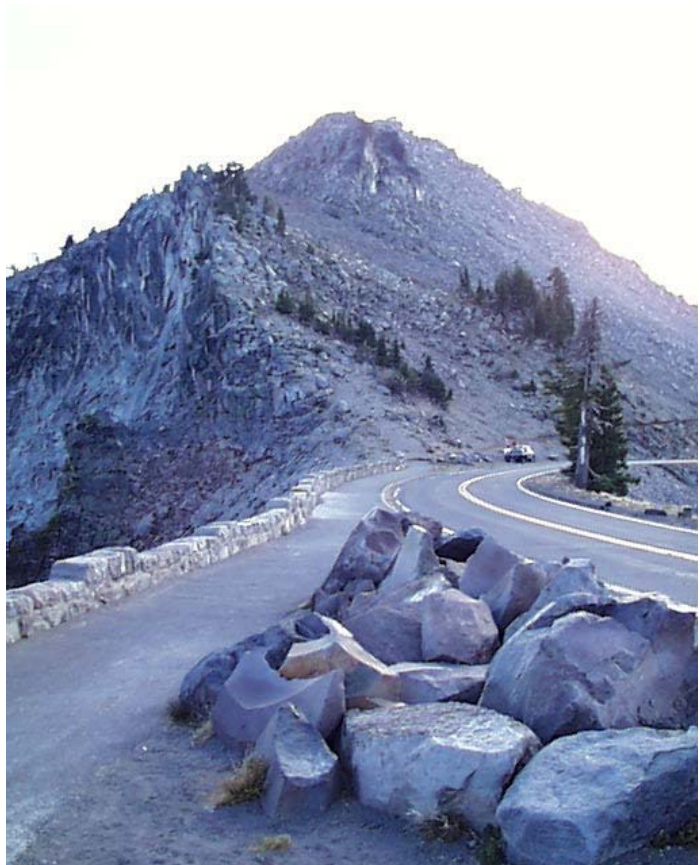

National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2001



The Watchman
Crater Lake National Park



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Pacific West
Regional Office

Cultural Resource
Programs

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY (CLI) PROGRAM
2009 Condition Assessment Update for:

The Watchman
Crater Lake National Park

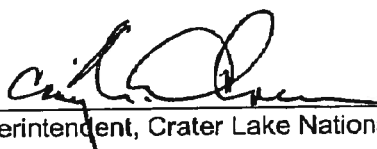
Crater Lake National Park concurs with the condition assessment update for The Watchman as identified below:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **FAIR**

Good: indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbance 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 appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining cultural and natural values.



Superintendent, Crater Lake National Park

6/29/09

Date

Please return to:

Vida Germano
PWR CLI Coordinator
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607-4807
(510) 817-1407
(510) 817-1484 (fax)

EXPERIENCE YOUR AMERICA

The National Park Service cares for special places saved by the American people so that all may experience our heritage.

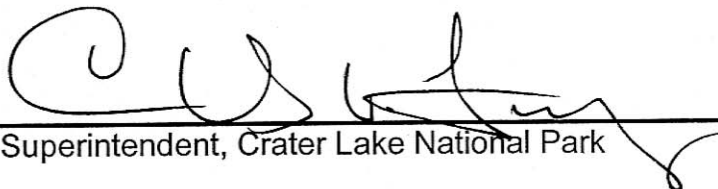
National Park Service
Cultural Landscape Inventory
2003

Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail
Crater Lake National Park

Crater Lake National Park concurs with the management category and condition assessment identified by this CLI Level II report, as given below:

Management Category A: **Must be preserved and maintained**

Condition Assessment: **Fair**



Superintendent, Crater Lake National Park

7/25/03

Date

Please return to:

Michael Hankinson
Historical Landscape Architect
National Park Service
Columbia Cascades Support Office
909 First Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104-1060

WATCHMAN TOWER

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

Oregon SHPO Eligibility Determination

Section 110 Actions Requested:

- 1) SHPO concurrence with the expansion of the boundary to include the historic Watchman Trail,
- 2) SHPO concurrence with the setting description, and
- 3) SHPO concurrence with the addition of structures to the List of Classified Structures (LCS). (See chart below)

Boundary Expansion:

☒ **I concur,** _____ **I do not concur** with the proposed boundary expansion for the Watchman Tower cultural landscape as described in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) to include the Watchman trail. The Crater Lake National Historic Landmark District Nomination, 1988, defines the boundary of Watchman Observation Station as formed by lines completing a rectangle extending 200 feet out from the four sides of the tower, encompassing the flagstone terrace and observation points on the east of the lookout tower, and the curved stairs that wind around the south and east of the building. The CLI proposes extended the trail to include the Watchman Trail, 5' from the centerline of the trail in either direction.

Setting:

☒ **I concur,** _____ **I do not concur** that the setting as described in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) contributes to the Watchman Tower (See the following landscape characteristics in the Analysis and Evaluation: natural systems and features, spatial organization, circulation patterns, and views and vistas.)

Contributing Resources listed on the National Register:

The following structures, located within the historic designed landscape, are already listed on the National Register as contributing elements of the Watchman Tower:

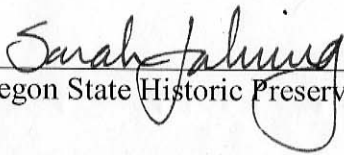
LCS number	Structure Name	Park Structure Number
012019	Watchman Observation Station	168

Contributing Resources not listed on the National Register:

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following previously unevaluated structures have been identified as contributing to the Watchman Tower. (See the following landscape characteristics in the Analysis and Evaluation: buildings and structures, and small-scale features.):

LCS number	Structure Name	Park Structure Number	Concur	Do Not Concur
100253	Watchman Trail	169	✓	
100253	Rock Parapet	169	✓	
(No number)	Rock steps and cheek walls		✓	
(No number)	Dry-laid rock retaining walls along the Watchman Trail		✓	
(No number)	Stone slab bench on Watchman Trail		✓	

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


Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer

8/12/04
Date

Please return forms to the attention of:
Erica Owens
CLI Co-coordinator
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office-Seattle
909 1st Ave, Floor 5
Seattle, WA 98104
(206) 220-4128
erica_owens@nps.gov

Table of Contents

	Part 1
Executive Summary	1
Park Information.....	3
Property Level and CLI Number	3
Inventory Summary	3
Component Landscape Description	4
CLI Hierarchy Description	5
Location Map	6
Boundary Description.....	8
Regional Context	8
Site Plan.....	9
Chronology.....	11
Statement of Significance	14
History	Part 2a
Pre-1930	1
1930-1939	3
	Part 2b
1942 – 1971	1
1972 – present	2
Analysis and Evaluation	Part 3a
Summary	1
Natural Systems and Features.....	1
Circulation	4
Spatial Organization.....	7
	Part 3b
Small Scale Features	1
Buildings and Structures	4
View and Vistas.....	7
Management Information	Part 4
Descriptive and Geographic Information	1
Boundary UTM	1
National Register Information.....	1
Cultural Landscape Type and Use	3
Ethnographic Information	3
Adjacent Lands Information	4
General Management Information	5
Condition Assessment and Impacts.....	5
Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access	7
Treatment.....	8
Approved Treatment Cost	8
Stabilization Costs.....	8
Documentation Assessment and Checklist.....	10

Appendix

Bibliography	11
Supplemental Information	24

Executive Summary

General Introduction to the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, physical development, significance, National Register of Historic Places eligibility, condition, as well as other valuable information for park management. Inventoried landscapes are listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise treated as cultural resources. To automate the inventory, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) database was created in 1996. CLAIMS provides an analytical tool for querying information associated with the CLI.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998). Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report on an annual performance plan that is tied to 6-year strategic plan. The NPS strategic plan has two goals related to cultural landscapes: condition (1a7) and progress on the CLI (1b2b). Because the CLI is the baseline of cultural landscapes in the National Park System, it serves as the vehicle for tracking these goals.

For these reasons, the Park Cultural Landscapes Program considers the completion of the CLI to be a servicewide priority. The information in the CLI is useful at all levels of the park service. At the national and regional levels it is used to inform planning efforts and budget decisions. At the park level, the CLI assists managers to plan, program, and prioritize funds. It is a record of cultural landscape treatment and management decisions and the physical narrative may be used to enhance interpretation programs.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated on the Region/Support Office level. Each Region/Support Office creates a priority list for CLI work based on park planning needs, proposed development projects, lack of landscape documentation (which adversely affects the preservation or management of the resource), baseline information needs and Region/Support office priorities. This list is updated annually to respond to changing needs and priorities. Completed CLI records are uploaded at the end of the fiscal year to the National Center for Cultural Resources, Park Cultural Landscapes Program in Washington, DC. Only data officially entered into the National Center's CLI database is considered "certified data" for GPRA reporting.

The CLI is completed in a multi-level process with each level corresponding to a specific degree of effort and detail. From Level 0: Park Reconnaissance Survey through Level II: Landscape Analysis and Evaluation, additional information is collected, prior information is refined, and decisions are made regarding if and how to proceed. The relationship between Level 0, I, and II is direct and the CLI for a landscape or component landscape inventory unit is not considered finished until Level II is complete.

A number of steps are involved in completing a Level II inventory record. The process begins when the CLI team meets with park management and staff to clarify the purpose of the CLI and is followed by historical research, documentation, and fieldwork. Information is derived from two efforts: secondary sources that are usually available in the park's or regions' files, libraries, and archives and on-site landscape investigation(s). This information is entered into CLI database as text or graphics. A park report is generated from the database and becomes the vehicle for consultation with the park and the

SHPO/TPO.

Level III: Feature Inventory and Assessment is a distinct inventory level in the CLI and is optional. This level provides an opportunity to inventory and evaluate important landscape features identified at Level II as contributing to the significance of a landscape or component landscape, not listed on the LCS. This level allows for an individual landscape feature to be assessed and the costs associated with treatment recorded.

The ultimate goal of the Park Cultural Landscapes Program is a complete inventory of landscapes, component landscapes, and where appropriate, associated landscape features in the National Park System. The end result, when combined with the LCS, will be an inventory of all physical aspects of any given property.

Relationship between the CLI and a CLR

While there are some similarities, the CLI Level II is not the same as a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). Using secondary sources, the CLI Level II provides information to establish historic significance by determining whether there are sufficient extant features to convey the property's historic appearance and function. The CLI includes the preliminary identification and analysis to define contributing features, but does not provide the more definitive detail contained within a CLR, which involves more in-depth research, using primary rather than secondary source material.

The CLR is a treatment document and presents recommendations on how to preserve, restore, or rehabilitate the significant landscape and its contributing features based on historical documentation, analysis of existing conditions, and the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines as they apply to the treatment of historic landscapes. The CLI, on the other hand, records impacts to the landscape and condition (good, fair, poor) in consultation with park management. Stabilization costs associated with mitigating impacts may be recorded in the CLI and therefore the CLI may advise on simple and appropriate stabilization measures associated with these costs if that information is not provided elsewhere.

When the park decides to manage and treat an identified cultural landscape, a CLR may be necessary to work through the treatment options and set priorities. A historical landscape architect can assist the park in deciding the appropriate scope of work and an approach for accomplishing the CLR. When minor actions are necessary, a CLI Level II park report may provide sufficient documentation to support the Section 106 compliance process.

Park Information

Park Name:	Crater Lake National Park
Administrative Unit:	Crater Lake National Park
Park Organization Code:	9319
Park Alpha Code:	CRLA

Property Level And CLI Number

Property Level:	Component Landscape
Name:	The Watchman
CLI Identification Number:	400006
Parent Landscape CLI ID Number:	400186

Inventory Summary

Inventory Level:	Level II
-------------------------	----------

Completion Status:

Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0:	1/1/1992
Level 0 Recorder:	C. Gilbert
Date Level 0 Entered:	1/1/1992
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder:	C. Gilbert
Level 0 Site Visit:	No

Level I

Date Level I Data Collected:	8/23/1993
Level I Data Collection	C. Gilbert and M. Tolon
Date Level I Entered:	8/23/1993
Level I Data Entry Recorder:	C. Gilbert and M. Tolon
Level I Site Visit:	Yes

Level II

Date Level II Data Collected:	9/15/2001
Level II Data Collection	M. Hankinson
Date Level II Entered:	9/15/2001
Level II Data Entry Recorder:	M. Hankinson
Level II Site Visit:	Yes
Date of Concurrence	7/25/2003

Component Landscape Description

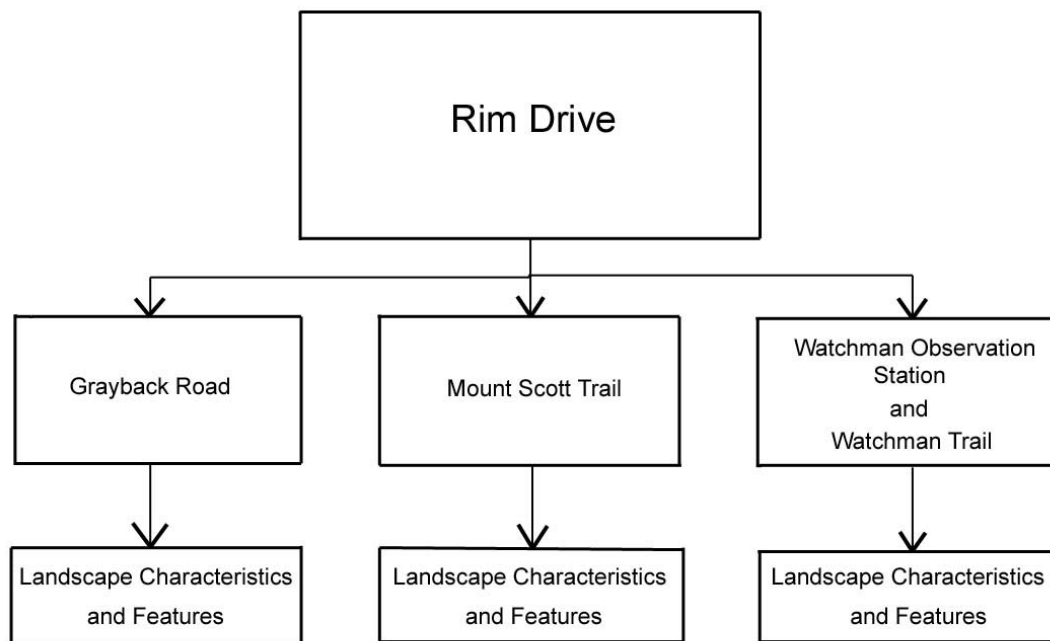
Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail are located on the summit of Watchman Peak (8013'). The observation station is found within the currently listed historic district in an area of less than 1 acre on andesite rock, a result of lava flows. Watchman Observation Station was designed, according to the Crater Lake Master Plan from the 1920s, to serve as an interpretive/educational center and as a fire lookout.

The trail is a .8-mile linear landscape, which provides access for park visitors and rangers from a parking lot located at Watchman Overlook (7600') to Watchman Observation Station at the summit. The historic trail is identified as a corridor, and follows the historic route currently known as Watchman Trail. Beginning at the base of Watchman Peak, the trail follows the original alignment of the old Rim Road for approximately 300 yards; the width of the historic corridor along this portion of trail is 7' from the centerline of the trail in either direction. The Watchman Trail then spurs off of the original alignment of Rim Road and switchbacks to the observation station at the top; the width of the historic corridor along this portion of trail is 5' from the centerline of the trail in either direction. The trail is moderately steep, a 15% grade, and ascends through the Sub Alpine vegetation zone, which is dominated by Whitebark pines and penstemon (Toops, 1983).

Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail are significant for their NPS Rustic and Naturalistic Landscape-style of construction, 1931-1933. This landscape is also recognized for its association with early park master planning during the period of significance from 1916-1933 when the trail and observation station was planned and established. Presently, the trail and structure remain outstanding examples of park engineering and landscape architecture design efforts to blend the trail and building seamlessly into their surrounding contexts.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail are one component landscape of Rim Drive.
Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail contain landscape characteristics and features.



Graphic showing the Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail are a component landscape of Rim Drive (CCSO 2002).

Location Map

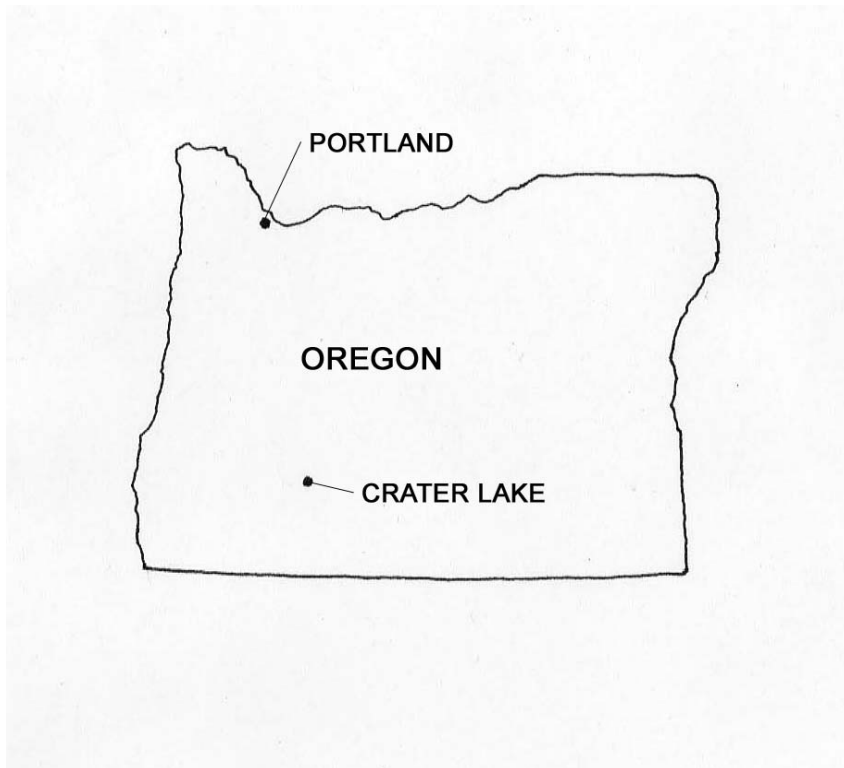


Diagram shows location of Crater lake in the State of Oregon (CCSO 2002).

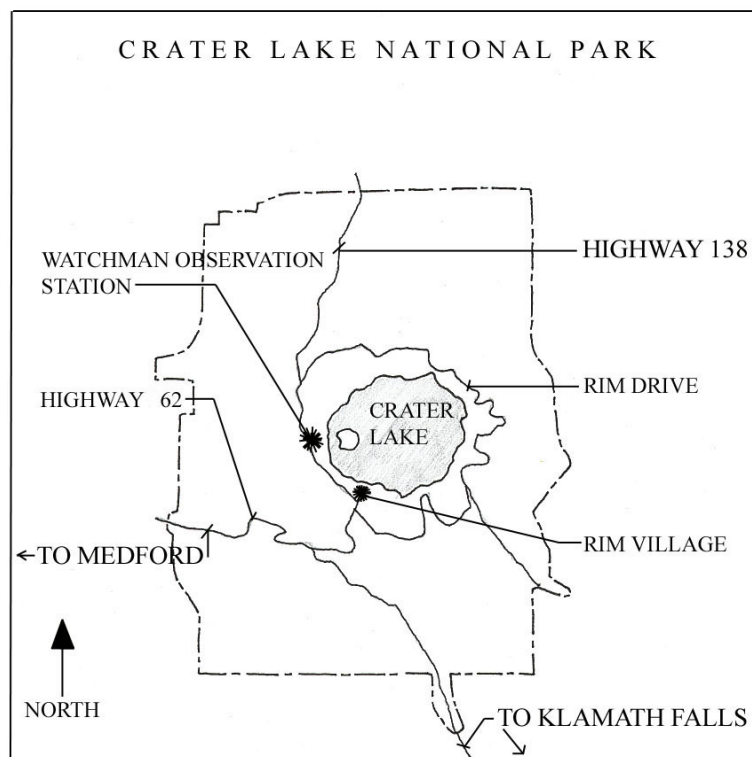


Diagram shows location of Watchman Peak within Crater Lake National Park (CCSO 2002).

Boundary Description

The Crater Lake National Historic Landmark District Nomination, 1988, defines the boundary of Watchman Observation Station as formed by lines completing a rectangle extending 200 feet out from the four sides of the tower, encompassing the flagstone terrace and observation points on the east of the lookout tower, and the curved stairs that wind around the south and east of the building. Watchman Trail, including a segment which follows a portion of the original Rim Road, is aligned from Rim Road to Watchman Observation Station. The trail prism extends 5' from the centerline of the trail in either direction.

Regional Context

Political Context

Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail are located within the boundaries of Crater Lake National Park, which is bordered by Umpqua National Forest to the north, Sun Pass State Forest to the south, Winema National Forest to the east, and Rogue River National Forest to the west. Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail are also found within Klamath County, Oregon.

Physiographic Context

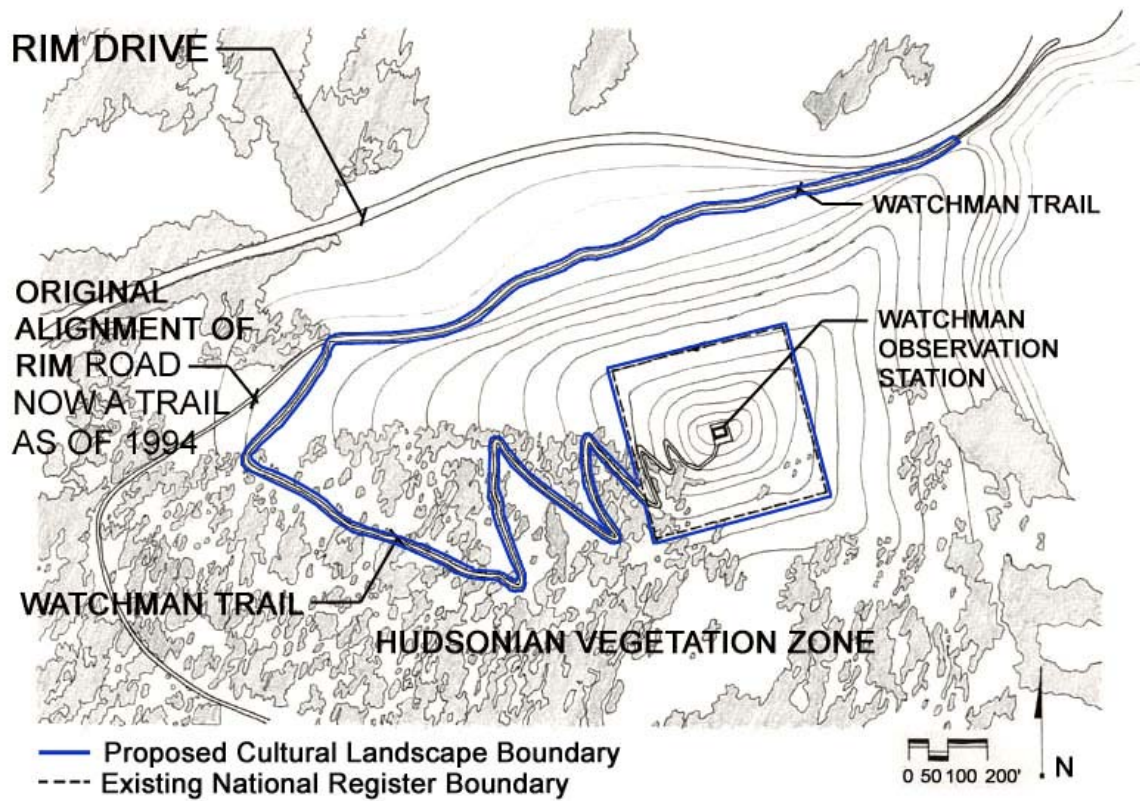
Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail are located on Watchman Peak (8013'). Watchman Peak, comprised of andesite, is two-fifths of a mile wide and one and one-quarter mile high. The peak was created by lava flows that erupted long before Crater Lake was formed. Cross sections reveal that Watchman Peak is a fan-shaped structure and a domical protrusion over a vent (Williams, 1942). The physiographic elevation zone of Watchman is the Sub Alpine Zone, which extends from about 6,250' to Crater Lake's highest altitudes and is dominated by stunted and windswept Whitebark pines (*Pinus albicaulis*) and *Penstemon* spp.

Cultural Context

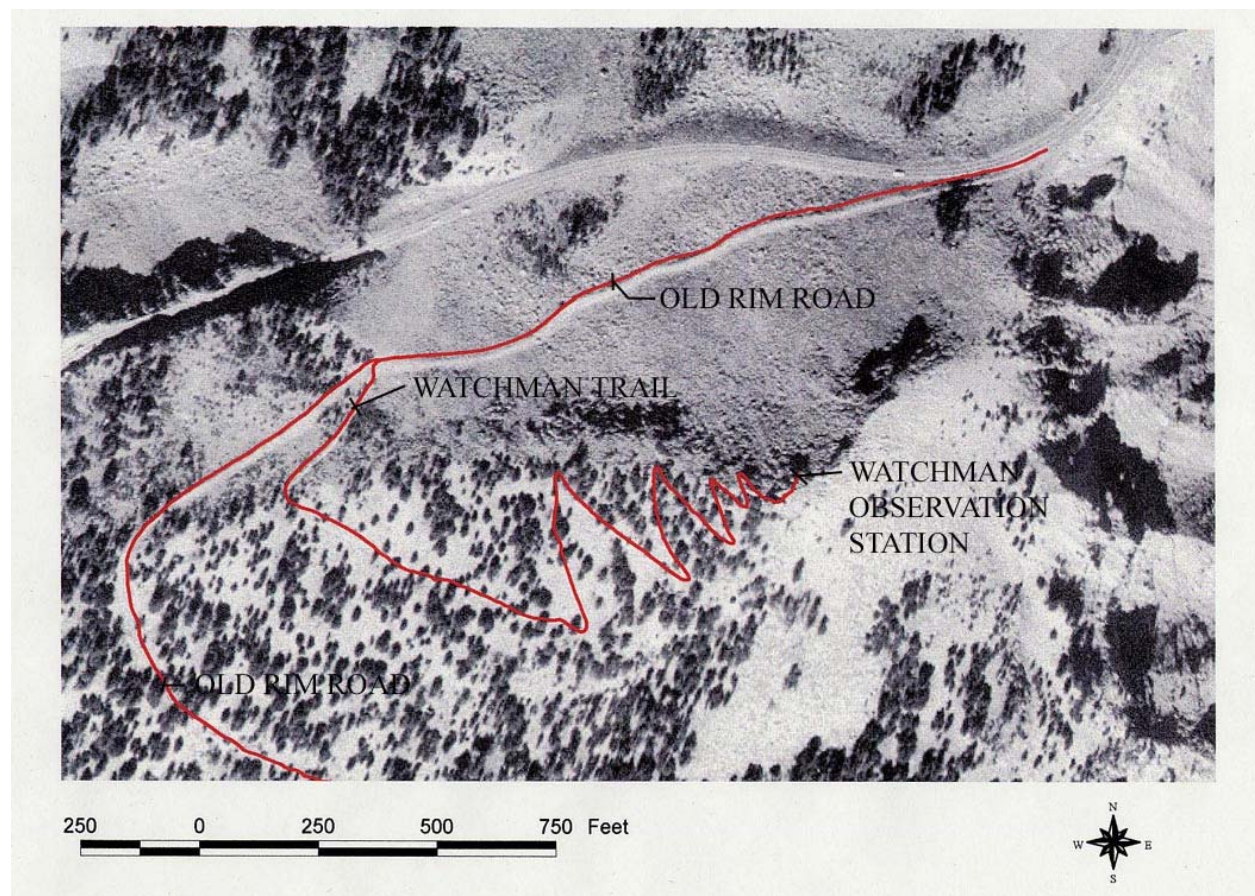
Sited on Watchman Peak (8013'), Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail are located approximately 10 miles from Crater Lake Park Headquarters at Munson Valley. The Watchman is located within Crater Lake National Park. The trail and observation station provide park visitors access to locations that highlight Crater Lake's interesting and varied topography, geology, and vegetation—in addition to views of the region. Interpretive markers or wayside exhibit panels located along Watchman Observation Station's parapet educate park visitors about Crater Lake's history and natural resources.

Site Plan

Site plan showing the proposed boundary for the Watchman Cultural Landscape (CCSO 2002).



GIS orthoquad photo showing Watchman Trail and surrounding environs (CCSO 2002).



Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1886 AD	Established	A U.S. Geological Survey mapping party, including William Gladstone Steel, named Watchman Peak (8013'). While measuring the depth of the lake, engineers stationed on the summit watched for signals across the lake to position the boat on Crater Lake.
1916 AD	Built	A simple trail was aligned to ascend Watchman Peak. This trail was associated with Rim Road construction, but also viewed as a visitor amenity.
1917 AD	Built	A simple United States Forest Service cupola-styled fire lookout was constructed for fire-watch and educational purposes at the summit of Watchman Peak.
1926 AD	Established	Organized NPS interpretive/educational activities on Watchman Peak were conducted during summer.
1929 AD	Established	NPS Chief Naturalist Ansel F. Hall implemented an interpretive program with Crater Lake Ranger naturalists, trained in the natural sciences.
1929 AD	Established	Plans for expanded interpretive services at Crater Lake included a new Watchman Peak Trail and observation station. Objective of trail and structure was twofold: natural resource protection and education of park visitors.
1930 AD	Established	Site analysis of Watchman Peak included contour maps and drawings of observation station.
1930 AD	Established	The new trail and structure would embody Naturalistic and Rustic architectural principles of design, as stated in the Crater Lake General Development Plan.

1930 AD	Established	Observation station was to include a platform allowing park visitors to conveniently view surrounding region and a museum focusing on forest fire prevention education.
1930 AD	Established	Construction and development projects were placed in jeopardy due to the effects of the Great Depression.
1931 AD	Established	Planning and construction of Watchman Peak Trail and Watchman Observation Station was implemented.
1931 AD	Built	Temporary trail was aligned from Rim Road to Watchman Peak in order to construct the new observation station.
1931 AD	Built	Watchman Observation Station was completed on time for \$5000.
1932 AD	Built	Third and final iteration of the Watchman Trail was completed to the standards of the Garfield Peak Trail for \$1000.
1933 AD	Established	Official name of the structure was "Watchman Observation Station."
1933 AD	Established	Watchman Observation Station officially opened on July 27, 1933.
1933 AD	Established	A Ranger-Naturalist was stationed at Watchman Observation Station for duty as a fire watch and interpretive tour guide.
1941 AD	Established	Watchman Trail was the second most used trail at Crater Lake behind Crater Wall Trail which went to the Crater Lake shore from Rim Village.
1942 - 1960 AD	Established	Watchman Trail and observation station were popular interpretive destinations for park visitors. The station remained as an important component of fire-prevention network in the Crater Lake area. Also, exhibits were placed in museum and parapet.

1956 - 1966 AD	Established	Recreational development, focusing on winter sports, were proposed for Watchman.
1972 - 1973 AD	Maintained	Park visitors were to have personal contact with an on-site interpreter at Watchman Observation Station, according to 1972 Interpretive Plan. Extension of observation platform was built to improve visitor experience at Crater Lake.
1980 - 1990 AD	Established	Watchman Observation Station fell into disrepair. Some repairs to the structure were made in 1986.
1990 - 2000 AD	Established	\$435,000 of Fee Demo monies was earmarked for Watchman Observation Station's rehabilitation. Work is incomplete by 2002.
2002 AD	Established	\$20,000 was earmarked for Watchman Trail's repair.

Statement Of Significance

Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail are significant for their association with the event of National Park Service master planning (criterion A), and for their distinctive method of construction, associated with the National Park Service Rustic and Naturalistic Landscape architectural theories of design (criterion C). For both National Register criteria A and C, the period of significance is 1916-1933. This period reflects the years when Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail were planned, designed, and constructed under NPS direction and to which the remaining landscape characteristics and features date.

Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail reflect National Park Service master planning efforts at Crater Lake during the 1920s. The trail and observation station contributed to the broad range of goals of early master planning efforts and were designed as part of a network of wayside points and trails located around Crater Lake's caldera to educate park visitors. The observation station and trail supported this goal through the use of interpretive waysides on the trail and through the incorporation of a museum and observation platform located at the building.

Regarding distinctive methods of construction, Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail represent the complementary styles of Rustic architecture and Naturalistic landscape architecture. These methods of design were implemented during the period of significance when many of the trail's features were designed and constructed. The observation station's rustic features incorporate 18th-century picturesque and 19th-century naturalistic theories of design, using the park's indigenous rock, lumber, and native plants as basic materials. Consequently, rustic features represented the trend during the period of significance to blend built structures with their surrounding environment, appearing hand-crafted or primitive, as if created without the use of technology available at the time—preserving the surrounding beauty of the landscape. Designers also intended to ease the burden of travel up Watchman Trail by conveying water off the trail tread, surfacing the trail with oil to prevent dust, and maintaining a uniform 15% grade throughout.

In association with the events of the American Park Movement and early NPS master planning, Watchman Observation Station District and Watchman Trail, a component of the Rim Drive circulation system, are significant as an integral part of Crater Lake's Master Plan. The observation station and trail maintain the intended character as originally planned, designed, and constructed during the period of significance.

Physical History

Pre-1930

Pre-1930

Prior to Crater Lake's establishment as a national park in 1902, William Gladstone Steel accompanied Clarence Dutton's U.S. Geological Survey mapping party in 1886. During this expedition, Watchman Peak (8013') was named. While measuring the depth of the lake, "a party of engineers was stationed on the summit to receive signals and record soundings". They were watching for the signals across the lake to position the party's boat, the Cleetwood (Greene 1984, 305).

Watchman Peak, comprised of andesite, is two-fifths of a mile wide and one and one-quarter miles high (Unrau 1988, 4). From Crater Lake National Park's earliest times, this landform's height was noted for its direct views of the lake to the east, the Klamath Basin to the south, and the Rogue River Valley to the west. To capitalize on these views, a simple trail was aligned in 1916 up Watchman Peak. It was constructed "in order to make it passable for the men and teams and grading equipment that worked on that portion of the Rim Road, between the north slope of the Watchman and the Devil's Backbone." The trail was simple and "constructed in a cheap manner" ranging three to four feet in width with grades to 35%. During this period, the trail was associated with Rim Road's construction and was "charged against the road work" at a cost of \$118.95. Although the trail was constructed in connection with Rim Road, it was considered as part of a new network of trails aligned for park visitors as it provided "scenic advantages" to be "used by tourists in ascending the Watchman Peak" (Crater Lake National Park Report by the US Army Corps of Engineers, 1918, n.p.).

By 1917 a simple United States Forest Service cupola-styled fire tower was constructed for educational and fire-watch purposes, in addition to the trail. The trail and building, precursors to the present day trail and observation station, were used to educate park visitors and to protect forest resources from fire. Organized interpretive/educational activities on Watchman Peak began during the summer of 1926 (Unrau 1988, 635). By the summer of 1929, NPS Chief Naturalist Ansel F. Hall advised with the interpretive program which was primarily written by Homuth and Solinsky. Crater Lake Ranger Naturalists, trained in the natural sciences, lead 1 1/2 hour guided field trips up Watchman Trail (Unrau 1988, 639).

Plans for Interpretation on Watchman Trail and Watchman Observation Station

Due to the popularity of these guided fieldtrips, Crater Lake management began to expand these services. New projects at Crater Lake including Watchman Trail and Watchman Observation Station would help "form the nucleus of park educational efforts" at Crater Lake (Unrau, 1988, 640).

Setting the philosophical basis for the program was John C. Merriam, the president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington and consultant to the NPS on interpretation was "convinced that the primary function of park management concerned the use of the parks for their inspirational and educational values. [Interpretation] allowed visitors to make sense of their experience. Recreation was a byproduct of the educational and inspirational experience and not an end in and of itself..." (Mark 1993).

Merriam discussed four features of nature appreciation, which would later indirectly influence the Watchman Observation Station, in a note entitled "Memorandum Regarding Relation of Aesthetic to

Scientific Study in an Educational Program at Crater Lake.” These ideas were incorporated into the park’s educational program and expressed how nature impacts humans emotionally, aesthetically, and with wonderment. Moreover, Watchman Trail and Observation Station would provide one setting among many others including Rim Village and the Castle Crest Wildflower Garden, where park visitors could view the landscape and learn about the science behind the landscape’s superficial beauty. Merriam stated:

“Elements of special human appeal of the personal type. Included in this group are many features associated with joys or sorrows of previous life, also factors which have favorable influences on the individual through stimulation to activity or through influences bringing rest or relief.

That which has appeal to the sense of beauty or proportion as it is interpreted by the artist, and with the minimum of expression of purely individual personal appeal. The color sense, symmetry, balance, contrast, and unity in the pattern of nature sum up much of what would be included.

Features that force upon our attention recognition of magnitude, power, majesty, and law in nature. These aspects of nature produce a feeling of awe which may in one direction become fear or in another may be the basis of reverence.

Recognition of that which lies behind the superficial features, represented in the moving element through which the picture has been produced. These factors may be transmuted into what has been referred to as natural law. This type of appreciation means seeing nature as a living, moving, growing thing...

“(Unrau, 1988, 641)

As an indirect result of this interpretive planning in 1929, site analysis for a new observation station commenced with an engineer named Porter who drew a contour map of Watchman Peak. In addition, trail construction to the summit was also planned and was noted in a Superintendent's report dated the same year. A new trail had to be constructed for practical and interpretive purposes in order “...to get materials up as well as for hikers who wish to visit the lookout” (Superintendent's Annual Report 1929). This new trail was therefore a necessary component in the construction of the observation station as well as a necessary component for interpretive purposes.



Historic photograph showing Watchman Fire Lookout. This building was replaced by Watchman Observation Station (Historic Resource Study, 1984).

1930-1939

Further site analysis was essential in establishing the new observation station on Watchman Peak. Consideration was given to aesthetics and programmatic needs. The new trail and building were to embody Naturalistic and Rustic architectural principals of design, while also serving as a fire watch/educational opportunity for park visitors. The General Development Plan influenced the construction of the Watchman's trail and observation station. The cohesive plan was conceived to incorporate these design theories at Crater Lake. The General Development Plan was considered "essential in the late 1920s and was viewed as a way to manage park resources as a whole. When Stephen T. Mather became director of the NPS in 1917, he helped formulate the Service's policy statement of that year to the effect that all roads, trails, buildings, and other improvements be carried out with their ultimate harmony with the landscape in mind" (Greene, 1984, 185-187).

Rustic architecture and Naturalistic landscape architecture espoused a harmonious relationship between structures and their natural surroundings. This concept was highly influential in the design of the Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail. This was achieved primarily by using "natural" materials including native wood and stone in an effort to seamlessly integrate structures with their surroundings. Specific aspects of the style included use of native materials, simplicity in design, avoidance of overly perfect construction lines, use of exterior colors such as brown and gray to blend with the settings, and a general look as if the structure was built by pioneer craftsmen. Structures were to be subordinate to their surrounding environment, creating the overall feeling that the structure was less important than its setting (Greene 1984, 185-6). As site planning for the Watchman Observation Station continued in the early 1930s, Thomas C. Vint, Chief NPS Landscape Architect, espoused this design philosophy saying: "all buildings on the Rim of Crater Lake should be very inconspicuous, in order that one viewing the crater from any point would not feel the presence of buildings. This is, of course, in

accord with the principles of any landscape development in the National Parks” (Vint, 1930, n.p.).

Additional programmatic elements included an outside stairway sited close to the terrace for visitor convenience and a platform surrounding the tower to allow “...better visibility...and...space for visitors” as well as a comfort station proposed to better accommodate the expected “great number of people” (Hall, 1930, n.p.). Construction was set to begin in 1931 with sketches provided by Charles E. Peterson in 1930 and working drawings by Francis G. Lange in 1931.

Construction and development projects at Crater Lake were put in jeopardy, however, in the early 1930s when budgetary constraints developed due to the Great Depression. Funding provided by the Hoover administration, however, infused the NPS with funding for additional day labor, allowing the Watchman project to proceed. By 1933, Watchman Observation Station was completed by government emergency public works funding designed to counter the effects of the depression. Without this federal funding made possible through the Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) and Public Works Administration (PWA), projects associated with the Crater Lake General Development and Master Plans would not have been completed. The 1933 construction season was the first at Crater Lake to be affected by such appropriations (Unrau, 1988, 479-83).

Watchman Trail Construction

Although funding was available and construction had commenced for the second version of the Watchman Trail, justification for its existence was noted in a report from Worth Ryder to John C. Merriam in 1932. Ryder vigorously defended trail construction stating: “I was told at the Park that little money will be given for trails because few people use the trails. It is more important to build trails for the few who have interest enough to use them than to build roads for the many. It is of little value to run thousands of people up to a scenic point and then hurry them past it to another point. Nature speaks only to one who has ears to listen and time to listen. People who will give time to receive impressions from nature will probably be uplifted spiritually by nature. Such people are worth our trouble...Personally I should not waste the taxpayers money on him who has neither interest nor courage enough to salute the dawn from the summit of the Watchman” (Ryder, 1932, n.p.).

Because of Ryder’s strong argument, and because the observation station required a trail in order to “get materials up for the construction of the Watchman Lookout Station”, the second version of the Watchman Trail was aligned in 1931. Considered temporary, this second alignment would be enhanced a year later upon completion of the Watchman Observation Station in 1932 (Sager, 1932, n.p.).

At a cost of \$1,000, the third and final alignment of the Watchman Trail was completed in 1932. This iteration was approximately half a mile in length, five feet wide and aligned at a maximum 15% grade (Superintendent’s Annual Report, Crater Lake NP, 1932). Beginning at a point on the new Rim Drive (graded in 1931) on the northeast side of Watchman Peak, the final alignment began by following the old Rim Road on its north side. The trail then spurred from the old alignment with switchbacks and small retaining walls and “stone slabs for use as benches” along the trail. Once the trail was complete, it was oiled “to reduce dust”(Robertson, Final Completion Report on the Watchman Summit Trail Construction, 1932). Completed to the same standards of construction as the Garfield Peak trail (Garfield Peak standards included strong rock parapets constructed to “insure safety” and “natural rock” mortared together to “blend in with the rustic topography of the rim”(Green, 1984, 164)). Meticulous care was

taken during construction by Chief Landscape Architect Merel Sager to ensure the trail's naturalistic appearance. In the case of the Godfrey Glen Trail, constructed during the same time period, Sager was known to "admonished" the crew to make the trail seem natural by "roughening the edges of a fallen tree trunk, through which the path was cut, to simulate the appearance of a natural path that had occurred over time" (Larry V. Espey, recorded interview with Patricia Erigero, n.d.). It is evident that Sager took this kind of care during Watchman Trail construction.

Watchman Observation Station Construction

Watchman Observation Station was completed on time in 1931 at a cost of \$5000 and was described as a "complex" building project in a 1932 NPS report. The Watchman Observation Station symbolized the dualistic approach of the NPS to conserve the park's natural resources while also educating the park visitor about these resources (Greene, 1984, 250). Located on the west rim of the lake, the building was walled with massive stones to house the museum room focusing on the theme of fire prevention education. The first floor was the most accessible for the visiting public and therefore included a comfort station.

The building was four sided with its steel-framed second story resting only on a "portion of the irregularly-shaped first floor" and enclosed by a series of eight-foot plate glass windows for maximum visibility. The roof of the observation room and the catwalk around it were constructed with logs, enabling the tower to blend in remarkably well with the peak (Sager, A Summary of Construction During the Season of 1932). Other infrastructure components were integrated into the building including a 4000' water supply line from Lightning Springs and telephone lines connecting Watchman Observation Station to the park system (Robertson, 1931). After completion of the observation station in 1932, it was noted by a fire control expert named J.D. Coffman that the structure was "the best fire lookout building in the United States" (Sager, 1932, n.p.).

Watchman Observation Station Opens

Six months prior to Watchman Observation Station's opening, its mission at Crater Lake was clarified in a letter from D.S. Libby to John C. Thomas, a supervisor at Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company. "We particularly ask that the title for this station be "Watchman Observation Station" rather than to call it a fire lookout because its equipment and purpose is twofold and under no condition do we intend to designate it simply as a fire lookout. The attendant in charge of the station is an individual prepared to explain the scientific features of Crater Lake as well as to locate fires"(Libbey, 1933, n.p.).

On July 27, 1933 Watchman Observation Station was opened to the public and was immediately popular. During its first month of operation, 1,036 park visitors came to the observation station either as individuals or as part of a tour, the most popular of which was the guided sunset tour, "A Pilgrimage to the Watchman." A Ranger-Naturalist was placed in charge to meet the visitors at the base of Watchman Peak and conduct the party to the station to "view the sunset" and "the unusual shadows and lighting effects prevailing at that hour" (Demaray, 1933). Further refinement on interpretation occurred in the next summer with the addition of a script used by the Ranger-Naturalist to explain the surrounding topography. A document entitled *Geology on Rim Caravan: Notes for Leaders of the Caravan* explained in detail what the visitor was viewing. The following illustrates the level of detail of the interpretation program:

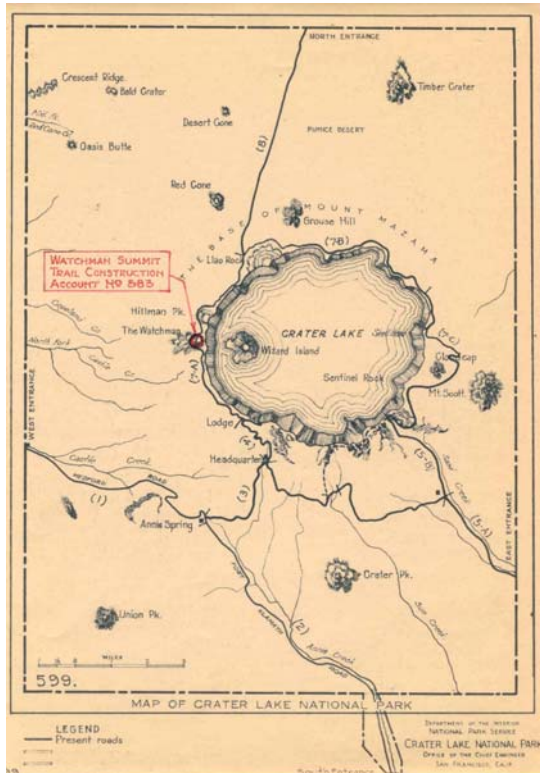
"Watchman Stop

First good, general view of entire lake basin—point out general features. Good view of Klamath basin (a “graben”, or down-dropped area, with “horsts” or up-raised blocks, on either side), Mt. McLoughlin (Pitt is older name) and Mt. Shasta.” (Smith, 1934, n.p.).

Watchman Observation Station was also valuable as a fire lookout. Rangers stationed on lookout duty were in constant communication with each other by short wave radio and telephone. The observation station was part of a network of fire watches that served Crater Lake National Park and the national forests surrounding the park. The network provided “almost one hundred percent visibility of the forests in the Crater Lake region” (Greene, 1984, n.p.).



Historic photograph showing parking lot located at Watchman Overlook c. 1934 (Photo by Lange, CRLA archives).



Historic map showing that trail construction at Watchman Peak is complete, 1932 (CRLA archives).



Historic photograph of Discovery Point Trail construction in 1932 (CRLA archives).



Historic photograph showing Watchman Trail after it has been oiled to reduce dust, 1932 (CRLA archives).



Historic photograph showing Watchman Trail is lined with rock on the down slope side of the trail, 1932 (CRLA archives).

1942-1971

Throughout the war years and into the 1950s, Watchman Observation Station was staffed during the fire season and utilized for interpretive purposes (Greene, 1984, 249-50). With only one exception in 1947 due to personnel shortages, the guided auto caravans led by Ranger-Naturalists continued to circumnavigate the caldera during summer (Ruhle, 1947). By 1948 the guided auto caravans were documented as operating much as they did during the 1930s (NPS, Naturalist Program, 1948). Even well into the 1950s, “the park interpretive program at Crater Lake continued to emphasize the activities that had been initiated both before and immediately after WWII.” (Unrau, 1988, 657).

During the Mission 66 era, Watchman Observation Station remained a popular attraction for park visitors and was considered for new development. This plan represented a change in park philosophy. Development focused on recreational opportunities rather than new or alternative interpretive opportunities. Park planners considered incorporating new winter sports areas in various places at Crater Lake and specifically mentioned development of this kind to be sited at Watchman Peak (Unrau, 1988, 498). Although a specific winter sport program was not identified, it is likely that downhill skiing was the sport. Other construction and development plans included an extension of the viewing platform at the Watchman Overlook and an updated sewer system (Unrau, 1988, 511). These amenities were intended to improve the visitor experience in the park and enable people to come in to “close contact with nature”. Plans for recreation were never implemented, however the additional infrastructure was implemented (Unrau, 1988, 606).

Interpretive displays at the museum were proposed by Hall in 1936. The plan called for the placement of eight display cases. Their dimensions included six 6’-7’ cases and two 2’ cases. The exhibits proposed the following topics:

1. Forests of Crater Lake National Park, Nature and Composition.
2. Forest Protection: Scope and General Management.
3. Insects Harmful to Forests.
4. Fungi and Other Plants Harmful to Forests.
5. Causes and Prevention of Forest Fires.
6. Detection of Forest Fires
7. Fire Suppression
8. Results of Forest Fires (Unrau, 1988, 655).

Although these additions were not incorporated at the museum until 1962, Watchman Observation Station continued to gain in popularity during the years before WWII. Visitation at the national park reached a record all-time high at 273,564 in 1941. At this time major trails were ordered in popularity, Watchman Trail was found to be second only to the Crater Wall Trail leading to the lakeshore (Unrau, 1988, 592).



Historic photograph from the 1960s showing Ranger-Naturalist educating park visitors about Crater Lake (CRLA slide files).

1972-Present

By the early 1970s, construction and development programs were reduced in the park, but interpretation at Watchman Observation Station remained a priority and was included in the 1972 interpretive plan the park. The concept was to thematically relate wayside exhibits around Rim Drive, including the wayside located on the Watchman parapet, on the north side of the observation station. The plan noted that “personal contact by an onsite interpreter, supplemented by several exhibits mounted at low levels around the parapet” were to be utilized at the site (Unrau, 1988, 665). In addition, the plan proposed no change in trailside interpretation, as The Watchman Trail was “heavily used” (Unrau, 1988, 666). Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail were therefore used much in the same manner as before and after WWII. This historic use was to change by 1975 with the exhibits dismantled in the museum.

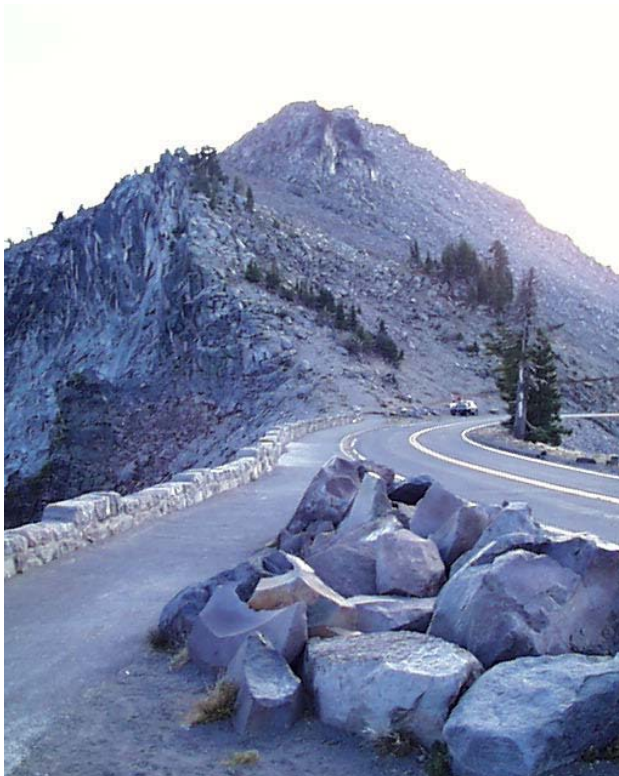
Also by 1975, Watchman Observation Station was no longer regularly staffed during the summer months for fire protection purposes (Greene, 1984, 249-50) and interpretation involved less personal contact with park visitors by interpretive staff, in favor of interpretive signage. The 1985 interpretive plan mentioned the self guided interpretive waysides along the trail, but no attempt was made to thematically relate the content of the signs. Unlike the 1972 interpretive plan, the 1985 plan did not mention personal contact with park visitors at the observation station (Guiney, 1984, n.p.).

During this period in 1986, the observation station fell into disrepair. In a memorandum from Jonathan Jarvis to the Superintendent, the structure was reported to be in poor condition, “seriously suffering from years of neglect and heavy snows”. Climatic forces had taken their toll on the building, with high winds having knocked out windows and the roof sagging from rotten joists. Moreover, Jarvis explained that the building was “historically significant”, important to the park’s air-quality and fire management

programs, and “of all the historic structures in the park...the most seriously jeopardized by neglect, and in need of emergency repairs” (Jarvis, 1986, n.p.). Throughout the 1980s to the present day, Watchman Observation Station has incurred damage to its structure and required repair.

Plans to rehabilitate Watchman Observation Station began with \$50,000 earmarked in fiscal year 1993 to repair leaks and other damages to the building (Mark, 1993, n.p.). This project, however, was not successful in rehabilitating the structure. By 2000, \$435,000 of Fee Demo monies was slated to bring Watchman Observation Station back to the “same “look” of the year it opened in 1932--"with the amenities needed in a new millennium”(Juillerat, 2000, n.p.). Due to budget shortfalls, however, the rehabilitation was not completed.

At present, Watchman Observation Station is staffed during the summer months while the museum remains closed to the public. Visible damage, some of it due to vandalism, is evident and more repairs are necessary to rehabilitate the structure. The Watchman Trail remains open to the public, but is in fair condition as a result of the repair work conducted in 2000. Currently, funding has been earmarked for repairs to Watchman Trail.



Contemporary photograph of Watchman Peak (8013') taken from Watchman Overlook. Watchman Observation Station is located at the summit. Watchman Trail begins at this point (CCSO 2001).



Historic photograph from 1985 showing a National Park Ranger working at the Watchman Observation Station, no date (CRLA slide files).



Contemporary photograph showing Watchman Trail and erosion caused by harsh climatic conditions at Crater Lake National Park (CCSO 2001).

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail were evaluated as one cultural landscape, the Watchman cultural landscape. Watchman Observation Station is located within the current boundaries of the Historic District, while Watchman Trail is partially inside and outside of the Historic District. As a result of this evaluation, Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail were found to retain the following landscape characteristics and features that contribute to their historic integrity as one cultural landscape. These landscape characteristics are Natural Systems and Features, Circulation, Small Scale Features, Buildings and Structures, Spatial Organization, and Views and Vistas. These landscape characteristics and associated features still remain in the present day as designed by the General Development Plan and built during the period of significance from 1916-1933.

Landscape Characteristics And Features

Natural Systems And Features

Watchman Peak (8013'), the surface of Crater Lake (6176'), its caldera, Wizard Island (6940'), Crater Lake's climate and surrounding forests are the natural systems and features that influenced the siting and design of Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail during the period of significance. Even prior to the historic period, before the creation of Crater Lake National Park, Watchman Peak was utilized as a lookout because of its elevation and proximity to the lake (Greene 1984, 305).

Watchman Peak, comprised of a massive volcanic flow of andesite two-fifths of a mile wide and one-quarter mile high (Unrau 1988) was valued by Crater Lake planners during the 1920s as a superior location that could be built upon, while Watchman Peak's base (7600'), located along Crater Lake's caldera, was conveniently accessible via Rim Drive. As a fire lookout, Watchman Observation Station's location on the peak was ideal for prompt detection of forest fires. Fire lookouts such as Watchman Observation Station were sited on "heights overlooking a great expanse of a dangerous area" (Greene 1984, 247).

Watchman Trail up Watchman Peak was also aligned for interpretive purposes. Meandering through the Sub Alpine Vegetation Zone dominated by Whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*) and *Penstemon* spp., the trail provided park visitors with intimate displays of geology and vegetation. Crater Lake's climate, characterized by cold winters and dry hot summers endow Watchman Peak's open and rocky appearance (Davis 1973).

In present day, the natural systems and features at Watchman's cultural landscape remain present and continue to contribute to the historic character of Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail.



Contemporary photograph showing Mountain hemlock on Watchman Trail (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph showing geological features located along Watchman Trail (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph showing north side of Watchman Peak 8013' (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph, view east, showing Wizard Island (6940'), Crater Lake (6176'), and the Crater Lake caldera (CCSO 2002).

Circulation

Watchman Trail, a .8-mile long route, was conceived, designed, and constructed during the period of significance to provide Crater Lake personnel and park visitors access to Watchman Observation Station, while simultaneously providing interpretive experiences to “bring the visitor into close contact with nature” (Unrau, 1988, 606). The trail begins at a parking lot located at Watchman Overlook along Rim Road (7600’), then follows a segment of the original alignment of Rim Road approximately 300 yards. The trail then spurs east, following a number of switchbacks, finally terminating at a set of stone stairs and stone masonry parapet located on the east and north side of Watchman Observation Station.

According to a Superintendent’s Annual Report from 1932, the trail was described as approximately half a mile in length, five feet wide, and aligned at a 15% grade. This grade and width not only eased the burden of travel for park visitors up Watchman Peak, but was also useful for park personnel as a bridle path (Greene, 1984, 164). During the period of significance, Watchman Trail was conceived as part of a network of trails at Crater Lake. Chief Landscape Architect Merel Sager approved of trail locations, while W.E. Robertson supervised construction of the trail in 1932 with thoughtful consideration given to its width, gradient, surfacing, and aesthetics. The trail was completed by day labor (Robertson 1932) to the “same standards as Garfield Peak Trail” which included strong rock parapets constructed to “insure safety” and “natural rock” cemented together to “blend in with the rustic topography of the rim”(Greene 1984, 164). Employing Naturalistic Landscape architectural theories of design during construction, Sager was heard to have “admonished” the crew working on the Godfrey Glen Trail to make the trail seem natural, for example, by “roughening the edges of a fallen tree trunk, through which the path was cut, to simulate the appearance of a natural path that had occurred over time” (Espey, recorded interview by Patricia Erigero, n.d.). Historic photographs reveal that this level of care was taken to the Watchman Trail. Also, historic photographs reveal that the trail was cross-sloped at approximately a 2% grade on the downhill side (This method of drainage is in use on the trail today). After the trail was surfaced with native ground, crews oiled the surface, as dust was perceived as a problem (Robertson 1932).

In present day Watchman Trail maintains its integrity of circulation. It embodies the engineering and Naturalistic Landscape architectural qualities intended by the Crater Lake Master Plan as envisioned in the 1920s. In addition, the trail continues to provide park personnel and visitors access and interpretive experiences as historically envisioned. Despite some deterioration and damage to the trail due to climatic conditions and Watchman Observation Station’s rehabilitation in 2000 (Huffman 2002), the majority of the trail reflects the alignment, materials, grading, and width used during the period of significance. The trail continues to provide the overall feeling that was intended by designers during the period of significance, to seamlessly blend the trail with its scenic context. Circulation therefore, is a landscape feature that contributes to the overall integrity of the Watchman cultural landscape, combining Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail.



Contemporary photograph showing Watchman Trail. The trail is 5' wide and lined with stones during the historic period to mark its edge on the down slope (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph showing Watchman Trail. The trail is wider along this 200 yard segment as it traces the original alignment of Rim Road (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph showing parking lot located at Watchman Overlook, 7600' (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph showing Watchman Trail spurring to the left from the original alignment of Rim Road which continues to the right (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph illustrating how Watchman Trail was historically aligned to avoid Whitebark pines and Mountain hemlocks (CCSO 2001).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Watchman Trail	Contributing			

Spatial Organization

The siting and design of the Watchman cultural landscape incorporates spatial organization. Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail were developed during the period of significance on Watchman Peak (8013') to access its summit and highlight views of Crater Lake, Wizard Island, and the surrounding region.

Although a number of other peaks at Crater Lake provided spectacular views, Watchman Peak was an obvious choice for a proposed trail and structure because of its easy accessibility (Superintendent Report, 1930). Not only was Rim Drive conveniently located at the base of Watchman Peak, the slope up the peak could be aligned on its west side at a favorable 15% grade. Watchman Peak's andesite summit provided an area for the observation station to be built upon so park personnel could utilize the observation station as a fire watch and as an interpretive wayside for park visitors. Watchman Trail is a single, linear trail which ascends through switchbacks to a terminus at the top of Watchman Peak, linking Watchman Observation Station to Rim Drive located at the base of Watchman Peak.

Today, the original spatial organization at Watchman Peak remains evident, and continues to contribute to the historic character of Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail.

Small Scale Features

Small-scale features were incorporated within the Watchman cultural landscape along Watchman Trail and at its summit, on the east side of Watchman Observation Station. Contributing small-scale features within the Historic District include rock steps and associated cheek walls as well as rock guard walls associated with the parapet used for interpretive purposes. Contributing small-scale features located on Watchman Trail, currently outside the Historic District, include dry laid retaining walls and stone slab benches. These small-scale features were conceived, designed, and constructed during the period of significance and remain in good condition in present day. Together, they reinforce the Naturalistic landscape architectural style of the trail and observation station.

Rock steps and cheek walls: Contributing

Rock parapet at Watchman Observation Station: Contributing

Dry-laid rock retaining walls along Watchman Trail: Contributing

Stone slab bench on Watchman Trail: Contributing



Contemporary photograph showing dry-laid retaining wall along Watchman Trail. This is a typical example of wall found along the trail (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph showing rock steps and cheek walls. This is located near Watchman Observation Station (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph showing stone slab bench beneath Whitebark pines. This was placed during the historic period (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph showing stone parapet located adjacent to Watchman Observation Station. Note interpretive signs (CCSO 2001).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Dry-laid rock retaining walls along Watchman Trail	Contributing			
Rock parapet at Watchman Observation Station	Contributing			
Rock steps and cheek walls	Contributing			
Stone slab benches on Watchman Trail	Contributing			

Buildings And Structures

Watchman Observation Station retains integrity of buildings and structures and contributes to the significance of the Watchman cultural landscape. Watchman Observation Station, also referred to as Watchman Fire Lookout in the NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS), was designed by Francis Lange and constructed between 1931-1933. Watchman Observation Station was conceived, designed, and developed in General Development Plans and Crater Lake Master Plans beginning in the early 1930s, as a NPS Rustic-styled fire lookout and museum.

The Rustic-styled observation station incorporated Crater Lake's available indigenous materials including rock and wood to harmoniously blend in with the building's context. Specific aspects of the style included use of native materials, simplicity in design, avoidance of overly perfect construction lines, use of exterior colors such as brown and gray to blend with the setting, and a general look as if the structure was built by pioneer craftsmen. Watchman Observation Station was subordinate to its surrounding environment, creating the overall feeling that it was less important than the setting (Greene 1984, 185-6). Thomas C. Vint, Chief NPS Landscape Architect, espoused this design philosophy during the period of significance saying: "all buildings on the Rim of Crater Lake (should be) very inconspicuous, in order that one viewing the crater from any point would not feel the presence of buildings" (Vint, 1930, n.p.).

The LCS describes the Watchman Observation Station as a two-story tower. A cut-stone floor, foundation, and walls enclose the first floor, housing a museum, comfort station, and water supply. The second floor, housing the fire lookout, is enclosed with plate glass. A catwalk (Watchman Overlook) and associated stairs leading from the stone parapet are comprised of milled lumber.

The observation station, as envisioned by Crater Lake planners in the 1920s, was to serve as a fire lookout and interpretive site. As a fire lookout, Watchman Observation Station was part of a network of fire lookouts located inside Crater Lake's boundaries and outside—on U.S. Forest Service lands and elsewhere. The network "provided almost one hundred percent visibility of the forests in the Crater Lake region" (Greene 1984). During the period of significance, the prompt detection of forest fires was essential to the protection of Crater Lake. As a result, rangers stationed at the fire lookouts kept in close contact by telephone during the period of significance and by short wave radio beginning in 1954.

As an interpretive site for park visitors, the building housed a museum on the first story and a viewing platform on the second. The museum's focus was on forestry education while the platform served as a wayside for visitors to come into contact with an assigned Ranger-Naturalist who would educate park visitors about Crater Lake.

In summary, buildings and structures is a landscape characteristic of Watchman Observation Station and remains an excellent example of NPS Rustic architecture.



Contemporary photograph showing Watchman Observation Station at the top of the peak (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph showing detail of Watchman Observation Station's foundation (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph showing how Watchman Observation Station seems to rise from the peak, fully integrated within its context (CCSO 2001).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Watchman Observation Station	Contributing			

Views And Vistas

Views from Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail were the driving force behind their conception, design, and construction and continue in present day to contribute to the historic integrity of the cultural landscape. Views from the observation station and trail were important at Crater Lake for two purposes: as a fire lookout and as an educational/interpretive setting for park visitors. The trail and observation station continue to furnish this setting on Watchman Peak (8013'), bestowing commanding views of the park and region (Greene, 1984, 249-50).

The observation station and trail were useful to park rangers and interpretive staff in the protection of forest resources. The location of Watchman Peak was the ideal site for an observation station, which was regularly staffed during the fire season from 1917 through present day. The observation station was part of a network of fire lookouts, maintained in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service and U.S. Indian Service (A precursor to the Bureau of Indian Affairs). The network, linked by short wave radios and telephones, included Crater Lake's Mount Scott (first constructed in 1926 and updated in 1952) and other fire lookouts located in surrounding National Forest Lands. This network provided almost 100% visual coverage of Crater Lake National Park (Greene, 1984, 249-50).

During the period of significance, specific views obtained from the observation station were noted. "The summit of the Watchman affords some very fine views of the western portion of the park and the upper Rogue River Valley, as well as some excellent views of the lake in the vicinity of Wizard Island" (Robertson, 1932, n.p.). These commanding views were important for park visitor enjoyment and education. Several telescopes were installed at the observation station for the "benefit of visitors to the station" (Sager, 1932, n.p.)

As early as 1916, when the first trail was aligned to Watchman Peak, the trail was thought to provide "scenic advantages" to be used by "tourists in ascending the Watchman Peak" (Crater Lake National Park, 1918, n.p.). By 1933 a Ranger-Naturalist was stationed at the observation station to meet park visitors at the base of the peak and escort them to the summit to view the landscape and educate park visitors about the park's geology, flora, and fire protection efforts. Along the trail, views of the Rogue River Valley to the west and Mount Shasta to the south were highlighted. At the summit, park visitors were invited to observe views from the parapet and observation station platform. Park visitors learned about theories of Mount Mazama's origins and the consequential formation of Crater Lake. The guided tour was intended to connect the superficial views park visitors experienced with in-depth scientific explanations of the landscape (Thomas, 1934, n.p.). In this way, visitors could make sense of their experiences at the park.

Today, Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail retain integrity of views and vistas as they continue to present park personnel and park visitors with views of Hillman Peak (8151') to the north; Mount Shasta (14161'), Castle Point (6276'), and the Klamath Basin to the south; Wizard Island and Crater Lake's caldera to the east; and the Rogue River Valley to the west. These views were visible during the period of significance and were envisioned in the Crater Lake Master Plan.



Contemporary photograph of view north from Watchman Observation Station. View of Mt. Bailey at center right (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph view east towards Crater Lake. Note parking lot located at the Watchman Overlook (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph of the view west towards the Rogue River Valley from Watchman Trail (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph of view east towards Crater Lake and Wizard Island from Watchman Observation Station (CCSO 2001).



Contemporary photograph of a view to the east of Crater Lake from Watchman Trail (CCSO 2001).



Historical photograph from 1985 showing view east of Crater Lake from the interior of Watchman Observation Station (CRLA slide file).



Contemporary photograph of view south of Union Peak from Watchman Trail (CCSO 2001).

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Crater Lake	Contributing			
Crater Lake caldera	Contributing			
Mt. Shasta	Contributing			
Union Peak	Contributing			
US Forest Service lands	Contributing			
Wizard Island	Contributing			

Management Information

Descriptive And Geographic Information

Historic Name(s): Watchman Fire Lookout
Watchman Observation Station
Watchman Trail

Current Name(s): The Watchman
Watchman Trail

Management Unit:

Tract Numbers:

State and County: Klamath County, OR

Size (acres): 2.00

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	10	567600	4754675

GIS File Name:

GIS File Description:

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: Entered -- Inadequately Documented

Explanatory Narrative:

The Watchman Lookout Station is entered in the National Register, however, the historic trail to the building is not documented as part of the nomination. Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail's relationship to Rim Drive is explained within this CLI. It is the recommendation of this report that Watchman Trail cultural landscape be included within the boundaries of the Watchman Observation Station district and included as a component landscape of Rim Drive.

NRIS Information:

NRIS Number:	88002626
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	12/1/1988
Other Certifications:	Date Received/Pending Nomination
Other Certification Date:	10/17/1988
Name In National Register:	Watchman Lookout Station No. 68
Other Names In National Register:	LCS #12019

National Register Eligibility:

Explanatory Narrative:

Date of Eligibility Determination:

National Register Classification: Site

Significance Level: State

Contributing/Individual: Individual

Significance Criteria: C -- Inventory Unit embodies distinctive characteristics of type/period/method of construction; or represents work of master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents significant/distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction
A -- Inventory Unit is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

Period Of Significance

Time Period: 1916 - 1933 AD

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Historic Context Subtheme: Landscape Architecture

Historic Context Facet: The 1930's: Era Of Public Works

Area Of Significance:

Category: Landscape Architecture

Priority: 1

Category: Architecture

Priority: 2

Category: Education

Priority: 3

National Historic Landmark Information

**National Historic
Landmark Status:** No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Designed Landscape

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category: Education
Use/Function: Interpretive Landscape
Detailed Use/Function: Interpretive Landscape
Type Of Use/Function: Both Current And Historic

Use/Function Category: Agriculture/Subsistence
Use/Function: Woodlot/Forest (Managed)
Detailed Use/Function: Woodlot/Forest (Managed)
Type Of Use/Function: Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted: Yes-Restricted Information

ERI Database

ERI ID: XXXXER0000
Name/Description: Archaeological/Ethnography Study
Explanatory Narrative: "Archaeological and Ethnological Studies of Southwest Oregon and Crater Lake National Park: An Overview and Assessment"

"This study summarizes scientific knowledge of the American Indian experience in the Crater Lake region, considered from prehistoric times through the present day. Its principal aims are, first, to present baseline cultural data to guide further archaeological and ethnographic research within the boundaries of Crater Lake National Park, and second, to present a synthesis of relevant archaeological and ethnographic information to enhance the Park's interpretive

programs."

Associated Groups

Name of Peoples:	Klamath Tribe
Type of Association:	Current
Name of Peoples:	Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe
Type of Association:	Current

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The observation station, as envisioned by Crater Lake planners in the 1920s, was to serve as a fire lookout and interpretive site. As a fire lookout, Watchman Observation Station was part of a network of fire lookouts located inside Crater Lake's boundaries and outside—on U.S. Forest Service lands. The network "provided almost one hundred percent visibility of the forests in the Crater Lake region" (Greene 1984). During the period of significance, the prompt detection of forest fires was essential to the protection of Crater Lake. As a result, rangers stationed at the fire lookouts kept in close contact by short wave radio and telephone.

General Management Information

Management Category: Must Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 12/1/1988

Explanatory Narrative:

The Watchman Tower was listed on the National Register in December 1988.

Condition Assessment And Impacts

The criteria for determining the condition of landscapes is consistent with the Resource Management Plan Guideline definitions (1994) and is decided with the concurrence of park management. Cultural landscape conditions are defined as follows:

Good: indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

Fair: indicates 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 character-defining elements will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

Poor: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

Undetermined: Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/30/1998

Date Recorded: 09/30/1998

Park Management Concurrence: Yes **Concurrence Date:** 7/25/2003

Level Of Impact Severity:

Explanatory Notes: As of 2002 Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail are in "Fair" condition.

Stabilization Measures:

Impact:

Type of Impact:

Exposure To Elements

Internal/External:

Both Internal and External

Description:

Damage to Watchman Observation Station and Watchman Trail is caused by harsh climatic conditions at Watchman Peak.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement: None

Explanatory Narrative:

NPS Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Watchman Trail and the interpretive wayside located at the parapet adjacent to Watchman Observation Station is open to public.

No Access Currently

The interior of Watchman Observation Station is closed to the public, while the exterior is open to the public.

Treatment

Approved Treatment:

Approved Treatment Document:

Document Date:

Explanatory Narrative:

Approved Treatment Completed:

Approved Treatment Cost

LCS Structure Approved

Treatment Cost: \$50,000

Landscape Approved

Treatment Cost: \$20,000

Cost Date: June 1, 2000

Level of Estimate:

Cost Estimator: Park

Explanatory Description: \$50,000 earmarked for the rehabilitation of Watchman Observation Station in 1993. Fee Demo project for 2002 rehabilitation was \$435,000. \$20,000 earmarked for the rehabilitation of Watchman Trail in 2002. Rehabilitation is incomplete as of 2002.

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost:

Landscape Stabilization Costs:

Cost Date:

Level Of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description: Stabilize Watchman Trail's surfacing which has eroded in places along its .5 mile length. The total area requiring resurfacing is approximately 500' linear feet.

A. Resurface eroded areas of trail and cross slope trail

at 2% towards downhill side.

B. Incorporate native stone cross drains reduce erosion.

Stabilization Costs (Estimates)

A. Labor: 4 person crew at \$1,200 salary per individual

Total cost for two weeks: \$9,600.

B. Materials: Resurface eroded areas of trail with sterile native materials.

Total surfacing materials area: 2500 sq. ft. at 6" depth.

Surfacing material \$20-\$30 per sq yard.

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment: Poor

Documentation:

Document: Administrative History

Year Of Document: 1988

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Administrative History does not describe or analyze the landscape characteristics of the Watchman cultural landscape.

Document: Development Concept Plan

Year Of Document: 1988

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Development Concept Plan does not describe or analyze the landscape characteristics of the Watchman cultural landscape.

Document: Fire Management Plan

Year Of Document: 1993

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Fire Management Plan does not describe or analyze the landscape characteristics of the Watchman cultural landscape.

Document: Historic Resource Study

Year Of Document: 1984

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The historic Resource Study does not describe or analyze the landscape characteristics of the Watchman cultural landscape.

Document: General Management Plan

Year Of Document: 1988

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The General Management Plan does not describe or analyze the landscape characteristics of the Watchman cultural landscape.

Appendix

Bibliography

Citations:

Citation Author:	Bush
Citation Title:	“Trail Construction in Crater Park”
Year of Publication:	1930
Publisher:	Medford Mail Tribune
Source Name:	Other
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	CRLA Library
	This is a news article found in the Steel Scrapbook

Citation Author:	National Park Service
Citation Title:	Improvement of Roads and Bridges: Report of Operations for the working season of 1918, and resume of operations to date, with Complete Cost Account to cover.
Year of Publication:	1918
Publisher:	US Army Corps of Engineers
Source Name:	Other
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	CRLA

Citation Author:	Demaray, A.E.
Citation Title:	Letter to Mr. Leslie M. Scott regarding park visitation
Year of Publication:	1933
Publisher:	National Park Service
Source Name:	Other
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	CRLA

Citation Author: Davis, John R.
Citation Title: Memorandum to Elva Michael, CRLA from John R. Davis. Miles of Hiking Trails in Crater Lake National Park
Year of Publication: 1974
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Davis, Wilbur A.
Citation Title: Archaeological Surveys of Crater Lake National Park and Oregon Caves National Monument, Oregon.
Year of Publication: 1973
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Espey, Larry V.
Citation Title: Recorded interview of Larry Espy by Patricia Erigero
Year of Publication: 1980
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Greene, Linda W.
Citation Title: Historic Resource Study, Crater Lake National Park,
Oregon
Year of Publication: 1984
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 012800
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA
CCSO

Citation Author: Guiney, David J.
Citation Title: Crater Lake National Park: Parkwide Wayside Exhibit
Plan
Year of Publication: 1984
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Huffman, Lauren
Citation Title: Interview of Lauren Huffman at Columbia Cascades
Support Office, National Park Service
Year of Publication: 2002
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CCSO

Citation Author: Hedgpeth, Mabel
Citation Title: Crater Lake National Park Oral History of Mabel Hedgpeth
Year of Publication: 1987
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Jarvis, Jonathan
Citation Title: Memorandum to Superintendent from Jon Jarvis Regarding Emergency Repairs to Watchman Lookout
Year of Publication: 1986
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Juillerat, Lee
Citation Title: The Watchman at Crater Lake Gets Overhaul: Crews Restoring Park Landmark
Year of Publication: 2000
Publisher: Salem Statesman Journal
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Libbey, D.S.
Citation Title: Letter to Mr. John C. Thomas, Supervisor of News Bureau, Pacific Telephone and Telegraph Company
Year of Publication: 1933
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Mark, Steve
Citation Title: Letter from Steve Mark to Linda N. Connell
Year of Publication: 1999
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Mark, Steve
Citation Title: Memorandum to Trails Committee. Interpretive Values Expressed by Trails in the Park
Year of Publication: 1993
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Mark, Steve
Citation Title: Outline for NPS Challenge Cost-Share Program Application, Pacific Northwest Region, Crater Lake NP
Year of Publication: 1993
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Mairs, Winthrop, Winthrop
Citation Title: Archaeological and Ethnological Studies of Southwest Oregon and Crater Lake National Park: An Overview and Assessment
Year of Publication: 1994
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA
CCSO

Citation Author: US Army Corps of Engineers
Citation Title: Improvement of Roads and Bridges: Report of Operations for the working season of 1918, and resume of operations to date, with Complete Cost Account to cover, 1918
Year of Publication: 1918
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: Superintendent's Annual Report, Crater Lake NP
Year of Publication: 1929
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: US Army Corps of Engineers
Citation Title: Improvement of Roads and Bridges
Year of Publication: 1915
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: Report on Operations and Approved Construction
Projects Season of 1931 (1932 Fiscal Year)
Year of Publication: 1931
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: Plan of Administration of the Educational Activities of
Crater Lake National Park, 1929
Year of Publication: 1929
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: Naturalist Program
Year of Publication: 1948
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: Superintendent's Annual Report
Year of Publication: 1932
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: National Park Service
Citation Title: www.nps.gov/crla/brochures/history.htm
Year of Publication: 2001
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: World Wide Web

Citation Author: Robertson, W.E.
Citation Title: Crater Lake National Park Report on 1931
Construction Activities as of November 1, 1931
Year of Publication: 1931
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Robertson, W.E.
Citation Title: Final Completion Report on Watchman Summit Trail
Construction, 12/02/32
Year of Publication: 1932
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Robertson, W.E.
Citation Title: National Park Service, Crater Lake National Park,
Report on 1932 Construction Activities as of
November 1, 1932
Year of Publication: 1932
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Rutter, John A.
Citation Title: Memorandum from John Rutter to Associate Director,
Operations, National Park Service
Sewer line extension and lagoon
Year of Publication: 1973
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Ryder, Worth
Citation Title: Report of Survey of Crater Lake National Park. Letter
to Dr. John C. Merriam, President of the Carnegie
Institution from Worth Ryder, Department of Art,
University of California
Year of Publication: 1932
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Sager, Merel S.
Citation Title: Report To the Chief Landscape Architect Through the Superintendent of Crater Lake National Park, 1931
Year of Publication: 1931
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Sager, Merel S.
Citation Title: Report to the Chief Landscape Architect Through the Superintendent of Crater Lake National Park, 1932
Year of Publication: 1932
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Sager, Merel S.
Citation Title: Report To the Chief Landscape Architect Through The Superintendent of Crater Lake National Park: A Summary of Construction During the Season of 1932. October 29, 1932.
Year of Publication: 1932
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Sharp, Grant and Wenonah
Citation Title: 101 Wildflowers of Crater Lake National Park
Year of Publication: 1959
Publisher: University of Washington Press
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA
CCSO
University of Washington

Citation Author: Smith, L
Citation Title: Historical Background and Fact Sheet of the Watchman
Year of Publication: 1990
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Smith, Warren D.
Citation Title: Geology on Rim Caravan: Notes for Leaders of the Caravan
Year of Publication: 1934
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Thomas, W. Craig
Citation Title: Suggestions for the Rim Caravan
Year of Publication: 1934
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Toops, Constance M.
Citation Title: Crater Lake National Park Trails
Year of Publication: 1983
Publisher: Crater Lake Natural History Association
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Martin, Cheryl, revised by Stephanie Toothman
Citation Title: National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form
Year of Publication: 1984
Publisher: United States Department of Interior
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA
CCSO

Citation Author: Unrau, Harlan D
Citation Title: Administrative History, Crater Lake National Park,
Oregon
Year of Publication: 1988
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 014501
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA
CCSO

Citation Author: Vint, Thomas
Citation Title: Letter to J.D. Coffman
Year of Publication: 1930
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA

Citation Author: Williams, Howel
Citation Title: The Geology of Crater Lake National Park, Oregon:
With a Reconnaissance of the Cascade Range
Southward to Mount Shasta
Year of Publication: 1942
Publisher: National Park Service
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: 014501
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: CRLA
CCSO

Supplemental Information

Title: USGS Quadrangle

Description: United States Geologic Survey Map, "West Crater Lake", Oregon, 7.5 minute series, 1985.
