
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2000



Lake Crescent Lodge
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:

**Lake Crescent Lodge
Olympic National Park**

Olympic National Park concurs with the updated CLI data (see attached) and updated condition assessment for Lake Crescent Lodge 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.

for Todd J. Suess
Superintendent, Olympic National Park

9-9-10
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)

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Proposed Revisions in the CLI Database for: OLYM - Lake Crescent Lodge

1. Chronology:

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

2003	AD	2003	AD	Built	A dock was built in location of historic dock.
2007	AD	2007	AD	Maintained	The lodge was reroofed.

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*)

The district contains four contributing buildings, seven non-contributing buildings, two contributing structures, *and one non-contributing, but compatible structure*. The lodge and three 1947 guest cabins date from the historic period and were listed on the National Register on 1 September 1997. These four buildings are in good condition and provide evidence of how the resort developed over time. The seven reconstructed guest cabins, although not contributing to the district due to their recent construction date, are an important feature of the site's spatial organization. *A new, but compatible dock was built in the location of a similar historic dock.*

The lodge, constructed in 1915, is a two and one-half story Craftsman-style frame building sheathed in cedar shingles. The building is irregular in shape and measures roughly 57' x 36', with a wrap-around veranda that consists of an 11'6" x 56' glass-enclosed section on the north façade, and a 12' x 48' unenclosed section on the east façade. The building has multi-light casement windows, four dormers, a field stone fireplace, and a multi-gable roof. The lodge has received several additions over the years, but these have occurred to the rear of the building and do not affect the integrity of the two major facades (north, toward the lake, and east, toward the main approach and courtyard).

The three cabins built in 1947 are in fair condition and retain integrity. Called "fireplace cabins" because of their fireplaces with fieldstone chimneys, two of the cabins are single-family and one cabin is a duplex, accommodating two families. Vernacular in design and similar in scale to the earlier guest cabins, these three buildings exhibit several modern stylistic influences of the mid-1940s such as an emphasis on horizontal lines, low-pitched roofs, and large, fixed, multi-light windows.

As stated earlier, the row of seven reconstructed cabins are not contributing buildings but do play an important role as a feature of the spatial organization of the district. In addition to the removal of the eastern cabin row, the row of six lakeshore cabins built in the 1910s north of the lodge and several other cabins and outbuildings have been removed from the site (see Statement of Significance for a complete listing).

The four remaining contributing buildings are more fully documented and described in the 1984

Historic Structures Report. The 1959 and 1962 buildings on the site are representative of the park's Mission 66 architecture, and can be evaluated once they reach 50 years of age.

Two contributing structures that date from the historic period also remain. The first is a rubblestone wall that framed the horseshoe pit structure. This wall was rebuilt in the 1980s by park staff, is in good condition and currently borders a garden bed. The second structure is the tennis court pad in the recreation field built in the 1940s. The concrete pad is in poor condition and is no longer used.

The non-contributing structure is a newly constructed dock, built in the location of the former dock. Although the structure is non-contributing, it is an important and compatible feature to the spatial organization and historic circulation patterns of the district. When the lodge was originally built, all guest arrived on the ferry and entered the historic district on the dock. The new dock is approximately 10 feet wide and constructed of wood planking for the first approximately 20 feet, the planking then changes to a composite grating material that allows light to penetrate to the lake below. The rail posts, handrails and pickets are also constructed of wood. The pickets are framed at a diagonal to create a triangle between each of the rail posts.

3. Analysis and Evaluation – Small Scale Features:

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):

Small Scale Features (*This section was updated in 2010*)

During the historic period, the resort's small scale features included ~~a ferry dock and walking dock,~~ horseshoe pit and fencing, wooden benches, and upright wooden chairs on all the porches. Most of these small scale features have been lost. ~~Both docks are gone, and although piers remain to mark the historic location of the ferry dock, these are not original and are non-contributing (the dock was reconstructed in 1975 and the decking was removed in the 1990s due to deteriorated condition).~~ The horseshoe pit, benches, and chairs area also gone. The only remaining contributing features are several historic hydrants (three of one type, one of another type).

Other contemporary small scale features that are non-contributing include two types of lighting – pole and landscape – that were added in the late 1990s. Due to the overall loss, small scale features is not a landscape characteristic that contributes to the site.

4. Condition Assessment and Impacts – Explanatory Notes:

It is proposed that the condition of the historic district remains good, 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 district continues to be well maintained and remains in good condition.

4. 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 *(This section was updated in 2010)*
~~Because Lake Crescent Lodge is in good condition in 2000, and landscape characteristics and features are stable, no stabilization work is required.~~
The rhododendrons on the lakeside of the lodge are beginning to grow into the sightlines of the lodge windows. A small amount of pruning and regular pinching of the terminal leaf buds will increase the compactness of the growth form.

5. Additional Graphics/Maps/Images:

1. Updated all maps to include new dock
2. Inserted photo of dock

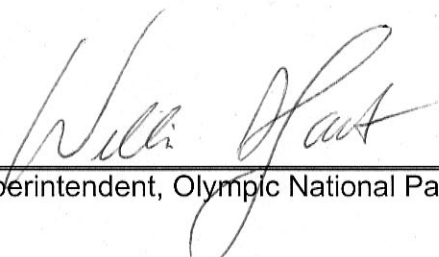
**National Park Service
Cultural Landscape Inventory
2000**

**Lake Crescent Lodge
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: **Good**



Superintendent, Olympic National Park

4/5/04

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

LAKE CRESCENT LODGE

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

Washington SHPO Eligibility Determination

Section 110 Actions Requested:

- 1) SHPO concurrence with determination of eligibility of the proposed Lake Crescent Lodge 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 Lake Crescent Lodge (See the following landscape characteristics in the Analysis and Evaluation: circulation, land use, natural systems and features, spatial organization, vegetation, and views and vistas).

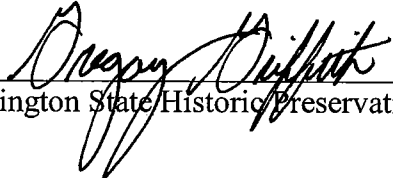
Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following previously unevaluated structures have been identified as **contributing** to the Lake Crescent Lodge:

LCS number	Structure Name	Structure Number	Concur	Do Not Concur
030328	Fireplace Cabin #1	0661	✓	
030329	Fireplace Cabin #2	0662	✓	
030330	Fireplace Cabin #3	0664	✓	
009005	Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern Lodge	0654	✓	
(No number)	Tennis Court Pad		✓	
(No number)	Rubblestone Wall		✓	

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following structures have been identified as **not contributing** to the Lake Crescent Lodge:

LCS number	Structure Name	Structure Number	Concur	Do Not Concur
N/A	Dock piers		✓	
N/A	Landscape lighting		✓	

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

 **DSHPO**

for Washington State Historic Preservation Officer 6/18/04
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

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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:	Lake Crescent Lodge
CLI Identification Number:	400086
Parent Landscape CLI ID Number:	400086

Inventory Summary

Inventory Level:	Level II
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Completion Status:

Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0:	7/1/1984
Level 0 Recorder:	Black, Majdak and D. Scena
Date Level 0 Entered:	7/1/1984
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder:	Black, Majdak and D. Scena
Level 0 Site Visit:	Yes

Level I

Date Level I Data Collected:	8/1/1986
Level I Data Collection	C. Hugie
Date Level I Entered:	8/1/1986
Level I Data Entry Recorder:	C. Hugie
Level I Site Visit:	Yes

Level II

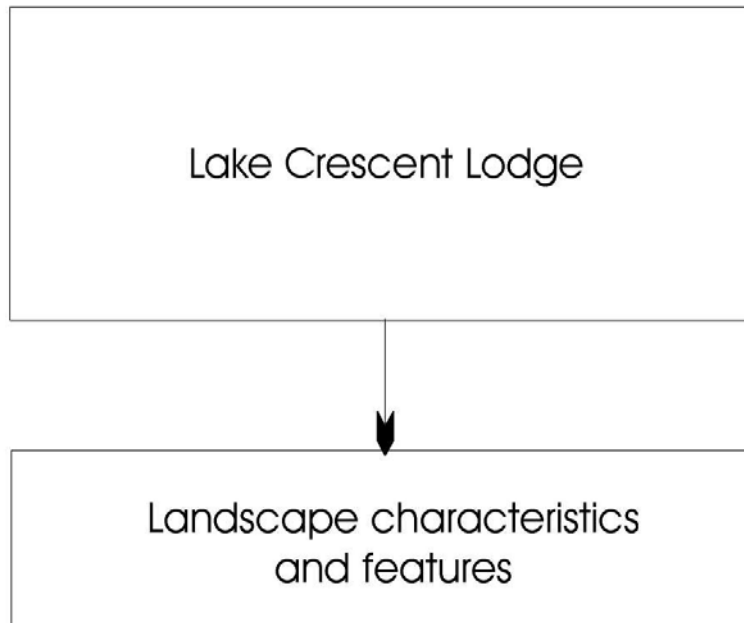
Date Level II Data Collected:	4/26/2000
Level II Data Collection	K. Franks and S. Dolan
Date Level II Entered:	4/26/2000
Level II Data Entry Recorder:	K. Franks and S. Dolan
Level II Site Visit:	Yes
Date of Concurrence	4/5/2004

Landscape Description

Lake Crescent Lodge (historically known as “Singer’s Lake Crescent Tavern,” “Singer’s Tavern,” and “Lake Crescent Tavern”) is an early 20th-century wilderness resort located on Barnes Point, a level area of land that projects into Lake Crescent. Initiated in 1915, Lake Crescent Lodge has operated as a resort to the present day. The lodge and remaining cabins are located in a clearing surrounded by forests and mountains, with prominent views of Pyramid Mountain to the northwest, Storm King to the northeast, and Happy Lake Ridge and Aurora peak to the south. Lake Crescent provides a physical boundary on the western edge of the resort district, while the surrounding forest provides boundaries on the northern, southern, and eastern edges. Within the resort landscape, the arrangement of the lodge and cabins create a private courtyard that opens onto Lake Crescent. A recreation field exists east of the cabins. The landscape characteristics that remain at Lake Crescent Lodge are representative of turn-of-the-century wilderness resort development at Lake Crescent on the Olympic Peninsula. Today, few of these types of development remain.

Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

Lake Crescent Lodge is one entire cultural landscape containing landscape characteristics and features.



CLI hierarchy diagram showing Lake Crescent Lodge as one entire cultural landscape containing landscape characteristics and features. (CCSO, 2000.)

Location Map



*Location map showing Lake Crescent Lodge on Barnes Point, beside Lake Crescent on the Olympic Peninsula.
(Digital Orthographic Quad, Olympic National Park, 1990/94.)*

Boundary Description

The district boundary is based on the description described in the 2000 Determination of Eligibility nomination. It includes the tavern and three historic cabins, the extant non-contributing buildings associated with the resort operation, the forest fringe and lake shore that embraces the resort complex.

Regional Context

Physiographic Context

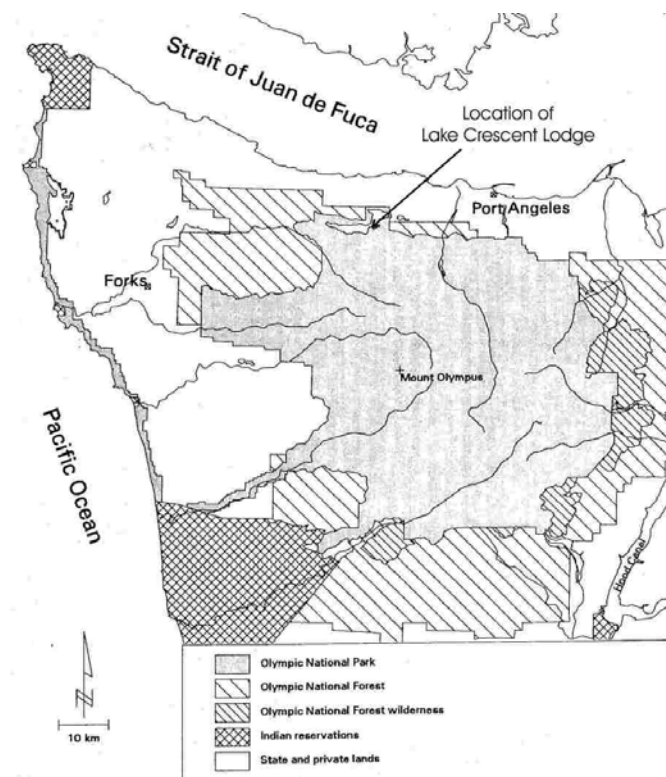
Lake Crescent Lodge is located within the elevation of the lowland forest zone of the Olympic Peninsula, where Western hemlock is the dominant tree, and Douglas fir and Grand fir are very common. Western redcedar is also found, though it is less prevalent. Sited in a northwest-facing clearing on the south side of Lake Crescent, Lake Crescent Lodge is surrounded by mountains ranging from 2,000 to 4,600 feet in height. Lake Crescent Lodge receives an abundance of precipitation throughout much of the year.



Regional map showing the physiographic context of Lake Crescent Lodge beside Lake Crescent on the Olympic Peninsula. (Microsoft Encarta 97 World Atlas.)

Political Context

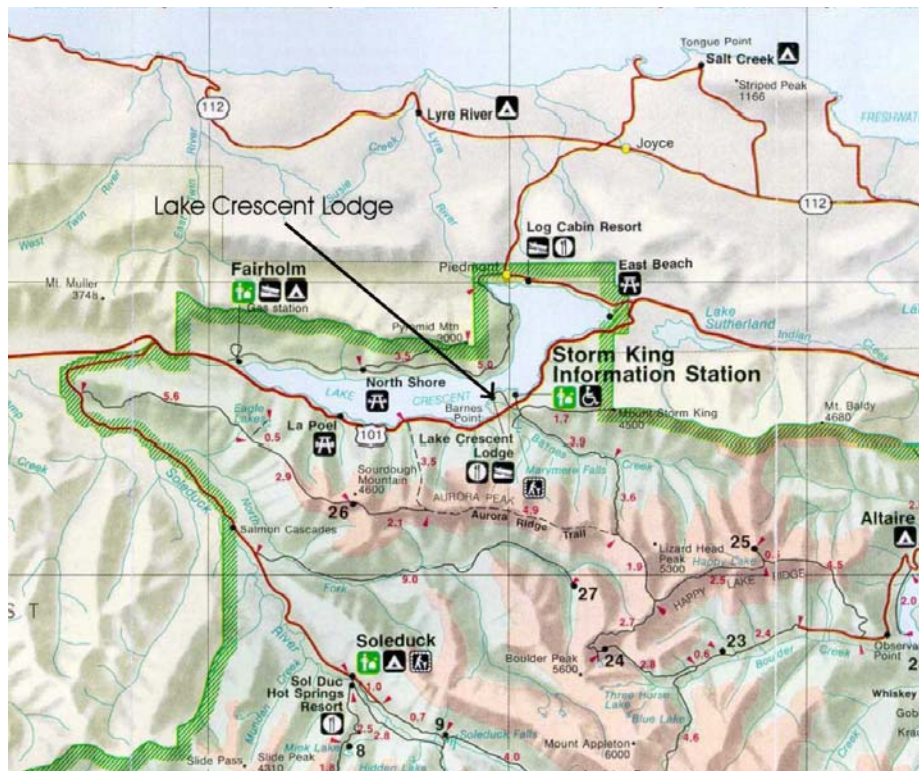
Lake Crescent Lodge is located within the boundaries of Olympic National Park.



Map showing the political context of Lake Crescent Lodge within Olympic National Park. (Source: OLYM Statement for Management, 1996.)

Cultural Context

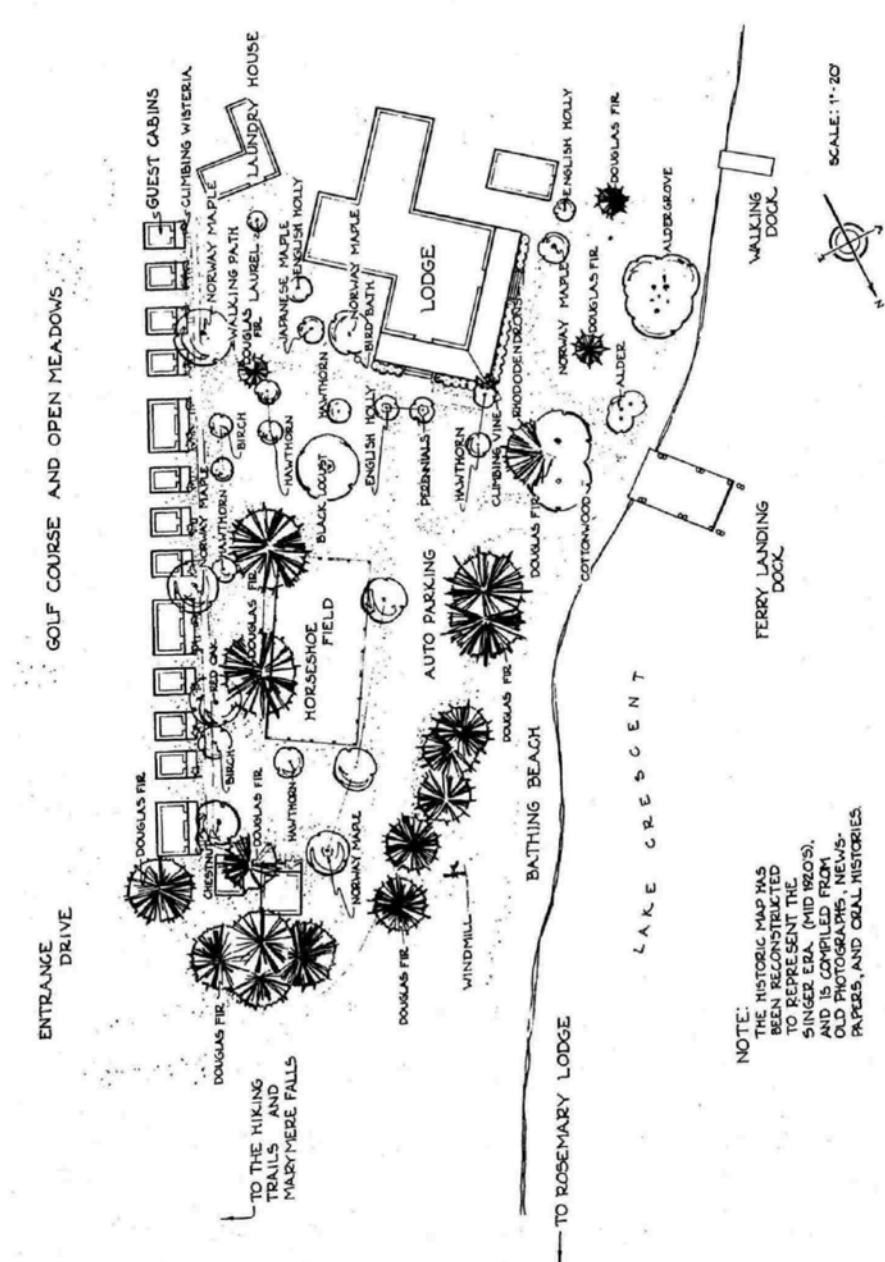
Located on Barnes Point along the south shore of Lake Crescent, Lake Crescent Lodge is situated in one of the most developed areas within Olympic National Park. Along with Lake Crescent Lodge, Barnes Point accommodates Storm King Ranger Station, a boat landing, ranger and private residential areas, a number of day-use and parking areas, and Rosemary Inn. Rosemary Inn, private cottages (inholdings) and National Park Service residences are located east of Lake Crescent Lodge.



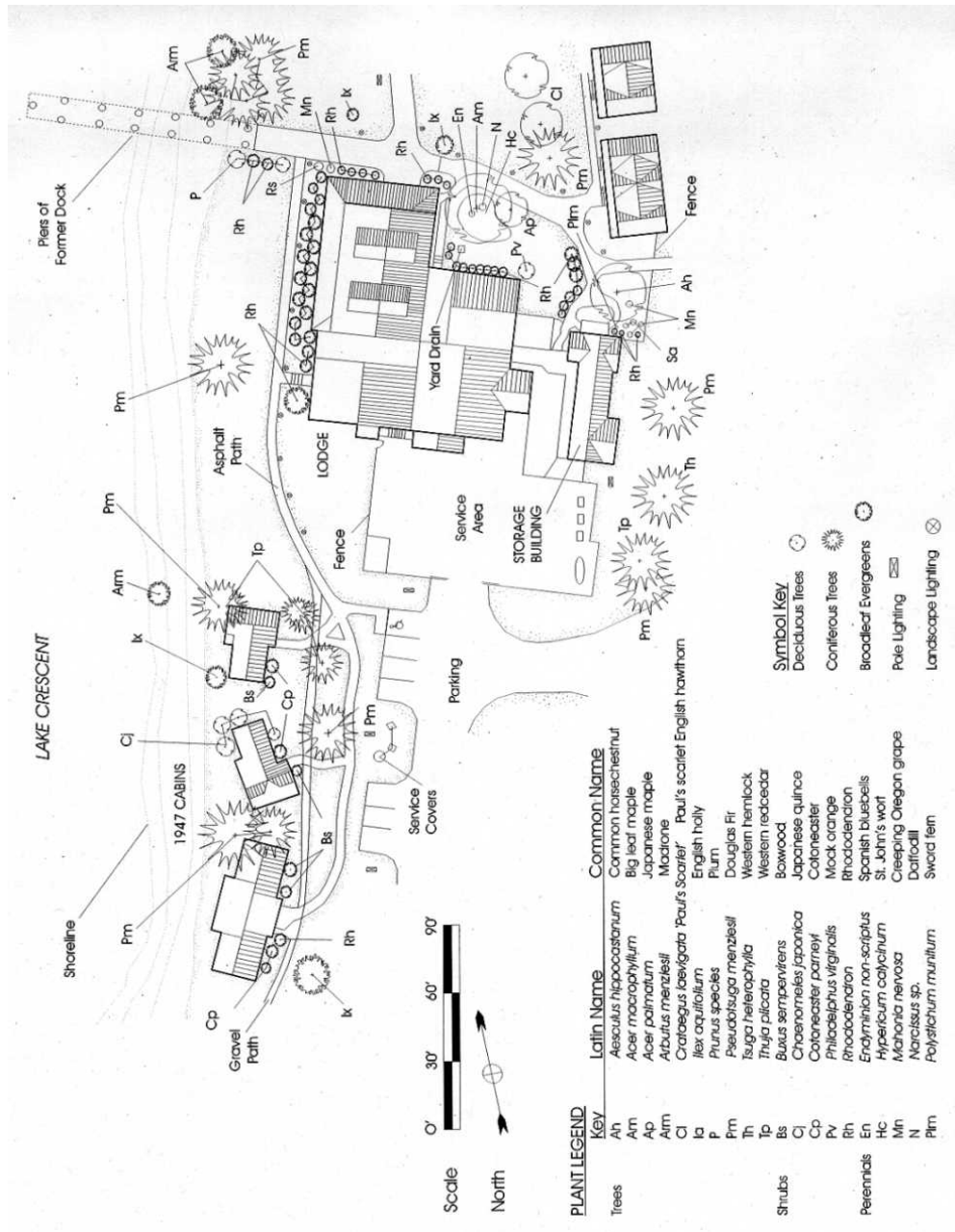
Map of the cultural context of Lake Crescent Lodge on Lake Crescent, showing nearby Rosemary Inn, Storm King Ranger Station, and various picnic areas and campgrounds. (Olympic Official Map and Guide, Olympic National Park, Washington.)

Site Plan

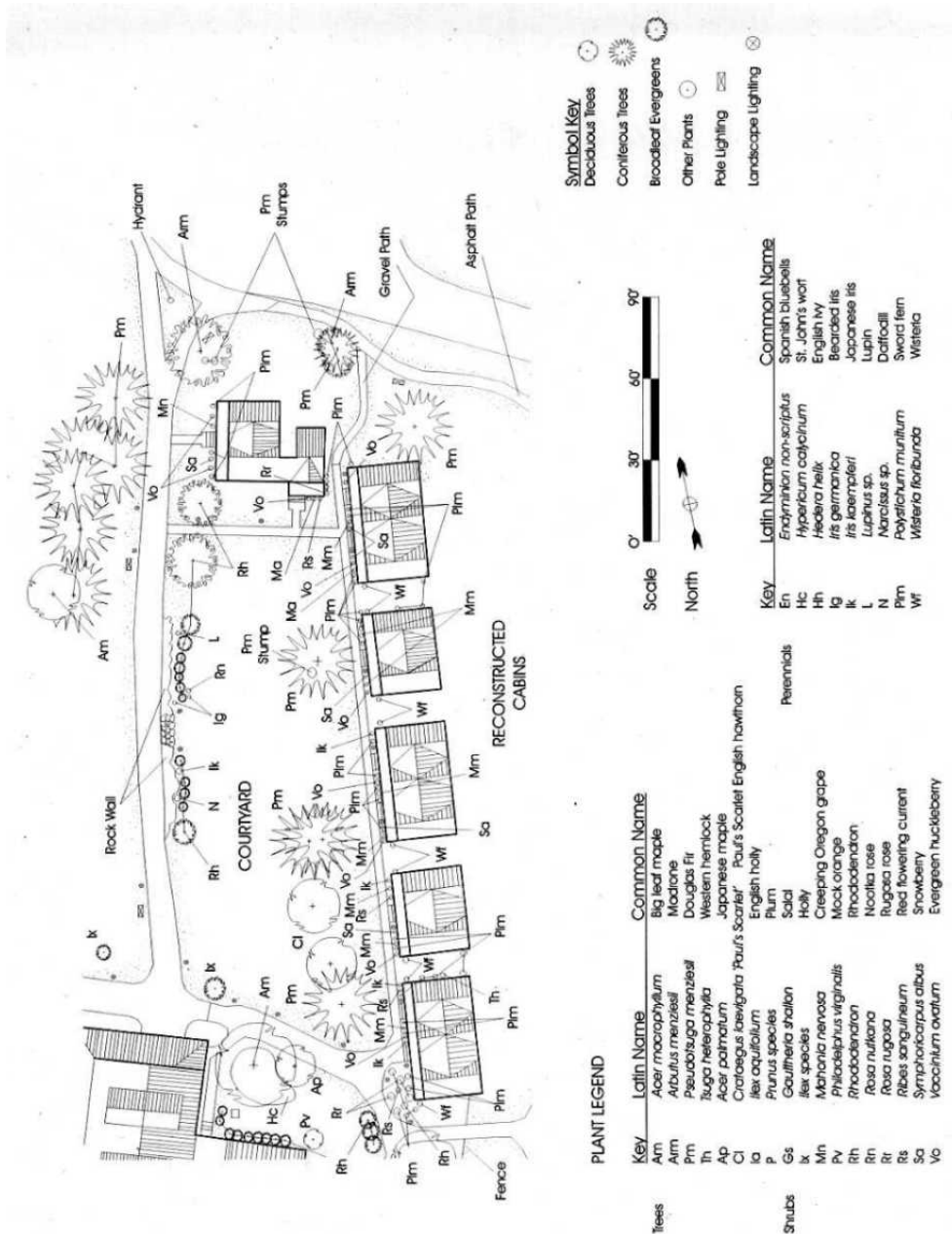
Historic plan of the core resort area of Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern during the 1920s. Note the ferry dock, small craft dock (walking dock), horseshoe field, and plantings. (CCSO, 1984.)



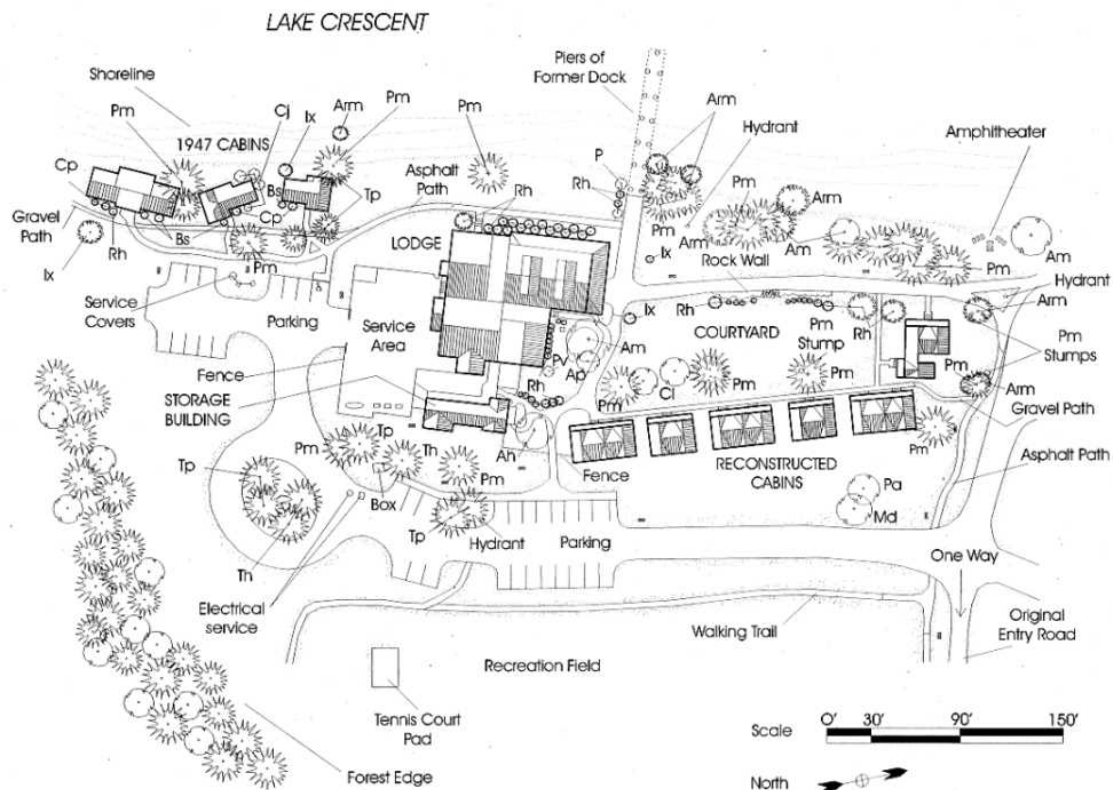
Enlarged section of the site plan showing the vegetation, circulation, and land use near the lodge and 1947 cabins.



Enlarged section of the core resort area that shows the existing buildings, vegetation, and circulation network of the courtyard area.



Enlarged site plan of the cultural landscape of Lake Crescent Lodge. The map shows the existing conditions of the core resort area and includes features that date from the resort's significant periods of development.



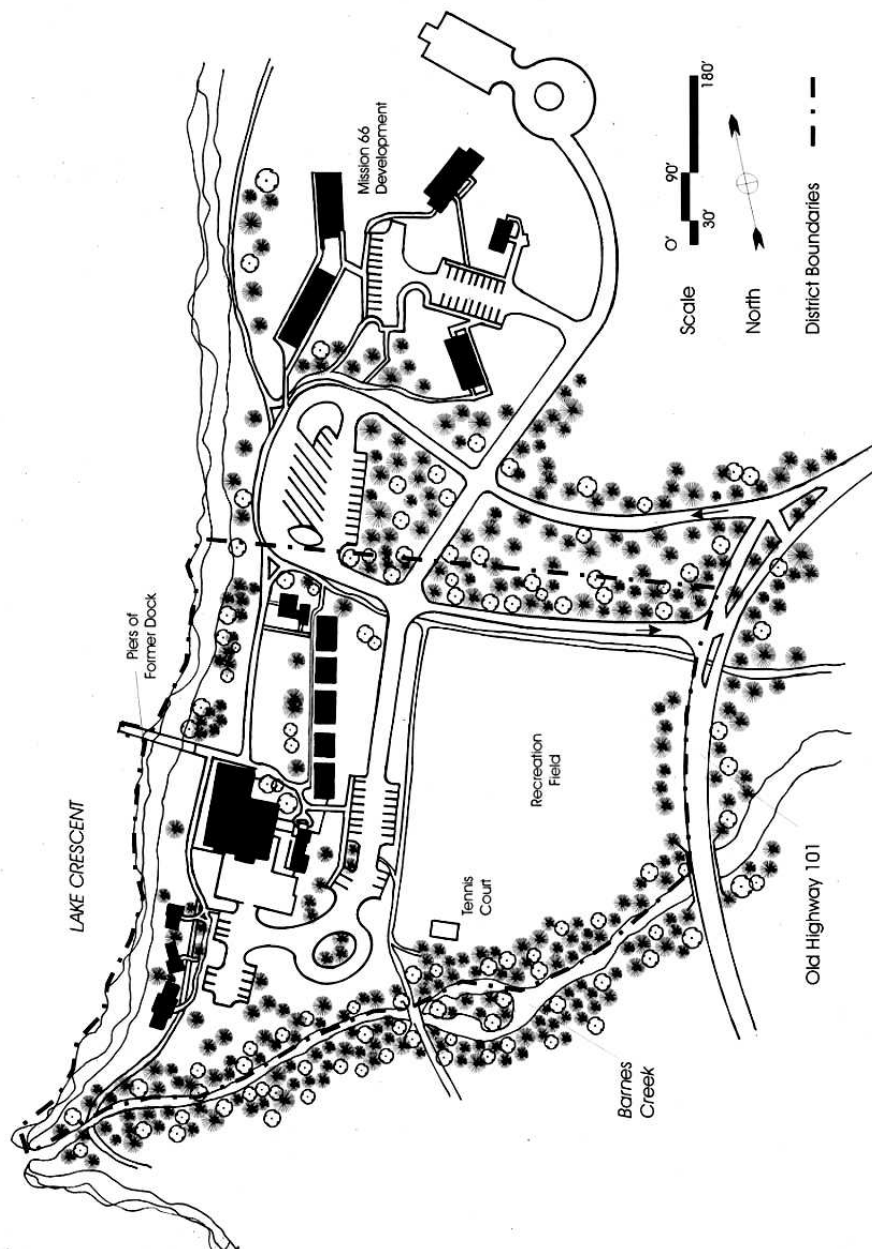
PLANT LEGEND

	Key	Latin Name	Common Name
NATIVE TREES	Am	<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>	Big leaf maple
	Ar	<i>Alder rubra</i>	Pacific red alder
	Arm	<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>	Madrone
	Pm	<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>	Douglas Fir
	Tp	<i>Thuja plicata</i>	Western redcedar
ORNAMENTAL TREES	Th	<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>	Western hemlock
	Ah	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>	Common horsechestnut
	Ap	<i>Acer palmatum</i>	Japanese maple
	Cl	<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> 'Paul's Scarlet'	Paul's Scarlet English hawthorn
	Ia	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>	English holly
SHRUBS	Md	<i>Malus domestica</i>	Apple
	Pa	<i>Prunus avium</i>	Sweet cherry
	P	<i>Prunus species</i>	Plum
	Rh	<i>Rhododendron</i>	Rhododendron
	Bs	<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>	Boxwood
	Cp	<i>Cotoneaster parneyi</i>	Cotoneaster
	Pv	<i>Philadelphus virginialis</i>	Mock orange
	Cj	<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>	Japanese quince

Key

Deciduous Trees	
Coniferous Trees	
Broadleaf Evergreens	
Pole Lighting	

Site plan of Lake Crescent Lodge showing the historic district boundary and existing conditions.



Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1897 AD	Homesteaded	Paul Barnes files for a homestead claim on Barnes Point.
1908 AD	Purchased/Sold	Nettie R. Barnes, wife of Paul Barnes, sells 7.69 acres to Walter L. Patterson. That same year Helen G. Burkhardt purchases acreage from Paul and Nettie Barnes.
1911 AD	Purchased/Sold	Walter L. Patterson sells a portion of his Barnes property to Helen Burkhardt.
1914 AD	Established	Ferry service begins on Lake Crescent at East Beach.
1914 AD	Purchased/Sold	Avery J. Singer and his wife, Julia purchase several acres of lakeshore property from Helen Burkhardt. Construction of Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern resort begins.
1915 AD	Built	The Singer's cut winding paths and trails through the forest. Because no south shore road exists at this time, access to the resort is by ferry only. A dock is built near the lodge to accommodate ferry access to the resort.
1915 AD	Built	The Singers construct the main lodge and a row of cabins east of the lodge. The placement of these buildings creates a courtyard consisting of a large shaded lawn planted with cultivated plants, flowers, vines, and shrubs.
1915 - 1919 AD	Built	The Singers build several service buildings south of the lodge. Frame and canvas tent cabins are erected along the shoreline, and are replaced with permanent cabins in the late 1910s. A small craft dock is constructed south of the lodge.
1920 AD	Built	By 1920 all major construction and landscaping is complete.

1922 AD	Built	Highway 101 is completed along the south shore of Lake Crescent, providing vehicular access to the resort.
1924 AD	Altered	Sometime after 1924 the lodge porch is enclosed with windows.
1924 AD	Built	By 1924 the resort courtyard has a mixture of mature native and ornamental trees, shrubs, and perennials, as well as a horseshoe pit. A golf course exists in the large open field behind the lodge.
1925 AD	Abandoned	Ferry service between East Beach and Fairholme is discontinued. By 1925 an entry road links the resort with Highway 101, and a parking area is developed near the lodge to accommodate guests' vehicles.
1927 AD	Purchased/Sold	The Singer's sell the Lake Crescent Tavern Corporation to Aime G. and Ermine Michaud. Between 1927 and 1945 only a few improvements are made to the resort. These include a boathouse, storage building, shop, and three or four cabins.
1928 AD	Purchased/Sold	Aime Michaud sells to Lake Crescent Company.
1930 AD	Purchased/Sold	Lake Crescent Company, Aime and Ermine Michaud, and the Jewell Agency, Inc. go to court with the Seattle Trust Company. Judgement is made in favor of Seattle Trust Company, and the property is sold at sheriff's sale to the Seattle Trust Company.
1931 - 1941 AD	Maintained	From 1931 to 1941 the resort is managed by Frank Maltby.
1933 AD	Established	Lake Crescent Tavern trust estate is created by the Seattle Trust Company.
1937 AD	Established	Franklin D. Roosevelt spends the night at Lake Crescent Tavern on September 30th.

1938 AD	Established	Olympic National Park is established. Lake Crescent Tavern is managed by Walter and Bessie Bovee.
1940 - 1947 AD	Built	A tennis court is constructed behind the lodge. Sometime during the 1940s or 1950s a parking lot is added behind the row of cabins east of the lodge.
1941 AD	Purchased/Sold	Seattle Trust and Savings Bank conveys property to the Bovees, who are shareholders in the property.
1945 AD	Purchased/Sold	A contract of sale is made between the Bovees and Loyal and Martha Carstensen, and Horatio and Elizebeth Sabin.
1947 AD	Built	The resort undergoes a revival: the lodge kitchen is remodeled and an addition is constructed at the rear of the building. Three guest cabins (two singles and one duplex, all with fireplaces) are built along the lakeshore south of the lodge.
1947 AD	Purchased/Sold	The Sabins convey their share of the property to Loyal and Martha Carstensen. George Veith purchases a substantial share of the resort property.
1949 AD	Built	A major two-story addition is made to the south facade of the main lodge in the form of a cocktail lounge (first floor) and manager's apartment (second floor).
1950 - 1959 AD	Built	The NPS builds an addition on the south façade of the lodge consisting of exterior stairs that lead to the second floor manager's apartment and a small, one-story addition under these stairs.
1950 - 1959 AD	Removed	The NPS dismantles the boathouse on Barnes Creek.
1950 - 1959 AD	Removed	The NPS removes the garage and storage shed behind the row of cabins east of the lodge to allow for the enlargement of the parking lot. Vehicle circulation and parking is discontinued within the courtyard area.

1951 AD	Purchased/Sold	The NPS purchases the Lake Crescent Tavern property from the Bovees. National Park Service Concessions, Inc. lease and manage the resort.
1959 AD	Built	The NPS constructs a ten-unit one-story motel structure to the north of the resort.
1960 - 1969 AD	Built	The NPS repairs fire damage in the lodge.
1962 AD	Built	The NPS constructs a two-story motel unit north of the resort and east of the ten-unit motel. The parking lot behind the eastern row of lakeshore cabins is expanded.
1965 - 1970 AD	Removed	The NPS removes a generator house, tool shed, chlorinator house, wood shed, cabin, and two employees' quarters from the site.
1975 AD	Removed	The NPS replaces the existing ferry dock with a shorter dock.
1984 AD	Reconstructed	The NPS completes a historic landscape study for the resort in 1984. Several native and ornamental trees are removed from the courtyard area as a result of this study.
1986 AD	Demolished	The six lakeshore cabins north of the lodge are demolished. Other buildings behind the lodge are removed: a workshop/paint shop, storage building, generator/tool shed, two cabins, and a shop.
1986 AD	Reconstructed	The row of eastern lakeshore cabins are removed and reconstructed.
1986 AD	Rehabilitated	The NPS implements a rehabilitation plan for the lodge.
1995 AD	Built	NPCI removes two small outbuildings and constructs a new storage/laundry building just east of the lodge, as well as adding an employee room to the east side of the lodge. Additionally, a fence is constructed around the maintenance area.
1997 AD	Removed	The dock decking is removed in 1997 but the piers are left intact.

1998 AD	Built	National Park Concessions, Inc. installs path and parking area lighting and makes minor revisions to paths to provide accessibility.
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Statement Of Significance

Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern (currently known as Lake Crescent Lodge) is locally significant for its design and construction (criterion C) as it embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type and method of construction and possesses high artistic values. Additionally, Singer's Tavern is locally significant for its association with the events of recreation and resort development at Olympic National Park (criterion A), a theme significant in Olympic National Park history. Finally, Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern is locally significant for its association with individuals important in Olympic National Park's history (criterion B), including President Franklin D. Roosevelt. The period of significance for criteria A and C is 1915 – 1947 and encompasses the early resort development by the Singers between 1915 – 1927, and the later resort years 1927 – 1947 when the last improvements were made by private owners. The significant date is 30 September 1937, the day of President Roosevelt's visit.

Under criterion C, Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern remains one of only two examples of early 20th-century wilderness resorts on Lake Crescent. As a rare example of this type of development, Singer's Tavern continues to reflect a distinctive style of design and construction through its remaining landscape characteristics and features. Predominant characteristics include the continuum of land use, natural systems and features, patterns of spatial organization, circulation, vegetation, clusters, buildings and structures, and views and vistas. The landscape characteristic of small-scale features has lost integrity, as only a few features remain.

Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern was created in a forest clearing on the shores of Lake Crescent in 1915, and continues to display the character of an early 20th - century wilderness resort. Avery and Julia Singer constructed their Lake Crescent Tavern between 1915 – 1920, and continued to operate it until 1927. During this period of development the Singer's built a lodge with an elegant dining room and over twenty guest cabins. A row of 16 one- and two-room guest cabins were built near the lodge, parallel to the lake, creating a rectangular "courtyard" area with the lodge providing an anchor at the southern end. Within this courtyard the Singers built a fenced horseshoe pit and created a stroll garden that was planted with ornamental trees, exotic shrubs, roses, and flowers. Wisteria was trained along the rooflines of the cabins, and other vining plants were trellised on the lodge porch posts. North of the courtyard area the Singer's erected a row of tents that later converted into a row of six guest cabins along the Lake Crescent shoreline. Additional service and employee dorm buildings were constructed behind the lodge. A dock was built to provide ferry access to the resort, and a small craft dock was constructed for recreational boating. To provide for their guest's entertainment, the Singer's added a golf course in the open meadow behind the lodge, and walking trails through the forest. Swimming, boating, and fishing were popular activities at the lake.

With the completion of Highway 101 in 1922 and the subsequent shift from ferry to vehicular transportation, the Singer's laid an entrance road through the meadow and added a parking area near the lodge.

After the Singer's sold their resort in 1927, development occurred sporadically over the years. Improvements were made by several subsequent owners and included the addition of service buildings, a tennis court, and guest cabins, three of which remain in good condition today as contributing buildings. Built in 1947 and located south of the lodge along the lakeshore, these three cabins were constructed in similar material and design to the early resort buildings, but reflect a more modern 1940s styling through their fenestration, porches, and non-linear orientation to each other and to the lake. The pad of the tennis court also remains, illustrating the resort's later development.

Several characteristics within the Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern Historic District remain as contributing processes and components of the historic landscape. Located near the lakeshore and a creek in a relatively level clearing, the resort continues to operate today, exhibiting the original response to the existing natural systems and features, and continuum of land use.

Features that illustrate the early spatial organization of the resort remain and are a prominent landscape characteristic. The most distinctive feature is the courtyard enclosure created by the row of seven cabins, for which the lodge provides an anchor at the southernmost end. Although reconstructed in the mid-1980s and therefore not considered to be contributing buildings, the row of cabins was built to reference the form, materials, and configuration of the original buildings. As such, they form an essential boundary to the primary space of the early resort. Circulation networks and historic approaches also remain intact in the courtyard area, as well as in several other areas within the district.

Buildings and structures also retain integrity and contribute to the historic landscape. The lodge and seven reconstructed cabins incorporate the period's Craftsman style features such as gable roofs, broad overhanging eaves, exposed rafter tails, full-façade porches, and rustic exterior sheathing. The lodge is a contributing building within the district, and retains its broad, expansive wrap-around porch, distinctive multi-light muntined windows, and original shake sheathing. Over the years several additions have been made to the south and the east (rear) elevations, but do not impact the primary northern and western facades of the lodge. The three guest cabins built along the lakeshore in 1947 are also contributing buildings and form a cluster that is distinctively different than the linear orientation of the earlier cabins, reflecting the cultural trends of the resort's later development period. Two structures survive from the historic period: the rubblestone wall that framed the western edge of the former horseshoe pit and the tennis court pad in the meadow behind the lodge. Finally, several historic views remain within the resort landscape, and are framed by the natural boundaries of the surrounding forest and Lake Crescent.

Although the original stroll garden configuration and plantings are no longer extant, a number of native and ornamental trees and shrubs survive from the period of significance. Remaining small scale features include several hydrants within the site, and the dock piers. Although replaced in the 1970s and therefore not historic material, the piers remain in their original location and reference the earliest mode of transportation to the resort.

Changes that have occurred outside of the district include a ten-unit one-story motel and a two-story motel unit which were constructed in 1959 and 1962 as part of the National Park Service Mission 66 initiative. An expanded parking lot was added during this time to accommodate the new development. These additions are largely screened from the historic resort area by vegetation and do not effect the integrity of the district. Changes to the historic landscape within the district occurred in the 1960s with the addition of two parking areas and a service road located behind the lodge and the guest cabins. In the mid-1980s twelve historic buildings were removed (in addition to the reconstructed cabins). These included the sleeping quarters (workshop/paint shop) built in 1916 (#666); an employees dorm (storage building) built in 1918 (#657); six lakeshore cabins built ca. 1919 (#675-680); a storage building (generator/tool shed) built in 1922 (#682); cabin 43, built 1936 (#681); an outdoor recreation building (shop) built in 1942 (#656); and cabin 34, built in 1945 (#663) were all removed. In 1995 two outbuildings located east of the lodge were removed and replaced with a new storage/laundry building. Additionally, an employee dining room was added to the northeast corner of the lodge, and a fence was added around the maintenance area. In the late 1990s pole and landscape lighting was updated and electrical service was laid below grade. Other less intrusive changes include the addition of nine log benches on the beach that create an amphitheater and the introduction of compatible native plantings in courtyard cabin foundation beds.

In association with regionally significant events, criterion A, Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern is associated with recreation and resort development on the Olympic Peninsula. Recreation and resort development is an important historical theme in the Lake Crescent area of the Olympic Peninsula, which began in 1895 with Admiral Leslie Beardslee's discovery of a large, blue-backed trout in Lake Crescent's waters. The variety of trout later became known as Beardslee Trout, and became the centerpiece of Lake Crescent's reputation as a haven for sport fishermen. America's growing idealization of the healthful, restorative qualities of wilderness resorts at the turn of the century also prompted Lake Crescent's development as an outdoor recreation and resort area. Of the eleven resorts that were built around the lake before the 1920s, only two remain today: Lake Crescent Lodge (Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern) and Rosemary Inn.

In association with significant individuals important in Olympic National Park's history, criterion B, Singer's Tavern hosted guests of considerable renown. When President Franklin D. Roosevelt visited the Olympic Peninsula in the fall of 1937, the president, Washington State political leaders, and Forest and Park Service administrative staff gathered at Singer's Tavern to discuss the proposal to establish Olympic National Park. Present at these meetings were Washington Senators Mon Wallgren and Homer T. Bone, and such well-known journalists as Drew Pearson and William Allen. Less than one year later the U.S. Congress approved a bill to establish Olympic National Park. Singer's Tavern has been visited by other prominent guests, including inventor and philanthropist Henry Ford, singer Frank Sinatra, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and his wife, and U.S. Senator and Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

Physical History

1915-1927

1915 – 1927: Primary Resort Development by the Singers

Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern was initiated in 1914 by Avery J. Singer and his wife, Julia. Locating on the north shore of Lake Crescent in 1907, Mr. and Mrs. Singer later acquired several acres on the south shoreline at the mouth of Barnes Creek from Mrs. Helen Burckhart. The transaction for 7.71 acres was completed in 1914, and the Singers incorporated that December.

In a large open clearing dotted with coniferous trees, the Singers began by erecting a two-story wood frame lodge near the Lake Crescent shoreline. The lodge was completed in 1915 and featured a wide veranda that wrapped the building's north and west faces, affording guests a panoramic view of Lake Crescent and the wooded peaks rising from the north shore. The lodge had an attractive main lobby with a large stone fireplace and hardwood floors, and tasteful furnishings throughout. That same year the Singer's built a row of 16 closely-spaced cottages located east of the lodge.

The Singers created a civilized and tranquil setting for their resort within the larger context of the "Alpine Lake" environment of Lake Crescent. An open courtyard area was formed by the placement of the lodge and cabins: the lodge bordered on the south, the row of cabins on the north and east, and Lake Crescent on the west. Mrs. Singer planted a rose garden in the courtyard and enhanced it with masses of flowers at the base of shade trees. Climbing wisteria vines were trained on the cabins' porch trellises, and cascaded from the roofs, softening architectural lines and creating an organic "wall" to the courtyard. Even before the main lodge was completed, a May 1915 newspaper article exclaimed that the Singer's grounds were "wonderfully beautiful. The many cultivated plants, flowers, vines, and shrubs have an ideal background in the grand old forest which surround the place on both sides and through [sic] which are cut with pretty winding paths and trails" (Olympic-Leader 1915a, 7 May). Later that summer, a journalist noted that the grounds included, "A big shady lawn, bypaths and cozy nooks, backed by jagged mountains" (Olympic-Leader 1915, 6 August).

The owners' continued efforts to beautify the grounds with exotic shrubs, trees, and flowers was mentioned in subsequent issues of local newspapers and is clearly evident in early photographs of Singer's Tavern. Trees and shrubs were planted around the lodge and the eastern row of guest cabins. Historic photographs dated 1916 and 1918 show the early manifestation of the courtyard, with a relatively open area dotted with a few mature coniferous and deciduous trees and a number of small staked trees. A 1924 photograph shows the lodge painted a dark color with contrasting light trim, surrounded by mature trees and shrubs. Low shrubs skirt the open veranda, and a vining plant is trained up one of the porch posts. Photographs from 1926 reveal a courtyard with mature trees and shrubs forming a high canopy of deciduous and coniferous trees, with an under-story of lawn, and an open middle-story featuring specimen trees and shrubs.

In addition to strolling paths on the resort grounds or through the adjoining forest, the Singers provided a 5-hole golf course in the open field behind the cabin row for their guests' recreational entertainment. They planted a garden and apple and cherry trees at the western edge of this field, and added a horseshoe pit in the courtyard area. The horseshoe pit was enclosed by a white fence constructed of 2" x 4" open framing filled with wire grid.

By 1920 the Singer's construction of Lake Crescent Tavern was complete. In addition to the lodge and the eastern row of cabins the Singer's added a row of frame tents near the lakeshore to the north of the

lodge and existing cabin row. These were later converted into a row of six cabins. The Singer's also constructed a boy's dorm/employees dorm (storage building), sleeping quarters (workshop/paint shop), a tool shed, and additional guest cabins.

Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern quickly rose to a place of prominence, and was known throughout the region as an elegant resort. Billed as a natural paradise amid peaks and pines and the rugged Olympics, Mr. and Mrs. Singer saw to their guests' entertainment, providing a bathing beach, croquet, fishing, trapshooting, and dancing. Boats for fishing or floating were also provided to guests. Singer's Tavern became widely known as a social gathering place and entertained many annual meetings and outing clubs. Dinners in the lodge dining room were formal affairs with busboys dressed in white jackets and black trousers. Meals were lavishly prepared, and jackets and ties were required of male guests. In the mid-1920s, evening dancing to tunes from a player piano took place on the sun porch of the main lodge (Lawrence 1982). During the 1910s and 1920s, Singer's lake Crescent Tavern had a more sophisticated atmosphere than other Lake Crescent resorts.

In 1915, transportation to Singer's Tavern was available only by water. Ferry service had been initiated on Lake Crescent in 1914 at East Beach, where the road from Port Angeles ended. Guests of Singer's Tavern either arrived by ferry from East Beach, or were met there and transported to the resort by the Singer's private launch. Upon arriving at the resort, guests disembarked from the ferry at a large dock that extended out into the lake. A sign reading "Lake Crescent Tavern" was posted on poles on the dock and spanned its width. A path led directly from the dock to the lodge. A small craft dock was constructed to the south of the lodge to accommodate canoeing and boating activities.

The changing means of transportation in the Lake Crescent area during the 1920s and early 1930s altered the complexion of public resort development around the lake. With the completion of the south shore road (Highway 101) along the lakefront in 1922, primary access to the lodge changed from water to land. Ferry service between East Beach and Fairholme was discontinued in 1925, and older lakeside resorts reoriented themselves physically to the highway. New resort facilities catered to the growing numbers of motoring public. Singer's Tavern also made the transition and became more oriented toward the automobile, and rather than arriving at the resort from across the lake, guests began traveling by car to the resort through the forest. After emerging from Highway 101, guests turned down a road approximately 500 yards long and drove through a clearing, past the lakeshore cabins to a parking area near the lodge.



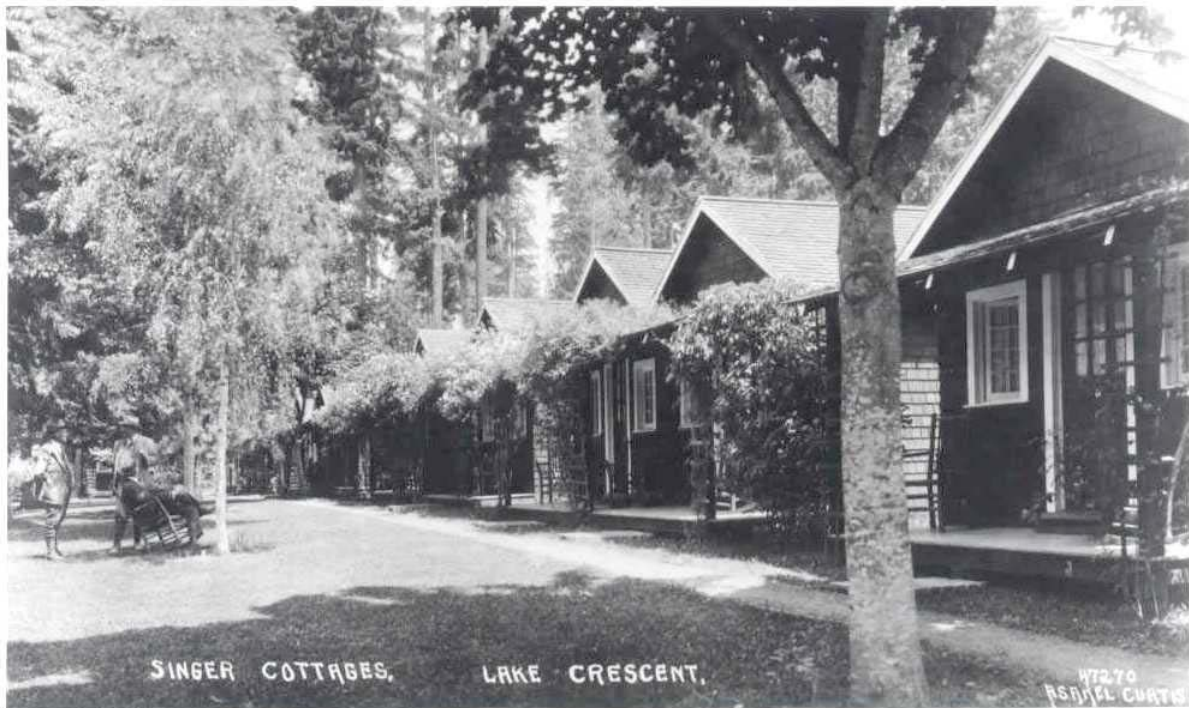
Historic photograph of the Singer's early Lake Crescent Tavern resort, showing the lodge, eastern row of cabins, and plantings in the courtyard area. (OLYM / Bert Kellogg Collection, ca. 1916)



Historic photograph from 1918 of the lodge at Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern. Note the open wrap-around porch. (OLYM / P.A. West 953, Bert Kellogg Collection, Clallam County Historical Society, 1918.)



Historic photograph of the lodge from the ferry boat in Lake Crescent. Note the large ferry dock and the small craft dock, and the mature trees along the beach. (OLYM / P.A.West/217, Bert Kellogg Collection, Clallam County Historical Society, n.d.)



Historic photograph from 1924 showing the row of cabins along the edge of the central courtyard. Note the wisteria vines trellised on the cabin row porches and path. (OLYM / Asahel Curtis/47270, Washington State Historical Society, June 1924.)



Historic photograph from 1926 showing the lodge, mature courtyard plantings, and fenced horseshoe pit. (OLYM / A. Curtis/50288, Seattle Chamber of Commerce, June 13, 1926.)

1927 - 1951

1927 – 1951: Secondary Resort Development under Private Ownership

The Singer's resort continued to flourish until they sold it in 1927 and moved to California. This sale marked the end of an era of robust development. Subsequent owners made various additions and alterations to the buildings and surrounding grounds, and several buildings were constructed. In 1930 a storage building/garage was built, and in 1936 an additional cabin was added. The majority of this development took place outside the courtyard area at the western edge of the recreation field. Frank Maultby managed the resort from 1931 – 1941 for the Seattle Trust Company. A photograph of the courtyard area from this period shows a curved walk within a garden, and a wooden bench near the eastern cabin row. By the mid-1930s Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern (renamed Lake Crescent Tavern) included approximately 100 acres, the main lodge building, and thirty to forty cabins and outbuildings.

Over the course of its history, Singer's Tavern hosted guests of considerable fame, including inventor and philanthropist Henry Ford, singer Frank Sinatra, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas and his wife, and U.S. Senator and presidential candidate Robert Kennedy. However, the most prestigious event at the resort occurred when President Roosevelt visited the Olympic Peninsula in the fall of 1937. The president, Washington State political leaders, and U. S. Forest and National Park Service administrative staff gathered at Singer's Tavern to discuss the controversial proposal to establish a large Olympic National Park. Present at these meetings were Washington Senators Mon Wallgren and Homer T. Bone, and such well-known journalists as Drew Pearson and William Allen. This event marked the first visit of a United States president to Clallam County. Less than one year after the president's visit, the U.S. Congress approved a bill to establish Olympic National Park. Although Olympic National Park was established in 1938, Lake Crescent Tavern would remain in private ownership until 1951.

With the establishment of Olympic National Park and the end of WWII, the mid-1940s brought a period of revival for the thirty-year-old resort. The improvement in the national and regional economy and the infusion of energy that came with new owners was reflected in several physical improvements to the property. Owners Walter and Bessie Bovee made improvements to the grounds and buildings (Boyd 1984). In 1942 an outdoor recreation building was built, and from 1945 to 1947 three cabins (one as a duplex) with fireplaces and rubblestone chimneys were constructed south of the lodge near the lake shoreline (Bldgs. #661, 662, and 664) (Veith 1984). That same year a tennis court was built east of the main lodge at the edge of the open field (Veith 1984).



Historic photograph from the 1930s showing a designed garden bed in the courtyard area. The resort was managed by Frank Maultby between 1931 and 1941. (OLYM / Maultby's, n.d.)



Historic photograph from 1941 of the entrance road to Lake Crescent Tavern. Note the row of cabins and the mounded character of the recreation field, which was used for golf during this period. (OLYM / PVMC/2758, May 26, 1941.)



Historic photograph from the late 1940s showing the parking area developed near the lodge for guests' vehicles. (OLYM / At Lake Crescent Lodge, ca. 1948.)



Historic photograph from the late 1940s - early 1950s of the three fireplace cabins built in 1947. Note the character of the road with stone edging, which exists today as a path. (OLYM / Cottages at Lake Crescent, n.d.)

1951 - Present

1951 – Present: National Park Service Management and Development

Lake Crescent Tavern continued under private ownership until 1951, when it was acquired by the National Park Service and leased to a concessionaire. Since the acquisition, the resort landscape has undergone two major construction phases: the first during the late 1950s and early 1960s as part of the Mission 66 initiative, and the second in the mid-1980s.

Within the first phase the National Park Service constructed a ten-unit motel in 1959, and in 1962 built a two-story motel unit. A parking area was added to accommodate this new development. This construction was limited to the area north of the older resort buildings. The second phase began in 1984 when the National Park Service planned a major reconstruction project for the lodge and guest cabins. In 1984 a historic landscape study and historic structures report were completed, and by 1986 several trees and shrubs had been removed from the resort courtyard and surrounding area, the lodge had been renovated, and the row of cabins east of the lodge had been removed and reconstructed. The replacement cabins retained the scale and historic architectural character of the original cabins. Twelve additional buildings were removed during this period (see Statement of Significance).

Another major change in the landscape came in 1987 when Highway 101 was rerouted, and the original segment of highway that ran by Lake Crescent Tavern and the Rosemary Inn was circumvented by a new section of highway. The section of Old Highway 101 that leads to Lake Crescent Lodge receives little through-use, and retains its early character. The National Park Service added a new, one-way entry road to the north of the earlier resort entry road. The earlier road is currently also one-way, and leads out of the resort back to Old Highway 101. In 1995, National Park Concessions, Inc. (NPCI) removed two small outbuildings and constructed a new storage/laundry building just east of the lodge, added an employee dining room to east side of the lodge, and fenced in the maintenance area behind the lodge. In 1998 NPCI installed path and parking area lighting, and made minor revisions to walking paths to provide for accessibility. Lake Crescent Lodge is currently operated under a twenty-year concession agreement with NPCI.



Contemporary photograph of the Lake Crescent Lodge showing the character of the lodge, reconstructed cabins, courtyard and historic plantings. (OLYM / Lake Crescent Lodge, Digital File at CCSO, April 26, 2000.)



Historic photograph of Lake Crescent Tavern (1950s) after it was acquired by the National Park Service. Note that the porch has been enclosed with glass, and the addition to the lodge (south side) has not yet been built. (OLYM / Post card, ca. 1950.)

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

Lake Crescent Lodge retains integrity as a vernacular cultural landscape. Although changes to the resort have occurred over the years, a number of landscape characteristics and features retain integrity. These include land use, natural systems and features, spatial organization, circulation, vegetation, buildings and structures, and views and vistas. These characteristics and their associated features continue to convey the physical character of the resort as it was conceived and developed between 1915 and 1947. Although a few contributing small-scale features remain within the district, many have been lost. Thus, small-scale features is not considered to be a landscape characteristic.

Landscape Characteristics And Features

Buildings And Structures

The district contains four contributing buildings, seven non-contributing buildings, and two contributing structures. The lodge and three 1947 guest cabins date from the historic period and were listed on the National Register on 1 September 1997. These four buildings are in good condition and provide evidence of how the resort developed over time. The row of seven reconstructed guest cabins, although not contributing to the district due to their recent construction date, are an important feature of the site's spatial organization.

The lodge, constructed in 1915, is a two and one-half story Craftsman-style frame building sheathed in cedar shingles. The building is irregular in shape and measures roughly 57' x 36', with a wrap-around veranda that consists of an 11'6" x 56' glass-enclosed section on the north façade, and a 12' x 48' unenclosed section on the east façade. The building has multi-light casement windows, four dormers, a field stone fireplace, and a multi-gable roof. The lodge has received several additions over the years, but these have occurred to the rear of the building and do not affect the integrity of the two major facades (north, toward the lake, and east, toward the main approach and courtyard).

The three cabins built in 1947 are in fair condition and retain integrity. Called "fireplace cabins" because of their fireplaces with fieldstone chimneys, two of the cabins are single-family and one cabin is a duplex, accommodating two families. Vernacular in design and similar in scale to the earlier guest cabins, these three buildings exhibit several modern stylistic influences of the mid-1940s such as an emphasis on horizontal lines, low-pitched roofs, and large, fixed, multi-light windows.

As stated earlier, the row of seven reconstructed cabins are not contributing buildings but do play an important role as a feature of the spatial organization of the district. In addition to the removal of the eastern cabin row, the row of six lakeshore cabins built in the 1910s north of the lodge and several other cabins and outbuildings have been removed from the site (see Statement of Significance for a complete listing).

The four remaining contributing buildings are more fully documented and described in the 1984 Historic Structures Report. The 1959 and 1962 buildings on the site are representative of the park's Mission 66 architecture, and can be evaluated once they reach 50 years of age.

Two contributing structures that date from the historic period also remain. The first is a rubblestone wall that framed the horseshoe pit structure. This wall was rebuilt in the 1980s by park staff, is in good condition and currently borders a garden bed. The second structure is the tennis court pad in the

recreation field built in the 1940s. The concrete pad is in poor condition and is no longer used.



Contemporary photograph of the three 1947 cabins from the lake shore. Fireplace Cabin #1 is in the foreground. Note the non-linear orientation of the cabins to each other. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph of the center 1947 cabin (Fireplace Cabin #2). (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph of Fireplace Cabin #3. This cabin was built as a duplex; note the two chimneys flanking the two front doors. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph of lodge from the lakeshore. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph of the rubblestone wall. Rebuilt in the 1980s, this wall originally bordered the horseshoe pit. The wall currently retains planting beds. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photo of the former tennis court pad, located in the recreational field. (CCSO, 2000.)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Fireplace Cabin #1	Contributing	Fireplace Cabin #1	030328	0661
Fireplace Cabin #2	Contributing	Fireplace Cabin #2	030329	0662
Fireplace Cabin #3	Contributing	Fireplace Cabin #3	030330	0664
Rubblestone Wall	Contributing			
Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern Lodge	Contributing	Lake Crescent Lodge	009005	0654
Tennis Court Pad	Contributing			

Circulation

Several circulation networks within the district retain integrity and reference the maritime, vehicular, and pedestrian access routes that existed over time. These include:

1. The path that leads to the lodge from the dock, where the ferry originally disembarked
2. Paths within the resort courtyard that connect the lodge with the eastern cabin row
3. The path that leads from the lodge to the grouping of 1947 cabins
4. The former entry road that leads to the resort from Old Highway 101

Circulation within the resort core was developed primarily as a pedestrian system, with the ferry providing transportation via Lake Crescent. The alignment of the earliest circulation from the original ferry dock to the lodge still remains. Although the historic dock has been removed, replacement piers and a path leading from the dock site to the lodge references its original location.

When Highway 101 was constructed in the early 1920s, circulation within the resort landscape changed to accommodate the automobile. Later, under the management of the National Park Service, pedestrian circulation was reintroduced and is the predominant system within the historic district today. Pedestrian circulation within the courtyard consists of a system of paths of varying widths that skirt the edge of the rectangular courtyard, connecting the lodge with the row of cabins. A wider path parallels the smaller cabin path and serves as the formal pedestrian access into the resort, leading from the main parking area towards the lodge. From the 1920s to the 1950s, this path was used for vehicles as a continuation of the entry road, terminating in a parking area near the lodge. The two paths are linear in character and parallel the lakeshore, and are linked by smaller paths at both ends.

The circulation system relating to the 1947 cabins has also changed in use, from vehicular to pedestrian. Photographs from the late 1940s show a gravel road near the cabins. Currently, an asphalt path leads from the lodge to the three cabins, and a paved parking area exists east of this path to accommodate vehicles. The asphalt path was added in the late 1990s and corresponds with an older, linear gravel path that still remains and links the cabins to one another.

The former entrance road developed by the Singer's to accommodate vehicular traffic after the construction of Highway 101 retains integrity, although it no longer serves as the entrance to the resort. A new entry road was constructed outside the district boundaries and the former entrance road now serves as a one-way exit from the resort. As a result of this new use, the width and alignment of the historic entry has not changed and the original character of the road retains integrity.



Contemporary photograph showing the original entry road to the resort. The road is currently used as a one-way exit for resort visitors. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph showing the pedestrian path leading from the current parking lot to the lodge. This path was used for vehicles from the mid-1920s until the 1950s. A parking area was provided for guests near the lodge. (CCSO, 2000.)

Land Use

Initiated in 1915, Lake Crescent Lodge has continued in its original use for over 85 years. Operated privately until 1951, the core district retains evidence of the early uses of the resort. After the National Park Service acquired the resort in 1951, it was enlarged to accommodate the two hotel additions and related parking areas. The courtyard area and recreational field are both used as they were during the historic period -- the courtyard for passive recreation such as sitting, relaxing, and viewing the lake; and the recreational field for games.

In summary, the resort district still retains integrity of land use despite the following: a septic mound system has been located in the northeast corner of the recreational field, and the area is no longer used for golf or tennis.

Natural Systems And Features

Natural systems and features were key characteristics in the development of Lake Crescent Lodge, and still exist today. The topography of the site, the surrounding mountains, and the natural systems of Barnes Creek and Lake Crescent all influenced the location and orientation of the resort landscape.

Developed on a level area with a low sloping beach suitable for boating and swimming, the Singer's not only responded to the site's immediate topography in creating their resort, but the dramatic mountain topography surrounding the site. Located near the Lake Crescent shoreline, the resort is bounded by water on two sides: Lake Crescent to the west and Barnes Creek to the south. Resort buildings are all oriented toward Lake Crescent, which provided not only scenic beauty and recreational opportunities, but also transportation to the resort via ferry or private boat. Tangible evidence of this response remains in the dock piers, which, although not original, provide a reference to the location of the ferry dock.

In summary, the cultural landscape of Lake Crescent Lodge retains integrity of the initial owner's response to the natural systems and features of the site.

Small Scale Features

During the historic period the resort's small scale features included a ferry dock and walking dock, horseshoe pit and fencing, wooden benches, and upright wooden chairs on all the porches. Most of these small scale features have been lost. Both docks are gone, and although piers remain to mark the historic location of the ferry dock, these are not original and are non-contributing (the dock was reconstructed in 1975 and the decking was removed in the 1990s due to deteriorated condition). The horseshoe pit, benches, and chairs area also gone. The only remaining contributing features are several historic hydrants (three of one type, one of another type).

Other contemporary small scale features that are non-contributing include two types of lighting – pole and landscape – that were added in the late 1990s. Due to the overall loss, small scale features is not a landscape characteristic that contributes to the site.



Contemporary photograph showing the path leading from Lake Crescent to the lodge. The dock piers make reference to the original mode of transportation to the resort via ferry. (CCSO, 2000.)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
4 hydrants	Contributing			
dock piers	Non-Contributing			
landscape lighting	Non-Contributing			

pole lighting

Non-Contributing

Spatial Organization

Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern Historic District is spatially organized within a second-growth forest clearing, adjacent to the south shore of Lake Crescent. The historic district itself contains four distinct areas. The first space consists of a "core resort" area and includes the lodge, reconstructed cabin row, and central courtyard, and relates to the early resort development completed by the Singers between 1915 – 1927. The second space is within the grouping of the three cabins built in 1947. The third space is the open field east of the resort core that was used for recreational activities throughout the historic period and was the entry space to the resort after the completion of Highway 101. The fourth space is the beach, and runs the length of the resort shoreline. Although a number of buildings have been removed, the overall spatial organization of Lake Crescent Lodge retains integrity.

The core area of the early resort consists of the lodge, the row of reconstructed guest cabins, and a courtyard created by the placement of these buildings. The lodge and row of cabins are sited in a "U" formation, with the lodge providing an anchor at the south end and the cabins creating the two remaining walls of the courtyard. The fourth side of the courtyard is relatively open to Lake Crescent, which is lightly screened from view by a row of mature trees. Although the cabin row was reconstructed in the 1990s, the buildings were recreated to reference the architectural character of the originals and are essential to the organization of the courtyard resort space.

The space created within the grouping of the three 1947 lakeshore cabins expresses a later historical period. Sited away from the activity of the lodge courtyard, the three cabins are sited at angles to the beach and to each other, and do not conform to the more formal, linear orientation of the lodge and earlier cabins. The buildings' angular placement creates a space that is more intimate and private than the open space of the courtyard, which promoted socialization.

The third space consists of the open recreation field and is bordered by the road system of Old Highway 101 to the east, by Barnes Creek and forest to the south, by the former entrance road to the north, and by the reconstructed cabin row to the west. The character of the space is open and expansive as it was during the period of significance when it was used as a golf course. A tennis court pad dating from the mid-1940s exists in the western corner of the field and is a contributing structure. Several buildings have been removed from the western edge of the field, and a mound system has been installed in the northeast corner of the field.

The fourth area within the district is the beach. This linear space is defined by the topography, which drops several feet towards the lakeshore, and by a row of mature trees growing along the beach's crest. The trees are predominantly coniferous and appear in early photographs of the resort. The lower limbs have been removed from the trunks of these trees to provide filtered views of the lake from the cabins.

In summary, the resort district retains integrity of spatial organization. The Mission 66 development adjacent to the district occurred after 1951 and exhibits a distinctively different spatial organization. This later National Park Service development is screened from the district and does not effect its integrity of spatial organization.



Contemporary photograph showing the courtyard space created by the reconstructed cabin row and the lodge. Note the pedestrian path that borders the courtyard, and the character and overhead canopy provided by the mature Douglas fir trees. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph showing the row of reconstructed cabins that provide a major edge to the central courtyard space. Note the two mature Hawthorn trees and the water hydrant. (CCSO, 2000.)

Vegetation

Despite the loss of some historic plant material, vegetation is a landscape characteristic within the district. Individual contributing plants are identified as vegetation features, and can be grouped into four classifications:

1. Mature native trees
2. Ornamental trees
3. Ornamental shrubs
4. Turf grasses

Mature, second-growth forest continues to surround the resort district, and includes Douglas fir, Big leaf maple, Western red cedar and Western hemlock. Several of these species are found within the district and provide character and a high canopy to the courtyard and beach areas, as well as serving to organize space. Photographs from the early 1920s show Douglas firs in the courtyard, and conifers and deciduous trees along the crest of the beach. Existing mature contributing native trees within the district include: Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Big leaf maple (*Acer macrophyllum*), Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), Madrone (*Arbutus menziesii*), and Pacific red alder (*Alnus rubra*).

Historically, ornamental trees were also planted in the courtyard area and near the grouping of the 1947 cabins. A cherry and an apple exist behind the eastern cabin row and date to the historic period. Existing contributing ornamental trees include: Common horsechestnut (*Aesculus hippocastanum*), Paul's Scarlet English hawthorn (*Crataegus laevigata* 'Paul's Scarlet'), English holly (*Ilex aquifolium*), Japanese maple (*Acer palmatum*), Sweet or Mazzard cherry (*Prunus avium*), and Apple (*Malus domestica*).

Ornamental shrubs were also planted during the historic period. Several original rhododendrons remain but many have been replaced with compatible native varieties. Remaining ornamental shrubs include: Rhododendron (*Rhododendron* sp.), Boxwood (*Buxus sempervirens*), Cotoneaster (*Cotoneaster parneyi*), Mock orange (*Philadelphus virginialis*), Quince (*Chaenomeles japonica*), and Holly (*Ilex aquifolium*). St. John's wort (*Hypericum calycinum*), a low-growing perennial, also remains from the historic period. Wisteria (*Wisteria floribunda*) historically was planted near the cabins, and was replaced in-kind with new plant material after the courtyard cabin row was reconstructed in 1984.

Additionally, turf grasses are plants that contribute to integrity of the resort landscape. The resort historically had a lawn in the courtyard, which was cut short and was most likely a mixture of ryes and fescues. As it appears today, the courtyard lawn has integrity and is a contributing feature. A recreational field east of the courtyard resort area appears as it did historically as a lawn of turf grasses, and is a contributing feature.

In the late 1990s the National Park Service introduced a number of compatible native plantings to foundation beds near the lodge, the reconstructed cabins, and the rubblestone wall in the courtyard. These species include: Pacific rhododendron (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*), Snowberry (*Symphoricarpos albus*), Evergreen huckleberry (*Vaccinium ovatum*), Creeping Oregon grape (*Mahonia nervosa*), Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*), Red flowering current (*Ribes sanguineum*), Salal (*Gaultheria shallon*), Nootka rose (*Rosa nutkana*), Rugosa rose (*Rosa rugosa*), and Sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*).

Several non-native perennials exist in the courtyard area, including: Bearded iris (*Iris germanica*), Japanese iris (*Iris kaempferi*), English ivy (*Hedera helix*), Daffodill (*Narcissus* sp.), Lupin (*Lupinus* sp.),

and Spanish bluebells (*Endymion non-scriptus*). It is not known whether these plants date to the historic period.

In summary, a number of native and ornamental trees and shrubs remain within the district. Vegetation is a landscape characteristic that continues to evoke the character of the resort during the period of significance.



Contemporary photograph showing historic plantings. Note the small Holly in the lower left hand corner, the large Rhododendron in the photo center, and the large Douglas firs in the background. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph showing historic plantings. Note the Big leaf maple on the right, and the Japanese maple on the left. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph showing mature Rhododendrons flanking the courtyard path. (CCSO, 2000.)



Contemporary photograph showing a cluster of mature Douglas fir trees near the beach. (CCSO, 2000.)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Apple (<i>Malus domestica</i>)	Contributing			
Big leaf maple (<i>Acer macrophyllum</i>)	Contributing			
Boxwood (<i>Buxus sempervirens</i>)	Contributing			
Common horsechestnut (<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>)	Contributing			
Cotoneaster (<i>Cotoneaster parneyi</i>)	Contributing			
Courtyard lawn (Mixed turf grasses)	Contributing			
Douglas Fir (<i>Pseudotsuga menziesii</i>)	Contributing			
English holly (<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>)	Contributing			

Japanese maple (<i>Acer palmatum</i>)	Contributing
Madrone (<i>Arbutus menziesii</i>)	Contributing
Mock orange (<i>Philadelphus virginalis</i>)	Contributing
Pacific red alder (<i>Alnus rubra</i>)	Contributing
Pacific rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron macrophyllum</i>)	Contributing
Paul's Scarlet English hawthorn (<i>Crataegus laevigata</i> 'Paul's Scarlet')	Contributing
Quince (<i>Chaenomeles japonica</i>)	Contributing
Recreation field (Mixed turf grasses)	Contributing
Rhododendron (<i>Rhododendron</i> sp.)	Contributing
St. John's wort (<i>Hypericum calycinum</i>)	Contributing
Sweet or Mazzard cherry (<i>Prunus avium</i>)	Contributing
Western hemlock (<i>Tsuga heterophylla</i>)	Contributing
Western redcedar (<i>Thuja plicata</i>)	Contributing
Wisteria (<i>Wisteria floribunda</i>)	Contributing
Creeping Oregon grape (<i>Mahonia nervosa</i>)	Non-Contributing
Evergreen huckleberry (<i>Vaccinium ovatum</i>)	Non-Contributing
Nootka rose (<i>Rosa nutkana</i>)	Non-Contributing
Oregon grape (<i>Mahonia aquifolium</i>)	Non-Contributing

Red flowering current (<i>Ribes sanguineum</i>)	Non-Contributing
Salal (<i>Gaultheria shallon</i>)	Non-Contributing
Snowberry (<i>Symphoricarpus albus</i>)	Non-Contributing
Sword fern (<i>Polystichum munitum</i>)	Non-Contributing

Views And Vistas

Several important views within the Lake Crescent Lodge Historic District retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the site. These include views that relate to the historic circulation networks and views from the resort buildings toward the lake.

The view from the lake toward the lodge where the ferry originally docked remains much as it did during the historic period. Although the ferry dock and small craft dock no longer exist, this view of the resort retains integrity. The view of the district from the main parking lot also retains integrity. This view is directed down the asphalt path that historically served as a road to the lodge after the completion of Highway 101. Another important view is down the former entrance road from old Highway 101 toward the cabin row and the lake. The view encompasses the recreational field and the row of reconstructed cabins, all of which retain the character of the historic period. Encroachments to this view include the parking lot to the rear of the cabin row, the septic mound and observation tube located in the northeast corner of the field, and the addition of 1990s lighting along the road.

Views toward the lake from the resort buildings include those from the lodge, the three 1947 fireplace cabins, and the reconstructed cabin row. The view of the lake from the lodge's front veranda remains open. Views from the three 1940s cabins also remain open. The views from the reconstructed guest cabins toward the lake also retain integrity, with mature trees filtering the view of the lake.

To summarize, views within the district retain integrity and are not effected by the National Park Service's Mission 66 development to the northeast of the district.

Management Information

Descriptive And Geographic Information

Historic Name(s): Lake Crescent Tavern
Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern

Current Name(s): Lake Crescent Lodge

Management Unit:

Tract Numbers:

State and County: Clallam County, WA

Size (acres): 14.00

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 83	10	440360	5323093
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 83	10	440610	5322966
	USGS Map 1:62,500	Area	NAD 83	10	440563	5322865
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Area	NAD 83	10	440260	5322850

GIS File Name:

GIS File Description:

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: No Documentation

Explanatory Narrative:

A nomination for the historic district was prepared in 1986 and updated in 2000, but has not yet been signed by the SHPO or Keeper.

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: Individual

Significance Criteria:

B -- Inventory Unit is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past

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: 1915 - 1947 AD

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Historic Context Subtheme: Architecture

Historic Context Facet: Craftsman (1890-1915)

Area Of Significance:

Category: Architecture

Priority: 1

Category: Entertainment/Recreation

Priority: 2

Category: Conservation

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 Vernacular Landscape

Current and Historic Use/Function:

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

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Associated Groups

Name of Peoples:	Elwha Klallam Tribe
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The views of Lake Crescent from Lake Crescent Lodge and of mountain scenery beyond the lake and outside of the Olympic National Park boundary were historically important. Lake Crescent Lodge was laid out with respect to these views, and they were part of the viability of the wilderness resort as a commercial enterprise. Views of the lake and of adjacent lands beyond the lake continue to contribute to the significance and character of the landscape as an early 20th-century wilderness resort.

General Management Information

Management Category: Should Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 9/28/1983

Explanatory Narrative:

Lake Crescent Lodge meets all of the following criteria for this management category: Lake Crescent Lodge meets the National Register Criteria for a historic district; Lake Crescent Lodge is compatible with the park's legislated significance; Lake Crescent Lodge 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: Good

Assessment Date: 04/26/2000

Date Recorded: 09/14/2004

Park Management Concurrence: Yes **Concurrence Date:** 4/5/2004

Level Of Impact Severity: Low

Explanatory Notes: In 2000, the condition was upgraded to "Good."

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/30/1998

Date Recorded: 09/30/1998

Park Management Concurrence: No

Level Of Impact Severity: Low

Explanatory Notes: As of 1998, Lake Crescent Lodge is in "Fair" condition

Stabilization Measures:

Because Lake Crescent Lodge is in good condition in 2000, and landscape characteristics and features are stable, no stabilization work is required.

Impact:

Type of Impact: Exposure To Elements

Internal/External: External

Description:

Although no immediate impacts have been documented in 2000, the landscape is susceptible to damage by rain and wind.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement: Concession Contract

Expiration Date: NOT APPLICABLE

Explanatory Narrative:

NPS Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Reconstruction

Approved Treatment Document: Historic Structure Report

Document Date: April 10, 1984

Explanatory Narrative:

Approved Ultimate Structure Treatment was listed as Preservation in the LCS, but the Ultimate Treatment was not approved.

Approved Treatment Completed: Yes

Approved Treatment Cost

**LCS Structure Approved
Treatment Cost:** \$125,000

**Landscape Approved
Treatment Cost:** \$0

Cost Date: January 1, 1986

Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Support Office

Explanatory Description:

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost: \$0

Landscape Stabilization Costs: \$0

Cost Date:

Level Of Estimate:

Cost Estimator:

Explanatory Description: Lake Crescent Lodge is in good condition in 2000, and landscape characteristics and features are stable. While no stabilization work is required and no stabilization costs are estimated, some recommended enhancements to the landscape are suggested in Supplementary Information.

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment: Good

Documentation:

Document: Development Concept Plan

Year Of Document: 1976

Amplifying Details: Development Concept for Barnes Point

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Document: Historic Resource Study

Year Of Document: 1983

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 1984

Amplifying Details: Four Historic Landscape Studies, Olympic National Park

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Explanatory Narrative:

Provided a brief introduction to Lake Crescent Lodge as a historic landscape

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 1984

Amplifying Details: Historic Building Inventory, Olympic National Park

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Explanatory Narrative:

Building survey included buildings at Lake Crescent Lodge

Appendix

Bibliography

Citations:

Citation Author:	Gilbert, Cathy//Black, Todd//Majdiak, Lisa//Scena, Diane
Citation Title:	Four Historic Landscape Studies, Olympic National Park
Year of Publication:	1984
Publisher:	NA
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	013004
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Citation Author:	Evans, Gail
Citation Title:	Historic Building Inventory, Olympic National Park
Year of Publication:	1984
Publisher:	NA
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	015128
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

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:	Florence, Hank O.//Evans, Gale E. H.
Citation Title:	Historic Structures Report, Lake Crescent Lodge, Olympic National Park, Washington
Year of Publication:	1984
Publisher:	NA
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	012997
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Supplemental Information

Title: Integrity of Old Highway 101

Description: Although the former Highway 101 (the stretch of road that connects Lake Crescent Lodge to the new Highway 101) was not included in the historic district, it retains integrity as a historic circulation network and adds to the historic setting of the resort. In 1987 Highway 101 was rerouted, and subsequently the section of old highway that led to Lake Crescent Lodge and Rosemary Inn was by-passed. Because of this the character, scale, and structures remain intact: the road retains its tight turn, its narrow width, and retains a 1945 two-lane concrete bridge that spans Barnes Creek. Although outside the historic district, this stretch of old Highway 101 augments the historic setting of Lake Crescent Lodge, and efforts should be made to retain the historic character of this highway.



Contemporary photograph of Old Highway 101. Note the road's narrow width and the 1945 concrete bridge. (CCSO, 2000.)

Title:	Lake Crescent Lodge Historic District Recommendations:
Description:	A Landscape Preservation Maintenance Plan should be developed prior to the FY2002 Concessionaire Relicensing. This plan would define objectives for the preservation maintenance of the cultural landscape and identify routine tasks and activities that are needed to preserve the historic character of the landscape. The Plan would describe the nature of these tasks and a present a calendar for scheduling work. The following publication by the Olmsted Center for Landscape Preservation is a useful reference: "Guide to Developing a Preservation Maintenance Plan for a Historic Landscape."

The rear side of the reconstructed row of cabins could be planted with native shrubs to soften the line of demarcation between the buildings and the ground plane, and enhance the appearance of the cabin row from the recreational field. A mixture of native evergreen and deciduous shrubs could be used, or just one or two species. The plants could be planted in an intermittent row with breaks occurring between the cabins for pedestrian access. Appropriate shrubs include Oregon grape and Snowberry. These shrubs are 4 feet tall or less in maturity, and will remain below the height of the windows of the cabins.

A palette of native shrubs and perennials could be planted in foundation beds around the three 1947 fireplace cabins to supplement or replace the existing plantings. The existing plantings are overly mature and sparse. A palette of shrubs and perennials similar to that of the new plantings around the reconstructed cabins is appropriate.

The stump from the recently felled tree in the lawn area should be left as it is, as the stump cannot be cut lower down without affecting the tree beside it. This stump was cut at about a 4-foot level above the ground, and is incompatible in appearance with the ornamental lawn area of the resort landscape. Recommend that if hazard trees need to be felled in future, the trunk should be cut higher up to appear as a tall snag (e.g. 8 feet or higher), or cut low to the ground and then the stump ground and removed, to allow for the replanting of another tree.

The grass beneath the mature trees along the main pathway (near the beach) appears very worn and patchy. There is a mixture of grass and gravel patches, and the area appears eroded and unmaintained. Recommend removing the gravel patches among the grass, importing and spreading several inches of sterile topsoil, and reseeding with shade tolerant grasses.

A clump of Scots broom has colonized at the intersection of the old entrance road to the resort with the newer road leading behind the reconstructed cabins. The Scots broom should be removed. A patch of English ivy is located beneath the mature conifers in the lodge parking area. The ivy is climbing up the trees and poses a threat to their health. Any ivy on the ground should be removed. The English holly that exists

on site should be replaced with compatible plants, such as tall Oregon grape (*Mahonia aquifolium*).
