the park's interpretive staff. The main floor now incorporates a public interpretive space in the lobby, a small auditorium, restrooms and offices. Original detailing, including the massive native stone fireplaces, wood floors and exposed ceiling beams, wrought iron hardware and light fixtures, were retained and refurbished and supplemented as needed by reproductions or compatible contemporary fixtures.

The exterior work included a new shingle roof, rebuilding of the dormers, rehabilitation of the front patio (which had been partially obliterated by the large culvert previously used for a snow entrance), rehabilitation of the south entrance porch and steel sash and doors, and addition at the north elevation of a masonry (oversized boulders) snow tunnel. The entrances to this tunnel and that of the Administration Building face each other across the drive, facilitating snow removal and access to the buildings during the winter months.

On completion of the rehabilitation, the structure was renamed the William Steel Center. The building retains a high degree of integrity as an example of rustic architecture and as a significant contributing feature of the historic district (Criterion A: development of the park; Criterion C: example of rustic architecture).

Mess Hall (David Canfield Building/Ranger Station)
LCS ID: 30156
Building Number: 3
1929 (1934, 1937, 1985)

The Mess Hall is the fifth oldest stone structure at park headquarters in Munson Valley and was one of three known building projects in the park in 1929. Despite interior alterations and some exterior modifications, the Mess Hall retains its basic design integrity as an example of rustic architecture. It predates Merel Sager's experiments in the use of massive boulders and provides information on the development of the rustic masonry vocabulary at Crater Lake. The Mess Hall is a contributing feature in the historic district and is on the National Register of Historic Places.

The building is a rustic stone and wood bunkhouse and mess hall, 7,631 s.f. (orig. 4,438 s.f.), 2-1/2 stories, and constructed in 1929 with additions in 1934 and 1937. The rectangular ground floor is constructed of massive stone masonry, with second and attic floors within the steeply pitched wood roof. It has a shake roof, with board and batten siding at the gable ends and sidewalls of shed-roofed dormers which penetrate the roof on the north and south sides. An additional "dormer on a dormer" at the north side provides windows into the attic floor. The roof pitches from the top of the first floor stone walls to the ridge at either side of the building, which narrows the second and attic floor plans. A major addition to the building on the east end was completed in 1934, and generally matches the design of the original section. A stone and concrete porch on the south side was added in 1935.

The exterior was rehabilitated in 1985. The rehabilitation included a new shake roof, repainting, repointing as required of the masonry base, the addition of a snow entrance to the front elevation, and replacement-in-kind of the wood sash and doors. The exterior design remains intact as an early example of the rustic architectural vocabulary designed for Crater Lake National Park (Criterion C). This structure continues to be a significant contributing element of the Munson Valley Historic District. It has been renamed for former superintendent David Canfield.

The Mess Hall was designed in 1929 by the NPS Landscape Division in San Francisco; original drawings were initialed by William E. Marguard, and were approved by John Wosky for Thomas Vint. The building was constructed by park personnel under the supervision of Wosky and, possibly, Merel Sager. Stone for the masonry was obtained from a quarry close to the Government Camp site. The 1934 addition

was a Public Works Administration (PWA) project (P.P.35) carried out by day labor under the supervision of NPS landscape architect Francis G. Lange and PWA appointee E.E. Etherton. Conversion of unused space on the first floor to women's quarters (Drawing CL-3025 C) was completed by a CCC crew in 1937.

Warehouse
LCS# 100272
Building Number: 4
1926 (1934-35, 1959)

This is probably the earliest extant building in the historic district. The stone work of its original section is similar to that of the wing addition at the Kiser Studio building on the rim, which was built in 1926. A small warehouse was built at Government Camp in 1926, and photographic evidence indicates that this was the structure. Although the building has undergone alterations, its form and use of native materials are within the rustic architecture developed for the park in the decade from 1926-1936. Its original section and additions illustrate the evolution of the masonry construction techniques employed by NPS at Crater Lake. The Warehouse retains sufficient design integrity to be considered a contributing element in a nomination of the park's rustic structures to the National Register.

This rustic stone and wood warehouse was constructed by the NPS in 1926, with additions in 1934-35 and 1959. It encloses 1,900 s.f. (originally 900 s.f.) and is 1-1/2 stories tall. The ground floor is constructed of stone masonry, and the second floor is contained within the steeply pitched roof. The plan is rectangular with a covered loading dock extending the length of the south side. The sheet metal roof was applied over 24" sugar pine shakes in 1962. It has beveled siding stained brown on gable ends, a single 6-window shed dormer on the south side, and steel casement windows with heavy timber lintels. First and second floors are wood joist construction with 2" plank floors.

An extensive remodeling of the building took place in 1934-35: additions extended both ends of the building; the original dormer was replaced by a larger dormer; the original stone chimney on the west end was replaced by a new stone chimney on the east; and a covered porch was built over the extended loading platform. The original and addition sections are clearly demarcated by the difference in the size of the stones used. The original section is constructed with small rubble stones, while the 1934 masonry used much larger boulders. The 1934 additions were funded as a PWA project (P.P.34) supervised by NPS landscape architect Francis G. Lange and PWA appointee E.E. Etherton; plans were developed by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design, Western Division. The loading dock was enclosed in 1959.

Machine Shop
LCS# 100266
Building Number: 5
1932-1933

One of five buildings begun in 1932 within the Munson Valley Historic District, the Machine Shop was built during the park's peak period of construction in the rustic architecture, which its form and materials reflect, particularly the massive stone walls and steeply pitched roof. Despite alterations including roof material, chimney removal, interior modifications, and door changes, the structure retains its basic design integrity and is a representative example of the rustic developed under the direction of NPS landscape architect Merel Sager. It is a contributing building to the historic district.

This rustic stone and wood structure, built as a machine shop and utility vehicle storage building, is approximately 30'x60', with 3,464 s.f. and 2-1/2 stories. The ground floor is constructed of massive stone masonry, and the second floor and attic are contained within the steeply pitched wood roof structure. The

plan is rectangular. Exterior stairs to the second floor are on north side and are constructed of heavy round timbers. A metal roof was applied over original split shake roof with a 15/12 pitch. Board and batten siding covers the gable ends. Three 2-window shed dormers penetrate the roof on the east and west. The windows are steel casements with heavy timber lintels. The original masonry chimney has been removed. It is standard wood stud and joist construction. The first floor houses the fire cache and emergency vehicles, and the second floor, once a dormitory with kitchen and bathroom facilities, is now used as office space. Overhead doors on five stalls with glass panes above and wood below replace original pairs of swinging type vertical board garage doors. The second floor was altered in 1939, and again in 1996-97.

Meat House (Trails Cache)

LCS ID: 30155

Building Number: 13

1930

Built during Merel Sager's direction of park architecture, this small building, with native stone walls and gabled shake roof, retains its rustic integrity, and is a contributing building in the historic district.

It is a one-story rustic stone and wood meat storage house; 228 s.f.. The walls are constructed of stone with concrete backing. The rectangular plan is divided into two rooms. The entry door is of wood panel construction. There are heavy timber lintels over the door and steel windows, which are covered with vertical "bear proof" bars. The gable ends are board and batten. The roof has a 14/12 pitch with split sugar pine shakes with 12" exposure. The Meat House was probably designed in conjunction with the nearby Mess Hall (1929-30) by the NPS Landscape Division in San Francisco. Building files indicate it was constructed in 1930, at which time Assistant Landscape Architect Merel Sager was overseeing the park's development. The roof was replaced in 1990.

Superintendent's Residence (Science and Learning Center)

LCS ID: 12018

Building Number: 19

1933

The Superintendent's Residence is one of five buildings begun in 1932 at Park Headquarters. The structure was built during the peak period of rustic architecture within the park, and is constructed with massive stone walls and steeply pitched roof. It is also an example of a new construction technology employing the use of interior formwork to support second floor construction while masonry work proceeded on the first floor. The structure has a high degree of design integrity, with few alterations, and includes some original furniture and most original light fixtures and hardware. It is a virtually unaltered example of the "non-intrusive" architecture. It is a contributing building in a nomination of the park's rustic architecture to the National Register of Historic Places and declared by the Secretary of the Interior in 1987 as a National Historic Landmark.

This is a rustic stone and wood residence; 2,795 s.f.; 1-1/2 stories with a garage and partial basement underneath. The ground floor is constructed of massive stone masonry, with the second floor contained within a steeply pitched roof. The plan is cruciform with long axis north-south. The garage entry is on the south side of the basement. A large flagstone terrace of native stone is located on southeast corner of the house. The shake roof is 16/12 pitch with gable ends at the four ends of the cruciform and dormers on the east and west sides of the roof. A massive stone chimney rises to ridge line on the north side of living room. The upper gable ends have board and batten siding over wood frame construction. The windows are steel sash, and the main entry doors are of heavy plank construction with specially design hardware. The exterior retains its original design.

Designed in 1932 by the NPS, Branch of Plans and Design, Western Division; initials on the final drawing are "A.P.B." (A. Paul Brown, architect). Construction began in 1932 under the supervision of Merel S. Sager, Assistant Landscape Architect, and William Robertson, Park Engineer, and was completed in 1933. Landscaping around the residence was carried out in 1933 under Sager's direction by ECW-CCC crews stationed at the park.

Naturalist's Residence
LCS ID: 100264
Building Number: 20
1933

One of five buildings begun in 1932 at Government Camp in Munson Valley, this structure, like the Superintendent's Residence was built during the peak period of rustic architecture in the park reflected in its massive stone walls and steeply pitched roof. It is also an example of a new construction technology, employing the use of interior formwork to support second floor construction while masonry work proceeded on the first floor. Despite some changes over the years, the structure retains its rustic form and original design.

The Naturalist's Residence is a rustic stone and wood residence, 1,530 s.f. and 1-1/2 stories. The ground floor is constructed of massive stone masonry. The second floor is contained within the steeply pitched wood roof. The plan is L-shaped with an entry porch on the north side of the house away from existing road. The shake roof has a 16/12 pitch with board and batten siding at gable ends. A shed roof dormer with three windows penetrates the roof on the north side. The massive stone fireplace has a stone chimney that rises above the ridge line on the east side of the living room. The windows are steel sash with heavy timber lintels. In addition to original north entry into living room, an exterior door into the kitchen and another into downstairs bedroom now serve as entries into house. Doors are heavy plank construction with some original wrought iron hardware. The exterior retains its original design, with the exception of the naturalistic plantings around the residence that are no longer extant.

The Naturalist's Residence was designed in 1932 by the National Park Service Branch of Plans and Design, Western Division, in San Francisco. The original drawings for the building are initialed "M.S.S.", probably Merel S. Sager, Assistant Landscape Architect. Construction of the building began in 1932, with an appropriation of \$3500 from NPS funds, under Sager's supervision and was completed in 1933. Landscaping around the residence was carried out by the first ECW-CCC crews stationed in the park in 1933.

Empolyee's Residence
LCS ID: 12017
Building Number: 24
1931

Similar in design to a second cottage built the same year (#28) and in the same general vicinity, this cottage and its twin are the last of the small stone cottages built at Government Camp in Munson Valley. Its dormer and exterior stone chimney distinguish it from the earlier cottages. The building retains its original form and major materials. It is representative of the "non-intrusive" style of architecture practiced by Thomas Vint and his staff.

This cottage is a rustic stone and wood residence. It is rectangular, 18' x 28', 946 s.f. and 1-1/2 stories. The Ground floor is constructed of massive stone masonry, and the second floor is contained within the steeply pitched (14/12) wood roof. The roof is shingle construction with board and batten siding covers

the gable ends. A shed roof dormer penetrates the roof on the east side with two windows into upper story rooms. A massive stone fireplace and chimney is exposed on the south end of house, rising above ridge line. Windows are original steel casements with heavy timber lintels. A rear entry on west side accesses a rear porch within the house.

This residence was designed by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design, Western Division, San Francisco, in 1931. Initials on the original drawing are "F.G.L.", probably Francis G. Lange. Sager supervised the construction of this residence in the early years of the park's peak building period.

Employee's Residence

LCS ID: 12016

Building Number: 25

1930

Similar in form and exterior finish to stone cottages #30, 31 and 32, this building differs primarily in the exterior exposure of its stone fireplace, a design decision continued on later buildings erected in Munson Valley, and in the placement of its dormer. The structure retains its original form and major materials and is representative of the "non-intrusive" style of architecture practiced by Thomas Vint and his staff.

A rustic stone and wood residence, the cottage is rectangular, 18' x 28', 1,037 s.f. and 1-1/2 stories. The ground floor is constructed of stone masonry with the second floor contained within the steeply pitched 14/12 wood roof. The roof is shake construction with board and batten siding covers the gable ends. A small gable roof dormer penetrates the roof on the west side with one window into an upper bedroom. The massive stone fireplace and chimney are exposed on the south end of house and rise above the ridge line. Windows are original wood casements with heavy timber lintels. Unlike houses #24 and #28, the original flagstone porch was covered with a concrete slab poured up to the bottom of the door sill. A winter shed snow tunnel entrance (wood frame) was added to the north side in the mid-1950s, with access into kitchen. The third entrance, in the rear on the west side, enters into the rear porch/utility area.

The original design of this residence was similar to lower stone houses #30, 31, 32. These residences were designed by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design, Western Division, in San Francisco, in 1930. The initials on the original drawing are "J.B.W.", John B. Wosky, one of the original staff members in the Landscape Division. Construction was supervised by Assistant Landscape Architect Merel S. Sager.

Employee's Residence (Stone Cottage)

LCS ID: 12015

Building Number: 28

1931-1933

Similar in design to a second cottage (#24) built the same year and in the same general location, this cottage and its twin are the last of the small stone cottages built at Government Camp in Munson Valley. Its dormers and exterior stone chimney distinguish it from the earlier cottages. The building retains its original form and major materials.

The rustic stone and wood residence is rectangular, 18' x 28', 916 s.f. and 1-1/2 stories. The ground floor is constructed of massive stone masonry with the second floor contained within the steeply pitched 14/12 shake roof. Board and batten siding covers the gable ends. A shed roof dormer penetrates the roof on the south side with two windows into upper story rooms. A massive stone fireplace and chimney is exposed on the west end of house and rises above ridge line. Windows are original steel casements with heavy timber lintels. A stone entry porch with stone flagstone stairs frames the front door. The building was rehabilitated in 1962 and 1992.

This house is in a cluster of three and is similar in design to #24. These houses were designed by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design, Western Division in 1931; initials on the original drawings are "F.G.L.", Francis G. Lange. Construction was supervised by his predecessor, Merel S. Sager.

Employee's Residence
LCS ID: 12014
Building Number: 30
1927-1930

One of three stone cottages (#30, 31, 32) built at Government Camp in Munson Valley. The building retains its original form and major materials, and is representative of the "non-intrusive" style of architecture practiced by Thomas Vint and his staff. The stone cottage is a rectangular rustic stone and wood residence, 15' x 26', 715 s.f. and 1-1/2 stories. The ground floor is constructed of stone masonry, with the second floor within the steeply pitched 14/12 shake roof. Board and batten siding covers the gable ends. Two small shed dormers added in 1938 penetrate the roof on the east side with windows into upper bedrooms. An interior unexposed brick wood stove flue has a concrete block chimney which penetrates the roof. Windows are original wood casements with heavy timber lintels. A stone entry porch with flagstone paving frames the front door. A rear entry on west side leads into a rear porch/utility area.

The cottage is in a cluster of three, and is similar in design to #31 and #32. It was designed by NPS Branch of Plans and Design, Western Division, in San Francisco; initials on the original plans are "J.B.W.", probably John B. Wosky, one of the branch's first staff members.

Employee's Residence
LCS ID: 12013
Building Number: 31
1928-1930

One of three stone cottages (#30, 31, 32) built at Government Camp in Munson Valley. The building retains its original form and major materials, and is representative of the "non-intrusive" style of architecture practiced by Thomas Vint and his staff.

The cottage is a rustic stone and wood residence, 715 s.f. and 1-1/2 stories. It is rectangular, 15' x 26'. The ground floor is constructed of stone masonry, and the second floor is contained within the steeply pitched 14/12 shake roof. Board and batten siding covers the gable ends. Two small shed dormers added in 1938 penetrate the roof on the east side with windows into upper bedrooms. An interior unexposed brick wood stove flue has a concrete block chimney which penetrates the roof. Windows are original wood casements with heavy timber lintels. A stone entry porch with flagstone paving frames the front door. A rear entry on west side leads into rear porch/utility area.

This cottage is in a cluster of three and is similar in design to #30 and #32. It was designed by NPS Branch of Plans and Design, Western Division, in San Francisco; initials on the original plans are "J.B.W.", probably John B. Wosky, one of the branch's first staff members.

Employee's Residence
LCS ID: 12095
Building Number: 32
1927-1930

One of three stone cottages (#30, 31, 32) built at Government Camp in Munson Valley. The building retains its original form and major materials, and is representative of the "non-intrusive" style of architecture practiced by Thomas Vint and his staff. It is a contributing building in a nomination of the park's rustic architecture to the National Register of Historic Places.

The cottage is a rustic stone and wood residence, 715 s.f. and 1-1/2 stories. It is rectangular, 15' x 26'. The ground floor is constructed of stone masonry, and the second floor is contained within the steeply pitched 14/12 shake roof structure. Board and batten siding covers the gable ends. Two small shed dormers added in 1938 penetrate the roof on the east side with windows into upper bedrooms. An interior unexposed brick wood stove flue has a concrete block chimney which penetrates the roof. Windows are original wood casements with heavy timber lintels. A stone entry porch with flagstone paving frames the front door. A rear entry on west side leads into rear porch/utility area.

This cottage is in a cluster of three and is similar in design to #30 and #31. It was designed by NPS Branch of Plans and Design, Western Division, in San Francisco; initials on the original plans are "J.B.W.", probably John B. Wosky, one of the branch's first staff members.

Stone Woodshed/Garage
LCS ID: 100268
Building Number: 33
1934 (1964, 1993)

This building, situated in a cluster of stone cottages built several years earlier, was designed to complement its neighbors and blend into the wooded setting. Although it was built after Merel Sager began to use massive stones in building walls, this structure has smaller stones, used "...so as to conform to the rockwork in the nearby houses." The structure is virtually intact, and is a contributing building in a nomination of the park's rustic architecture to the National Register of Historic Places.

The one story rustic stone garage is rectangular, 20' x 36', 720 s.f. The exterior walls are constructed of stone masonry. A low shake roof is built over trussed rafters which are exposed at eaves, as are extended beams at the gable ends. Windows are original steel casements with heavy timber lintels. Two 10' wide wood overhead garage doors, opening into the two-car garage, replaced the original vertical board doors in 1964. The woodsheds at each end of the garage are separated from the garage by wood plank partitions, which were added later. Each shed has its own wood door. The two-car garage and two woodsheds are accessible only on the east side from the Stone Cottage Spur Road.

The garage was designed by NPS Branch of Plans and Design, Western Division, in San Francisco; initials on original drawings (approved in 1934) are "PWA." The building was constructed with PWA funds (P.P. 330-A) under the supervision of Francis G. Lange, Assistant Landscape Architect, and E. E. Etherton, PWA construction superintendent. Two were planned, but only this garage, completed in October 1934, was built. It was rehabilitated in 1964 and 1993.

Hospital (Apartment Building)
LCS ID: 100269
Building Number: 34
1949

While the Hospital lacks the masonry idiom of earlier structures, it retains the gable-roofed form and is sited to blend into its setting. It is a moderately successful attempt to integrate with other, earlier rustic structures, and is a contributing building in a nomination of the park's rustic architecture to the National Register of Historic Places.

Construction of the Hospital began in 1941 was completed in 1949, its design and use of materials continues the architectural theme established in the park in the early 1930s. As noted above, preliminary sketches were prepared as early as 1937. For these reasons, this structure is considered to be a contributing structure within the Munson Valley Historic District.

The Hospital is a rustic wood frame building, 2,940 s.f. and 1-1/2 stories, with a partial basement, concrete foundation, and front porch. The second floor is contained within the steeply pitched shake roof. The plan is rectangular. Enclosed stairs to second floor and partial basement are in the NW corner. The shake roof has a 10/12 pitch. Horizontal 1x12 board siding covers the first floor, and 1x12 board and batten siding covers the second floor dormers and gable ends. Large shed dormers with wooden double-hung windows penetrate the roof on the north and south. A stone two-flue chimney with two flues extends from roof on the south, near the ridge. One flue for a gravity wood furnace, and the other for a water heater.

For years the park physician used leaky tents to treat the ill and injured. The need for a hospital was mentioned in Francis Lange's 1936 final report and he made reference to preliminary sketches in 1937: the original drawings are dated 1940 and were prepared by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design, Western Division. In 1941 CCC crews began construction on this structure, designed with a physician's office and treatment rooms and physician's living quarters on the second floor. Construction was interrupted by World War II. It was near completion in 1945, but not finished, and by 1948 Superintendent Ernest Leavitt recommended the first floor be converted to living space because of a housing shortage in the park. By this time park operations only required a first-aid room for emergency use and for patients waiting transportation to hospitals in Medford or Klamath Falls. The structure's interior was altered to serve as apartments in 1949.

Transformer Building (Comfort Station)

LCS ID: 100267

Building Number: 36

1928 (1940)

This building is one of four extant stone comfort stations within the Park, all similar in design. The structure has the characteristic rustic stone walls and gabled roof associated with the rustic architecture in Crater Lake National Park, and retains its original steel sash windows. The building retains a high degree of design integrity on the exterior, although the interior has been radically altered. It is a contributing building in a nomination of the park's rustic architecture to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Transformer Building is a rustic stone building, originally constructed as comfort station in 1928. Building was lengthened by approximately 8-1/2' in 1940. Conversion from comfort station to transformer building probably occurred in 1940 when a new comfort station across street was completed (building #37). The building is rectangular, originally approximately 10x25, with 8-1/2' addition on north end, creating a second room. Walls are stone with concrete backingp. It has a steeply pitched roof with cedar shingles, which replaced the original shake roof. The south gable endhas 1x12 clapboard siding, and the north gable end has 1x12 board with 1/4 batten siding. The windows have steel sash and heavy timber lintels. The doors on south and west walls are replacement slab doors. The interior of the building has exposed concrete walls and slab floor, and exposed roof rafters. The building was rehabilitated in 1985 for telecommunication equipment and 2012 rehabilitated again and used for storage.

This comfort station may be the comfort station designed by John Wosky of the NPS Landscape Division in San Francisco in 1927 (CL-2799). The Building Maintenance file lists a 1928 construction date and the

smaller-scale stone work is similar to that of the Warehouse (#4) and Mess Hall (#5), both also built in the late 1920s.

Comfort Station (Sign Shop)

LCS ID: 100265

Building Number: 37

1940 (1954)

Completed towards the end of the major construction period in the park, this building was similar in design to three other comfort stations built in the park between 1928 and 1940. Its form and major materials, including massive stone walls and steeply pitched roof, are characteristics of the style of other historic structures in the park. Despite interior changes, it retains sufficient integrity to qualify as a contributing building in a nomination of the park's rustic architecture to the National Register of Historic Places.

The Comfort Station is a rustic stone and wood structure now used as a maintenance facility. It is a 570 s.f., rectangular 16'x28' building. It has heavy rustic stone exterior walls, 2x4 interior stud walls and the gable ends have 1x12 horizontal board siding. Entries on north and south ends provided access to original men's and women's toilet areas. The building was designed by the NPS, Branch of Plans and Design, Western Division. The Building Maintenance file indicates it was constructed by CCC personnel. It was converted to a maintenance facility in 1954.

Lumber Shed (3)

LCS ID: TBD

Building Numbers: 9, 10, and 11

1934

There are three lumber sheds built in 1934 and located to the northeast of the warehouse. They are identical in construction with exposed 2x4 framing, lap siding on three sides, and resting on concrete piers. The sheds are used to store construction materials and maintenance equipment. Plans from the 1930s show them in the same foot print as the existing utility sheds, and they are documented in a historic photograph from 1941.

Non-Contributing Structures

Stone Bridge

LCS ID: 100256

Building Number: N/A

A stone bridge provides access across Munson Creek between the Ranger Dorm and the Stone Cottages. The bridge is constructed of small stone masonry headwalls approximately 4 feet apart with a continuous crushed rock surface trail. The bridge was constructed in the 1950s and is a non-contributing feature in the historic district.

Wood Bridges (3)

There are three wood footbridges within the historic district that were constructed after the period of significance; one located south of the Superintendent's Residence on the Loop Trail (built in 1999), one south east of the Ranger Dorm (built in 2007), and the third located east of the Lady of the Woods sculpture (reconstructed in 1997). They are of similar construction with peeled log posts and deck beams and milled wood decking. They are all painted brown, matching the buildings. The most prominent

bridge is the one located southwest of the Ranger Dorm, it features log stringers and additional log low railing. This bridge was reconstructed based upon photographs of the original bridge.

Contributing Features:

Feature: Administration Building
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 12011
Alternate Structure Name: Merel S. Sager Building
Historic Structure Number: 1

Feature: Ranger Dorm Building
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 12012
Alternate Structure Name: William Steel Center, Steel Visitor Center
Historic Structure Number: 2

Feature: Mess Hall
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 30156
Alternate Structure Name: David Canfield Building, Ranger Station Building, Bunk House
Historic Structure Number: 3

Feature: Warehouse
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100272
LCS Structure Name: TBD
Historic Structure Number: 4

Feature: Machine Shop
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100266
LCS Structure Name: Rat Hall
Historic Structure Number: 5

Feature: Meat House
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 30155
Alternate Structure Name: Trails Cache
Historic Structure Number: 13

Feature: Superintendent's Residence
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 12018
Alternate Structure Name: Science and Learning Center
Historic Structure Number: 19

Feature: Naturalist's Residence
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100264
LCS Structure Name: TBD
Historic Structure Number: 20

Feature: Employee's Residence
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 12017
Alternate Structure Name: Stone Cottage
Historic Structure Number: 24

Feature: Employee's Residence
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 12016
Alternate Structure Name: Stone Cottage
Historic Structure Number: 25

Feature: Employee's Residence
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 12015
Alternate Structure Name: Stone Cottage
Historic Structure Number: 28

Feature: Employee's Residence
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 12014
Alternate Structure Name: Stone Cottage
Historic Structure Number: 30

Feature: Employee's Residence
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 12013
Alternate Structure Name: Stone Cottage
Historic Structure Number: 31

Feature: Employee's Residence
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 12095
Alternate LCS Structure Name: Stone Cottage

Historic Structure Number: 32

Feature: Stone Woodshed/Garage
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100268
LCS Structure Name: TBD
Historic Structure Number: 33

Feature: Hospital
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100269
LCS Structure Name: Apartment Building
Historic Structure Number: 34

Feature: Transformer Building
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100267
Alternate Structure Name: Comfort Station
Historic Structure Number: 36

Feature: Comfort Station
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100265
Alternate Structure Name: Sign Shop
Historic Structure Number: 37

Feature: Lumber Shed (Bldg #9)
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: TBD
LCS Structure Name: TBD
Historic Structure Number: 9

Feature: Lumber Shed (Bldg #10)
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: TBD
LCS Structure Name: TBD
Historic Structure Number: 10

Feature: Lumber Shed (Bldg #11)
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: TBD
LCS Structure Name: TBD
Historic Structure Number: 11

Non-Contributing Features:

Feature: Stone Bridge
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing
IDLCS Number: 100256
LCS Structure Name: TBD
Historic Structure Number: TBD

Feature: Wood Bridge (3)
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing



B&S #1: The back side of the Administration Building, looking southeast, showing the roof line and shed roof dormers (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



B&S #2: The back of the Ranger Dorm, looking north, showing the shed dormers and maintenance work on the windows (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



B&S #3: The Mess Hall, looking northeast, showing the front face and side entrance (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



B&S #4: The Warehouse, looking northwest, showing the covered loading area now enclosed. Note the earlier use of smaller stone masonry along the first floor (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



B&S #5: The Machine Shop, looking south, showing the five bays below and shed dormers upstairs (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



B&S #6: The Meathouse, looking west. Note the new shingles (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



B&S #7: The Superintendent's Residence, looking northeast to northwest, showing the positioning of the residence toward the views of Garfield Ridge to the right (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



B&S #8: The Naturalist's Residence, looking west, showing the original secondary entrance that is currently used as the primary entrance and Garfield Ridge over the roofline. Note the trampled and compacted soils and loss of historic vegetation from the planting design (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



B&S #9: Employee Residence #25, looking southeast, showing the main entrance to the left and the 1954 snow entrance to the right (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



B&S #10: Employee Residence #24, looking southeast, showing the main entrance and stone patio (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



B&S #11: Employee Residence #28, looking northeast, showing the main entrance and stone patio to the left (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



B&S #12: Employee Residences #30, 31, and 32, looking southeast. Note the double shed dormers added in 1939 (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



B&S #13: The Stone Woodshed/Garage, looking south (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



B&S #14: The Hospital under repair, looking northeast. Note the exposed concrete foundation on the left and the stone facing on the right (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



B&S #15: The Transformer Building, looking northeast. Note the battered small stone masonry and corners, a characteristic of rustic architecture. (PWR, CL Program, 2012)



B&S #16: The Comfort Station, looking north. Note the massive stone masonry battered corners (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



B&S #17: The Lumber Sheds, looking north, building 9 is in the center of the photograph and building 10 is in the background on the right (PWR, CL Program, 2012).

Small-Scale Features

Small scale features are the elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. The small scale features that collectively contribute to the historic character of the district are historic wood signs, dressed stone curbing, and a variety of rustic stone features.

A rustic sign program directed by Francis Lange using CCC labor, began in 1936 replacing many standardized enamel signs in the park. A directional sign placed in the Parking Ellipse near the Entrance Road was supported by cut, unpeeled logs. Most likely, the sign was a large four-foot diameter circular slab of oil-impregnated wood with yellow-orange painted raised lettering on a brown background for increased visibility. Signs were designed to be dismantled and stored over winter to prevent cracking of the enamel lettering through wood expansion. Rustic signs at Munson Valley gave way to routed wood signs painted brown with creme white lettering, part of the Mission 66 (1956-1966) improvement programs. Today, few Mission 66 signs are extant with the exception of building and identification signs.

Battered or "rusticated" stone features were a functional, harmonizing element of the Munson Valley landscape. Designed to stand alone yet fit visually into the landscape, stone features provided definition and organization to circulation and plantings. Stone features include stone curbing around the central Parking Ellipse and in front of the Mess Hall, stone drinking fountain in front the Administration Building, the Lady of the Woods sculpture (described in detail in Spatial Organization), masonry and concrete culvert headwalls, and various weathered boulders grouped naturalistically around buildings and amongst planted shrubs. In 2007, as part of the Lady of the Woods Trail restoration, two large stone benches were placed along the Lady of the Woods Trail.

Contributing Small-Scale Features

Stone Drinking Fountain

LCS ID: 100259

The single stone drinking fountain within the Munson Valley Historic District is approximately 3.5 feet tall, with a bowl carved into the top, and a bubbler and drain inserted in a hole drilled through the boulder. This same drinking fountain style was constructed at prominent locations around the park. The stone drinking fountain reflects the rustic style found in buildings and features in Munson Valley. It was crafted in 1936 and is a contributing feature.

Culverts with Concrete and Masonry Headwalls

LCS ID: 100255

There are six culverts with stone masonry headwalls constructed in 1936 within the historic district. There are two located between the Mess Hall and the Warehouse, one is located southeast of the Mess Hall one is located northeast of the Transformer Building, and two are located northeast of the Administration Building.

There are three culverts with concrete headwalls constructed in 1936 within the historic district. The culverts without stone masonry are located away from the publicly accessible areas of the district. One is located northwest of Building #30, one is located at the southern intersection of the Residence Road and the Naturalist's Residence Loop Drive, and one is located south of the Naturalist Residence.

Flagpole

LCS ID: TBD

A wooden flagpole, approximately 30 feet tall, is located in front of the Ranger Dorm. The flagpole is painted white and is anchored to two metal mounting plates set into the same exposed aggregate concrete

as the walkways. The flagpole was installed in the 1930s after the Ranger Dorm was finished, when the walkways and Parking Ellipse were constructed, as seen in historic photos of the area.

Non-Contributing Small-Scale Features

There are a variety of non-contributing small scale features throughout the historic district including: newspaper stands, garbage and recycling containers, Jersey barriers north of the comfort station, and steel fire pits behind many of the stone cottages. Other non-contributing features include a variety of signage, raised stone edging and boulder seating along the Lady of the Woods Trail, utility barriers, transformers, hydrant covers, weather station, and radio antenna. Standard metal reflecting signs for traffic are common on site. Other signs, constructed of a variety of materials, found on site include interpretive, identification of natural features, trails, directional and boundary. The numerous utility barriers consist of two 6x6 pressure treated posts set on a concrete pad with plywood bracing between the posts. The hydrant covers are constructed from large corrugated steel culverts standing vertically with a plywood cover. The purpose of the utility barriers and hydrant covers is to protect the utilities from damage by snow plow equipment during the months of heavy winter snow. The weather station is located north of the administration building parking area. The radio antenna is located northeast of the Mess Hall.

Contributing Features:

Feature: Stone Drinking Fountain
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100259
LCS Structure Name: TBD
Historic Structure Number: TBD

Feature: Culverts with Concrete and Masonry Headwalls
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: 100255
LCS Structure Name: TBD
Historic Structure Number: TBD

Feature: Flagpole
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
IDLCS Number: TBD
LCS Structure Name: TBD
Historic Structure Number: TBD

Non-Contributing Features:

Feature: Contemporary Signs
Feature Identification Number: TBD
Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Utilities

Feature Identification Number: TBD

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing

Feature: Steel Fire Pits

Feature Identification Number: TBD

Type of Feature Contribution: Non-contributing



Small-Scale Features #1: The stone drinking fountain, with a non-historic bubbler, located near the entrance to the Administration Building (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



Small-Scale Features #2: The culvert located southwest of the Mess Hall featuring a large masonry headwall, looking northwest. Note the outfall is below water level (PWR, CL Program, 2012).



Small- Scale Features #3: The Lady of the Woods sculpture and rustic wood sign (PWR, CL Program, 2012).

Views and Vistas

The views and vistas are defined as the prospect afforded by a range of vision in the landscape, conferred by the composition of the other landscapes characteristics and associated features. The design of the site emphasized the expansive views and framed vistas of Garfield Ridge and Castle Crest to the northeast.

The dramatic elevation change between the historic district, situated within Munson Valley, and Garfield Ridge to the east and northeast affords expansive views of the rocky ridge from many locations on the site. Buildings were located in existing clearings in the forest and clustered toward the west of the clearings, which afforded views to the east and northeast of Garfield Ridge from the front entrances of administrative and residential buildings. In particular, the Superintendent's Residence and the Naturalist's Residence were oriented directly toward the view of Garfield Ridge even at the expense of not being able to see the front door from the driveway. The Superintendent's Residence was located at the west edge of a large meadow with the front door oriented towards the east, providing a vista of the meadow framed on two sides by forest with Garfield Ridge in the background. The Naturalist's Residence orientation toward Garfield Ridge puts the front entrance facing the view while the back door faces the driveway. However, today the view towards Garfield Ridge from the Naturalist's Residence is no longer visible because of the encroachment of conifer trees into the viewshed. Despite these changes the views and vistas continue to contribute to the historic district.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 8/3/2012

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Through the analysis and evaluation of landscape characteristics and features, it has been determined that the Munson Valley Historic District is in “Fair” condition. The landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the inventory unit to degrade to poor condition. The historic district could benefit from an Interim Treatment Plan (ITP) that addresses all of the impacts identified in the list below. This plan can also clarify vegetation management issues (pruning issues, conifer encroachment, speciation, and Naturalist’s Residence landscape), signage consistency, and the historic compatibility of utility barriers.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Erosion

Impact Description: The seasonal flow of water from snow melt along roadways is impacting the shoulder of the roads. There are erosion gullies being created at three locations; 1) along the downhill side of the Residence Road south of the Superintendent’s Residence where it meets with the Naturalist’s Residence Loop Road, 2) south of the Transformer Building, and 3) south of the Hospital at the end of the Stone Cottage Spur Road.

Type of Impact: Soil Compaction

Impact Description: There are a number locations around the historic district where heavy foot or vehicle traffic has compacted soils and impacted vegetation. The lack of delineated parking stalls around the Naturalist’s Residence has caused compacted soils from vehicle traffic. Boomlift vehicles have created tracks of compacted soils around the Superintendent’s Residence, Administration Building, and Ranger Dormitory. The formation of social trails across the Parking Ellipse, to the west of the Parking Ellipse, behind and to the south of the Ranger Dorm, and between the Hospital and the Lady of the Woods Trail have compacted the soils and impacted vegetation. The compaction of soils has led

to the loss of the naturalistic plantings and impacted the historic character of the landscape.

Type of Impact:

Pruning Practices/Deferred Maintenance

Impact Description:

Many of the masses of shrubs (particularly the mountain ash) around the Parking Ellipse are overgrown and need to be thinned in order to ensure vigor and to maintain the historic character. Many of the shrubs and some of the trees planted adjacent to the buildings are also overgrown and are crowding the building.

Type of Impact:

Release to Sucession

Impact Description:

Conifer trees are encroaching into historically open areas and impacting the historic character of the planting design.

Type of Impact:

Deferred Maintenance

Impact Description:

There are many locations where debris has accumulated and is impacting the historic drainage systems for the historic district. All culverts (identified on the site plan) are either partially blocked or significantly blocked by debris and/or vegetation. All catch basins (identified on the FMSS site plan) appear to be full of debris and need to be emptied. Debris has accumulated on some of the roofs of historic structures, particularly the Stone Woodshed/Garage. Soil and forest debris has accumulated along the uphill (north side) of the Meat House and should be cleared in order to maintain positive drainage away from the building.

Type of Impact:

Pests/Diseases

Impact Description:

Animal burrows are located around the foundations of some of the historic buildings, particularly the Naturalist's Residence and the Superintendent's Residence. Over time these burrows could undermine the foundations piers and cause increased settling of the buildings.

Stabilization Measures:

The stabilization measures recommended below are also found in the FMSS Spreadsheet in Appendix C.

Buildings:

Annually inspect buildings to ensure that there is positive drainage away from all buildings, that roofs are clear of debris, and that animal burrows do not undermine foundations.

Culverts and Catch-Basins:

Annually inspect and clear culverts and catch basins blocked by debris or vegetation. Pooling is evident at some of the culvert outfalls, which can cause scouring and undermine the culvert. A hydrologist should inspect these pools and make recommendations for dealing with the pooling water at the outfalls. Large amounts of debris have accumulated in catch basins and has greatly reduced their ability to convey water away from the buildings.

Vegetation Management:

Prune shrubs around the Parking Ellipse in consultation with a horticulturalist in order to improve general vigor and health. The shrubs and trees adjacent to the buildings should be thinned (in consultation with a horticulturalist), to reflect a more historic cover and density.

Soil Compaction:

The parking around the Naturalist's Residence should be delineated with log tire stops to limit the area of vehicle impact, minimize compaction to soils, loss of vegetation, and erosion.

Roads:

Stabilize soils and minimize erosion by controlling and directing stormwater and/or snow melt at three locations (see impacts under erosion).

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan

Approved Landscape Treatment Document Date: May 2005

Approved Landscape Treatment Explanatory Narrative: The preferred alternative for the General Management Plan states that: “The National Park Service would implement resource management policies that preserve the natural resources values of the cultural landscapes as well as their culturally significant defining patterns and features in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties With Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes* (GMP 2005, 126).”

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography:

See the Supplemental Information section of the CLI for the Bibliography.

Supplemental Information:

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Appendix A: Plant Lists

Plant Materials Listed on 1935 Planting Plan

Trees

<i>Abies lasiocarpa</i>	Subalpine Fir
<i>Abies magnifica shastensis</i>	Shasta Red Fir
<i>Tsuga mertensiana</i>	Mountain Hemlock

Shrubs

<i>Acer glabrum</i>	Dwarf Maple
<i>Amelanchier florida</i>	Serviceberry
<i>Ceanothus prostratus</i>	Mahala Mat
<i>Holodiscus discolor</i>	Oceanspray
<i>Kalmia microphylla</i>	Mt. Laurel
<i>Lonicera congogralis</i>	Black Honeysuckle
<i>Lonicera involucrata</i>	Twinberry
<i>Salix sitchensis</i>	Sitka Willow
<i>Sambucus racemosa</i>	Red Mt. Elderberry
<i>Spiraea densiflora</i>	Pink Spirea
<i>Sorbus sitchensis</i>	Mt. Ash
<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>	Dwarf Huckleberry
<i>Rhamnus alnifolia</i>	Cascara

Perennials

<i>Phlox</i> sp.	Alpine Phlox
<i>Dicentra</i> sp.	Bleeding Heart
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	Newberry's Knotweed
<i>Lupinus</i> sp.	Lupine

Additional Vegetation Transplanted 1930-1937

<i>Aquilegia</i> spp.	columbine
<i>Castilleja</i> spp.	Indian paintbrush
<i>Erigeron</i> spp.	fleabane
<i>Gilia</i> spp.	gilia
<i>Helleborus</i> spp.	hellebore
<i>Juncus</i>	rushes
<i>Lonicera conjugialis</i>	purple-flower honeysuckle (twinberry)
<i>Polemonium caeruleum</i>	Jacobs ladder
<i>Ribes erythrocarpum</i>	Crater Lake current

Salix scouleriana	Scouler's willow
Sedge	Sedge spp.
Vaccinum spp.	huckleberry
Arctostaphylos nevadensis	pine-mat manzanita

Species Identified During August 2012 Fieldwork for CLI

Trees

Abies lasiocarpa	Subalpine Fir
Abies magnifica shastensis	Shasta Red Fir
Tsuga mertensiana	Mountain Hemlock

Shrubs

Acer glabrum	Dwarf Maple
Amelanchier sp.	Serviceberry
Lonicera involucrata	Twinberry
Salix sp.	Willow
Sambucus racemosa	Red Mt. Elderberry
Spirea densiflora	Pink Spirea
Sorbus sitchensis	Mt. Ash
Ribes erythrocarpum	Crater Lake current
Vaccinium myrtillus	Dwarf Huckleberry

Perennials

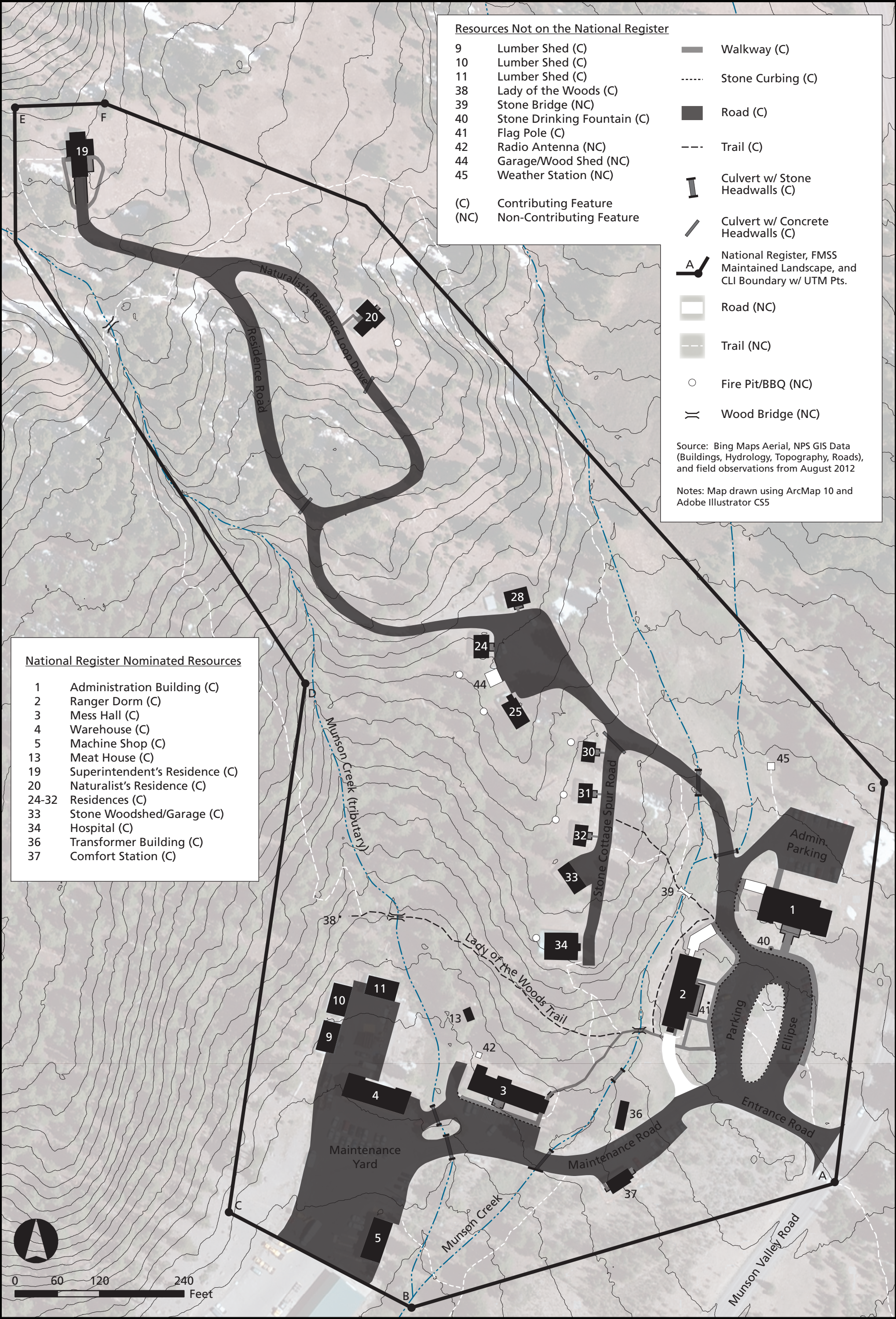
Dicentra sp.	Bleeding Heart
Aquilegia spp.	columbine
Erigeron spp.	fleabane
Eriogonum sp.	Buckwheat
Lupinus sp.	Lupine
Juncus	rushes
Sedge	Sedge spp.
Penstemon sp.	Penstemon
Anaphalis margaritacea	Pearly Everlasting

Appendix B: 11x17-inch Site Plan

Crater Lake National Park

Munson Valley Historic District Cultural Landscape Map

Cultural Landscape Inventory | Pacific West Regional Office | Cultural Landscapes Program | 2013



Appendix C: FMSS Spreadsheet

Crater Lake National Park Munson Valley Historic District - Recommended Data for FMSS														
Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI and LCS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
0	Parent Location	Munson Valley Historic District (Cultural Landscape)												
1	61581	Munson Valley Maintained Landscape Area	3100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	400008 (CLI)	25.4	AC	N/A	N/A	N/A	Recommended landscape type = Structure/Building Landscape
2	61581	N/A	3100	Exposed Aggregate and Asphalt Walkways	582427	SURFACE	Yes	400008 (CLI)	995	LF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair, as needed, and 2) replace materials in-kind as needed.	Modified from existing asset Land Surface
2	61581	N/A	3100	Stone Fountain	1196716	DRINK	Yes	100259 (LCS) 400008 (CLI)	1	EA	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every year, 1) inspect and clean the fountain to ensure the faucet is functioning properly and that water flow is not blocked, 2) inspect and clean the basin to ensure that water drains freely, 3) and that the stone is stable and secured to the base. Replace materials in-kind as needed with the exception of the faucet. The faucet should be replaced with a faucet that matches the historic character of the district.	Modified from existing asset Exterior Furnishing. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
2	61581	N/A	3100	Stone Bridge	XXXXX	XXXXX	No	100256 (LCS) 400008 (CLI)	1	EA	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) remove debris, moss, and lichen as needed with a soft wire brush, and 2) inspect mortar joints and repoint with materials in-kind as needed.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
2	61581	N/A	3100	Vegetation	XXXXX	MIXPLANT	Yes	400008 (CLI)	25.4	AC	Deficiency is some of the masses of shrubs and/or trees are overgrown and crowding eachother and/or the buildings. Conifer trees are encroaching into the historic plantings.	Many of the masses of shrubs and/or trees are in need of thinning or rejuvenative pruning. This work should be done in consultation with a horticulturalist.	Every 10 years survey the plantings to ensure they still match the historic character from the period of significance.	New asset.
2	61581	N/A	3100	Flag Pole	582456	FLAGPOLE	Yes	XXXXX (LCS) 400008 (CLI)	1	EA	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair, as needed, and 2) replace materials in-kind as needed.	Modified from existing asset Recreation Equipement, Misc. Play Equip Steel Circle Housing Area
1	64259	Trails	2100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes/No	400008 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Location modified from existing location 64259 Lady of the Woods Trail

Crater Lake National Park Munson Valley Historic District - Recommended Data for FMSS 														
Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI and LCS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
2	64259	N/A	2100	Surface	52114	SURFACE	Yes (850), No (2645)	400008 (CLI)	3495	LF	The deficiency is the contributing trail behind the Ranger Dorm is not clearly delineated.	Restore the original walkway behind the Ranger Dorm, see historic.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair drainage structures as needed, 2) inspect and repair surface as needed, and 3) brush vegetation alongside walkway.	Modified to include the contributing trail from the Ranger Dorm to the Stone Cottages, the contributing trail behind the Ranger Dorm, and the contemporary loop trail around the historic district.
2	64259	N/A	2100	Wooden Foot Bridges	52112	XXXXX	No	400008 (CLI)	3	EA	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Once a year, 1) inspect for damage to structure and repair as needed, and 2) inspect tread, prime/paint, and repair as needed.	
2	64259	N/A	2100	Monument	53503	MARKER	Yes	100255 (LCS) 400008 (CLI)	1	EA	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, remove debris, moss, and lichen as needed with a soft wire brush.	This is the Lady of the Woods sculpture.
1	75516	Administrative Parking	1300	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	400008 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2	75516	N/A	1300	Surface	396304	SURFACE	No	400008 (CLI)	11,230	SF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair, as needed, and 2) replace materials in-kind as needed.	
1	75141	Headquarters Visitor Center Parking	1300	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	400008 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Described as the Entrance Road and Parking Ellipse in the CLI.
2	75141	N/A	1300	Stone Curbing	XXXXX	XXXXX	Yes	XXXXX (LCS) 400008 (CLI)	910	LF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) remove vegetation between the stones and between the stones and pavement, 2) remove debris, moss, and lichen as needed with a soft wire brush, and 3) inspect mortar joints and repoint with materials in-kind as needed.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).

Crater Lake National Park

Munson Valley Historic District - Recommended Data for FMSS

Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI and LCS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
2	75141	N/A	1300	Catch Basins	1148295	XXXXX	Yes	XXXXX (LCS) 400008 (CLI)	2	EA	The deficiency is the catch-basins are filled with sediment and are not functioning properly.	Remove debris from all catch-basin and inspect drain pipe to ensure that water flows freely.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect catch-basins and drain pipe for debris, and 2) remove vegeation and/or debris as necessary.	
2	75141	N/A	1300	Surface	394382	SURFACE	No	400008 (CLI)	24,180	SF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair, as needed, and 2) replace materials in-kind as needed.	
1	75144	Headquarters Residence Road	1100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	400008 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Described as the Residence Road, Stone Cottage Spur Road, and Naturalist's Residence Loop Drive in the CLI.
2	75144	N/A	1100	Surface	394411	SURFACE	No	400008 (CLI)	49,300	SF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair, as needed, and 2) replace materials in-kind as needed.	
2	75144	N/A	1100	Culverts	XXXXX	CULVERTS	Yes	XXXXX (LCS) 400008 (CLI)	5	EA	Deficiency is many of the historic culverts are either fully or significantly blocked by debris or vegetation. Pools have developed at some of the culvert outfalls, a scouring effect can deepen and undermine the culvert.	All culverts should be cleared of vegetation and debris at both ends. At culverts where pools have developed at the outfall, large stones should be used as splash pads to inhibit scouring.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and remove any debris and/or vegetation from blocking the intake and outfall, 2) inspect outfall areas for scouring and use stones to break the fall of water and inhibit scouring, and 3) inspect and repoint culverts with stone headwalls.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
1	75388	Headquarters Maintenance and Parking Area	1300	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	400008 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Described as the Maintenance Road and Parking Area in the CLI.
2	75388	N/A	1300	Surface	395009	SURFACE	No	400008 (CLI)	60,200	SF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair, as needed, and 2) replace materials in-kind as needed.	
2	75388	N/A	1300	Culverts	XXXXX	CULVERTS	Yes	XXXXX (LCS) 400008 (CLI)	4	EA	Deficiency is many of the historic culverts are either fully or significantly blocked by debris or vegetation. Pools have developed at some of the culvert outfalls, a scouring effect can deepen and undermine the culvert.	All culverts should be cleared of vegetation and debris at both ends. At culverts where pools have developed at the outfall, large stones should be used as splash pads to inhibit scouring.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and remove any debris and/or vegetation from blocking the intake and outfall, 2) inspect outfall areas for scouring and use stones to break the fall of water and inhibit scouring, and 3) inspect and repoint culverts with stone headwalls.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).

Crater Lake National Park Munson Valley Historic District - Recommended Data for FMSS 														
Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI and LCS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
2	75388	N/A	1300	Stone Curbing	XXXXX		Yes	XXXXX (LCS) 400008 (CLI)	115	LF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) remove vegetation, debris, moss, and lichen as needed with a soft wire brush, and 2) inspect mortar joints and repoint with materials in-kind as needed.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
1		Adminstration Building (Bldg. #1)	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	12011 (LCS) 400008 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2		N/A	4100	Stone Walls	XXXXX	WALLFREE	Yes	400008 (CLI)	60	LF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect walls, 2) remove vegetation and debris, 3) repoint mortar joints as necessary, and 4) replace materials in-kind as necessary.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
2		N/A	4100	Stone Stairs	XXXXX	STEPS	Yes	400008 (CLI)	225	SF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect stairs, 2) remove vegetation and debris, 3) repoint mortar joints as necessary, and 4) replace materials in-kind as necessary.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
2		N/A	4100	Catch Basins	XXXXX		Yes	400008 (CLI)	4	EA	Deficiency is the catch-basins are filled with sediment and are not functioning properly.	Remove debris from all catch-basin and inspect drain pipe to ensure water flows freely.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect catch-basins and drain pipe for debris, and 2) remove vegetation and/or debris as necessary.	New asset
1		Ranger Dorm (Bldg. #2)	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	12012 (LCS) 400008 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2		N/A	4100	Stone and Log Railing	XXXXX	RAIL	Yes	400008 (CLI)	60	LF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect for damage, and 2) repair with materials in-kind as necessary.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).

Crater Lake National Park Munson Valley Historic District - Recommended Data for FMSS 														
Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI and LCS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
2		N/A	4100	Flagstone Walkways	XXXXX	SURFACE	Yes	400008 (CLI)	710	SF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair, as needed, and 2) replace materials in-kind as needed.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
2		N/A	4100	Stone Walls	XXXXX	WALLFREE	Yes	400008 (CLI)	10	LF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect walls, 2) remove vegetation and debris, 3) repoint mortar joints as necessary, and 4) replace materials in-kind as necessary.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
2		N/A	4100	Stone Stairs	XXXXX	STEPS	Yes	400008 (CLI)	30	SF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect stairs, 2) remove vegetation and debris, 3) repoint mortar joints as necessary, and 4) replace materials in-kind as necessary.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
2		N/A	4100	Catch Basins	XXXXX		Yes	400008 (CLI)	5	EA	Deficiency is catch-basins are filled with sediment and are not functioning properly.	Remove debris from all catch-basin and inspect drain pipe to ensure water flows freely.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect catch-basins and drain pipe for debris, and 2) remove vegetation and/or debris as necessary.	New asset.
1		Mess Hall (Bldg. #3)	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	30156 (LCS) 400008 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2		N/A	4100	Stone Walls	XXXXX	WALLFREE	Yes	400008 (CLI)	16	LF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect walls, 2) remove vegetation and debris, 3) repoint mortar joints as necessary, and 4) replace materials in-kind as necessary.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).

Crater Lake National Park

Munson Valley Historic District - Recommended Data for FMSS

Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI and LCS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
2		N/A	4100	Stone Stairs	XXXXX	STEPS	Yes	400008 (CLI)	12	SF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect stairs, 2) remove vegetation and debris, 3) repoint mortar joints as necessary, and 4) replace materials in-kind as necessary.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
2		N/A	4100	Flagstone Walkways and Patio	XXXXX	SURFACE	Yes	400008 (CLI)	24	SF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair, as needed, and 2) replace materials in-kind as needed.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
1		Superintendent's Residence (Bldg. #19)	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	12018 (LCS) 400008 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2		N/A	4100	Stone Walls	XXXXX	WALLFREE	Yes	400008 (CLI)	54	LF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect walls, 2) remove vegetation and debris, 3) repoint mortar joints as necessary, and 4) replace materials in-kind as necessary.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
2		N/A	4100	Stone Stairs	XXXXX	STEPS	Yes	400008 (CLI)	10	SF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect stairs, 2) remove vegetation and debris, 3) repoint mortar joints as necessary, and 4) replace materials in-kind as necessary.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
2		N/A	4100	Flagstone Walkway and Patio	XXXXX	SURFACE	Yes	40008 (CLI)	190	SQ	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair, as needed, and 2) replace materials in-kind as needed.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
1		Naturalist's Residence (Bldg. #20)	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	100264 (LCS) 400008 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

Crater Lake National Park Munson Valley Historic District - Recommended Data for FMSS 														
Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI and LCS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
2		N/A	4100	Stone Walls	XXXXX	WALLFREE	Yes	400008 (CLI)	12	LF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect walls, 2) remove vegetation and debris, 3) repoint mortar joints as necessary, and 4) replace materials in-kind as necessary.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
2		N/A	4100	Stone Stairs	XXXXX	STEPS	Yes	400008 (CLI)	15	SF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect stairs, 2) remove vegetation and debris, 3) repoint mortar joints as necessary, and 4) replace materials in-kind as necessary.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
2		N/A	4100	Flagstone Walkway and Patio	XXXXX	SURFACE	Yes	400008 (CLI)	63	SQ	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair, as needed, and 2) replace materials in-kind as needed.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
1		Stone Cottages (Bldgs. 25, 28, 30, 31, and 32)	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	12016 (LCS) 12015 (LCS) 12014 (LCS) 12013 (LCS) 12095 (LCS) 400008 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2		N/A	4100	Stone Walls	XXXXX	WALLFREE	Yes	400008 (CLI)	12	LF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect walls, 2) remove vegetation and debris, 3) repoint mortar joints as necessary, and 4) replace materials in-kind as necessary.	New asset for each building (quantities are per building). See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).

Hierarchy Level	Location No.	Location Name	Asset Type	Asset Name	Asset No.	CompClass	Contributing Cult./Hist.	CR Database No. (CLI and LCS)	Qty	UM	Deficiencies	DM/ Stabilization and/or Treatment [Preservation or Restoration]	RM/ Preservation Maintenance	Notes
2		N/A	4100	Flagstone Walkway and Patio	XXXXX	SURFACE	Yes	400008 (CLI)	24-48	SQ	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair, as needed, and 2) replace materials in-kind as needed.	New asset for each building (quantities are per building). See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
1		Comfort Station (Bldg. # 37)	4100	N/A	N/A	N/A	Yes	100265 (LCS) 400008 (CLI)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
2		N/A	4100	Stone Walls	XXXXX	WALLFREE	Yes	400008 (CLI)	20	LF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect walls, 2) remove vegetation and debris, 3) repoint mortar joints as necessary, and 4) replace materials in-kind as necessary.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
2		N/A	4100	Stone Stairs	XXXXX	STEPS	Yes	400008 (CLI)	12	SF	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect stairs, 2) remove vegetation and debris, 3) repoint mortar joints as necessary, and 4) replace materials in-kind as necessary.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).
2		N/A	4100	Flagstone Walkway and Patio	XXXXX	SURFACE	Yes	400008 (CLI)	50	SQ	There are currently no deficiencies.	There is currently no deferred maintenance.	Every 3 years, 1) inspect and repair, as needed, and 2) replace materials in-kind as needed.	New asset. See "Preservation Guide for Stone Masonry and Dry-Laid Resources" for detailed maintenance guidelines (Glanville 2008).