
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2000



Graves Creek Ranger Station
Olympic National Park



National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Pacific West
Regional Office

Cultural Resource
Programs

CULTURAL LANDSCAPES INVENTORY (CLI) PROGRAM
2010 Condition Assessment Update for:

Graves Creek Ranger Station
Olympic National Park

Olympic National Park concurs with the updated CLI data (see attached) and updated condition assessment for Graves Creek Ranger Station as identified below:

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **GOOD**

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.

Todd J. Suess

Superintendent, Olympic National Park

9-9-10

Date

Please return to:

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PWR CLI Coordinator
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Proposed Revisions in the CLI Database for: OLYM - Graves Creek Ranger Station

1. Chronology

It is proposed that the following entry be added to the chronology section:

2006	AD	2009	AD	Rehabilitated	The Ranger Station/Residence and Garage/Woodshed were rehabilitated.
2006	AD	2009	AD	Altered	Crushed rock was added to the driveway and pedestrian walkways.
2006	AD	2009	AD	Removed	Historic vine maples were removed from the linear bed between the driveway and flagstone walkway and in the forest surrounding the Ranger Station/Residence.
2010	AD	2010	AD	Built	A concrete slab for the radio tower was built.

2. Analysis and Evaluation – Buildings and Structures

It is proposed that the following changes are made to this section (additional text shown in italics and text to be removed notated by a strikethrough):

Buildings and Structures (*This section was updated in 2010*)

Buildings and structures within the ranger station complex retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the historic district. The ranger station/residence and garage/wood shop are both contributing buildings and are in fair condition. The original generator house no longer exists, and a simple frame structure with a low-pitched gable roof has been built in its place. This generator house is in poor condition and does not contribute to the significance of the site, as it is a contemporary building.

Built during the decline in use of National Park Service rustic architecture that occurred between 1935 and 1942, the ranger station/residence and garage/wood shed are good examples of the late Rustic Style. The ranger station/residence was constructed between 1939 and 1940 and is a simple, one-story frame building sheathed with cedar shingles. Rectangular in footprint and measuring 25' x 23', the building has a low-pitched gable roof covered with cedar shakes, a field stone with mortar foundation, and two-over-two double-hung sash windows. The late Rustic Style and the influence of the more modern, International Style of the ranger station is evidenced through its lack of architectural ornamentation, modest scale, shallow-pitched roof, "ribbon" of three two-over-two windows that extends across the front façade and emphasize the horizontal nature of the design, and cedar shingles. In comparison to earlier Rustic Style park architecture, which incorporated indigenous materials found on site, such as boulders and logs, and utilized them in a rustic, "rough-hewn" manner, the Graves Creek Ranger Station is decidedly a more simple and minimalistic structure. Surrounded by an expanse of

lawn, the ranger station assumed the appearance of many contemporary vernacular suburban residences of the period, in contrast with the romanticized, primitive appearance of many of the earlier rustic park service buildings.

Between 2006 and 2009 the ranger station/residence was rehabilitated. Prior to rehabilitation the ranger station/residence was not habitable due to mold and pest problems. The rehabilitation work included: replacement of rotten porch posts and header, replacement of foundation vents, cleaning and repair of stone foundation, restoration of all windows, repair of chimney cap, repair of door frames, replacement of non-historic flooring with linoleum, refinish wood floors, removal of non-historic paneling and base moldings, repair of plaster walls, removal of non-historic acoustic ceiling tiles, replace non-historic kitchen cabinets and appliances, installation of an on-demand heater in kitchen (under counter), addition of one propane light in each room, and replace bathroom paint and vanity.

The garage/wood shed was built between 1941 and 1942, and is a one-story frame structure sheathed with cedar shingles. Rectangular in shape, it measures 22' x 24' and has a gable roof with exposed rafter tails. The roof is covered with cedar shakes. The building's foundation is stone and mortar, and a concrete slab exists in the garage portion. Windows in the building are one-over-one double-hung sash and multi-light fixed sash. There is a wide, wood garage door and a wood pedestrian door on the main façade. The form and materials of the garage/woodshed are similar to the ranger station/residence.

Between 2006 and 2009 the garage/woodshed received preservative maintenance. This work included: cleaning and repair of stone foundation, regarding the southwest corner where the foundation has been undermined, reroute propane and electrical piping, and re-glazing of some windows and doors.

The ranger station/residence and garage/wood shed both retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the historic district. The non-contributing generator house is hidden from view and does not detract from the integrity of the site.

3. Analysis and Evaluation - Circulation

It is proposed that the following changes are made to this section (additional text shown in italics and text to be removed notated by a strikethrough):

Circulation (*This section was updated in 2010*)

Circulation within the ranger station complex has lost integrity since 2006. This circulation is predominantly pedestrian-oriented, and is articulated by paths and trails. ~~Although currently obscured from view by vegetation, the original entrance path still remains, and consists of a flagstone walkway that leads to the ranger station from the road. Additionally, two paths marked by rock edging that lead from the ranger station to the driveway area also remain.~~ *The main circulation around the historic buildings consisted of a flagstone walkway that led to the ranger station residence from the road, along with two paths marked by rock edging that lead from the ranger station to the driveway area. The path locations still remain yet the original materials have either been removed or are buried beneath crushed rock that currently delineates the pedestrian and vehicle driveway. Two informal grassy trails exist at the rear of the ranger station residence; one path leads past a fire ring to the garage, and the other leads to the generator house. A trail that runs once ran along the ridge (south of the ranger station residence) from the water tank ruin toward the water intake system still exists, but its condition has deteriorated and the trail becomes less evident as it approaches the stream. As a result of these losses,*

circulation is no longer a landscape characteristic that helps convey the significance of the historic district.

4. Analysis and Evaluation - Vegetation

It is proposed that the following changes are made to this section (additional text shown in italics and text to be removed notated by a strikethrough):

Vegetation is a landscape characteristic within the historic district and maintains the character of the historic period. The native plants used by the CCC crews were deliberately used to have an ornamental effect, while softening the hard lines of structures and blending the development with the surrounding rainforest. Plants used include Sword ferns planted near the foundation of the ranger station, and a combination of Vine maples and Sword ferns planted in a linear bed near the walkway. The lawn area that surrounds the ranger station building continues to be managed as such, and provides an open expanse within the lush understory growth of the rain forest. The mature Sitka Spruce and Big leaf Maples found within the district are also counted as vegetation that contributes to the significance of district. These trees were part of the original site plan for the ranger station as they were intended to be retained during construction. A deciduous tree planted near the southwest corner of the ranger station appears in a 1948 photograph of the ranger station (but does not appear on the 1939 landscaping plan) no longer exists. *The historic vine maples in the linear bed between the walkway and driveway have been removed, leaving only a swath of sword ferns leading up to the ranger station/residence. The forest surrounding the ranger station complex has been thinned of smaller shrubs allowing for increased ventilation around the historic buildings. The loss of these trees has an impact on the historic character of the landscape.* The following contributing plants remain on the site: ~~Acer circinatum (Vine maple)~~, Acer macrophyllum (Big leaf maple), Picea sitchensis (Sitka spruce), Polysticum munitum (Sword fern), and Lawn (Mixed turf grasses).

In summary, the vegetation of the site ~~retains~~ *has lost integrity with the removal of the Vine Maples* ~~and is a landscape characteristic within the historic district.~~

5. Condition Assessment and Impacts – Explanatory Notes:

It is proposed that the condition of the historic district remains fair, and that the following changes are made to this section (additional text shown in italics and text to be removed notated by a strikethrough):

Explanatory Notes: *(This section was updated in 2010)*
The condition of the historic district has been improved with the work completed on the historic buildings and structures. However, it should be noted that several landscape features were lost during the building rehabilitation, such as historic vegetation and paths around the residence, and has

affected the historic character of the landscape. The remaining historic landscape features are stable and in good condition.

6. Condition Assessment and Impacts – Stabilization Measures:

It is proposed that the following changes are made to this section (additional text shown in italics and text to be removed notated by a strikethrough):

Stabilization Measures (*Updated in 2010*)

No stabilization measures are necessary as the historic district is in good condition.

7. Condition Assessment and Impacts: Impact

It is proposed that the following changes are made to this section (additional text shown in italics and text to be removed notated by a strikethrough):

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration

Internal/External: External

Description:

The ranger station is in fair condition, although several areas need attention to prevent further deterioration. Several shingles near the foundation have been damaged by water and should be repaired, and where necessary, replaced. The mortar bond is failing in several areas on the two flagstone porches on the ranger station, and should be tuckpointed to prevent further deterioration. Vegetation that covers the flagstone walkway leading from the ranger station to the road should be removed, and the mortar joints repointed. The roof (and rafters) on the generator house are in poor condition and should be repaired to prevent further deterioration.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Internal/External: External

Description:

Vegetation near the ranger station and the garage/wood shed should be thinned to provide adequate ventilation to protect the buildings from being damaged by rot. The vegetation strip that lines the driveway (next to the lawn) should also be thinned to provide ventilation. This area is currently overgrown, and limbs that overhang the flagstone walkway should be trimmed back, to allow use of the walkway.

8. Additional Graphics/Maps/Images:

1. Inserted photo of new radio tower base
2. Updated photos of rehabilitated ranger station/residence and garage/woodshed
3. Updated photos of circulation to show the covering of the flagstone path and rock edged paths
4. Updated photos of the vegetation to show the removal of the Vine Maples

**National Park Service
Cultural Landscape Inventory
2000**

**Graves Creek Ranger Station
Olympic National Park**

Olympic National Park concurs with the Management Category and Condition Assessment identified by this Level II Cultural Landscape Inventory:

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **B: Should Be Preserved and Maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Fair**



Superintendent, Olympic National Park Date

Please return this form to:
Erica Owens
Cultural Resources Division
National Park Service
Pacific West Region - Seattle
909 1st Avenue, Floor 5
Seattle, WA 98104

GRAVES CREEK RANGER STATION

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

Washington SHPO Eligibility Determination

Section 110 Actions Requested:

- 1) SHPO concurrence with determination of eligibility of the proposed Graves Creek Ranger Station Historic District for listing on the National Register,
- 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)

☒ I concur, ☐ I do not concur that the **Setting** as described in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) contributes to the Graves Creek Ranger Station (See the following landscape characteristics in the Analysis and Evaluation: circulation, land use, natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, and views and vistas).

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following previously unevaluated structures have been identified as **contributing** to the Graves Creek Ranger Station Historic District:

LCS number	Structure Name	Structure Number	Concur	Do Not Concur
030270	Garage/Wood Shed	0134	✓	
030269	Graves Creek Ranger Station	0133	✓	
(No number)	Flagstone path		✓	
(No number)	Rock-edged path no.1		✓	
(No number)	Rock-edged path no. 2		✓	
(No number)	Concrete water basin no. 1		✓	
(No number)	Concrete water basin no. 2		✓	
(No number)	Concrete Dam		✓	
(No number)	Detention Pond		✓	
(No number)	Redwood tank ruin		✓	
(No number)	Water intake basin		✓	
(No number)	Flagpole		✓	

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following structures have been identified as **not contributing** to the Graves Creek Ranger Station:

LCS number	Structure Name	Concur	Do Not Concur
N/A	Path from water tank ruin to water intake system	✓	
N/A	Path to garage/wood shed	✓	
N/A	Path to generator house	✓	

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

for  DSHPO
Washington State Historic Preservation Officer

6/18/04
Date

Please return forms to the attention of:
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CLI Co-coordinator
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office-Seattle
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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: Olympic National Park
Administrative Unit: Olympic National Park
Park Organization Code: 9500
Park Alpha Code: OLYM

Property Level And CLI Number

Property Level: Landscape
Name: Graves Creek Ranger Station
CLI Identification Number: 400233
Parent Landscape CLI ID Number: 400233

Inventory Summary

Inventory Level: Level II

Completion Status:

Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0: 1/1/1984
Level 0 Recorder: G. Evans
Date Level 0 Entered: 1/1/1984
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder: G. Evans
Level 0 Site Visit: No

Level II

Date Level II Data Collected: 5/11/2000
Level II Data Collection: K. Franks and S. Dolan
Date Level II Entered: 5/11/2000
Level II Data Entry Recorder: K. Franks and S. Dolan
Level II Site Visit: Yes
Date of Concurrence: 4/5/2004

Landscape Description

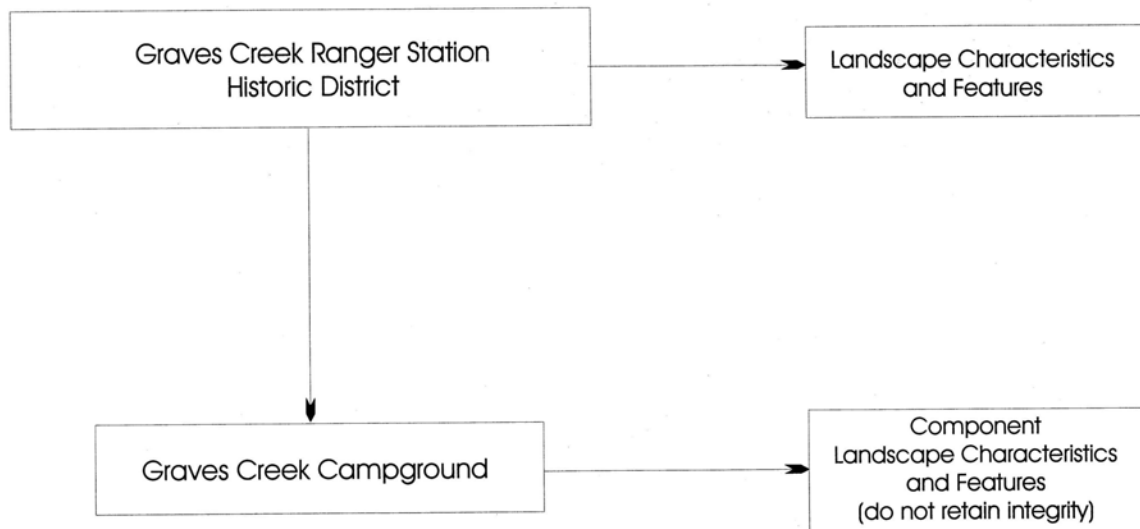
The Graves Creek Ranger Station Historic District is located within a heavily forested area near the East Fork Quinault River in the Quinault District of Olympic National Park. The ranger station complex is located in a level clearing surrounded by mature deciduous and coniferous trees, predominantly Sitka spruce, Western redcedar, Red alder, Big leaf maple, and Vine maple. Behind the ranger station the topography rises abruptly and forms a narrow ridge approximately 30 feet high. A small stream located south of the ranger station runs east and west and forms the district's eastern boundary.

The cultural landscape of the historic district retains a number of landscape characteristics and features including natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, land use, topography, buildings and structures, constructed water features, and small-scale features. Graves Creek Ranger Station Historic District is significant for its association with Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal CCC program, with the National Park Service's early administration and development of the park, and for its distinctive architectural style. In addition to the Park Headquarters complex, the Graves Creek Ranger Station is the only example of late Rustic Style architecture within the park.

The Graves Creek Campground, located less than 1/8-mile northeast of the ranger station, is a component landscape to the ranger station complex. The campground has been considerably modified since the historic period, however, and does not retain historic integrity. Because the campground has lost integrity it has not been included in the historic district. A discussion of the campground's remnant landscape characteristics and features can be found in the Supplemental Information section of this report.

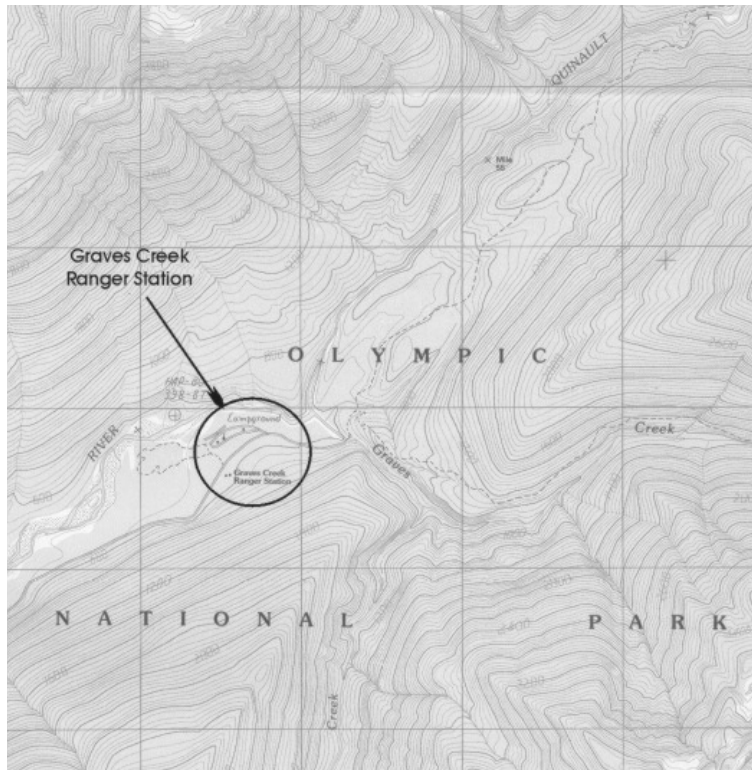
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

Graves Creek Ranger Station Historic District is one entire cultural landscape containing landscape characteristics and features. The component cultural landscape of Graves Creek Campground, which also contains landscape characteristics and features, does not retain integrity.



CLI hierarchy diagram showing Graves Creek Ranger Station Historic District, and Graves Creek Campground, a component cultural landscape. (CCSO, 2000).

Location Map



Location map showing Graves Creek Ranger Station near the East Fork Quinault River. Also notice the Graves Creek Campground across and down the road from the ranger station.

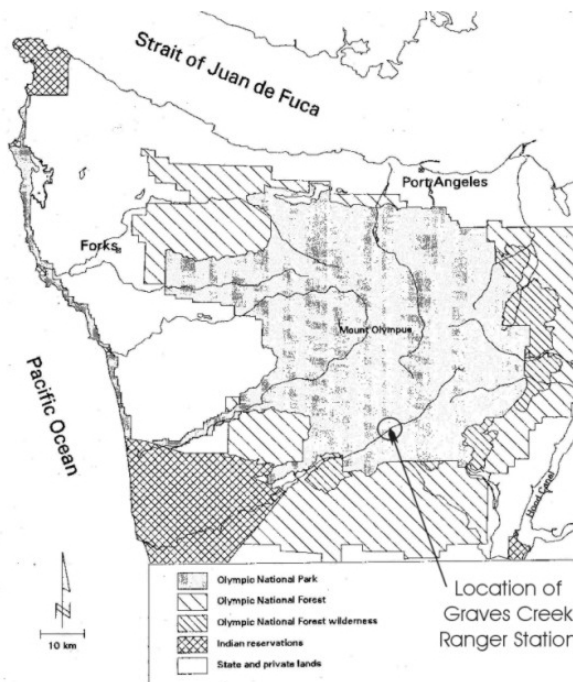
Boundary Description

The boundary of the district is formed by lines completing a rectangle 200 feet out from the ranger station residence. The district includes the ranger station residence, the garage/wood shed, and the immediate surrounding landscape that conveys a sense of historic setting.

Regional Context

Political Context

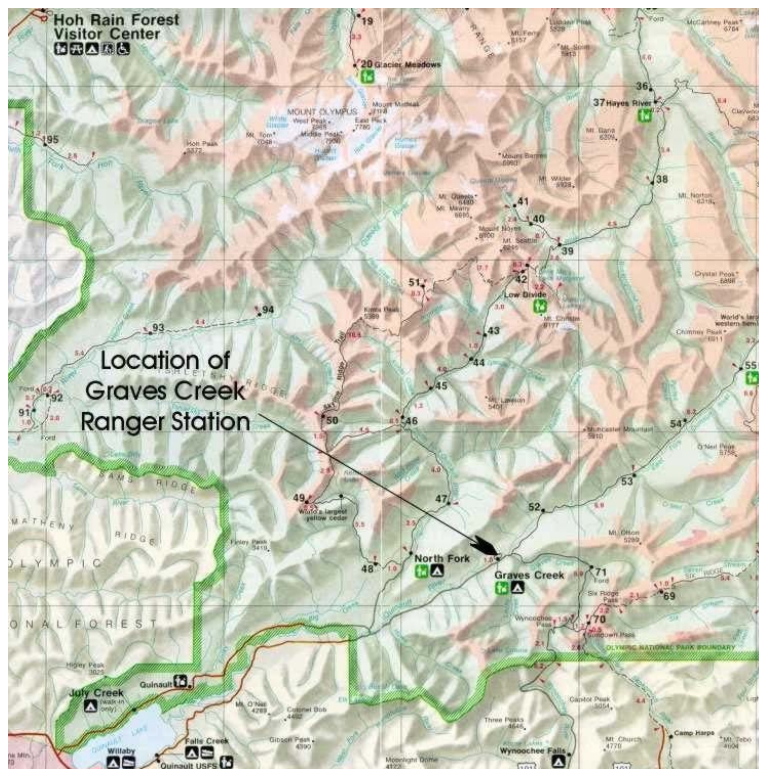
The Graves Creek Ranger Station is located within the boundaries of Olympic National Park.



Regional map showing the political context of Graves Creek Ranger Station. The ranger station is operated by the NPS, and is located near Olympic National Forest lands.

Cultural Context

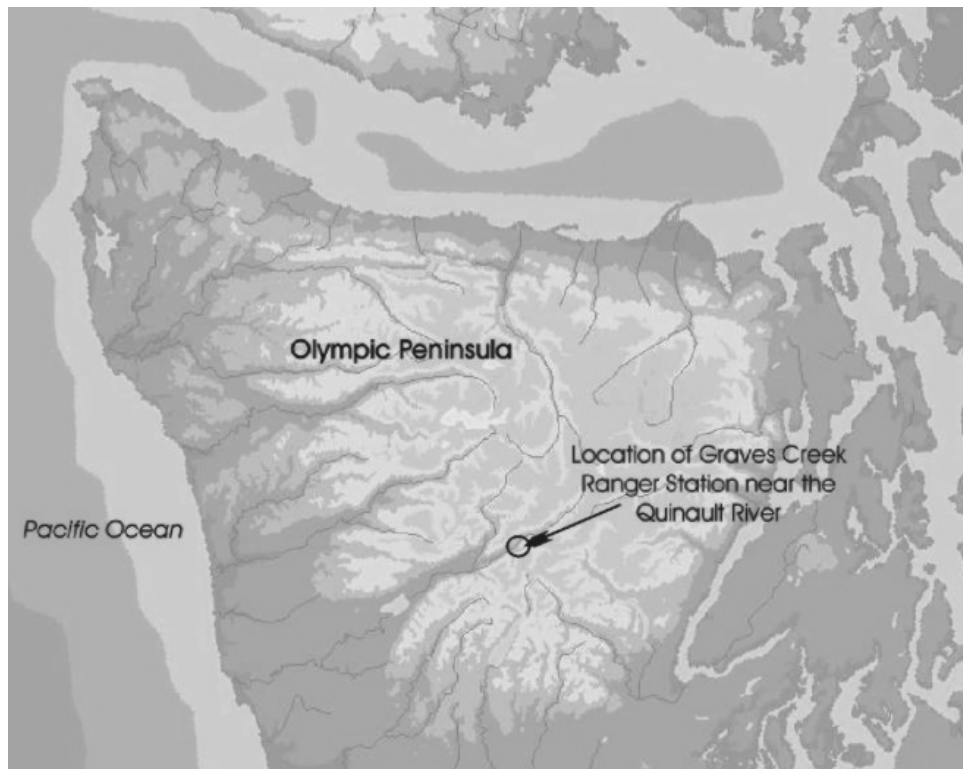
Located near the East Fork Quinault River near the terminus of an unpaved road, the Graves Creek Ranger Station is situated in an isolated area within Olympic National Park. Like the North Fork Ranger Station, which is located approximately ten miles from the Graves Creek Ranger Station on the North Fork of the Quinault River, the Graves Creek Ranger Station is occupied only during the summer season. The nearest developed area is at Quinault Lake, located approximately 18 miles from the Graves Creek Ranger Station Historic District. Developments at Quinault Lake include the Quinault Lodge, a National Park Service ranger station, and a U.S. Forest Service ranger station.



Regional map showing the cultural context of Graves Creek Ranger Station, located 18 miles N.E. of the village of Quinault, at the terminus of an unpaved road approximately 3 miles north of the park boundary. The ranger station is occupied seasonally.

Physiographic Context

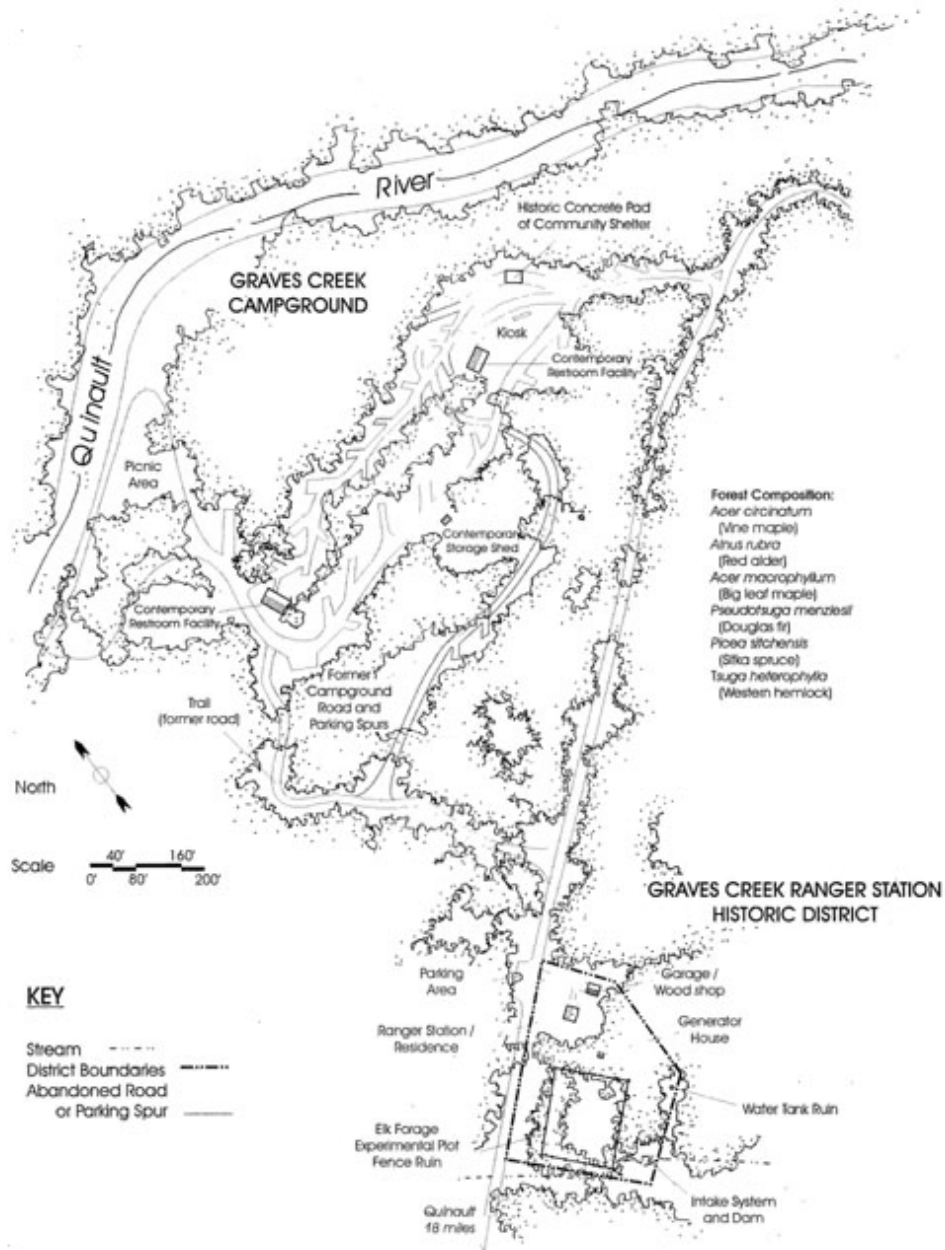
The Graves Creek Ranger Station is located within the elevation of the temperate rain forest zone of the Olympic Peninsula. Temperate rain forest is found at low elevations along the Pacific Ocean coast and in the western-facing valleys of the peninsula where excessive rain, moderate temperatures, and summer fogs exist. Sitka spruce predominates, but Western redcedar, Western hemlock, Douglas fir, Big leaf maple, Red alder, Vine maple, and Black cottonwood are also found throughout these lowland forests. Precipitation averages 145 inches per year.



Regional map showing the physiographic context of Graves Creek Ranger Station within the Quinault River drainage on the southern side of the Olympic Mountains.

Site Plan

Site plan showing the existing conditions of the Graves Creek Ranger Station Historic District and the Graves Creek Campground. (CCSO, 2000.)



Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1897 AD	Established	Olympic Forest Reserve is created.
1905 AD	Established	Olympic Forest Reserve administration is transferred from the Department of the Interior to the new U.S. Forest Service (USFS), within the Department of Agriculture.
1909 AD	Established	Mt. Olympus National Monument is established. President Theodore Roosevelt proclaims the center of the Forest a 610,560-acre refuge for the Olympic elk.
1916 AD	Established	The National Park Service (NPS) is created within the Department of the Interior. Mount Olympus National Monument remains under the jurisdiction of the USFS.
1927 AD	Maintained	In 1927 a USFS ranger station exists at Graves Creek.
1933 AD	Established	Administration of Mt. Olympus National Monument is transferred to the NPS.
1933 AD	Established	Graves Creek Forest Camp (now known as Graves Creek Campground) is established by the USFS sometime prior to 1934.
1933 - 1937 AD	Established	An experimental elk forage plot is established by the USFS sometime between 1933 and 1937 at the site of the current Graves Creek Ranger Station.
1934 AD	Established	An improvement plan for Graves Creek Forest Camp is approved by the Forest Supervisor. A community kitchen is constructed by the CCC at the campground.
1938 AD	Established	Olympic National Park is established. Management of USFS lands, which include the existing ranger station and Graves Creek Forest Camp, is shifted from the USFS to the NPS.

1939 - 1940 AD	Built	Graves Creek Ranger Station residence is built by the NPS with the assistance of PWA funding and CCC labor.
1941 - 1942 AD	Built	CCC crews construct the garage/wood shed for the ranger station. They also complete roadside cleanup and improvements at the Graves Creek Campground (formerly Graves Creek Forest Camp).
1942 AD	Built	CCC crews construct a generator house, complete the water supply and the sewage disposal systems, and landscaping projects at the ranger station.
1980 - 1989 AD	Built	The NPS constructs bathroom facilities sometime during the 1980s at the Graves Creek Campground.
2000 AD	Maintained	The NPS uses the ranger station for seasonal housing. A new well is drilled north of the ranger station driveway. The Graves Creek Campground continues to be used by park visitors for camping.

Statement Of Significance

The cultural landscape of the Graves Creek Ranger Station Historic District is significant under Criterion A: Politics/Government for its association with the National Park Service's early administration and development of Olympic National Park and New Deal activities, and Criterion C: Architecture, as an example of a distinctive architectural style. The period of significance for the district is 1933 – 1942. This period encompasses both the establishment of the elk forage experimental plot and the construction of the ranger station complex. The district retains landscape characteristics and features that represent the development of the national park and Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) program activities that occurred during the period of significance.

As associated with Criterion A, the Graves Creek Ranger Station was one of the first National Park Service-built structures within the new national park. Constructed as part of the primary park development program initiated by Superintendent Preston Macy, Graves Creek was the only ranger station built by the National Park Service using CCC labor during the first phase of park development (Evans, 1983, pp. 346 – 357). The ranger station was built to compliment an existing system of ranger stations inherited from the U.S. Forest Service. The development of the Graves Creek Ranger Station relied heavily on the financial and labor assistance provided by President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal Public Works Administration (PWA), Works Progress Administration (WPA), and CCC Depression-era programs. These programs also provided labor and funding for the U.S. Forest Service's implementation of the Olympic Elk studies.

Under Criterion C, the Graves Creek Ranger Station Historic District continues to exhibit the qualities of its original design and method of construction. Built between 1939 and 1940, the two contributing buildings in the historic district -- a ranger station/residence and a garage/woodshed -- are representative of the types of buildings and structures that were being built in national parks throughout the west in a late Rustic Style. These buildings embody the characteristics of the Rustic design philosophy applied in a modern way, which took advantage of new building technologies and methods while respecting and incorporating the philosophies of the Rustic design ethic. The buildings of the Graves Creek Ranger Station Historic District are two of only a few in the park built in the late Rustic Style. This architectural style is highly distinguishable from the Pacific Northwest vernacular style perpetuated by the U.S. Forest Service for their ranger station developments of the period. A comparison of the architectural style of the U.S. Forest Service-developed North Fork Ranger Station with Graves Creek Ranger Station is a case in point.

The Graves Creek Campground is a component landscape associated with the Graves Creek Ranger Station, but is not included in the historic district due to its loss of historic integrity. The campground has lost many characteristics and features from the period of significance, but does retain a few remnants that are representative of the third phase/late period of U.S. Forest Service recreation development. This phase utilized New Deal funds and labor and coincided with the maturing management policies of the U.S. Forest Service and the active development of Forest Service resources (Throop, n.d., n.p.). A discussion of the Graves Creek Campground's remnant characteristics and features is provided in the Supplemental Information section of this report.

Physical History

1897 – early 1940s: Establishment of Olympic National Park, and Evolution of Rustic Architecture

Much of what is now Olympic National Park was carved from land previously managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The Olympic Forest Reserve was created in 1897, before the existence of the U.S. Forest Service or the National Park Service. In 1909 Mt. Olympus National Monument was established when President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed the center of the Forest a 615,000-acre refuge for the Olympic elk. In 1916 the National Park Service was established, and in 1933 all monuments on public land were transferred to the new agency (Dilsaver, 1994, p. 118). In June 1933 administration of the Mt. Olympus National Monument was transferred to the National Park Service, and in 1938, Olympic National Park was established.

The shift in land management philosophy and administrative policies from the U.S. Forest Service to the National Park Service was reflected in the quantity, location, and design of these agencies' administrative structures. With the arrival of the CCC on the peninsula in the 1930s, Forest Service-administered lands witnessed a great boom in fire prevention and recreation development. The construction of Forest Service ranger and guard stations reached epoch proportions, and by the end of the 1930s no fewer than twelve ranger stations and nearly thirty guard stations existed on the Olympic Peninsula. Many of these 1930s Forest Service-built administrative buildings embodied physical characteristics reflecting the Rustic Style, a style that advocated employing designs, materials, and sitings that were closely integrated with the surrounding landscape.

Late 1920s – early 1940s: U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service late Rustic Style

Although the National Park Service and the U.S. Forest Service both took a “rustic” approach to the design of their administrative buildings and landscapes, the end result was often different. Between the late-1920s and mid-1930s, U.S. Forest Service ranger stations in the vicinity of what would become Olympic National Park were often vernacular in design. Commonly built using notched log construction, or frame construction with wood shingle sheathing in a simple front or side-gabled, or pyramidal form, this style has been labeled Pacific Northwest Vernacular by Gail Throop. The Forest Service ranger station buildings were less conspicuously “designed” than their National Park Service Rustic Style contemporaries, which often created a “romanticized” rustic appearance and utilized native materials in their administrative buildings.

The two agency's approaches to landscape design also differed. While Depression-Era U.S. Forest Service buildings were often surrounded by ornamental plants, National Park Service buildings of this period utilized native plants in order to maintain a naturalistic landscape that would blend in with the immediate surrounding. Mature plants were often left in-situ during construction and were incorporated into the landscape design, or were transplanted from a nearby area. In "Park Structures and Facilities," published by the National Park Service in 1935, Albert Good provided guidance for park structure design and landscaping. Park structures were to be subordinate to the environment and sited to take advantage of any natural screening that existed on the site. Where natural screening did not exist, the site was to be “planted out” to integrate new structures with the natural setting. Little advice was given on planting, other than the suggestion to plant around foundations to erase the line between the ground and structure (McClelland, 1998, pp. 432 – 433).

Good explained “naturalization” as following nature's lead in the selection of plants for vegetative

screen. In "Park Structures and Facilities," he explained that the subordination of a structure to environment could be accomplished by locating it behind existing plant material, or in a secluded spot in the terrain that was partly screened by another natural feature. In the absence of screening, a natural screen could be planted by repeating the same plant material that existed nearby. It was preferable that structures be located with reference to the natural features of the landscape so that it would be unnecessary to plant them out (McClelland, 1998, p. 433).

A decline in the use of rustic architectural styles by the National Park Service occurred between 1935 and 1942. This decline was caused by a rapid growth in the number of parks and the decreasing availability of funds. Although the CCC and PWA programs were still in existence until 1942, funding for these programs had been drastically reduced. As a result, an awareness emerged within the National Park Service that park architectural design would need to meet tighter budgets.

Another factor affecting architectural design of late-depression construction in the NPS was the enormous increase in the size of professional landscape and architectural staff between 1933 and 1936. As a result of these increases, awareness of modern architecture within the agency was heightened. The numerous young professionals added to the Park Service between 1933 and 1936 brought with them architectural philosophies that had matured in the period following the first World War. These new philosophies, which had been influenced by the "International Style," emphasized a philosophy of simplicity and structural honesty.

These new architectural philosophies were congruent with changing economic conditions and the availability of new building materials, and were generally based on a rejection of the romanticism that had been fundamental to National Park Service rustic architecture design (Tweed, Soulliere, and Law, 1977, p. 96). Ultimately, these changes in resource availability and design philosophy included the abandonment of several rustic styles. In Olympic National Park, these new values were expressed through the architecture of the Graves Creek Ranger Station. This complex, like the Park Headquarters in Port Angeles (built between 1940 and 1941) typifies the late period of Rustic Style park architecture through the use of native materials, horizontal orientation, and minimal decorative embellishments. The design and styling of the Graves Creek Ranger Station is representative of the National Park Service's trend in the late-1930s and early 1940s toward operating with smaller budgets and labor pools, and incorporating modern architectural styles and technologies (Tweed, Soulliere, and Law, 1977, p. 95).

1933 – present: Graves Creek Ranger Station Development

In 1938, the National Park Service inherited a number of Forest Service-built ranger and guard stations that fell within the boundary of Olympic National Park. Many of these were utilized by the new agency, while others were demolished over time. In a few instances, the Park Service erected new administrative structures at sites with existing but deteriorating buildings, and occasionally new administrative sites were established.

Prior to National Park Service administration of Olympic National Park, a U.S. Forest Service ranger station existed at or near the location of the current Graves Creek Ranger Station. A historic photograph dated 1927 shows an earlier "Graves Creek Station" with Ranger Joe Fulton in the foreground (J. R. Rooney, 1997, p. 10). The ranger station in this photograph is log construction with a steep-pitched front gable roof. This type of log building was not uncommon for U.S. Forest Service ranger stations of the early 20th century. The building is sited in an open clearing that is scattered with young tree stumps. Several other buildings of similar architectural form can be seen near the building in this photograph.

The current Graves Creek Ranger Station was constructed soon after Olympic National Park was established and may be located at the site of the earlier station. Construction on the new ranger station began in 1939 and continued through 1940 with the assistance of PWA funding and CCC labor. The ranger station/residence was built as a simple one-story, rectangular frame building with a low-pitched gable roof and a fieldstone and mortar foundation. In 1941 and 1942 the CCC added a combination garage/wood shed and a generator house to the site (Evans, 1983, p. 351, citing NARS: RG 79 1942, 18 June; 1942a & b, 14 June).

The landscaping of the Graves Creek Ranger Station completed by the CCC between 1940 and 1942 utilized native plants. The 1939 landscaping plan for the ranger station called for maintaining a mixed growth of Sitka spruce, Big leaf maple, Red alder, and Western hemlock that surrounded an open lawn area. The 1940 plan provides a job breakdown list that called for “moving and planting trees and shrubs; adding a parking area; seeding, sodding, and soil preparation; selective clearing; adding walks (both flagstone and gravel); adding signs and markers; and adding a minor road (the ranger station driveway). The plan illustrates a curving flagstone walkway leading from the ranger station through a “proposed lawn” to the road, and a visitor parking area across the road from the ranger station. Unlabeled plantings located near the foundation of the ranger station and the walkway to the driveway are also drawn on this plan.

CCC crews also completed the water supply and the sewage disposal systems for the ranger station. The 1939 plan shows a septic tank and filter trench behind the ranger station, and a water intake system located upstream. This intake system was connected by a water line to a 1000-gallon redwood tank located on a steep ridge southeast of the ranger station.

Prior to the NPS administration of Olympic National Park, an elk forage experimental plot was established at the current Graves Creek Ranger Station site. The experimental plot was most likely implemented between 1933 and 1937 when the U.S. Forest Service was involved in studies of the Olympic Elk on the Olympic Peninsula. The Olympic Elk Study was the result of a cooperative program between the U.S. Biological Survey and the U.S. Forest Service, and evolved as a comprehensive plan for elk and other wildlife resources of the Olympic National Forest between 1933 and 1937. Activities in this program included field surveys on the Hoh, Queets, and Quinault river drainages, where the greatest concentrations of elk were found.

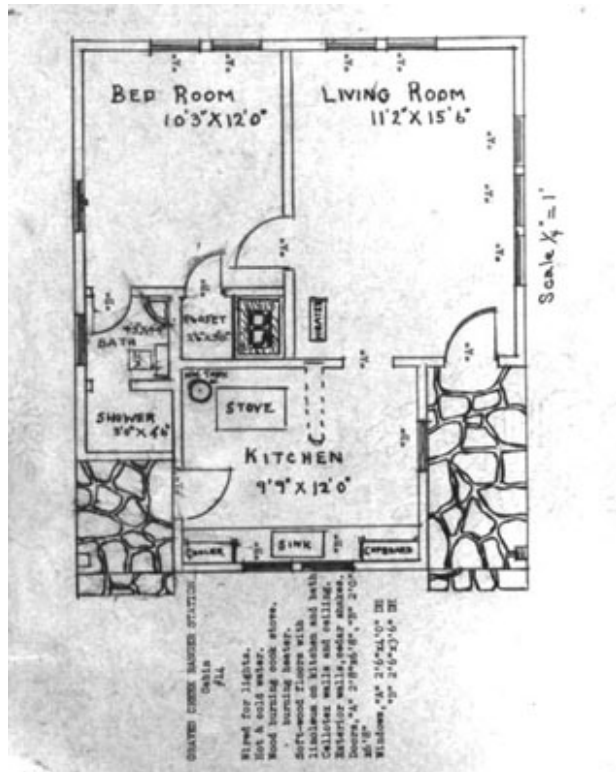
Elk exclosures consisted of a fenced area that was constructed and maintained on a year-long basis to measure habitat conditions and grazing effects on elk habitat. Habitat conditions, feeding habits, general behavior, herd movements, population trends, and winter losses were some of the management data that were collected and studied. Vegetative sample plots on the primary elk ranges were also measured (J. R. Rooney, 1997, pp. 56, 57).

At the Graves Creek Ranger Station site, the elk forage experimental plot was located on a relatively level area approximately 100 feet south of the current ranger station, and was bounded by a post and rail cedar fence. The area appears on the 1939 landscaping plan and is labeled “existing elk forage experimental plot.”

Currently, the Graves Creek Ranger Station remains in fair condition and is used as a seasonal residence for park employees. The ranger station and garage remain unaltered from their original appearance, but the generator house has been replaced with a contemporary structure, which is in poor condition. The experimental elk forage area has been abandoned, and although the fencing has deteriorated the outline of the exclosure area can still be identified.



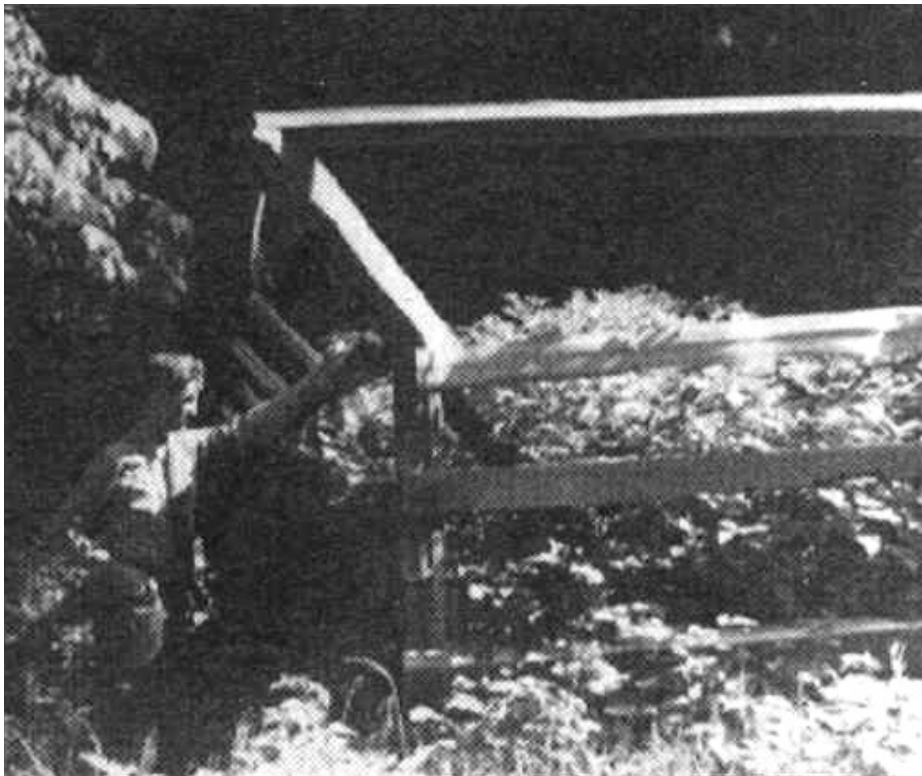
Historic photograph referenced as "Graves Creek Station, 1927" in "Frontier Legacy: History of the Olympic National Forest, 1897 to 1960".



Construction plans for Graves Ranger Station, showing the interior layout of the building. Note the flagstone porches on the front and back of the building. (OLYM-2956/725.761, Mortiboy, n.d.)



Historic photograph of the Graves Creek Ranger Station. Note the use of Sword ferns as foundation plantings. (OLYM-4787/728.2, 1948.)



Historic photograph referenced as "Elk Exclosure, ca. 1937" in "Frontier Legacy". The fencing in this photograph is similar to that found at the Graves Creek Ranger Station Historic District site.



Historic photograph referenced as "University of Washington Students, Elk Study, ca. 1935-38" in "Frontier Legacy".



Historic photograph labeled "Rainforest, Graves Creek, Quinalt, 1941." The vegetation in this photograph is characteristic of that which currently surrounds the Graves Creek Ranger Station and Campground. (OLYM-3140/551.582, Mortiboy, April, 1941.)

c. 1934 – present: Graves Creek Forest Camp

Another development that existed prior to National Park Service administration of Olympic Peninsula lands was the Graves Creek Forest Camp (currently Graves Creek Campground). Located approximately ¼ mile from the current Graves Creek Ranger Station site on the East Fork Quinault River, this campground was created by the U.S. Forest Service prior to 1934. The site was improved by CCC crews under both the U.S. Forest Service administration (in 1935) and the National Park Service (in 1942).

A survey dated September 1934 shows the Graves Creek Forest Camp as a simple loop system, without parking spurs or designated campsites. A registration booth and several toilet and garbage sites also appear on this survey. Prior to 1933 it was common for U.S. Forest Service campgrounds to appear undeveloped, as the agency had provided little direction for campground planning or design. After 1933, however, recreation sites and structures became a discrete classification of forest improvements. These were intended for public use but also served to concentrate recreational use of the forests in protected and supervised areas, primarily to minimize fire risk. Ranger stations were often located near campgrounds. Careful selection of site location was emphasized, and developed campgrounds sites were selected based on safety and convenience first, with proximity to recreational opportunities an important secondary consideration (Throop, n.d., n.p.).

In April 1935 an improvement design for the Graves Creek Forest Camp was created. This plan elaborated upon the original loop system by adding an additional loop road, designated parking spurs and camping areas, a picnic area with parking sites, and a community kitchen. It also included a playground area, new registration booth, and water lines within the campground.

CCC crews implemented several of these features at the Graves Creek Forest Camp for the U.S. Forest Service, the most prominent being the community kitchen, which was constructed c. 1935. The kitchen was built in the Rustic Style using notched log construction, and featured a stone fireplace and a concrete floor. The concept and construction of community kitchens and shelters on U.S. Forest land was limited to the Depression era. Prior to that time, the U.S. Forest Service Recreation Handbook specified that if a large shelter or community building was desired by a local population, it would have to be built by them under cooperative agreement with the Forest Service (Throop, n.d., n.p.).

In 1942, CCC crews further developed the Graves Creek Forest Camp (now known as the Graves Creek Campground) under the new National Park Service administration (Evans, 1983, p. 357, citing NARS: RG 79 1942d, 25 March). Work involved landscape “naturalization” and revegetation of disturbed areas with native plants, delineating parking spurs with log boulders, and regrading and surfacing campground roads. Today, the Graves Creek Campground continues to provide campsites to park visitors. Alterations have been made over the years, including the addition of modern bathroom facilities. The community shelter has been removed, but its concrete floor remains and serves as a parking area for recreational vehicles and trailers.



Contemporary photograph of Graves Creek Ranger Station. (CCSO, 2000.)



Historic photograph of Graves Creek Campground, 1941. Note the curvature of the road, the log berm, and picnic tables. (OLYM-2474/728.993, Mortiboy, 7/5/41.)



Historic photograph of Graves Creek Campground, 1941. Note the community kitchen in the background. (OLYM-2473/728.993, Mortiboy, 7/5/41.)



Historic photograph of the community kitchen at Graves Creek Campground, 1936. (GCRS/OLYM-321493.)

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

The cultural landscape of the Graves Creek Ranger Station Historic District retains a number of landscape characteristics and features that contribute to the significance of the historic district. These include natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, circulation, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, views and vistas, constructed water features, and small-scale features. These landscape characteristics and their associated features continue to convey the physical character of the ranger station as it was conceived, developed, and used between 1933 and 1942.

Graves Creek Campground was analyzed and evaluated through this inventory effort as a component landscape of the Graves Creek Ranger Station. As a result, the campground was found to have lost historic integrity, due to major alterations to the landscape characteristics after the historic period. Later alterations to the campground have affected or destroyed the landscape characteristics of spatial organization, circulation, buildings and structures and small-scale features. Only traces or remnants of these landscape characteristics remain, and are described for documentation purposes in the Supplemental Information section of this report.

Landscape Characteristics And Features

Buildings And Structures

Buildings and structures within the ranger station complex retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the historic district. The ranger station/residence and garage/wood shop are both contributing buildings and are in fair condition. The original generator house no longer exists, and a simple frame structure with a low-pitched gable roof has been built in its place. This generator house is in poor condition and does not contribute to the significance of the site, as it is a contemporary building.

Built during the decline in use of National Park Service rustic architecture that occurred between 1935 and 1942, the ranger station/residence and garage/wood shed are good examples of the late Rustic Style. The ranger station/residence was constructed between 1939 and 1940 and is a simple, one-story frame building sheathed with cedar shingles. Rectangular in footprint and measuring 25' x 23', the building has a low-pitched gable roof covered with cedar shakes, a field stone with mortar foundation, and two-over-two double-hung sash windows. The late Rustic Style and the influence of the more modern, International Style of the ranger station is evidenced through its lack of architectural ornamentation, modest scale, shallow-pitched roof, "ribbon" of three two-over-two windows that extends across the front façade and emphasize the horizontal nature of the design, and cedar shingles. In comparison to earlier Rustic Style park architecture, which incorporated indigenous materials found on site, such as boulders and logs, and utilized them in a rustic, "rough-hewn" manner, the Graves Creek Ranger Station is decidedly a more simple and minimalistic structure. Surrounded by an expanse of lawn, the ranger station assumed the appearance of many contemporary vernacular suburban residences of the period, in contrast with the romanticized, primitive appearance of many of the earlier rustic park service buildings.

The garage/wood shed was built between 1941 and 1942, and is a one-story frame structure sheathed with cedar shingles. Rectangular in shape, it measures 22' x 24' and has a gable roof with exposed rafter tails. The roof is covered with cedar shakes. The building's foundation is stone and mortar, and a concrete slab exists in the garage portion. Windows in the building are one-over-one double-hung sash and multi-light fixed sash. There is a wide, wood garage door and a wood pedestrian door on the main façade. The form and materials of the garage/woodshed are similar to the ranger station/residence.

The ranger station/residence and garage/wood shed both retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the historic district. The non-contributing generator house is hidden from view and does not detract from the integrity of the site.



Contemporary photograph of the Graves Creek Ranger Station. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph of the garage/wood shed located in the Graves Creek Ranger Station Historic District. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph of the generator house located in the Graves Creek Ranger Station Historic District. (CCSO, 2000.)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Garage/Wood Shed	Contributing	Garage/Woodshed	030270	0134
Graves Creek Ranger Station	Contributing	Graves Creek Ranger Station	030269	0133
Generator House	Non-Contributing			

Circulation

Circulation within the ranger station complex also retains integrity. This circulation is predominantly pedestrian-oriented, and is articulated by paths and trails. Although currently obscured from view by vegetation, the original entrance path still remains, and consists of a flagstone walkway that leads to the ranger station from the road. Additionally, two paths marked by rock edging that lead from the ranger station to the driveway area also remain. Two informal grassy trails exist at the rear of the ranger station residence; one path leads past a fire ring to the garage, and the other leads to the generator house. A trail that runs along the ridge from the water tank ruin toward the water intake system still exists, but its condition has deteriorated and the trail becomes less evident as it approaches the stream. In summary, the cultural landscape of the ranger station retains integrity of circulation, and contributes to the significance of the historic district.



Contemporary photograph showing a circulation path that leads from the back porch of the ranger station, past a fire ring (at the lower right corner of photo) to the garage/wood shed. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph showing the vegetative path that leads from the rear of the ranger station to the generator house. (CCSO, 2000.)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Flagstone path	Contributing			
Rock-edged path No. 1	Contributing			
Rock-edged path No. 2	Contributing			
Path from water tank ruin to water intake system	Non-Contributing			
Vegetative path to garage/wood shed	Non-Contributing			
Vegetative path to generator house	Non-Contributing			

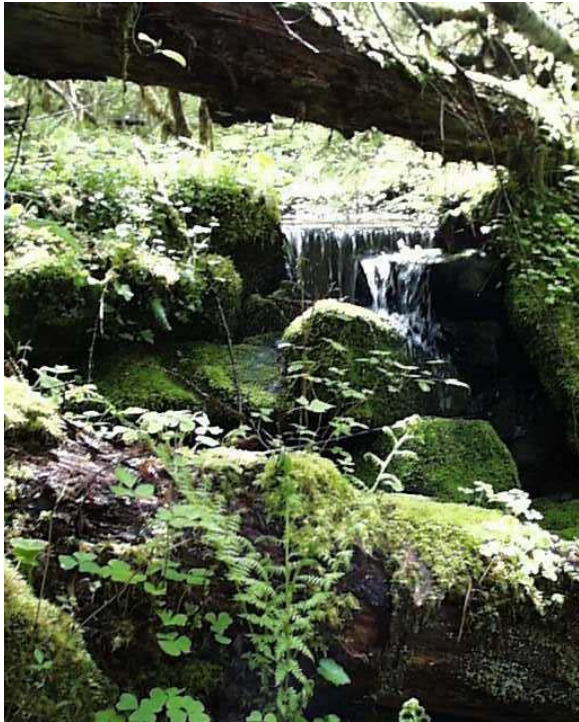
Constructed Water Features

The ranger station historic district retains the characteristic of constructed water features. A water system that includes a water intake basin, concrete dam, detention pond, and two concrete basins is located at a high point on the stream just south of the ranger station. A ruin of the redwood water tank is located at the top of the ridge behind the ranger station. Although the water intake system no longer functions, the water intake basin, dam, pond, and two basin structures are in good condition.

In summary, constructed water features are a landscape characteristic of the historic district.



Contemporary photograph showing a detail of the water intake system. Note the valve at the center left of the photograph. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph showing the concrete dam, part of the water intake system. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph showing one of the concrete basins that are part of the water intake system. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph of the second concrete basin that was part of the water intake system. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph of the ruin of the former redwood water tank, which was originally part of the water system for the ranger station. (CCSO, 2000.)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Concrete basin no. 1	Contributing			
Concrete basin no. 2	Contributing			
Concrete dam	Contributing			
Detention pond	Contributing			
Redwood tank ruin	Contributing			
Water intake basin	Contributing			

Land Use

The cultural landscape of the ranger station historic district retains integrity of land use, and continues to serve as seasonal park housing to the present day. Changes in use include the discontinuation of the elk forage experimental plot, the intake system and water tank. The discontinued use of these areas has had a negative impact on the condition of these areas, but because the main use as a residence for park rangers continues, the district maintains its integrity of primary land use.

Natural Systems And Features

The natural systems and features of the ranger station complex retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the district's cultural landscape. Topography played an important role in the design of the ranger station complex, and is evident in the siting of the residence and service buildings, the water intake system and tank, and the elk forage experimental plot.

Located on a river terrace at the base of a steep ridge near a stream, the buildings in the complex were built on a level area, while the steep ridge behind the station provided an optimal site for the water intake system and tank. The topographical character of the site provided the opportunity to create a dam and retention pond at a high elevation point in the stream, as well as creating a pressure head for the water system. Although a new well was installed by the NPS in 2000 and the station no longer utilizes the intake system or tank, the features of this system remain intact.

The relatively flat area south of the ranger station residence which provided an area to implement an elk forage experimental plot also remains.

In summary, the natural systems and features that influenced the development of the ranger station, i.e. the level river terrace, ridge, and stream, all retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the historic district.

Small Scale Features

Small-scale features is a landscape characteristic within the ranger station historic district. Contributing small-scale features within the district include a flagstone walkway, a flagpole, a post that held the old ranger station sign, and a number of posts and rails that remain from the elk experimental forage fencing. All but the elk forage fencing are in fair to good condition. The fencing that remains has deteriorated and is in poor condition, and many post and rails are missing.

Non-contributing small-scale features include a propane tank and an iron fire ring located behind the ranger station, a T.V. antennae attached to the south side of the ranger station, a new well cap near the garage, and a ranger station sign and water spigot near the road. These small-scale features do not detract from the integrity of the cultural landscape.

In summary, the small-scale features of the site retain integrity and add to the significance of the ranger station historic district.



Contemporary photograph of four small-scale features in the historic district: a flagpole, historic ranger sign post, current sign, and water spigot. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph of the fence ruin that historically contained the elk forage experimental plot. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph showing the non-contributing propane tank and fire ring. (CCSO, 2000.)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Elk experimental forage plot fence ruin	Contributing			
Flagpole	Contributing			
Old ranger sign post	Contributing			
Iron fire ring	Non-Contributing			
New ranger station sign	Non-Contributing			
Propane tank	Non-Contributing			
T.V. antennae	Non-Contributing			
Water spigot	Non-Contributing			
Well cap	Non-Contributing			

Spatial Organization

The ranger station historic district retains integrity of spatial organization. The historic district is divided into four spaces: the residential space, the vehicle/service space, the elk forage experimental space, and the water system space. The surrounding rainforest connects all spaces with an overhead canopy. The residential, vehicle/service and elk forage spaces are located at the base of the ridge, on the level terrace, and are organized with respect to the alignment of the park road. The water intake space is located at a high point on the stream, south of the ranger station.

The residential space includes the ranger station/residence, which is oriented toward the road, and the surrounding lawn, which adds a “suburban” atmosphere to the space. The residential space is well-defined by the bordering forest and planting bed along the driveway, which separate it from the vehicle/service space. The vehicle/service space, which includes the garage/woodshed and driveway, is linear in character, well-defined, and is oriented toward the road. The vehicle/service space is visually and physically linked to the residential space by the parking spur off the driveway, and by paths that lead to the ranger station.

The elk forage experimental space exists to the south of the residential area, within a relatively open area that has a mixture of understory Sword ferns and Vine maples, an a canopy of Big leaf maples, Sitka Spruce, Western hemlock, and Big leaf maple, which is the predominant species. This space approximates a square and is vaguely outlined by the ruin of the post and rail fence. The space parallels the road and is bordered by a strip of forest growth along the edge of the road.

The water intake system space is created by a small detention pond area enclosed by trees, and was historically linked to the water tank on the ridge to the northeast. The concrete water basin features are located downstream, outside this space.

In summary, the spatial organization of the ranger station’s cultural landscape retains integrity and contributes to the significance of the historic district.



Contemporary photograph of the residential space within the historic district. Note the expanse of lawn, and the vegetation that creates an edge to the space. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph showing the vehicle/service space. Note the vegetative screen that borders the driveway and separates this area from the residential space. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph showing the elk forage experimental space. Note the open characteristic of this space. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph showing the water system space, which is created by the water intake system and dam, and is enclosed by surrounding vegetation. (CCSO, 2000.)

Vegetation

Vegetation is a landscape characteristic within the historic district and maintains the character of the historic period. The native plants used by the CCC crews were deliberately used to have an ornamental effect, while softening the hard lines of structures and blending the development with the surrounding rainforest. Plants used include Sword ferns planted near the foundation of the ranger station, and a combination of Vine maples and Sword ferns planted in a linear bed near the walkway. The lawn area that surrounds the ranger station building continues to be managed as such, and provides an open expanse within the lush understory growth of the rain forest. The mature Sitka spruce and Big leaf maple found within the district are also counted as vegetation that contributes to the significance of district. These trees were part of the original site plan for the ranger station as they were intended to be retained during construction. A deciduous tree planted near the southwest corner of the ranger station appears in a 1948 photograph of the ranger station (but does not appear on the 1939 landscaping plan) no longer exists. The following contributing plants remain on the site: *Acer circinatum* (Vine maple), *Acer macrophyllum* (Big leaf maple), *Picea sitchensis* (Sitka spruce), *Polystichum munitum* (Sword fern), and Lawn (Mixed turf grasses).

In summary, the vegetation of the site retains integrity and is a landscape characteristic within the historic district.



Contemporary photograph showing the Sword ferns that were planted by CCC crews as ornamental plants. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph showing the planting bed consisting of Vine maples and Sword ferns that separates the driveway from the lawn. Note the overgrown flagstone walk (the area of lighter green vegetation) that borders the planting bed. (CCSO, 2000.)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Acer circinatum (Vine maple)	Contributing			
Acer macrophyllum (Big leaf maple)	Contributing			
Lawn (Mixed turf grasses)	Contributing			
Picea sitchensis (Sitka spruce)	Contributing			
Polysticum munitum (Sword fern)	Contributing			

Views And Vistas

The view from the road to the ranger station retains integrity and is a landscape characteristic of the site. The view extends across the lawn, which is kept mowed and free of forest vegetation, as it was during the historic period. This view contributes to the significance of the historic district.



Contemporary photograph showing the view of the ranger station from the road. (CCSO, 2000.)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
View of ranger station from the road	Contributing			

Management Information

Management Unit:

Tract Numbers:

State and County: Jefferson County, WA

Size (acres): 2.00

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	456479	5268512
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	456477	5268635
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	456599	5268635
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 27	10	456599	5268511

GIS File Name:

GIS File Description:

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: Undocumented -- SHPO

Explanatory Narrative:

Graves Creek Ranger Station Historic District was determined eligible by the SHPO on 9/1/97, but has not yet been listed in the National Register.

National Register Eligibility: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Explanatory Narrative:

The CLI was submitted to the Washington SHPO for review and consensus determination.

Date of Eligibility Determination: 6/18/2004

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: Local

Contributing/Individual: Contributing

Significance Criteria: A -- Inventory Unit is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history

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

Period Of Significance

Time Period: 1933 - 1942 AD

Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Historic Context Subtheme:	Recreation
Historic Context Facet:	General Recreation

Time Period: 1939 - 1942 AD

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

Area Of Significance:

Category:	Politics/Government
Priority:	1
Category:	Architecture
Priority:	2

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status:	No
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World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status:	No
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Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type:	Historic Site
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Current and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category:	Landscape
Use/Function:	Landscape-Other
Detailed Use/Function:	Landscape-Other
Type Of Use/Function:	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Associated Groups

Name of Peoples:	Quinault Indian Nation
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Graves Creek Campground is a component landscape to the Graves Creek Ranger Station Historic District.

General Management Information

Management Category: Should Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 9/28/1983

Explanatory Narrative:

Graves Creek Ranger Station meets all of the following criteria for this management category: Graves Creek Ranger Station meets the National Register Criteria for a historic district; Graves Creek Ranger Station is compatible with the park's legislated significance; Graves Creek Ranger Station has a continuing or potential purpose that is appropriate to its traditional use or function.

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:** 4/5/2004

Level Of Impact Severity: Moderate

Explanatory Notes: As of 1998 Graves Creek Ranger Station is in "Fair" condition.

Stabilization Measures:

Impact:

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration

Internal/External: External

Description:

The ranger station is in fair condition, although several areas need attention to prevent further deterioration. Several shingles near the foundation have been damaged by water and should be repaired, and where necessary, replaced. The mortar bond is failing in several areas on the two flagstone porches on the ranger station, and should be tuck-pointed to prevent further deterioration. Vegetation that covers the flagstone walkway leading from the ranger station to the road should be removed, and the mortar joints re-pointed. The roof (and rafters) on the generator house are in poor condition and should be repaired to prevent further deterioration.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Internal/External: External

Description:

Vegetation near the ranger station and the garage/wood shed should be thinned to provide adequate ventilation to protect the buildings from being damaged by rot. The vegetation strip that lines the driveway (next to the lawn) should also be thinned to provide ventilation. This area is currently overgrown, and limbs that overhang the flagstone walkway should be trimmed back, to allow use of the walkway.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement: None

Explanatory Narrative:

NPS Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

Public Access: With Permission

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Preservation

Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan

Document Date: September 28, 1983

Explanatory Narrative:
The ultimate treatment document was the General Management Plan, 9/28/83. However, the ultimate treatment was not approved.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Cost

LCS Structure Approved Treatment Cost: \$0

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost: \$0

Cost Date:

Level of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description:

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost: \$0

Landscape Stabilization Costs: \$10,000

Cost Date: May 11, 2000

Level Of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Support Office

Explanatory Description: CCSO set the stabilization cost.

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment: Good

Documentation:

Document: Historic Resource Study

Year Of Document: 1984

Adequate Documentation: No

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 1999

Amplifying Details: Multiple Property Listing for Olympic National Park

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Appendix

Bibliography

Citations:

Citation Author:	Evans, Gail H. E.//Comp, Allen
Citation Title:	Historic Resource Study, Olympic National Park, Washington
Year of Publication:	1983
Publisher:	NA
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	011742
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Citation Author:	Dilsaver, Lary M.
Citation Title:	America's National Park System: the Critical Documents
Year of Publication:	1994
Publisher:	Rowan & Littlefield
Source Name:	CCSO
Citation Number:	NA
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	CCSO

Citation Author:	McClelland, Linda Flint
Citation Title:	Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction
Year of Publication:	1998
Publisher:	Johns Hopkins Univesity Press
Source Name:	CCSO
Citation Number:	NA
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	CCSO

Citation Author: Rooney, J. R.
Citation Title: Frontier Legacy: History of the Olympic National Forest, 1897 to 1960
Year of Publication: 1997
Publisher: Northwest Interpretive Association
Source Name: CCSO
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: CCSO

Citation Author: Tweed, William C.
Citation Title: National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916 - 1942
Year of Publication: 1977
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: CCSO Library
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: CCSO

Citation Author: NA
Citation Title: Unpublished manuscript, "Recreation Development in the National Forests in Oregon and Washington: 1905 - 1945", no date.
Year of Publication: 0
Publisher: NA
Source Name: CCSO files
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CCSO

Citation Author:	NA
Citation Title:	1935 Survey of Graves Creek Forest Camp, Quinault District, Olympic National Forest
Year of Publication:	1935
Publisher:	NA
Source Name:	Olympic National Park files
Citation Number:	NA
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	Olympic National Park files

Citation Author:	NA
Citation Title:	1939 Landscaping Plan for Graves Creek Ranger Station
Year of Publication:	1939
Publisher:	NA
Source Name:	Olympic National Park files
Citation Number:	NA
Citation Type:	Graphic
Citation Location:	Olympic National Park files

Supplemental Information

Title:	Remnant landscape characteristics and features of Graves Creek Campground
Description:	Summary The Cultural Landscapes Inventory of Graves Creek Ranger Station also evaluated Graves Creek Campground as a component landscape. Graves Creek Campground has been found to have lost integrity as a cultural landscape, as many landscape characteristics and features from the period of significance have been severely altered. However, the campground retains some traces or remnants of landscape characteristics that represent the third phase/late period of U.S. Forest recreation development. This phase utilized New Deal funds and labor and coincided with the maturing management policies of the U.S. Forest Service and the active development of Forest Service resources (Gail Throop, n.d, n.p.). The campground's remnant, but not intact, landscape characteristics include natural systems and features, land use, circulation, vegetation, views and vistas, and small-scale features.



Contemporary photograph showing the newer road within Graves Creek Campground. Note the linear character of the road, and the open lawn area to the left. (CCSO, 2000.)

Title: Remnant landscape characteristics and features of Graves Creek Campground: Circulation

Description: The overall circulation of the campground has lost integrity and is not considered a landscape characteristic. In 1934 the campground consisted of two roads; a major loop and one artery within the larger loop. In 1935 an improvement plan was created that augmented the existing roads with parking spurs, and added one more loop within the system. After the establishment of Olympic National Park the two outer roads were abandoned, and another internal road was added. Of these four roads, only one retains integrity.

The historic campground road that retains integrity is the primary road through the campground. It retains its curvilinear character and several original parking spurs, which are defined by oxalis growth that occurs on the compacted soil of the parking area. Boulders and Sword ferns mark a few spur entrances, and mature Douglas firs further demarcate the boundaries of these spurs. Of the two abandoned loops, one can be discerned as a trace by following the growth of oxalis on the compacted soil of the former road, and by the occasional parking spur marked with boulders, Sword ferns, and Douglas fir trees.

The internal road of the campground that was added after the establishment of Olympic National Park has a different character to the older roads. This road is less curvilinear, is wider, and has longer and wider parking spurs that are not marked by boulders or vegetation.



Contemporary photograph of a historic parking spur at Graves Creek Campground. Note the mature Douglas fir trees that line the spur, and the growth of Oxalis that has emerged on the compacted soil. (CCSO, 2000.)

Title: Remnant landscape characteristics and features of Graves Creek Campground: Land Use

Description: The site of the Graves Creek Campground has been used for camping for over 65 years.

Title: Remnant landscape characteristics and features of Graves Creek Campground: Natural Systems and Features

Description: The campground remains in its original location next to the natural feature of the Quinault River. Forest Service campgrounds were often located near water features in order to provide recreational activities for campers, and the location of Graves Creek Campground is an example of this practice.

Title: Remnant landscape characteristics and features of Graves Creek Campground: Small-scale features

Description: Small-scale features
Very few of the original small-scale features remain at the campground. The concrete floor of the former community shelter marks the original location of the Depression-era building, and is currently used for RV parking. As mentioned earlier, boulders that mark the entrances of former camping spurs remain at a few sites. Non-contributing small-scale features include a wooden sign kiosk near the entry area, firewood storage units, and picnic tables located within campsites and in a newer picnic area. Picnic tables were historically located in the campsites, but those currently provided do not date to the historic period.



Contemporary photograph showing the non-contributing small-scale features of the Graves Creek Campground. (CCSO, 2000.)

Title: Remnant landscape characteristics and features of Graves Creek Campground: Vegetation

Description: The campground retains historic integrity of vegetation in some areas. As mentioned earlier, Sword ferns and Douglas firs remain from the 1930s and mark several of the historic parking spurs. However, a large impact on the historic character of the campground occurred when a picnic area was developed adjacent to the newer road, after the historic period. Development of this area involved the introduction of a large area of sod into an area that was historically rainforest understory.



Contemporary photograph showing the remnant small-scale features and vegetation characteristics of the campground. In the foreground, note the moss-covered boulders and Sword ferns that mark the entrance to a historic parking spur. (CCSO, 2000.)

Title: Remnant landscape characteristics and features of Graves Creek Campground: Views and Vistas

Description: One important view retains integrity in the campground along the primary road. This view extends from the bathroom at the western end of the campground to the east down the primary road. All other views within the campground have been affected by new development, or by the abandonment and revegetation of historic roads.





Contemporary photograph showing the lawn area that was created in the center of the campground. This area was historically wooded. (CCSO, 2000.)
