
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2003



Park Headquarters
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:

Park Headquarters
Olympic National Park

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

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **FAIR**

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

Fair: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the landscape characteristics will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

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

for 

Superintendent, Olympic National Park

9-9-10

Date

Please return to:

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Proposed Revisions in the CLI Database for: OLYM - Park Headquarters

1. Chronology:

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

2004	AD	2004	AD	Built	A Natural Resources building was added to the southwestern portion of the maintenance yard.
2005	AD	2005	AD	Stabilize	Historic pathways were uncovered.
2005	AD	2005	AD	Excavated	A new waterline was installed from the Peabody Reservoir through the central clearing to the main entrance at Park Ave.
2005	AD	2006	AD	Reconstructed	Historic pathways were uncovered and restored, and missing sections were reconstructed.

2. Analysis and Evaluation – Buildings and Structures:

It is proposed that a note will be added to beginning of the buildings and structures section stating, “This section was updated in 2010” and the following text (noted in italics) be added to the end of the existing description:

Buildings and structures constructed after the Mission 66-era, during the 1970s through the 1990s include: the Painter’s shop (#1292) (built in the mid-1970s); the VIP tool shed (#1353) located at the maintenance yard entrance (built in the early 1980s); two buildings that housed the Emergency Operations Center and Fire cache are connected today to house the Ranger/Cultural resources offices and the Curatorial facility (#1310 & 1311) (two buildings built in the early 1980s, connected in the early 1990s, and extended with a small addition for a Fee operations office at the eastern end in 2001); the Greenhouse (no park number) (a structure built in 1987), and the Greenhouse office/Storage shed (no park number) (a structure built circa 2001); the Emergency operation/Fire management center (#1549) (built in 1995); a Grounds Maintenance Shed (#1240) located near the Communications/ Enforcement office; ~~and~~ a Recycle shed (#1352) in the maintenance area; and a *Natural Resources building (built in 2004) located in the southwest portion of the maintenance yard.*

3. Analysis and Evaluation – Circulation:

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

Gravel Pathways (*This section was updated in 2010*)

Gravel pathways were informal paths used to connect different areas within Park Headquarters, such as the administrative area, the maintenance yard, the proposed residential area, and pond. *In 2005, many of these historic gravel paths were uncovered, restored, and integrated with previously existing pedestrian circulation. These pathways were overgrown with forest vegetation and thought to be lost.* Gravel paths that have been lost since the period of significance are ~~the path between the Superintendent's residence and maintenance area and the paths around the historic pond (see Historic Site Plan).~~ *Remaining Restored* gravel pathways include the administration-maintenance area access path, the administration-proposed residential area access path, *the path between the Superintendent's residence and maintenance area*, and the paths within the proposed residential area.

The historic gravel pathway that connected the administrative area to the maintenance area historically started at the eastern end of the employee parking area, ran southeasterly across the residential loop road, and entered the maintenance area just northeast of the Gas & Oil house (0003). The trailhead in the administration area ~~was~~ is edged with a thin line of mortared cut stones along both sides ~~for approximately 30 feet.~~ The trail ~~continues to be~~ is surfaced with gravel and still used as an access route between the administrative and maintenance areas. However, this trail has undergone some change since the period of significance. During the Mission 66-era, the employee parking area behind the Administration building was widened. As a result, the trailhead was truncated and now starts at the end of a parking stall. The ~~last few feet of~~ historic rock edging and a stone-faced culvert still remain. With the installation of the chain-link fence around the maintenance area, the trail was lengthened *heading east in order* to reach the main road entrance. ~~By the 1970s, the northwest corner of the fence was opened to provide access, thus shortening the original path.~~

The first portion of the historic gravel pathway connecting the administrative area to the proposed residential area still exists between the parking lot and the Grounds Maintenance Shed. This trail ~~started~~ at the western end of the employee parking area. It ~~extended~~ southwesterly and ~~connected~~ to a larger path system through the proposed residential area. Just as the previously described trail, the trailhead ~~was designed to be~~ is edged with a thin line of mortared cut stones along both sides ~~for approximately 45 feet.~~ It is unknown if this trailhead work was completed. ~~It may not have been completed since the residential area was never developed. If the trailhead work was completed, it would have been removed with the widening of the parking area during the Mission 66 era.~~ The trail was truncated and now joins the southwestern corner of the parking area. The trail is still surfaced with gravel and used as an access route between the administrative area and offices and apartments in the proposed residential area.

Historic gravel paths within the residential area ~~are no longer in use and have been overgrown with vegetation~~ *had previously been overgrown with vegetation and unused.* These trails ~~paralleled~~ parallel both sides of the ~~Administration~~ Residential Loop Road and were intended to connect the proposed residences. Segments of the path along the north side of the Residential Loop Road were rediscovered in spring 2003. The trail was surfaced with gravel and edged with rock. ~~Further investigation is required to determine if the segments of the trail along the southern edge of the loop still remain.~~ *In 2005 the entire gravel pathways system was restored with missing sections reconstructed and linked with previously existing pedestrian circulation.*

4. Analysis and Evaluation – Vegetation:

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

Vegetation *(This section was updated in 2010)*

The 1942 General Development Plan stated that the Park Headquarters plan would include “landscaping sufficient to produce an attractive area befitting a United States property.” With this mandate, Park Landscape Architect Max Walliser developed a landscape plan for Park Headquarters that reflected Late Rustic Style design in its use of vegetation in the plant beds. During the period of significance, the WPA and the CCC implemented the landscape plan. Today, the historic character of Park Headquarters is conferred through the remaining vegetation features of a lawn around the Administration building and Superintendent’s residence, a meadow north of the Superintendent’s residence, plant beds of native vegetation, and second growth forest.

Lawn

Historic lawn areas are located north of the Administration building, around the perimeter of the Administration building, and around the perimeter of the Superintendent’s residence. North of the Administration building, a large lawn area was designed as a sloping, open area, with several clusters of coniferous trees framing a view to the ~~Straight Strait~~ Strait of Juan de Fuca from the Administration building. The lawns around the perimeter of the Administration building and the Superintendent’s residence were designed as level, open areas. At the Administration building, the lawn provided a formal setting for the building and associated walkways. At the Superintendent’s residence, the lawn was edged with shrubs and trees, providing private recreational or leisure spaces for the residents. The three lawn areas still retain these characters today. However, the lawns are growing poorly in the increased shade of the tree canopy and are in need of moss removal, aeration, and re-seeding with more shade tolerant grass species as recommended in the Landscape Restoration and Management Guidelines.

Meadow

A historic meadow area north of the Superintendent’s residence has a less manicured character than the lawn areas. Located on a steep slope, a manicured lawn would have historically been difficult to maintain in this area. However, the area was kept free of trees to provide views of the ~~Straight Strait~~ Strait of Juan de Fuca and Vancouver Island. Today the clearing is ~~a meadow maintained as a lawn and edged~~ on the east and west with second growth forest. It is aligned on a northeast axis and is approximately 40-feet in width.

Plant Beds

The historic plant beds of native vegetation are located along the foundations of the Administration building and Superintendent’s residence. These plant beds were present in the historic period and retain native plants; however the plant compositions have changed over time. These changes could be reversed in the future to enhance the integrity of these plant beds. Since the historic period, the plant beds at the Administration building and the Superintendent’s residence have increased in native plant diversity and rusticity. Historically these plant beds appeared highly contrived, with native plants used in an architectural, Late Rustic style. Historic photographs of the Administration building show native plants were used in a much more restrained, rectilinear, balanced, and understated fashion (see History section). The planting palette had limited diversity, and plantings were grouped in restrained clumps rather than continuous drifts. ~~Today, the character of the plant beds more closely resemble the early rustic period, when a variety of native plants, trees, shrubs, and groundcovers were mixed in layers and arranged in continuous drifts.~~ *The intent of the Vegetation Management Plan in 1999 through 2001*

was to return these planting beds to the historic character of the Late Rustic style. However, since the implementation of the vegetation management plan, the rhododendrons are suffering from suckering, leggy growth, and diseases such as witch's broom.

Second Growth Forest

Second growth forest surrounds the open spaces within Park Headquarters. Consequently, a forest edge is perceptible from the majority of spaces, and is a dominant part of the vegetative character of the historic district. The second growth forest consists of Douglas fir (*Psuedotsuga menziesii*), Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), with an understory including Rhododendron (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*), Vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), and Sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*). Historically, the WPA selectively thinned the understory of the second growth forest to decrease fire hazard. However, they kept thick stands of trees to provide a buffer between the administrative and maintenance areas, between the Administration building and the Superintendent's residence, and along the property's southern, eastern, and western boundaries. The trees acted as a backdrop to the administration building and as frames for views from the Administration building and Superintendent's residence. A small grouping of second growth trees were retained in the maintenance area near the Roads and trails shop (building 0005). *The majority of the second growth forest continues to reflect the historic character of the landscape. However, a waterline replacement project by the City of Port Angeles has opened a large section of the historic canopy. The vegetation within this linear opening in the canopy is composed of deciduous riparian species (Red Alder, Big Leaf Maple, and Red Elderberry) and does not reflect the historic vegetation of the second growth forest.*

Summary

Lawn areas to the north of the Administration building, around the Administration building perimeter, and around the Superintendent's residence, a meadow area north of the Superintendent's residence, plant beds of native vegetation, and second growth forest are historic vegetative features of Park Headquarters. Vegetation continues to reflect the historic character of Park Headquarters and therefore is a landscape characteristic that retains integrity.

5. Condition Assessment and Impacts – Explanatory Notes:

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

Explanatory Notes: *(This section was updated in 2010)*

The district is assessed in fair condition because some stabilization measures are required for the Transformer/Pump house, the deteriorated state of the bench lights, bollard lights, and flagstone walkways near the Superintendent's residence, as well as the poor growth-form and disease of many historic rhododendrons.

6. Condition Assessment and Impacts – Stabilization Measures:

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

~~Stabilize buildings by replacing broken window on north façade of the Transformer/pump house; and removing weeds around the Gas & oil house.~~

Stabilize vegetation by improving lawn areas as recommended in the Landscape Restoration and Management Guidelines (including aeration, de-thatching, and reseeding); controlling weeds in plant beds; and pruning rhododendrons and thinning second growth forest canopy and understory as recommended in the Landscape Restoration and Management Guidelines along the road by the apartments over a three year period.

~~Stabilize small scale features by removing weeds and cleaning moss off 5 of the 8 lighted benches.~~

~~Stabilize circulation features by repairing the uplifted stone walkway between the Superintendent's residence and Administration building; removing forest duff accumulation on the stairs between Superintendent's residence and Administration building; uncovering stone walkway along east side of Superintendent's residence that is overgrown with vegetation; and removing grass and repairing mortar on all stone walkways.~~

(This section was updated in 2010)

When the CLI was completed in 2006, the Gas & Oil house required some stabilization measures that have since been completed. However, the Transformer/pump house is still in need of some stabilization measures such as replacement of a broken window on the north façade.

Several measures have been taken to stabilize vegetation since 1999, including: thinning of the second growth forest, pruning of the rhododendrons, controlling weeds in the planting beds, and lawn improvements. However, due to the significant pruning of the rhododendrons, many are experiencing significant suckering, leggy growth, and diseases such as witch's broom and require some additional maintenance to prevent further problems.

Historic small scale features (bench lights and bollard lights) are in need of significant stabilization measures. The bollard lights are experiencing significant wood rot. The housing for the bench lights are becoming corroded from exposure to the elements. Some of the benches are becoming overgrown by forest vegetation and mortar holding the stone benches together is deteriorating. These features should be cleared of vegetation, wood rot should be repaired, and cracked or missing mortar replaced.

Since 2003 much of the historic pedestrian circulation has been stabilized and reconstructed. However, the historic flagstone pathway between the Administration building and the Superintendent's Residence needs stabilization. The mortar between the flagstones is missing and/or deteriorating due to weathering and growth of forest vegetation. The flagstone walkways around the Superintendent's Residence are also in need of stabilization due to growth of lawn vegetation in between the flagstones. The flagstone patio on the north side of the Superintendent's Residence was partially covered with a thin layer of concrete in order to smooth the surface for ADA accessibility. However, much of this concrete is separating from the underlying flagstones. Vegetation should be removed, flagstones reset, and mortar repaired to prevent further deterioration of the walkways.

7. Condition Assessment and Impacts – Impact:

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

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance
Internal/External: Internal
Description:
Replace broken window on Pump House.
Repair stone walkway between Superintendent's residence and Administration building.
Remove leaves and forest duff accumulation on stairs between Superintendent's residence and Administration building.
Uncover stone walkway along east side of Superintendent's Residence that is overgrown by planting bed.
~~Remove weeds around gas and oil house.~~

Type of Impact: Neglect
Internal/External: Internal
Description:
Remove weeds and clean moss from stone bench/lights. *Uncover and clear vegetation from bollard lights.*

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants
Internal/External: Internal
Description:
~~Improve lawn as recommended by the Vegetation Management Plan.~~
Control weeds in planting beds.
Continue pruning and thinning planting beds and second growth forest as recommended in Vegetation Management Plan. ~~Continue thinning canopy and understory along the loop road.~~
Thin suckers, remove witch's broom, and assess the nutrient needs of the rhododendrons.
Remove ivy from trees south of the trail from the Administration Building to the Maintenance Area.
Thin deciduous vegetation within the pipeline easement, and replant and mulch with Douglas Fir.

8. Treatment – Explanatory Narrative:

It is proposed that the following changes are made to this section describing the work performed in relation to the Vegetation Management Plan (additional text shown in italics and text to be removed notated by a strikethrough):

In 1999, a Landscape Restoration and Management Guidelines *document* was developed to restore the historic character of Park Headquarters vegetation. The park organized the recommended measures into three initial phases and ~~Over the last three years, OLYM has hired contractors to carry them out the~~ phases. These phases included the thinning of trees, pruning of rhododendrons, *and improvement of lawn areas*. Areas addressed were along both sides of each entrance drive, along Park Ave, the road and foot path to the maintenance yard, and around the Administration building and the Superintendent's Residence. ~~Some work is left to finish these phases. The third phase involves the improvement of the lawn areas. Although completed, further work is needed to assess the health and structure of the rhododendrons, the maintenance requirements for the meadow, and replanting associated with the pipeline easement.~~

9. Additional Graphics/Maps/Images:

1. Updated all maps to include new building and circulation features
2. Inserted photos of reconstructed circulation paths
3. Updated photos of benches and light bollards
4. Inserted photo of rhododendrons
5. Insert photo of Natural Resources

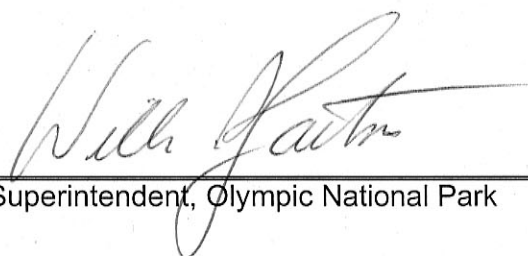
**National Park Service
Cultural Landscape Inventory
2003**

**Park Headquarters
Olympic National Park**

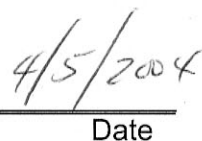
Olympic National Park concurs with the Management Category and Condition Assessment identified by this Level II Cultural Landscape Inventory:

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

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Fair**



Superintendent, Olympic National Park



Date

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

PARK HEADQUARTERS

OLYMPIC NATIONAL PARK

Washington SHPO Eligibility Determination

Section 110 Actions Requested:

- 1) SHPO concurrence with determination of eligibility of the proposed Park Headquarters 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 Park Headquarters (See the following landscape characteristics in Analysis and Evaluation: circulation, land use, 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 Park Headquarters:

LCS number	Structure Name	Structure Number	Concur	Do Not Concur
009023	Administration Building	0001	✓	
030094	Gas & Oil Houes	0003	✓	
030097	Maintenance/Procurement Building (Equipment and Supply Storage Building)	1000	✓	
030095	Roads & Trails Shop (Equipment Shed)	0005	✓	
009024	Superintendent's Residence	0002	✓	
030096	Transformer/Pumphouse	0004	✓	

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following structures have been identified as **not contributing** to the Park Headquarters:

LCS number	Structure Name	Structure Number	Concur	Do Not Concur
N/A	Apartments	0017	✓	
N/A	Communications/Enforcement Office		✓	
N/A	Electrician/Communications Shop	0008	✓	
N/A	Emergency Operations Center	1549	✓	
N/A	Garden Shed	1240	✓	

N/A	Greenhouse		✓	
N/A	Greenhouse Office/Storage Shed		✓	
N/A	Heavy Equipment Repair/Welding Shop	0009	✓	
N/A	Offices (Apartments Garage)	0016	✓	
N/A	Painter's Shop	1292	✓	
N/A	Ranger/Cultural Resources Offices and Curitorial Facility	1310/1311	✓	
N/A	Recycle Shed	1352	✓	
N/A	Roads and Maintenance Storage #1241	1241	✓	
N/A	Roads and Maintenance Storage #1292	1292	✓	
N/A	Superintendent's Wood Shed	0012	✓	
N/A	Wheel barrow Shed	1353	✓	
N/A	Radio Building		✓	

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

Oregon Griffith DSHPD
 for Washington State Historic Preservation Officer

6/18/04
 Date

Please return forms to the attention of:
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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:	Park Headquarters
CLI Identification Number:	400089
Parent Landscape CLI ID Number:	400089

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 II

Date Level II Data Collected:	1/16/2003
Level II Data Collection	Erica Owens
Date Level II Entered:	11/1/2003
Level II Data Entry Recorder:	Erica Owens
Level II Site Visit:	Yes
Date of Concurrence	4/5/2004

Landscape Description

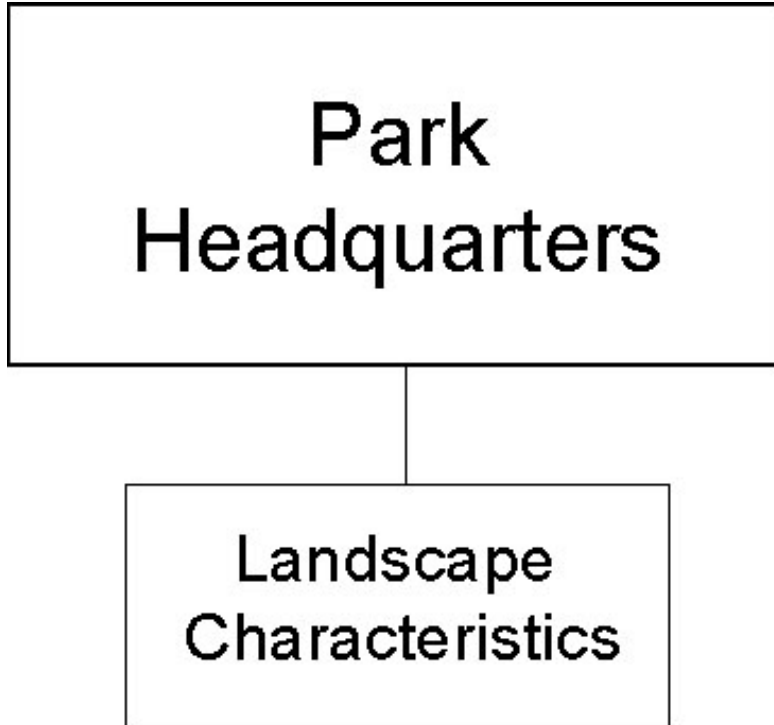
The historic Park Headquarters site coincides with the original 38-acre tract of land donated to the NPS by Clallam County in 1938. The site is adjacent to the Olympic National Park Visitor Center property and located outside the southern city limits of Port Angeles, WA. Within the landscape boundaries are housed administrative offices for the management of Olympic National Park such as the Superintendent's office, maintenance facilities and offices, natural and cultural resource offices, and housing.

Park Headquarters is significant for its association with the Depression Era and Federal Relief Programs. The Public Works Administration (PWA), the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and the Works Projects Administration (WPA) all played a role in the development of the site. In addition, the architecture and landscape design used within Headquarters reflects late rustic style principles as the park shifted from rustic style to the Mission 66 style. Both the Administration building and the Superintendent's residence are fine examples of late rustic style within the park system.

The period of significance for Park Headquarters is from 1938 to 1944 which covers the construction period of all the historic features within the cultural landscape. The original design as laid out in the 1942 master plan is intact today and therefore has historic integrity. Analysis and evaluation of the cultural landscape has revealed some changes made over the years, especially during the Mission 66 era, however a majority of the historic fabric still remains.

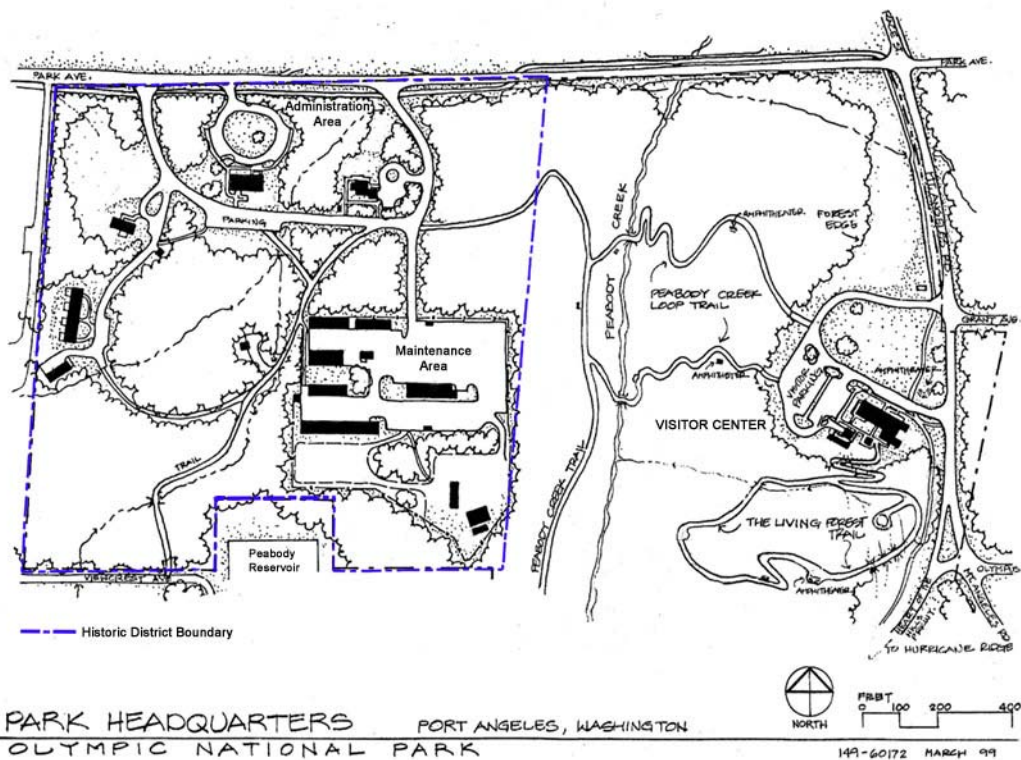
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

Park Headquarters is a cultural landscape within Olympic National Park composed of seven landscape characteristics that contribute to its historic integrity. These characteristics are: spatial organization, land use, buildings and structures, circulation, small-scale features, vegetation, and views and vistas.



CLI hierarchy diagram showing Park Headquarters, a cultural landscape composed of landscape characteristics, which contribute to its historic integrity. (CCSO, 2003)

Location Map



The Park Headquarters Historic District is comprised of the western half of the contemporary Park Headquarters area. (OLYM 1999)



Park Headquarters is located at the northern edge of Olympic National Park in Port Angeles. (Adapted from an NPS park map)

Boundary Description

The boundary of the Olympic Park Headquarters cultural landscape coincides with the original 38-tract of land donated to the NPS by Clallam County in 1938. The boundary is roughly a square, bounded by Park Avenue on the north, private property to the west, the Peabody Creek ravine to the east, and both private land and a city reservoir to the south. The boundary jogs around the northern perimeter of the city reservoir.

From the northwestern corner (A) of the site, the boundary follows along the southern edge of Park Avenue approximately 1,273 feet east to the northeastern corner (B). The boundary then extends 1,340 feet south to the southeastern corner (C). The boundary proceeds 431 feet west, skirts the city reservoir by cutting north 165 feet, west 360 feet, and south 180 feet, then heads another 482 feet west to the southwestern corner (D). From this corner, the boundary extends 1,311 feet north to the original northwestern corner.

Regional Context

Political Context

Park Headquarters, located within Olympic National Park, is owned and managed by the National Park Service. National Park Service owned property extends eastward from the historic district's eastern boundary to where the Visitor Center is located. The district is bordered by privately owned property along its northern, western, and southwestern boundaries. Adjacent to the southeastern boundary is a city-owned water reservoir.

Cultural Context

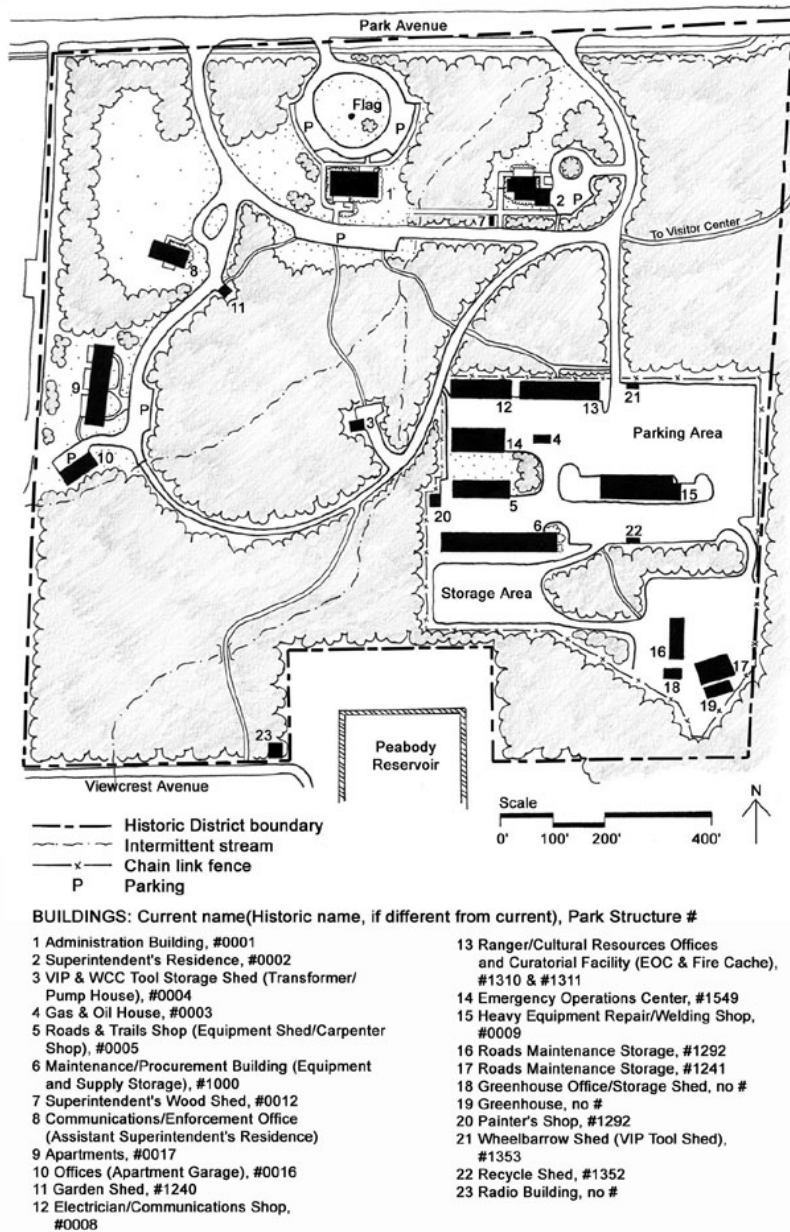
Park Headquarters is located within Port Angeles, Washington on the Olympic Peninsula. With a population of 18,400 people, Port Angeles provides several options for overnight accommodations, restaurants, retail stores, post offices, and other amenities. The Park Headquarters site itself caters mainly to park staff, however, one trail is used by the local community for recreation and as a path through the site. The Olympic National Park Visitor Center property, annexed in 1957, is adjacent to the eastern boundary of the historic site. The Visitor Center can be accessed by Mount Angeles Road or Peabody Creek Trail. The Visitor Center offers picnic areas, interpretive trails, museum exhibits, parking, and a Wilderness Information Center.

Physiographic Context

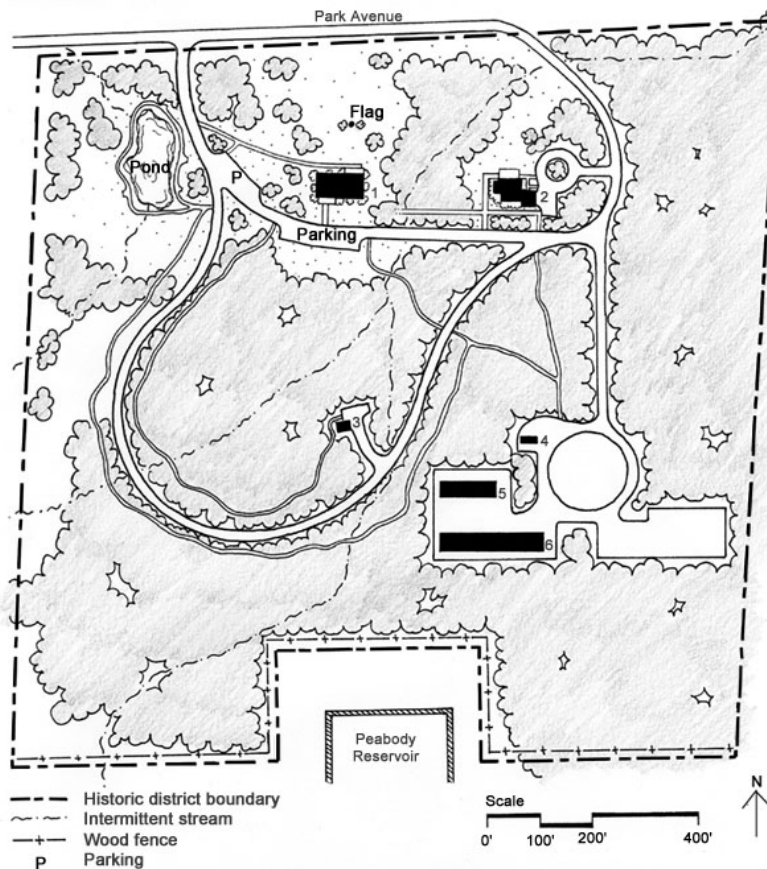
Park Headquarters is located within the elevation of the lowland forest zone of the Olympic Peninsula. Western hemlock is typically the dominant tree of the lowland forest, however, the Park Headquarters site was logged in the late 1800s or early 1900s before the NPS acquired the property. As a result, the site now consists of second growth forest dominated by Douglas fir with some Western red cedar and Western hemlock intermixed. Sited on a north-facing slope on the southern edge of Port Angeles, Washington, Park Headquarters is bordered on the south by mountains ranging from 2,000 to 4,600 feet. As the northeast portion of the Olympic Peninsula is located within a rain shadow created by the mountains, Park Headquarters receives little rain, approximately 26 inches per year. On clear days, the site provides views of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Vancouver Island to the north.

Site Plan

2003 site plan showing the existing conditions of Park Headquarters (CCSO, 2003). A larger version of the map is located in the appendix.



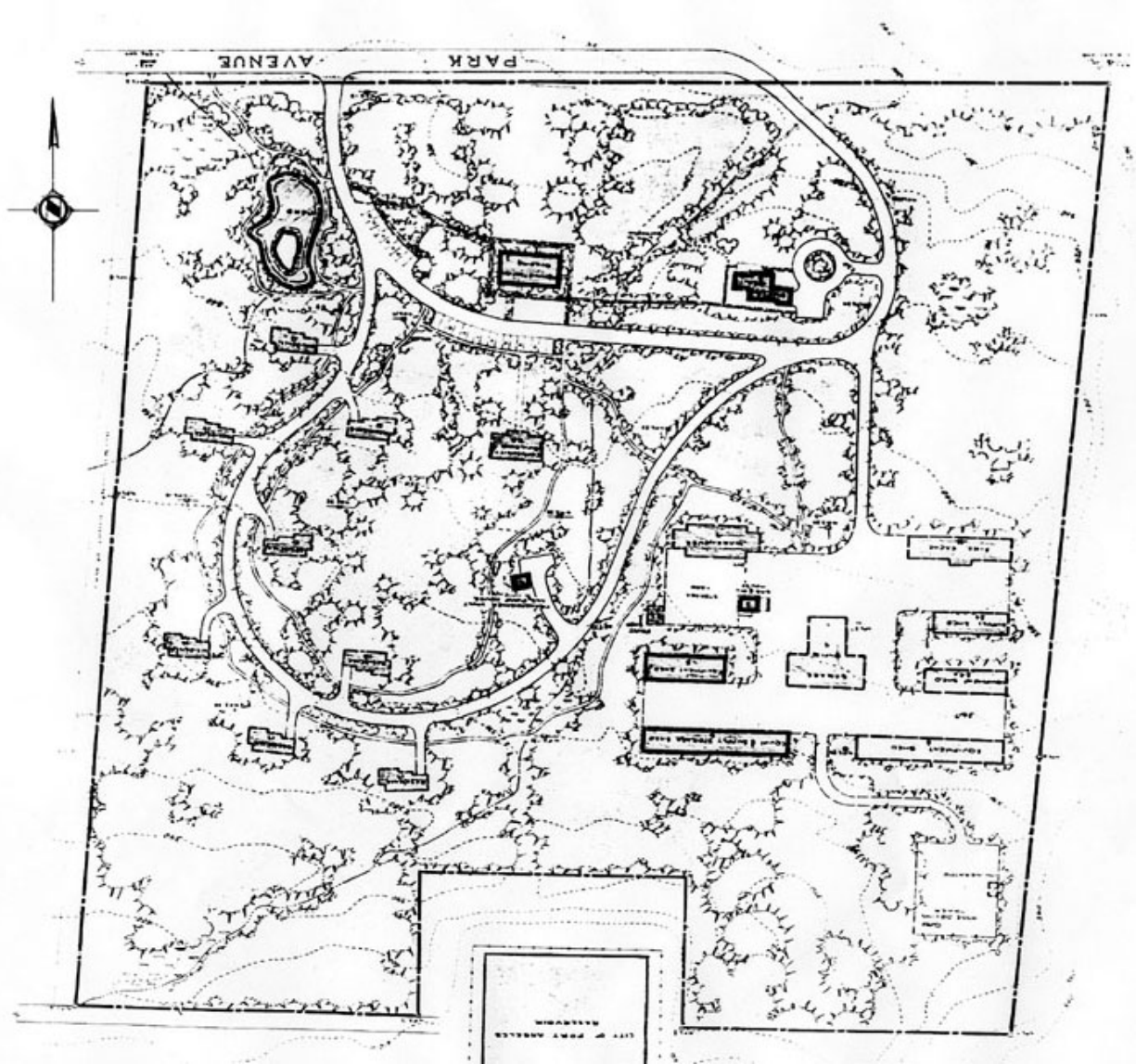
Site plan showing historic conditions of Park Headquarters circa 1944 (CCSO, 2003). A larger version of the map is located in the appendix.



BUILDINGS: Current name (Historic name, if different from current), Park structure #

- 1 Administration Building, #0001
- 2 Superintendent's Residence, #0002
- 3 Transformer/Pump House, #0004
- 4 Gas & Oil House, #0003
- 5 Roads & Trails Shop (Equipment Shed/Carpenter Shop), #0005
- 6 Maintenance/Procurement Building (Equipment and Supply Storage), #1000

1942 General Development plan for Park Headquarters inserted upside down for easier comparison to other site maps (CCSO microfiche).



Circa 1944 topography and utilities map of Park Headquarters circa 1944 (from park files). A larger version of the map is located in the appendix.



Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1938 AD	Established	Olympic National Park was established by Congress.
1938 AD	Land Transfer	Clallam County put up approximately 38 acres for sale for one dollar in August, which was purchased by the Acting Superintendent, Preston Macy, and donated to the NPS for the Park Headquarters site in the fall (Monthly Report 8/2/1938).
1938 AD	Planned	Surveying and planning of site began in August (Monthly Report 8/2/1938).
1938 AD	Planned	Landscape Architect Walliser's preliminary plan for Park Headquarters was finished in Nov (Monthly Report 12/3/1938). Locations for the Administration Building, Superintendent's Residence, maintenance area, and road system were determined (Maps, 1938).
1938 AD	Developed	Construction at Park Headquarters began in December with cooperation of the CCC and NPS. Five men were employed at a rock quarry removing sandstone for building foundations (Monthly Report 1/4/1939).
1939 AD	Developed	Construction of Park Headquarter buildings proceeded slowly in 1939 as the park waited for the Federal government to recognize the land donation and for WPA funds to materialize (Monthly Report 11/3/1939).
1939 AD	Developed	Construction was in full swing by December: Administration Building and Superintendent's Residence were started by CCC crews. WPA crews cleared and thinned vegetation for fire hazard reduction (Monthly Report 1/10/1940).

1940 AD	Developed	In January, CCC and WPA work included: transportation of materials, pouring concrete foundations, digging utility ditches, thinning vegetation, constructing roads, and transplanting native vegetation (Monthly Report 2/10/1940).
1940 AD	Built	By July, the Administration Building was 70% complete, Superintendent's Residence was 80% complete, Gas & Oil House (CCC) was 85% complete, and the Transformer/Pump House was 75% complete (Monthly Report 8/10/1940).
1940 AD	Developed	In August, CCC work continued on the buildings. The WPA continued work on walkways, a fence along the southern boundary, graded lawn areas, the road system, and wood signs (Monthly Report 9/10/40).
1940 AD	Built	Gas & Oil House was completed.
1941 AD	Developed	In May, an Equipment and Supply Storage Building (today's Maintenance/Procurement Building) was started in maintenance area.
1941 AD	Built	Administration Building, Superintendent's Residence, Transformer/Pump House, and Equipment Shed/Carpenter Shop (today's Roads & Trails Shop) were completed.
1941 AD	Abandoned	End of Federal Relief Programs left OLYM without a construction crew. Equipment & Supply Storage Building (today's Maintenance/Procurement Building) was left unfinished.
1944 AD	Built	Equipment & Supply Storage Building (today's Maintenance/Procurement Building) was completed by park staff.
1952 AD	Built	Superintendent's Woodshed was built.
1956 - 1958 AD	Developed	Upper maintenance area was cleared and a lumber storage building erected. Chain-link fence was installed around perimeter of maintenance area (Maps, 1957).

1957 AD	Developed	Entrance loop road north of Administration Building was designed and built. Flagpole was moved (Maps, 1957).
1957 AD	Built	The Heavy Equipment Repair Building (today's Heavy Equipment/Welding Shop) the Electrical/Communications Shop were designed and constructed (Maps, 1957; Monthly Report 1/4/57).
1958 AD	Built	Assistant Superintendent's Residence (today's Communications/Enforcement Office), Apartments, and Apartment Garage (today's Office Building) were constructed (Maps 1960).
1958 - 1960 AD	Built	Second storage building was built in upper maintenance area.
1958 - 1960 AD	Removed	Pond in northwest corner was filled (Treat, 2003).
1965 AD	Damaged	The western end of the Equipment & Supply Storage Building (today's Maintenance/Procurement Building) burned.
1970 AD	Altered	The fire damaged portion of the Equipment & Supply Storage Building (today's Maintenance/Procurement Building) was rebuilt.
1970 - 1979 AD	Altered	Superintendent's Residence (today's Natural Resource Offices) and Assistant Superintendent's Residence (today's Communications/Enforcement Office) were converted to offices and bunkhouse respectively (Manzer, 2003).
1974 - 1976 AD	Built	Welding Shop (today's Painter's Shop) was constructed (Manzer, 2003).
1978 AD	Altered	Apartment Garage was converted to offices (Manzer, 2003).
1980 - 1984 AD	Altered	Apartment Garage (then offices) was converted to Bunkhouse (Manzer, 2003).

1980 - 1984 AD	Developed	Bicycle Storage Shed (today's VIP tool shed) was added. Two small buildings holding the EOC and Fire Cache (today's Ranger/Cultural Resources Offices and the Curatorial Facility) were constructed (Manzer, 2003; Maps, 1984).
1980 - 1984 AD	Developed	Parking area in NE corner of maintenance area was expanded.
1984 AD	Altered	Small addition was added to the eastern end of the Equipment & Supply Storage Building (today's Maintenance/Procurement Building).
1987 AD	Built	Greenhouse was constructed.
1990 - 1994 AD	Altered	Apartment Garage (then Bunkhouse) was converted back to offices again.
1994 AD	Established	Site analysis was completed for proposed archival storage and resource buildings. A Park Headquarters management plan was completed.
1995 AD	Built	A new EOC was constructed. Welding addition was added to the Heavy Equipment Repair Shop.
1995 AD	Altered	Assistant Superintendent's Residence was converted to the Communications/Enforcement Office.
1996 AD	Altered	The old EOC and Fire Cache buildings were converted to Ranger/Cultural Resources Offices and the Curatorial Facility.
1999 AD	Restored	The first phase of the Landscape Restoration and Management Guidelines, including arborist pruning work and rhododendron pruning, was implemented (Gage, 2003).
2000 - 2001 AD	Restored	Planting phase of restoration was implemented. Second and third year of rhododendron pruning as recommended by the Landscape Restoration and Management Guidelines was implemented.
2000 AD	Altered	Welding Shop was converted to the Painter's Shop.

2001 AD	Altered	Fee Operation Office was added to east end of the Ranger/Cultural Resources Offices and the Curatorial Facility in the maintenance area (Manzer, 2003).
2001 AD	Restored	Third year of rhododenron pruning as described in the Landscape Restoration and Management Guidelines was implemented.
2002 AD	Built	Greenhouse Office was constructed.

Statement Of Significance

Park Headquarters is a designed landscape that is eligible for listing on the National Register under criteria A and C. In meeting criterion A, the site is associated with the Depression Era and Federal Relief Programs for the role of the Public Works Administration (PWA), the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), and the Works Projects Administration (WPA) in the development of the site. Also under criterion A, the site is associated with the events of the American Park Movement and early National Park Service master planning. In addition, the site meets criterion C for its embodiment of distinctive characteristics of Late Rustic Style design and construction. Park Headquarters has six historic buildings that serve both administrative and maintenance operations within the park. The events that have led to the significance of Park Headquarters fall between 1938 and 1944, establishing the site's period of significance.

In September of 1938, the park was allotted funds from PWA for construction of Park Headquarters. Additional funding and labor was provided through the CCC and the WPA. Construction commenced late 1938 and continued through 1944. Both CCC and WPA crews worked at Park Headquarters from 1938 to 1941, with the majority of work being completed in 1940. They worked on the construction of six buildings, five of which were completed by the termination of the programs in 1942. Park staff completed the sixth building in 1944. The WPA was predominantly involved in landscaping projects. They constructed roads, walkways, fences, transplanted thousands of native plants, thinned existing vegetation, and graded lawn areas. The CCC provided a labor force for the construction of six buildings at Park Headquarters. In addition, CCC crews installed light fixtures along walkways and roads, and installed utility lines to the buildings (General Development Plan, 1942; Superintendent Monthly Reports: January 10, 1940, February 10, 1940, and May 10, 1940).

Development and master plans were produced immediately after the designation of Olympic National Park that guided the work of the WPA and CCC crews at Park Headquarters. These plans were part of a larger master planning effort initiated within the NPS in 1925 by Assistant Director Horace Albright. Master planning was encouraged to balance goals of accommodating increased visitor numbers while protecting park resources. In 1938, immediately after establishment of Olympic National Park, Park Landscape Architect Max Walliser created development plans for Park Headquarters, which were later incorporated and further described in the park's 1942 General Development Plan. The master plan proposed to limit development within the park proper, and justified the location of Park Headquarters at nearby Port Angeles through protection of natural resources. This approach to park development was unique at the time and reflected more Modern ideas that were developing within the park system, whereas earlier established parks placed their headquarters at prominent locations within their boundaries. The purpose of limiting development within Olympic National Park was also documented in the park's "Statement of Controlling Development Policies." The document made clear the goal to preserve natural resources and discouraged further development of roads, utilities, and lodging facilities within the park.

The development plan for Park Headquarters divided the site into three distinct land-use areas (the administrative area, the maintenance area, and the residential area), which was a typical design approach to park village planning at the time. The administration area was placed at the northern half of the site, where its associated buildings would be visible from the main road and provide a park presence at the entrance to the site. The maintenance and residential areas were placed at the southern half of the site where they could be screened by view with existing stands of trees. The formal buildings of the administration area were sited parallel to Park Ave to provide a sense of authority. The less formal maintenance area buildings were arranged in a grid pattern that reflected the utilitarian function of the

area. Finally, the homes in the residential area that were not actualized were intended to be spaced apart from one another for privacy along an organic, looped road.

The architecture and landscape style of Park Headquarters reflected an ideological shift that was occurring throughout the NPS in the late 1930s. This period of architectural shift is referred to as the Late Rustic Style. The shift in styles was influenced by numerous factors including the rapid growth in the number of parks, decreasing availability of funds, a decrease in available labor pools with the end of the Federal Relief Programs, and an increase in the number of young professional landscape architects and architects hired between 1933 and 1936. As a result of an increase of young landscape and architecture staff trained in Modernist design, awareness of International Style within the agency was heightened, emphasizing a philosophy of simplicity and structural honesty. New architectural philosophies evolved (that eventually became associated with Mission 66) that were congruent with changing economic conditions and the availability of new building materials (Tweed, Soulliere, and Law, 1977: 96). It was during this shift in design principles that Park Landscape Architect Max Walliser developed the master plan at Park Headquarters.

The six historic buildings at Park Headquarters reflect Late Rustic Style architecture. The Late Rustic Style was a reinterpretation of the earlier Rustic Style, forming a bridge or transition between the Rustic and Modern periods of design. As such, the style embodied Rustic elements, but also heralded the future for architectural design. The Late Rustic Style made reference to the earlier Rustic Style in its use of native materials, stone and wood, for building materials. It similarly retains the form of the gable roof with overhanging eaves and verges, and exposed rafter ends. Late Rustic Style architecture also incorporated multi-pane, double hung or casement windows, covered porches and exposed stone foundations. However, the Late Rustic Style made reference to the Modern Style of the future through its use of geometric forms rather than irregular lines (e.g. ashlar cut rather than rubble stone), the restrained rather than the exaggerated scale of architectural components (e.g. reduced size of window casings, fewer multi-panes to windows, reduced size of purlins and rafters, reduced texture of roof shakes and siding shakes), and greater symmetry of the building form.

Late Rustic Style was also applied to the landscape design of Park Headquarters. The use of native plants in plant beds and native stones for walkways and benches were carried over from the Rustic Style. However, the native materials were often used in a much more restrained, rectilinear, balanced, and understated fashion. For example, walkways were aligned in an orthogonal arrangement around buildings and the Superintendent's driveway terminated in a geometric circle, rather than taking more curvilinear routes or having organic forms. Patios and steps were designed as strongly architectural extensions of the buildings, rather than evocative of natural patterns that melt into the site. Plantings were restrained and aesthetically balanced to reinforce lines of the building rather than screen or obscure it or to reflect natural groupings of vegetation.

Development at Park Headquarters after the period of significance was partially a continuation of the 1942 Master Plan, especially evident in the maintenance area. However, the buildings and structures constructed after the period of significance employed Mission 66 architectural ideals. In addition, the Visitor Center and its surrounding property to the east of the historic Park Headquarters site was added in the 1950s. The expansion area is currently outside the study boundary for this CLI. However it may be determined significant by a resource study at a future date for its association with the Mission 66 era.

Today, Olympic Park Headquarters continues to reflect Late Rustic Style designed and constructed during the period of significance with the labor and funding of Federal Relief Programs and the master planning process of the National Park Service. Landscape characteristics that remain from the period of significance and continue to contribute to the site's integrity are spatial organization, land use, buildings

and structures, circulation, small-scale features, vegetation, and views and vistas.

Physical History

1938-1944

LAND ACQUISITION

Immediately following the creation of the Olympic National Park in the summer of 1938, the NPS made construction of Park Headquarters a top priority. An early undated park document noted, “The National Park Service, in order to protect and administer the new Olympic National Park, must establish a headquarters” (quoted in Evans, 1983: 359). Beginning in late 1938, Olympic Park Headquarters was developed on donated county property that was, at the time, located outside the Olympic National Park proper on the southern outskirts of Port Angeles, Washington. The choice to locate Park Headquarters outside of the park was a unique decision for the NPS at that time. As Superintendent Tomlinson of Mount Rainier National Park stated, “The Olympic National Park [H]eadquarters in Port Angeles will be unique, as all other national park headquarters establishments are located within the actual park boundaries” (quoted in Evans, 1983: 359). The motivation for this decision was the desire to limit development within the park boundaries, and may have also been influenced by similar practices of the the United States Forest Service (USFS) throughout the peninsula.

Port Angeles was chosen as the location of Park Headquarters due to its role in the establishment of the park and its convenient location. In the 1930s, Port Angeles was already the largest city on the Olympic Peninsula. As a result, the city became the political center of those actively pursuing the creation of Olympic National Park. Many active proponents of the park lived and worked in Port Angeles and organized meetings within the city. After the park became a reality, organizational activities of the park continued in Port Angeles. In addition, Port Angeles’ location made it a convenient location for a headquarters. A park document noted that the Port Angeles site was a logical choice because it was “centrally located on the northern part of the Olympic Peninsula and close to the park” (quoted in Evans, 1983: 359). County Commissioner Schmitt (who supported the establishment of Olympic National Park, but pushed for a smaller boundary) was quoted as saying, “Not only will we have a park, but it is obvious that its headquarters, plant, machine shops, and supply depots will be located in Port Angeles, which is the most adjacent city to the park” (Seattle Times, Aug. 28, 1938). Several Port Angeles newspaper articles echoed similar feelings about the certainty and desirability of having the Park Headquarters established near the town.

The parcel of land acquired for the Park Headquarters site was influenced by several factors, but mainly the availability of land. According to a newspaper clipping from circa 1936, Clallam County had approximately two hundred thousand acres of logged lands that were “adapted to no other purpose than to be reforested.” A 38-acre parcel of land owned by the county was located in close proximity to a proposed park road to Hurricane Ridge from Port Angeles. The NPS and the County Commissioners foresaw this road becoming the main portal into the park. In September 1938, just after Congress established the Olympic National Park, the county put the parcel up for sale for one dollar. Preston Macy, then Acting Superintendent of the park, purchased the land and donated it to the NPS (Monthly Narrative Report, 8/2/1938). In addition, a small parcel of land in the northwestern corner of the Park Headquarters site was donated by then Park Ranger Fred J. Overly (Monthly Narrative Report, 11/3/1938).

Immediately following acquisition of the land, initial planning documents were in progress. However, funding delays ensued and a year passed before substantial work began at the Park Headquarters site as the park waited for the Federal government to accept the property title to the 38-acre Park Headquarters area (Evans, 1983: 359).

PARK HEADQUARTERS PLANNING AND DESIGN

During the 1920s and 1930s, the NPS adopted the practice of master planning to guide parks in the development of roads, trails, and park villages. The origin of master planning in the NPS dates to 1925, when Assistant Director Horace Albright initiated the “comprehensive planning program” for National Parks. Master planning was an important tool that helped parks balance conflicting goals of accommodating increased visitor numbers and preserving natural resources. Master planning allowed parks to be considered as a whole entity. All systems and facilities were located, coordinated and integrated in a concentrated way along a park road system, which acted to limit development and physical intrusions onto the natural resources. An important objective of the Olympic National Park’s master planning process was to keep development to a minimum within the park boundaries and to rely on local communities for visitor services and amenities.

In 1942, the Olympic National Park released its General Development Plan. By this time, the Park Headquarters site was already under development. The plan designated the Park Headquarters site as the center of administrative and maintenance activity of the park with buildings and facilities to accommodate its role:

“It was agreed as hoped that the new headquarters be established in or near the town of Port Angeles, preferably on a tract of some 35 or more acres which the county of Clallam has agreed to transfer without charge to the Federal Government for headquarter use. It was agreed that upon this tract should be a warehouse, repair shop, storage sheds, residences for permanent personnel stationed at headquarters, dormitory space for temporary or emergency help, gas and oil storage and service, with necessary water supply, . . . power and light, and communication system, together with road and walk systems, and landscaping sufficient to produce an attractive area befitting a United States property” (NPS, General Development Plan, 1942).

The above quote from the General Development Plan was restated in a document titled “Statement of Controlling Development Policies.” In this document, the park clearly explained the purpose of placing major developments outside of the park boundaries: to preserve the parks natural resources. NPS staff wrote, “there are three basic reasons for the creation of the park: 1) Preservation of a substantial area of the dense, virgin, Rain Forests of the Northwest Coast type; 2) Protection and preservation of interesting fauna, notably the rare Roosevelt Elk, with sufficient range areas to perpetuate the species under natural conditions; 3) Protection of one of the finest remaining scenic and wilderness areas of the nation, with emphasis on maintenance of wilderness conditions for the benefit of future generations.” NPS staff encouraged preservation of natural resources through limited development of roads, utilities, and lodging facilities within the park and reliance on the surrounding communities to provide lodging and restaurants for the public.

Park Headquarters was designed by park Landscape Architect Max Walliser in the NPS tradition of a “park village.” Conceived of by Daniel Hull in the 1920s, park villages were typically designed as dense nodes of development that arranged guest services, park administration, maintenance, and residential needs in zoned clusters to strike a balance between the needs of park employees and visitors to prevent sprawl. The park village idea was adapted to development needs at the Park Headquarters site. Since Park Headquarters was located on a small site outside the park proper, sprawl within the park was not a concern. However, the limited size of the site dictated a carefully planned, high-density development. The resulting design relied heavily on park village planning techniques. Park Headquarters was delineated with carefully zoned areas for administrative, maintenance, and residential uses each buffered from one another by vegetative screens.

Planning of the Park Headquarters site began in 1938 with a survey by Engineer S.L. Cutler and an

initial layout by Landscape Architect Walliser. By November, both a contour map and conceptual master plan for Park Headquarters were completed (Monthly Report 12/3/1938). Early organization of the initial plans placed the administrative zone near the northern boundary of the site. The maintenance area was located near the southeastern corner, while the residential area was dispersed through the central and western areas of the site.

The administrative zone was designed, in the tradition of a park village, to give the visitor a sense of arrival to the national park. This area included an Administration building, Superintendent's residence, and a Community building (which was never built). The siting of the Administration building and Superintendent's residence was chosen not only to create an authoritative presence at Park Headquarters, but to take advantage of views from these buildings to Port Angeles, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Vancouver Island to the north. According to early correspondence, peaks such as Mount Angeles were also visible on clear days (Letter, September 19, 1939). The approach to Park Headquarters was designed to offer the visitor a view of the commanding Administration building from Park Avenue (originally called Julia Street). An open lawn, bordered by native trees, was planned to frame the view of the building. The 1938 and 1939 plans delineated an entrance road that began from Park Avenue near the northwest corner of the site, then arced around to the back side of the Administration building. Behind the building, employee parking was to be accommodated on both sides of the road (1938 map). However, employee parking was only developed on the south side of the road. Visitor parking was to be accommodated at an additional parking lot on the north side of the road, just before the road rounded behind the Administration building.

In addition to the Administration building, Walliser proposed other buildings and circulation systems within the administrative area. Behind the Administration building, Walliser proposed a Community building. However, this Community building never came to fruition. It is unclear what service the Community building would have provided, except that it would not have served as a museum. The 1942 master plan stated clearly that, "No museum is necessary at the Park Headquarters in Port Angeles as this is the Administrative center for any naturalist that may be later assigned to that area." If the Community building had been constructed, the parking lot behind the Administration building may have served as a traditional park village plaza or a gathering space for visitors and employees surrounded by public buildings. Two paths behind the Administration building ran from the parking area to the maintenance area and to the proposed residential area making the parking lot central to the pedestrian circulation system (Map, 1938). Both of these paths still exist, although they were both altered in the 1950s.

Just east of the Administration building, the Superintendent's residence (or the Custodian's residence) completed the administrative area. As part of the administrative function of the park, the Superintendent's residence was placed in close proximity to the Administration building. A creek and strip of evergreen trees along the western side of the house helped to provide privacy for its residents from the Administration building. A driveway and turnaround for the residence was designed on the east side of the residence. The near perfect circle of the turnaround drive and the island bed is an example of modern, less rustic design form in the plan. The circle is actually a neo-classical form used by the Beaux Arts School, a major design style contemporary with the rustic style. The driveway connected to a road that entered near the northeastern corner of the site, provided access to the maintenance area, and intersected with the road that ran behind the Administration building.

Sited southeast of the administrative area and separated by a thick buffer of trees was the maintenance area. This area was originally designed with a large warehouse at the center and additional smaller warehouses located on either side aligned in a grid pattern. The arrangement of the buildings was rather symmetrical and balanced, being sited in both the east and west sides of the yard (Map, 1939). A large turnaround was planned to circle around the central warehouse. Although the turnaround was

established, the large central warehouse was never built as planned. The maintenance area was accessed by a road that began near the northeastern site boundary along Park Avenue, passed the Superintendent's residence, and extended southward to the maintenance yard. A 1939 plan proposed a dormitory for seasonal housing (that was not actualized) to be constructed just north of the maintenance area and accessed by the same road. The location of dormitories near maintenance areas was common in park villages. It was a convenient location for the seasonal employees and it separated them from the more stable, permanent employee-housing communities.

In addition to the administrative and maintenance areas, Walliser also designated an area for housing (1939 map). Although never built, the plan would influence future development that occurred in the 1960s in conjunction with the Mission 66 plan. The original 1940s plan called for a looped road behind the Administration building referred to as the Residential Loop Road. On either side of the loop, single family houses were nestled into the trees, providing privacy from one another. The residences were proposed with attached garages located at the end of 50-ft. long driveways. Each residence was well buffered from the next with large wooded area. This layout reflects a more modern approach to park housing, manifested during the Mission 66 period. Clustered dwellings with shared common spaces and detached (often clustered) garages were more typical of the early rustic period. The layout as proposed was a less communal, more suburban, and more typical of 1950s and 60s rural suburbs. A Transformer/Pump house (for fire protection) was sited at the center of the loop along an already existing water line that extended from the city water reservoir at the southern boundary of the Park Headquarters site. Although the employees' residences were not constructed as originally planned, the Transformer/Pump house, the looped road, and a path system that paralleled both sides of the road were constructed.

LATE RUSTIC STYLE

Once Walliser established the general layout of Park Headquarters, the individual buildings and small-scale features were designed by NPS staff, including: the Administration building, the Custodian's (Superintendent's) residence, the Transformer/Pump house, the Gas & Oil house, and two maintenance buildings. The building designs reflected Late Rustic Style architecture, an adaptation of the previously popularized Rustic Style.

Between 1935 and 1942, the NPS began to alter the Rustic Style in response to changes in economic conditions, the availability of new building materials, and a rejection of the romanticism that had been fundamental to National Park Service Rustic architecture design (Tweed, Soulliere, and Law, 1977: 96). The shift in design practice was caused by several factors including a rapid growth in the number of parks and the decreasing availability of funds. Although the CCC and PWA programs were in existence until 1942, funding for these programs was drastically reduced. As a result, awareness emerged within the National Park Service that architectural design would need to meet tighter budgets and a smaller labor pool. Another factor affecting architectural design of late-depression construction in the NPS was the increase in the number of young professional landscape architecture and architecture staff hired between 1933 and 1936. As a result of this increase, awareness of Modern architecture within the agency was heightened. NPS planners and designers adopted new philosophies influenced by the International Style, which emphasized simplicity and structural honesty. The resulting style is referred to as Late Rustic Style. It was during this shift in design principles that the buildings at Park Headquarters were designed and built, and thus typified the period of Late Rustic Style park architecture.

The Late Rustic Style was a reinterpretation of the earlier Rustic Style, forming a bridge or transition between the Rustic and Modern periods of design. As such, the style embodied Rustic elements, but also heralded the future for architectural design. The Late Rustic Style made reference to the earlier Rustic Style in its use of native materials, stone and wood, for building materials. It similarly retains the form of

the gable roof with overhanging eaves and verges, and exposed rafter ends. Late Rustic Style architecture also incorporated multi-pane, double hung or casement windows (however, with more modern proportioned panes), covered porches and exposed stone foundations. However, the Late Rustic Style made reference to the Modern Style of the future through its use of geometric forms rather than irregular lines, the restrained rather than the exaggerated scale of architectural components, and greater symmetry of the building form.

These design characteristics are evident in each of the six buildings dating to the period of significance at Park Headquarters. For example, the buildings are constructed of native materials of locally excavated stone and native cedar shingles. However, instead of using stones in a more rough-cut, rubble style, they are ashlar cut with a very neat, geometric appearance. The texture of the cedar roof and siding shakes are reduced from the large and heavier shingles used on traditional Rustic Style buildings to a more refined appearance. Window casings are multi-paned, but are divided into fewer panes than used for traditional Rustic Style, creating a simplified appearance similar to that of the International Style. The purlins and rafters were still made visible in the Late Rustic Style buildings, but were reduced in size as compared to the whole logs used in the Rustic Style.

Late Rustic Style principles were also applied to the landscape. The use of native plants in plant beds and native stones for walkways and benches were carried over from the Rustic Style. However, the native materials were often used in a much more restrained, rectilinear, balanced, and understated fashion. Patios and steps were designed as strongly architectural extensions of the buildings, rather than evocative of natural patterns that melt into the site. Plantings were restrained and aesthetically balanced to reinforce lines of the building rather than screen or obscure the building or reflect natural groupings of vegetation. The effect of Late Rustic Style plantings is more architectural than naturalistic. Both spatial organization and circulation patterns exhibited strong orthogonal arrangements, reflecting a departure from the organic, curvilinear organization and alignments that were typical of Rustic Style.

Around the Administration building at Park Headquarters, plants were symmetrically located in discrete groups, rather than in massed drifts around the foundation, to emphasize the structure. Around the Superintendent's residence, solid blocks of Rhododendrons were planted to line the terrace, steps, and pathways. Stone planters built of orthogonal masonry style at the front and back porches of the Administration building framed the two entrances. In addition, the stone paths that provided access to both the north and south façade entrances were aligned in straight lines. The Superintendent's driveway terminated in a geometric circle, rather than taking a more curvilinear route or having an organic form. These landscape design forms fit the restraint of the architecture, and the use of native materials in a much more restrained, rectilinear, balanced, understated fashion.

The walkways around the Administration building were designed as 4-foot wide, mortared flagstone paths aligned in an orthogonal pattern that encircled the entire building, included connections to the Superintendent's residence and to the maintenance area access path, and a terrace at the front entrance. A previously established walkway from the historic visitor parking area (west of the Administration building) had an early Rustic Style alignment with a curvilinear approach. The flagstone walkway plan was not fully implemented as proposed. Photographs and park drawings indicate that the only portions constructed were the walkways from the employees parking area to the south entrance and from the visitor parking area to the north entrance. The paths paralleling the eastern, western, and southern sides of the building were not built during the period of significance. Nor were the connections to the Superintendent's residence and to the maintenance area access path.

Flagstone walkways designed for the Superintendent's residence provided a pedestrian route around the house and a connecting path to the Administration building. The paths were constructed of mortared

flagstone and measured approximately 3 feet wide. They paralleled the walls and turned 90-degree angles around the corners of the house, accentuating its architecture. At the north façade was a raised flagstone terrace, accessed by a set of stairs on either end. The walkway between the Superintendent's residence and the Administration building included a set of mortared stone steps leading to the bottom of the creek ravine. After crossing the ravine bottom, the flagstone pathway ends where an Administration building walkway was intended to connect.

Had the buildings and grounds been designed 10 years earlier, the designs would have lacked symmetry and rectilinear alignments. They would have had rounded or curvilinear terraces, pathways, and steps. They would have had irregular massing of buffer and foundation plantings, including trees to screen the building mass, and would have generally lacked formality.

CONSTRUCTION

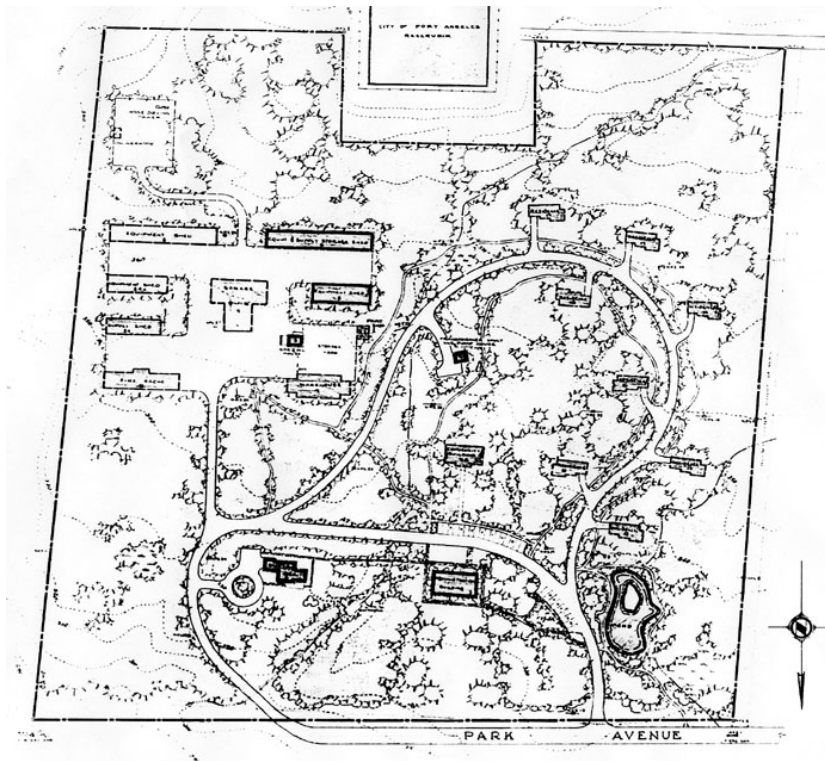
As drawings and plans for Park Headquarters were being prepared by NPS staff, the park was in the process of acquiring funds and taking preliminary steps to prepare for construction. In September of 1938, the park was allotted \$205,000 from Public Works Administration (PWA) funds for construction of Park Headquarters. Construction began in the winter of 1938 with cooperation of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and NPS. Five CCC men were employed in the local Tumwater Quarry removing sandstone for building foundations (Monthly Report 1/4/1939). Eventually, more than 60 tons of rock were taken from the local quarry (Monthly Report 2/10/1940). However, construction proceeded slowly over the next year as the park waited for the NPS to accept the property title and for additional WPA funds to materialize (Monthly Report 11/3/1939). Once funding came through, the park made a request to Clallam County that Julia Street (later named Park Avenue) be extended to provide eastern access to the site (Monthly Report 2/6/1939), but the road was not completed until after 1942.

Buildings: By winter of 1939, construction was in full swing. Both the WPA and CCC crews were involved in preparing and transporting materials, in the construction of buildings, utilities, roadways, drainage ditches, and in the clearing and thinning of vegetation for fire hazard protection (Monthly Report 1/10/1940). The CCC started construction of the Administration building and Superintendent's residence in the fall of 1939 (Monthly Report 11/3/1939) and the Gas & Oil house in spring of 1940 (Monthly Report 5/10/1940). By June 1940, reports indicate that the Administration building was 70% complete, the Superintendent's residence 80% complete, the Gas & Oil house 85%, and the Transformer/Pump house 75% complete (Monthly Report 8/10/1940). In August, the CCC back-filled sewer lines, nearly completed the Gas & oil house, continued working on the Transformer/Pump house, worked on clean-up and grading around buildings, and imported topsoil (Monthly Report 9/10/40). During this summer, the CCC also started construction of the Equipment shed/Carpenter shop (today's Roads & Trails shop). In 1941, the CCC had finished the Administration building, Superintendent's residence, Gas & Oil house, Transformer/Pump house, and the Equipment shed/Carpenter shop (today's Roads & Trails shop). By October 1941, both the Administration building and the Superintendent's residence were occupied, signaling their completion (Monthly Report 10/7/1941). In May of that year, construction of the Equipment and supply storage building (today's Maintenance/Procurement building) was started. However, due to a shortage of funds and labor, the building was not completed until 1944 by NPS park staff. This was the last of the historic buildings to be constructed within the Park Headquarters area during the period of significance, 1938-1944.

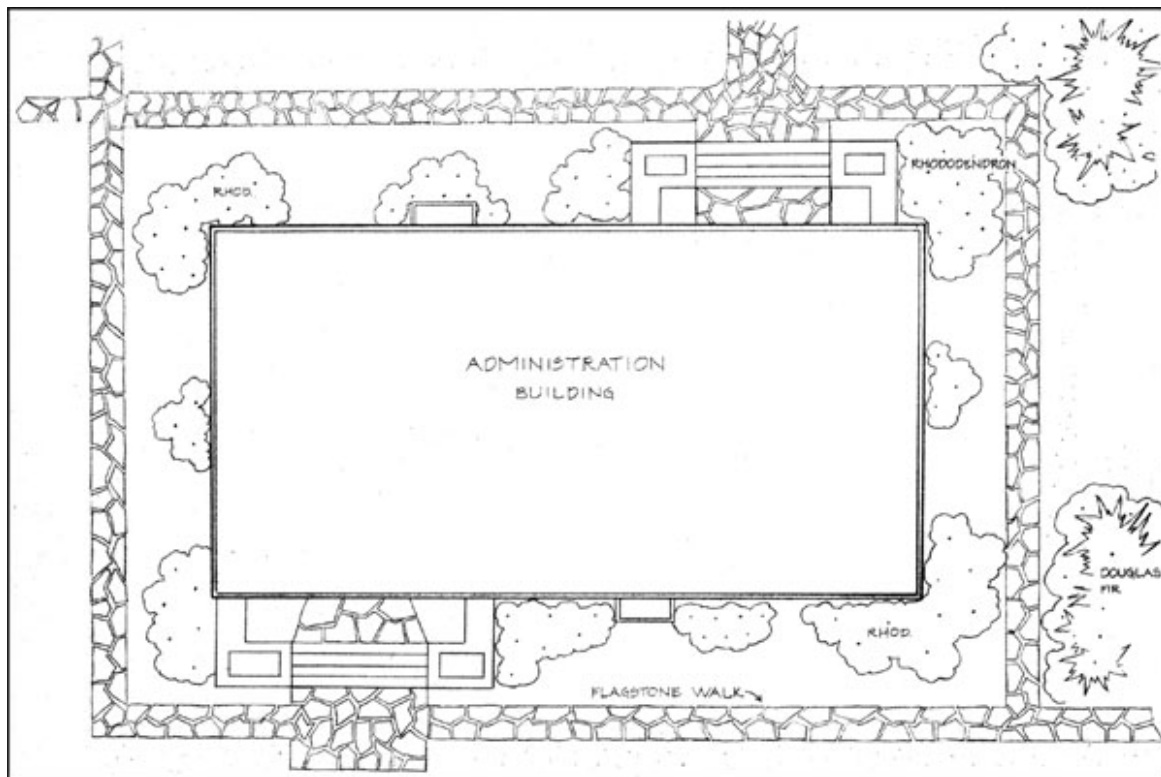
Landscape: In late 1939 through early 1940, the WPA crews dug and transported approximately 2,000 Rhododendrons to Park Headquarters from surrounding lands. Other plants transplanted included Huckleberry (*Vaccinium* sp.), Oregon grape (*Mahonia* sp.), Manzanita (*Arctostaphylos columbiana*), Ocean spray (*Holodiscus discolor*), Dogwood (*Cornus* sp.), Vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), and Sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*) (Monthly Report 2/10/1940). Native plants were used to naturalize the site

and fill planting beds around buildings as they were completed. In spring of 1940, a WPA crew continued to make progress on general landscaping projects. They constructed walkways, roads, fences, and graded lawn areas. The walkways around the Administration building were not completed as originally designed. Photos indicate that a single walkway connected the back entrance patio to the parking lot behind the Administration building. This walkway did not continue to wrap around the west and east sides of the building to the front entrance. Nor did it extend westward toward the Superintendent's residence. A second walkway was constructed on the north side of the building that connected the front entrance patio with the visitor parking area to the west of the building. The WPA graded along boundary lines in preparation for construction of a post-and-rail cedar puncheon fence (Monthly Report 5/10/1940). Originally planned to be built along the east, west, and southern boundaries, and a portion of the northern boundary, the fence was only constructed along the southern boundary (Monthly Report 9/10/40). It is unclear if this fence was ever completed as planned. In the northwestern corner of the historic district was an existing pond formed by a natural depression indicated in early topographical maps surveyed before site construction commenced. WPA crews constructed a looped gravel path around the pond and planted native vegetation.

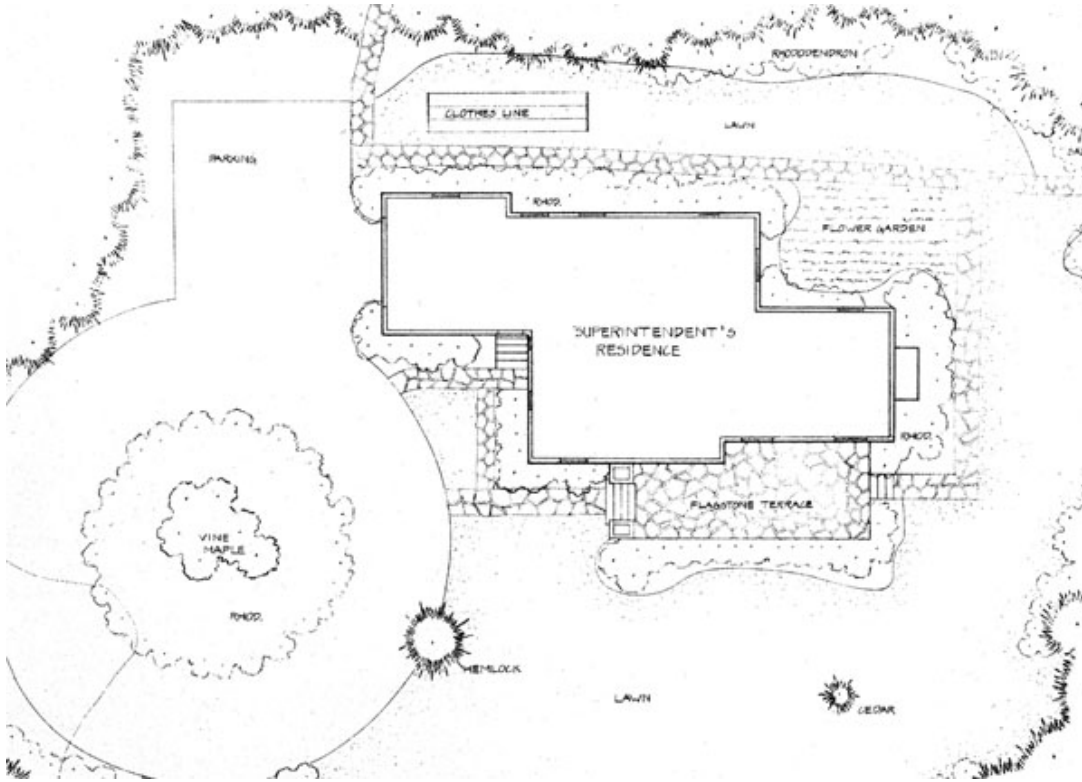
Through 1941, the WPA and CCC continued working on stone walkways, grading lawn areas, working on the road system, and carving wood signs as designed by Walliser. They also installed a lighting system and directional signs (Maps, 1941). Two types of lights were designed by Walliser (Drawing, 1940). One style was referred to as "flood lights for walks/combination seat" which served as both a seating and lighting feature. The other type of light was a timber bollard light, designed to be used along roads within the site. These were installed along the roads within Park Headquarters, including the Residential Loop Road. In 1941, the WPA and CCC completed their projects at Park Headquarters (except for the maintenance building started in this year) as funding for Federal Relief Programs came to an end. Park staff completed the last maintenance building in 1944, marking the end of the period of significance.



Planning of Park Headquarters site began in 1938 and culminated in this 1942 master plan. Much of the landscape was constructed as drawn by 1944. (1942 General Development Plan)



A 1939 plan for the planting beds and walkways around the Administration building. Not all the walkways were constructed as shown in this drawing, but reflect Late Rustic Style design. Vegetation also reflects Late Rustic Style. (OLYM hanging files)



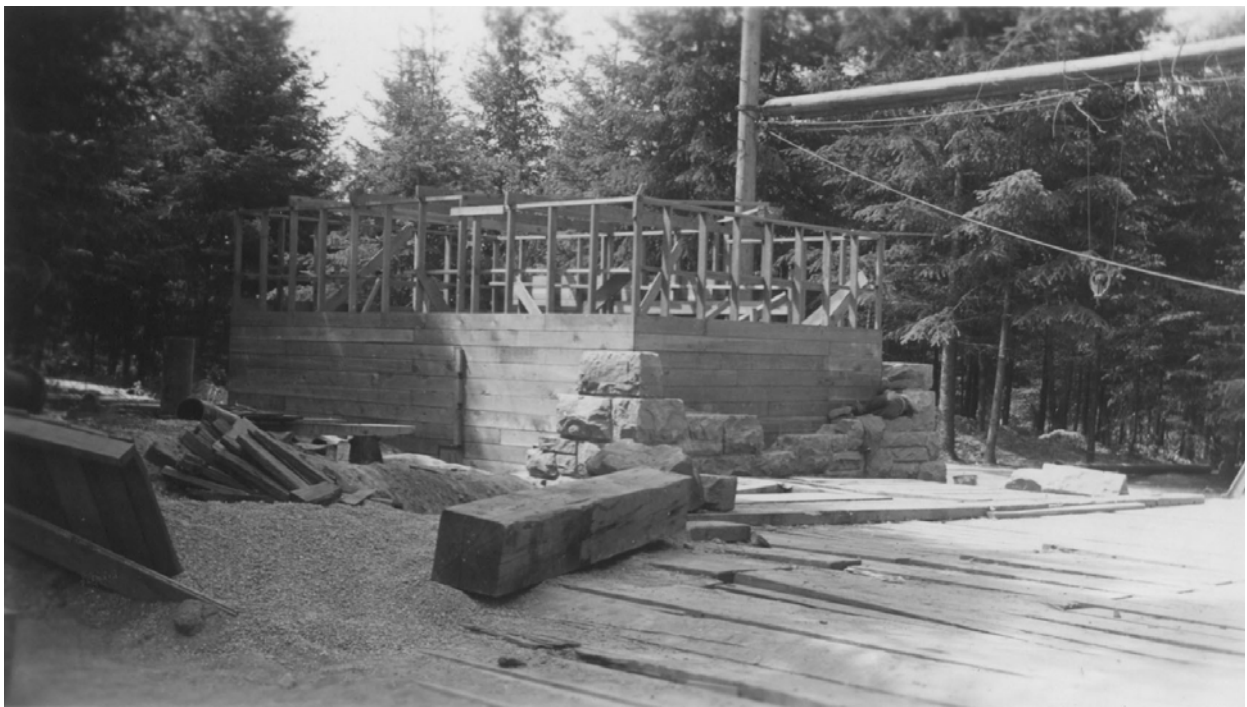
A 1939 plan for the planting beds and walkways around the Superintendent's residence. The walkways, the turnaround, and the use of plants reflect Late Rustic design. (OLMP hanging files)



Historic photograph showing a CCC crew constructing the Administration building, 1940. (OLYM 2535, OLYM archives)



Historic photograph showing the nearly complete Gas & Oil house, 1940. (Monthly Report 6/24/40, OLYM archives)



Historic photograph showing construction of the Transformer/pump house, 1940. (Monthly report 6/24/40, OLYM archives)



Historic photograph showing the beginning stages of construction in 1940 of the Equipment Shed/Carpenter Shop that was not completed until 1944. (Monthly Report 6/24/40, OLYM archives)



Historic photograph (1940s) showing the flagstone path at the back entrance to the Administration building. Note that other proposed walkways do not exist, the road is not paved, and plantings are restrained and understated. (OLYM 2547, OLYM archives)



Historic photograph showing the open lawn and original flag pole in front of the north façade of the Administration building in the 1940s. (OLYM 2547, OLYM archives)

1945-1956

PRE-MISSION 66

After 1944, construction of Park Headquarters came to a halt with the advent of World War II and decreasing funding for the parks. As a result, little change occurred at Park Headquarters until the early 1950s. In the early 1950s, the Clallam County Historical Society conceived a plan to build a park museum, then called the Pioneer Memorial Museum (today's Olympic National Park Visitor Center), on a 35-acre parcel of land adjacent to the eastern boundary of historic Park Headquarters. The property, owned by the prominent community member, Thomas T. Aldwell (Monthly Report 7/20/53), was chosen because it was immediately adjacent to the approach to Heart O' the Hills Road that connected the Olympic Highway (Highway 101) with the proposed park highway to Hurricane Ridge (Magazine advertisement, n.d.). With the cooperation of the NPS and surrounding community, the Clallam County Historical Society collected enough donated funds, materials and labor to commence the project (Monthly Report 6/12/53). In June 1953, the groundbreaking ceremony was held. In the same month, Aldwell donated his property to the NPS, nearly doubling the size of the Park Headquarters site (Monthly Report 7/20/53). Construction involved many community members, including the Port Angeles High School Buildings Trade Class, along with NPS staff. By 1957, the museum was nearly complete and was presented to the park (Monthly Report 1/4/1957). Funding to complete utility connections and landscaping projects, such as the approach road, parking area, and lawn, came from Mission 66 funds (Monthly Report 1/4/1957).

In a continuation of the shift from Late Rustic Style to Mission 66, the museum's design reflected many of the design forms that would become standards of the Mission 66 Style. NPS Architect Cecil Doty, who would become one of the most prominent NPS architects of the Mission 66 era, designed the museum. Mission 66 was a capital improvements initiative conceived of by Conrad Wirth, Director of

the NPS to meet burgeoning visitor population pressures on the parks. The program was implemented between 1956 and 1966 with secured funding from Congress in support of facilities upgrades and additions. Facilities added to the parks during the Mission 66 years were typically Modern or International Style in their design and the style has since been referred to as Mission 66 Style. The nascent stage of the style has been recognized as the late 1940s when NPS designers such as Cecil Doty came under the influence of Modern design philosophy. The Pioneer Memorial Museum (today's Olympic Park Visitor Center) is one of the earliest Mission 66 Style buildings in the National Park Service and may, in the future, be found historically significant.



Contemporary photograph showing the Pioneer Memorial Museum (or Visitor Center) constructed by the Clallam County Historical Society in conjunction with the NPS and the community. (CCSO, 2002)

1957-1966

MISSION 66

In 1957, the park's Mission 66 Prospectus was released (Monthly Report 3/7/1957). The Mission 66 plan sought to address several concerns at Park Headquarters. The Administrative facilities were considered unsatisfactory and awkward for visitors because there were no roads or parking at the front (or north side) of the building. Visitors parked and entered the building from the backside and became "confused" about way finding once inside (Mission 66 Prospectus, 1957: 34). Several problems were acknowledged in the maintenance area: a lack of sufficient warehouse and storage space was evident; the central garage and repair shop were not located there, but were located within the park proper at the Elwah Ranger Station (17 miles from Park Headquarters) resulting in "an awkward situation" (34); the maintenance area lacked a separate fire cache building and covered storage for lumber; and in addition, the lack of fencing around the maintenance area invited vandalism. The residential area proposed in the 1942 master plan was never built, but by 1956 the park desired housing at Park Headquarters for key employees besides the Superintendent.

To address these issues, the Mission 66 plan called for further development of Park Headquarters. To address the confusing entrance and approach to the Administration building, a paved circular entrance driveway with parking spaces was planned in front of the building. This loop, constructed in 1957, added 20 additional parking spaces and moved the flagpole from its position centered on axis with the front door of the Administration building to the center of the entrance loop (1957 maps). Additional employee parking was added by widening the employee parking area behind the Administration building from 150 feet to 200 feet.

With new parking located along the Administrative loop, the visitor parking area located to the west of the Administration building, was removed and replaced with lawn. The stone walkways leading to the removed parking area were also removed. The 4-foot wide stone paths in front and back of the Administration building were replaced with 2.5-foot wide concrete paths. An additional path was added along the west side of the building to connect the front and back of the Administrative building. The remaining path along the northern façade was extended in geometric arcs to reach new visitor parking areas to the northeast and northwest along the Administration loop entrance road. A path was added along the western façade that parallels the wall and curves around the southwestern building corner instead of turning at a 90-degree angle. A narrow concrete path was extended from the north façade entrance to the circular entry road north of the Administration building.

To address maintenance area concerns, several projects were completed. In 1957, the Electrician/Telecommunication shop and the Auto repair shop were designed by Architect Jerry Riddell and constructed in the same year (Maps, 1957; Monthly Report 1/4/57). By 1958, the park had paved the maintenance area along with the maintenance access road and the road behind the Administration building (Maps, 1958). By 1960, the upper maintenance area had been cleared and two storage buildings constructed. With the addition of the new buildings, the Mission 66 plan stated that "All [maintenance] work is detailed from the Park Headquarters area except for a two-man road crew at Quinalt and the trail crews operating in the back country" (37). A chain link fence was installed around the maintenance area to address security issues. This resulted in an alteration of the trail from the administration area parking (behind the Administrative building) to the maintenance yard, which was extended to the entrance gate to get around the chain link fence.

In the previously zoned but unbuilt residential area, Mission 66 housing was constructed. The Assistant Superintendent's residence was built in 1958 (today's Communications/Enforcement building) and sited

on a proposed residence footprint of the 1942 master plan. In addition, a 6-unit apartment complex and garage were built further south along the Residential Loop Road. During the construction of these buildings, the NPS filled the pond in the northwest corner of the property (Treat, 2003). The reason for filling the pond is unclear. The Mission 66 plan also called for the installation of necessary signs and markers, extension of utilities as needed, and executing appropriate landscaping including vista clearing and selective clearing (35), presumably to reestablish historic views to the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

In 1970, the western end of the Equipment and supply storage building (today's Maintenance/Procurement building) was rebuilt after a fire destroyed most of the building in 1965. The eastern end with the stone façade is the only original portion of the building spared by the fire.



1950s photograph showing the concrete walk that replaced the flagstone walk at the back entrance to the Administration building. Note that no other connecting walkways exist at this time. (OLYM 2548A, OLYM archives)



Contemporary photograph showing the Administration entrance loop road constructed in front of the Administration building in 1957. (CCSO, 2002)

1970 - present

In the decades that have since followed Mission 66, several buildings have been constructed or undergone a change in use. The garage built for the apartment residents was damaged by fire in the late 1970s. In 1978, the garage was converted to office space. Also in the 1970s, the Superintendent's residence and the Assistant Superintendent's residence (today's Communications/Enforcement office) were converted to office space. In the maintenance area, a Painter's shop was installed. By the late 1970s, the northwest corner of the chain-link fence was opened to allow easier access into the maintenance yard from the administrative area. As a result, the trail connecting the two areas was shortened.

Change continued into the 1980s and 1990s with the placement of a storage shed near the maintenance yard entrance (Manzer, 2003; Maps, 1984). A small addition was added to the eastern end of the Equipment and supply storage building (today's Maintenance/Procurement building). In the early 1980s, two small buildings were installed to the east of the Electrician/ Telecommunication shop that held the Emergency operations center and the Fire Cache. In the early 1990s, these buildings were connected to create the old EOC (today's Ranger/Cultural Resources office building). Also in the early 1980s, the original apartment garage was converted from office space to a bunkhouse and then back to office space again in the 1990 (Manzer, 2003). An universally accessible ramp was added to the Administration building to access its southern entrance. In 1987, the greenhouse and office were constructed in the upper maintenance area. In 1995, the Emergency Operation/Fire management center building and the Welding addition to the Auto repair shop were built (Gage, 2003; Manzer, 2003). In 2001, the Fee operation office was added to the eastern end of the Cultural Resources office building (Manzer, 2003).

In 1999, the park initiated the Landscape Restoration and Management Guidelines to reverse a decade of

neglect of the Park Headquarters' vegetation plantings, originally established by the work of the WPA in the 1940s. The plan helped to identify problems, made recommendations for pruning, and the addition of new plantings to meet the park's needs of a low maintenance landscape with the intent to restore historic character of the site, however the results are more reflective of early rustic style design, rather than late rustic style. The plan was broken down into three phases by the park: (1) pruning and thinning of trees, (2) pruning of Rhododendrons and replanting of other foundation plants in the planting beds, and (3) rejuvenation of lawn. Implementation of phase one was started in 1999. In that year, an arborist was hired by the park to limb up the trees and selectively thin stands of trees to allow more light to reach the understory layers. Rhododendrons and vine maples were also pruned to remove leggy limbs and promote healthier regrowth. Over the following two years, phase two was implemented. Much of the planting projects occurred in the vicinity of the Administration building, the Superintendent's residence, and along Administration Loop Road. Phase three has yet to be implemented as of early 2003. Currently, the Washington Conservation Corps (WCC) and volunteers weed the planting beds.

In 2003, the park recognized its need for more office and lab space at Park Headquarters. Originally, two new buildings were proposed with office, laboratory and curatorial, and conference/meeting space. The buildings were to be constructed in the southwestern corner of the site, along the southern edge of the historic residential loop road. Due to funding constraints, plans have since changed. A new, down-sized proposal calls for a one-story, rectangular building to be constructed within the southwest portion of the maintenance yard behind the carpenter's shop. The new building will help to meet some of the needs of an expanding Natural Resources staff.

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

During the period of significance of Park Headquarters, the site was designed and developed to meet the administrative needs of the park. Through analysis and evaluation, seven landscape characteristics are determined to have influenced the historic character of the site that retain historic integrity today: Spatial Organization, Land Use, Buildings and Structures, Circulation, Small Scale Features, Vegetation, and Views and Vistas. These landscape characteristics are described below.

Landscape Characteristics And Features

Spatial Organization

The spatial organization of Park Headquarters was established by the 1938 master plan for Park Headquarters. Following typical rustic park village planning guidelines, the site was divided into three distinct areas based on land use. These areas were the administrative area, the maintenance area, and the residential area. However, the residential area was not developed as planned during the historic period. The two developed zones (administrative and maintenance areas) were carefully placed on the site to best serve their intended purpose. The administration area was located in the northern half of the property where the entrance was planned to be. In this position, the administration buildings would create an authoritative presence as visitors approached the site. The maintenance area was tucked in the southeastern corner of Park Headquarters where it would not be visible from the entrance. The residential area was zoned for the southwestern corner, where it could also be screened from the entrance to provide privacy for the residents. A buffer of second growth forest separated each area from one another.

Park Headquarters is still organized as it was historically. The administration area is still located in the northern half of the site, at the entrance. The maintenance area (which also incorporates some administrative and management uses) is located in the southeastern corner. The two areas are still separated by a buffer of trees. The area that was historically zoned as a residential area was partially developed during the Mission 66-era, with a house, an apartment complex, and a garage. Although the location of the Mission 66 residential development is compatible with historic development plans, the development does not contribute to the historic pattern of spatial organization because the development was not built as intended: a series of single family residences placed along the the looped road with setbacks, driveways, and screened from one another by trees. Instead, a single residence, an apartment building, and a garage were constructed with little setback from road. The apartment building was oriented toward the road and the Assistant Superintendent's driveway was a loop rather than a linear drive. Spatial organization within the two contributing areas, the administration and maintenance areas, is described below.

Administration area

Two buildings were completed within the administration area during the period of significance: the Administration building and the Superintendent's residence. These two buildings were placed side by side, in a west to east linear arrangement, to parallel Park Avenue. Although the Administration building and the Superintendent's residence were placed within close proximity to each other, the occupants of the Superintendent's residence were provided privacy by a tree-lined creek that ran between the two buildings. A flagstone path that crossed the creek connected the buildings to one another. Open, lawn areas to the north of the Administration building and the Superintendent's residence provided views to buildings from Park Avenue and also allowed views from the buildings northward of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Vancouver Island. The historic spatial organization within the administration area still (the

building locations, the connecting paths, the tree buffer and creek, and the open areas that provide views) continue to define the spatial organization of this area today.

Maintenance area

Three buildings were constructed in the maintenance area during the period of significance: the Gas & Oil house, the Roads & trails shop, and the Maintenance/procurement building. The buildings were arranged in what was planned to be a grid. Between the buildings were large, open, utilitarian spaces that were graded flat and rectilinear shaped to serve both vehicles and pedestrians. This area continues to serve as a maintenance area with the addition of some administrative and resource management functions. Several buildings have been added since the period of significance that continued the historic plan to arrange them in a grid. In the farthest southeastern corner of the yard, is a less formally arranged group of four maintenance, storage, and greenhouse buildings. Although changes have occurred to the maintenance area with addition of buildings, the maintenance area is still organized in a utilitarian arrangement to serve the functions of a maintenance yard. Between the buildings are large, open, utilitarian spaces that are graded flat and rectilinear shaped to serve both vehicle and pedestrian traffic and used for storage and parking space.

Summary

The spatial organization that was established during the period of significance continues to define the Park Headquarters. The administrative and the maintenance areas are still uniquely defined areas within Park Headquarters in their historic locations. In addition, each area has retained its distinct historic character. As a result of these remaining historic zones, spatial organization is a landscape characteristic that retains integrity.

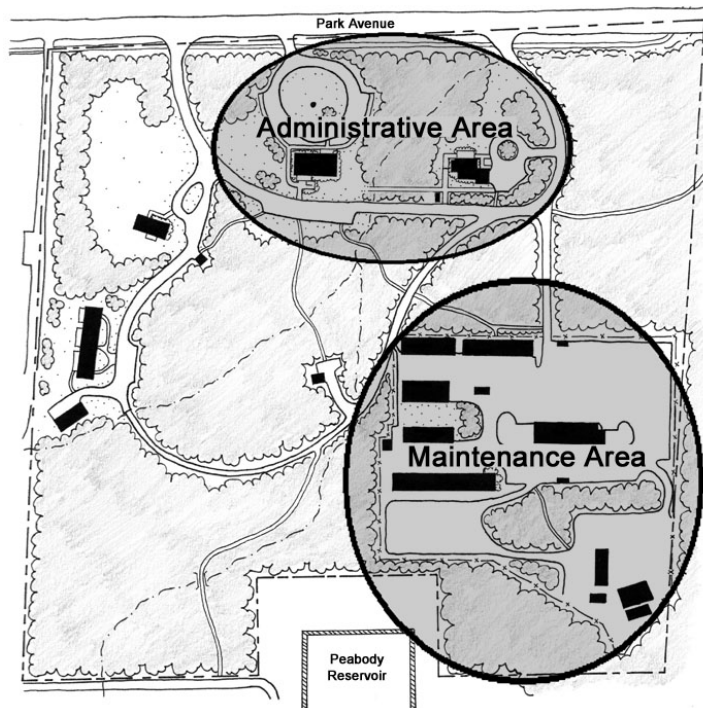


Diagram showing existing spatial organization of two distinct areas (Administrative and Maintenance area) reflecting the historic layout of Park Headquarters. A third area, the Residential area, was not implemented as historically conceived. (CCSO, 2003)

Land Use

Park Headquarters was established during the period of significance to specifically function as the center for administrative and maintenance operations for Olympic National Park. An administrative area was designed with office space, the Superintendent's residence, and staff and visitor parking. A maintenance area was designed as a utilitarian grid of warehouses for maintenance equipment storage and repair. The 1942 General Development Plan stated that Park Headquarters would include offices, staff housing, and maintenance functions. The site was not meant for park visitor oriented activities. For example, the 1942 General Development Plan clearly stated that a museum or visitor center was not planned for the site: "No museum is necessary at the Headquarters in Port Angeles as this is the Administration center for any naturalist that may later be assigned to that area."

Since the period of significance, the overall use of the historic district has been maintained as an administrative and maintenance headquarters for the park. The administration and maintenance areas continue to function as the central hub of administrative and maintenance activities for Olympic National Park. The Administration building today continues to be used for administrative offices. The historic warehouses continue to serve maintenance activities. However, some changes to historic land use have occurred. In the administration area, the Superintendent's residence has been converted to office space. In the maintenance area, several non-maintenance offices have been added to the maintenance area, such as the cultural resources offices. These changes in land use are not contributing, but they are compatible and support the historic mission of Park Headquarters.

Summary

Although some land use changes have occurred within the Headquarters site, the primary historic land use patterns remain intact. Both the administrative and the maintenance areas continue to function as the central hub of administrative and maintenance coordination for Olympic National Park. Therefore land use is a landscape characteristic that contributes to the significance of the historic district.

Buildings And Structures

Six buildings were constructed at Park Headquarters between 1938 and 1944 that reflect Late Rustic Style architecture principles. The Late Rustic Style was a reinterpretation of the earlier Rustic Style, forming a bridge or transition between the Rustic and Modern periods of design. As such, the style embodied Rustic elements, but also heralded the future for architectural design. The Late Rustic Style made reference to the earlier Rustic Style in its use of native materials, stone and wood, for building materials. It similarly retains the form of the gable roof with overhanging eaves and verges, and exposed rafter ends. Late Rustic Style architecture also incorporated multi-pane, double hung or casement windows, covered porches and exposed stone foundations. However, the Late Rustic Style made reference to the Modern Style of the future through its use of geometric forms rather than irregular lines (e.g. ashlar cut rather than rubble stone), the restrained rather than the exaggerated scale of architectural components (e.g. reduced size of window casings, fewer multi-panes to windows, reduced size of purlins and rafters, reduced texture of roof shakes and siding shakes), and greater symmetry of the building form. The six buildings at Park Headquarters are described below:

Administration building (#0001) (completed in 1941): Rectangular in shape, measures 46'6"x 87'; 2-story, masonry and wood frame wall construction; coursed stone and mortar exterior walls on ground floor, wood shakes on second floor; medium-pitch roof with wood shakes; exposed purlins at the verges; exposed rafters at the eaves; concrete foundation with daylight basement; double and triple sash casement windows. This building served as the park's administrative headquarters, housing the offices of the Superintendent, Assistant Superintendent, and the chiefs of all the park's administrative divisions. Today, this building continues to be used for administrative offices. Changes to this building's exterior include the addition of an ADA ramp on the south façade.

Superintendent's residence (#0002) (completed in 1941): Irregular in shape; 1,800 square feet on the first floor, 827 square feet on the second floor; 1 and 2-story; masonry and wood-frame wall construction; coursed stone and mortar exterior walls on ground floor; wood shakes on second floor; medium pitch gable roof with wood shakes; 1 story attached garage; wood-frame sheathed with shakes; concrete foundation with daylight basement; double sash windows; raised stone terrace across main façade. This building served as the residence of the park's Superintendent until the early 1980s, when it was converted to office space. Changes to the building's exterior include the addition of an ADA ramp to the west façade.

Transformer/Pump house (#0004) (completed in 1940): Rectangular in shape; measures 24' x 19'; 1-story; masonry wall construction; coursed stone and mortar walls; medium pitch gable roof with wood shakes; carved, exposed purlins; exposed rafters; 1-over-1, double hung sash; heavy, wide wood door with transom light. Historic use of this building was to serve as housing for a transformer and a pump, installed for fire protection. Today, the building is used for storage.

Gas & Oil house (#0003) (completed in 1940): Rectangular in shape; measures 16' x 18' with a 14' x 16' canopy; 1-story; masonry wall construction; coursed stone and mortar exterior walls; wood shakes in gable end of canopy; gable roof with shakes, carved ridge and exposed purlins, exposed rafters; concrete slab foundation; canopy supported by paired heavy hewn timbers; loading platform of concrete on coursed stone; double-hung sash and casement windows. This building has served continuously as storage for automobile supplies.

Roads & Trails shop (#0005) (completed in 1941): Rectangular in shape; measures 112' x 32'; 1-story; masonry and frame wall construction; coursed stone and mortar on east and west walls, board and batten siding on north wall; medium-pitched roof with wood shakes; exposed purlins on gable ends; exposed

rafters at eaves; stone and concrete foundation; double-hung sash windows; four, wide garage openings on south wall. Historically this building was used as an equipment shed and carpenter shop. Today, it is used as a roads and trails maintenance shop.

Maintenance/Procurement building (#1000) (completed in 1944): Rectangular in shape; original dimensions measured 200' x 32'; East end constructed in coursed stone and mortar; medium-pitch gable roof with wood shakes; double-hung sash windows. This building was originally used for equipment and supply storage. The western end of the buildings burned in 1967. Reconstruction of the damaged portion of the building was completed 1970 and incorporated the original stone portion at its eastern end. A small addition was added to the western end in 1984. Today it houses the Maintenance foreman offices; building maintenance, signs, and plumbing shops; and procurement, contracting, and property management offices. The eastern end of the building is a contributing feature of buildings and structures.

Additional buildings and structures were constructed after the period of significance. Many of these buildings and structures were a continued implementation of the original 1942 master plan through the funding of the Mission 66 plan. Buildings built between 1956 and 1966 reflect Mission 66-era design. These non-contributing buildings and structures include: the Superintendent's woodshed (#0012) (a structure built in 1952), an Electrician/Telecommunications shop (#0008) (built in 1957), a Auto/Welding shop (#0009) (built in 1957, the Welding shop added in 1995), the Apartments (#0017) (built in 1958), Offices (#0016) (built in 1958 as a garage for the Apartments), the Communications/ Enforcement office (#0020) (built in 1958 as the Assistant Superintendent's residence), Roads maintenance storage (#1292) located in the upper maintenance area (built in 1958), and a second Roads maintenance storage (#1241) also in the upper maintenance area (built in 1960).

Buildings and structures constructed after the Mission 66-era, during the 1970s through the 1990s include: the Painter's shop (#1292) (built in the mid-1970s); the VIP tool shed (#1353) located at the maintenance yard entrance (built in the early 1980s); two buildings that housed the Emergency Operations Center and Fire cache are connected today to house the Ranger/Cultural resources offices and the Curatorial facility (#1310 & 1311) (two buildings built in the early 1980s, connected in the early 1990s, and extended with a small addition for a Fee operations office at the eastern end in 2001); the Greenhouse (no park number) (a structure built in 1987), and the Greenhouse office/Storage shed (no park number) (a structure built circa 2001); the Emergency operation/Fire management center (#1549) (built in 1995); a Grounds Maintenance Shed (#1240) located near the Communications/ Enforcement office; and a Recycle shed (#1352) in the maintenance area.

Summary

Today, Park Headquarters has 16 buildings and 4 structures. Six of these buildings date to the period of significance and reflect the design principles of Late Rustic Style architecture. These buildings are the Administration building, the Superintendent's residence, the Transformer/Pump house, the Gas & Oil house, the Roads & trails shop, and the Maintenance/Procurement building. These buildings retain historic integrity and contribute to the significance of the historic district.



Contemporary photograph of the north façade of the historic Administration building completed in 1941. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph of the historic Superintendent's residence completed in 1941, looking southwest. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph of the historic Transformer/Pump house completed in 1941, looking south. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph of the historic Gas & Oil house completed in 1941, looking northwest. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph of the historic Roads & Trails Shop completed in 1941, looking northeast. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph of the remaining historic portion of the Maintenance/Procurement building completed in 1944, looking southwest. (CCSO, 2002)

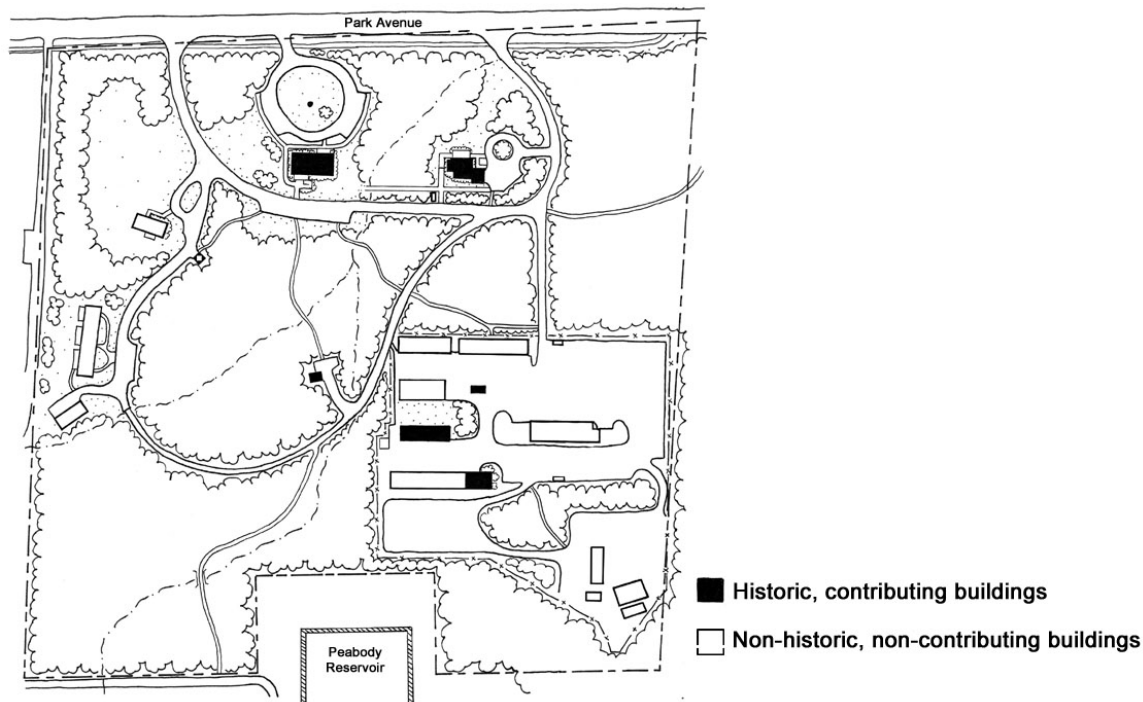


Diagram showing contributing, historic and non-contributing, non-historic buildings at Park Headquarters. (CCSO, 2003)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Administration Building (completed in 1941)	Contributing	Administration Building	009023	0001
Gas & Oil House (completed in 1940)	Contributing	Gas & Oil House Building, Headquarters District	030094	0003
Maintenance/Procurement Building (completed in 1944)	Contributing	Equipment And Supply Storage Building	030097	1000
Roads & Trails Shop (completed in 1941)	Contributing	Equip Shed/Carptr Shp/Rd & Tr Office , Hq Dist	030095	0005
Superintendent's Residence (completed in 1941)	Contributing	Superintendents Residence	009024	0002
Transformer/Pump House (completed in 1941)	Contributing	Transformer Vault And Pumphouse, Headquarters Dist	030096	0004
Apartments	Non-Contributing			

Communications/Enforcement Office	Non-Contributing
Electrician/Communications Shop	Non-Contributing
Emergency Operations Center	Non-Contributing
Garden Shed	Non-Contributing
Greenhouse	Non-Contributing
Greenhouse Office/Storage Shed	Non-Contributing
Heavy Equipment Repair/Welding Shop	Non-Contributing
Offices (Apartments Garage)	Non-Contributing
Painter's Shop	Non-Contributing
Radio Building	Non-Contributing
Ranger/Cultural Resources Offices and Curitorial Facility	Non-Contributing
Recycle Shed	Non-Contributing
Roads and Maintenance Storage #1241	Non-Contributing
Roads and Maintenance Storage #1292	Non-Contributing
Superintendent's Wood Shed	Non-Contributing
Wheelbarrow Shed (VIP Tool Shed)	Non-Contributing

Circulation

The historic character of Park Headquarters is conferred through remaining circulation features designed and constructed during the historic period. The circulation system is comprised of primary roads, secondary roads, parking areas, flagstone walkways, and gravel paths that often reflect Late Rustic Style design.

Primary Roads

Primary roads are those that were aligned for vehicular access from Park Avenue into Park Headquarters: the administration access road and road to the maintenance area. Historically, the administration access road entered Park Headquarters at the northwestern corner of the property heading south, passed a visitor parking area on the left (which was removed during the Mission 66-era), curved east to pass behind the Administration building where employee parking was accommodated on the right, passed behind the Superintendent's residence, and terminated at an intersection with the maintenance access road. The maintenance access road entered Park Headquarters near the northeastern corner of the property, curved past the Superintendent's residence and turnaround driveway, intersected with the administration access road, and continued south to the maintenance yard. Both of these roads were 20-feet wide, with a 1.5-inch crown, and 18 inch-wide side ditches on either side (except where parking lots and intersections were located). Park plans indicate that they were to be paved with emulsified asphalt (Maps 1939, NP-OLY 5310). However, historic photographs taken in the early 1940s, show that the administration access road was not yet paved. Today, these roads still follow the same alignment, are crowned to direct stormwater to either side, are 20-feet wide, and are paved with asphalt. Both roads are in good condition and are contributing features to the historic district.

Secondary Roads

Secondary roads are those that branch off from the primary roads to provide further access to buildings on the property. Three historic secondary roads or road systems continue provide access to the Superintendent's residence, buildings within the maintenance area, and the proposed residential area.

The secondary road designed to access the Superintendent's residence was a driveway leading from the maintenance access road to a circular turnaround and parking area on the east side of the Superintendent's residence. The Late Rustic Style is evident in the design of the driveway with its geometric circle turnaround rather than an organic form. In fact, earlier renditions of the Park Headquarters plan show a more organically formed driveway where a larger, irregular shaped plant bed created a curvilinear approach to the Superintendent's residence, which would have been more traditional of early Rustic Style (Maps 1938, NP-OLY 5302A). However, the final plans adopted the Late Rustic driveway that still exists today.

Another secondary road system was the circulation system designed for the maintenance area. This system historically comprised of a large circular turnaround at the center of the maintenance area, rectilinear open spaces between the three historic buildings, and open areas cleared for future building sites. The geometric circular turnaround was an expression of Late Rustic Style. The open nature of the maintenance area circulation system allowed utilitarian spaces for maneuvering large equipment between buildings and room for parking large vehicles. Since the period of significance, this road system has been expanded as additional buildings were constructed and as the need for employee parking increased. The large turnaround at the center of the yard was altered with the construction of the Auto/Welding shop. An upper terrace was added in the northeast corner of the yard with two gravel roads gently curving up the hill to meet grade and access the terrace from the northeast and west. The non-historic portions of the road system, including the expansion of open spaces to access additional buildings and provide parking (in the northeast corner), the replacement of the turnaround with a building, and the creation of the upper

terrace, reflect the historic intent of the 1942 master plan for Park Headquarters. The plan called for additional warehouses built in a grid pattern with large open utilitarian spaces between that would serve as circulation routes, parking, and storage of large equipment. Although these areas are non-historic, they are compatible with the historic character and intent of the area.

Early plans for Park Headquarters proposed a residential area in the southwestern corner of the historic district that was never developed as planned, however, the access road to this area was developed and remains today. Referred to as the “residential loop road,” the loop formed a U-shape with both ends intersecting the administration access road. This road was 16-feet wide, with a 1.5-inch crown, 18-inch wide side ditches on either side, and was intended to be paved with emulsified asphalt (Maps 1939, NP-OLY 5310). However, as the residential area was never fully developed, it is probable that this road was never paved. Today it is surfaced with gravel and forest duff. Since the period of significance, the residential loop road has been used as an access road and as a footpath. From the western-most intersection with the administration access road, approximately 1/3 of the residential loop road is paved to access offices and an apartment complex that have been constructed since the period of significance. The remaining 2/3s is a gravel road that serves as both a footpath and a vehicle access route to the Transformer/Pump house. Extending from the residential loop road is an access road for the Transformer/Pump house. Today it extends just past the Transformer/pump house where it terminated in a T-shape to allow vehicles to park and turn around, as it did historically.

Parking Areas

One parking area remains from the historic period. This is the employee parking area behind the Administration building. Historically, the parking area measured 150 feet wide and the eastern edge was aligned approximately with the eastern wall of the Administration building (Maps 1941, NP OLY2089). The parking area was widened during the Mission 66-era and now measures 200-feet wide, extended at both ends to the east and west.

Flagstone Walkways

Flagstone walkways were designed and constructed where an increased level of formality was desired, specifically around the Administration building and the Superintendent’s residence. Walkways reflected Late Rustic Style design in their orthogonal alignment and 90-degree angles at corners that emphasized architecture of the buildings, rather than using curvilinear alignments that blended with the landscape. One system of flagstone walkways remains relatively intact around the Superintendent’s residence. The walkways around the Administration building have undergone drastic changes during the Mission 66-era that render them non-contributing (See History section).

The flagstone walkways and terrace designed for the Superintendent’s residence provided a pedestrian route around the house and a connecting path to the Administration building. Today, the flagstone walkways and terrace still remain in their original locations and constructed of the original mortared flagstone. One change has been the addition of an ADA ramp on the western end of the terrace, resulting in the loss of a set of stairs and a portion of the walkway. The connecting walkway from the end of the ADA ramp to the administration access road has been widened and replaced with concrete. Alterations were made to the short segment of walkway that runs from the driveway to the administration access road. Historic plans show this walkway as 3 feet wide, straight, and adjoining another path at the south side of the residence. Today, this path is approximately 1-foot wide, is more curvilinear and joins the southern edge of the driveway. One small walkway running north-south along the northeastern side of the house is overgrown by vegetation and is difficult to see. All remaining flagstone walkways and stairs are in need of maintenance to either remove grass growing between the stones, to remove accumulated forest duff, to cut back vegetation growth (at the northeastern corner of the residence), or reset uneven stones. Despite these changes, these walkways still reflect the historic character of Park Headquarters.

Gravel Pathways

Gravel pathways were informal paths used to connect different areas within Park Headquarters, such as the administrative area, the maintenance yard, the proposed residential area, and pond. Gravel paths that have been lost since the period of significance are the path between the Superintendent's residence and maintenance area and the paths around the historic pond (see Historic Site Plan). Remaining gravel pathways include the administration-maintenance area access path, the administration-proposed residential area access path, and the paths within the proposed residential area.

The historic gravel pathway that connected the administrative area to the maintenance area historically started at the eastern end of the employee parking area, ran southeasterly across the residential loop road, and entered the maintenance area just northeast of the Gas & Oil house (0003). The trailhead in the administration area was edged with a thin line of mortared cut stones along both sides for approximately 30 feet. The trail continues to be surfaced with gravel and still used as an access route between the administrative and maintenance areas. However, this trail has undergone some change since the period of significance. During the Mission 66-era, the employee parking area behind the Administration building was widened. As a result, the trailhead was truncated and now starts at the end of a parking stall. The last few feet of the historic rock edging and a stone-faced culvert still remain. With the installation of the chain-link fence around the maintenance area, the trail was lengthened to reach the main road entrance. By the 1970s, the northwest corner of the fence was opened to provide access, thus shortening the original path.

The first portion of the historic gravel pathway connecting the administrative area to the proposed residential area still exists between the parking lot and the Grounds Maintenance Shed. This trail started at the western end of the employee parking area. It extended southwesterly and connected to a larger path system through the proposed residential area. Just as the previously described trail, the trailhead was designed to be edged with a thin line of mortared cut stones along both sides for approximately 45 feet. It is unknown if this trailhead work was completed. It may not have been completed since the residential area was never developed. If the trailhead work was completed, it would have been removed with the widening of the parking area during the Mission 66-era. The trail was truncated and now joins the southwestern corner of the parking area. The trail is still surfaced with gravel and used as an access route between the administrative area and offices and apartments in the proposed residential area.

Historic gravel paths within the residential area are no longer in use and have been overgrown with vegetation. These trails paralleled both sides of the Administration Loop Road and were intended to connect the proposed residences. Segments of the path along the north side of the Residential Loop Road were rediscovered in spring 2003. The trail was surfaced with gravel and edged with rock. Further investigation is required to determine if the segments of the trail along the southern edge of the loop still remain.

Non-contributing features

Non-contributing features at Park Headquarters are those circulation features that were added during the Mission 66-era. These include the circular entrance driveway north of the Administration building; the small loop constructed in front of the Communications/Enforcement building; and a narrow, asphalt walkway that parallels Park Avenue along the northern edge of the historic district.

Summary

Several historic circulation features remain at Park Headquarters and continue to function as historically planned. These features are: the administration access road, the maintenance access road, employee parking area behind the Administration building, the Superintendent's residence driveway and

turnaround, the maintenance area circulation system, the residential loop road and Transformer/pump house access road, flagstone walkways, stairs, and terrace around the Superintendent's residence, gravel path between the administration area and the maintenance area, and the social path between the administration area and the proposed residential area. With these historic circulation features still intact, circulation is a landscape characteristic that has historic integrity.



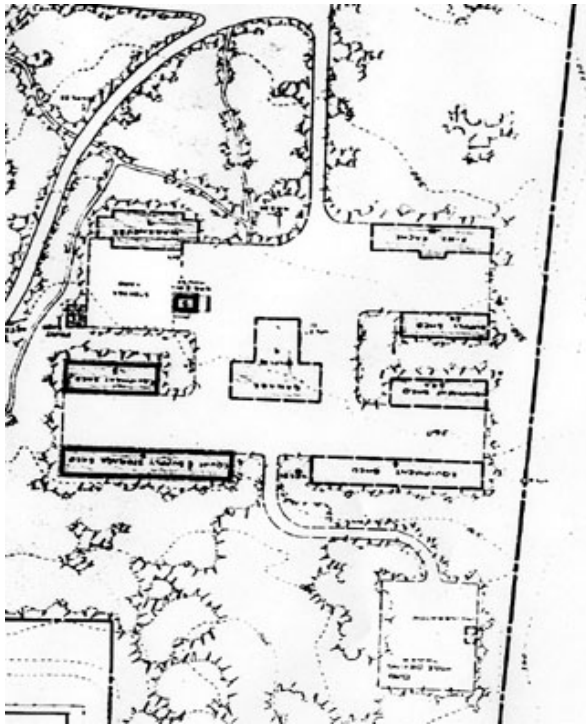
Contemporary photograph showing a non-historic, but compatible portion of the maintenance area circulation system. In the forefront is a designated parking area in the northeast corner of the yard. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph showing the non-historic Administration entrance loop constructed on the north side of the Administration building in 1957, looking southwest. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph showing the non-historic loop in front of the Communications/Enforcement office (or Assistant Superintendent's residence). (CCSO, 2003)



Historic map showing the 1942 master plan proposal for the maintenance area. This plan was not fully implemented during the period of significance. (Map reoriented to match orientation of other diagrams). (1942 General Development Plan)



Contemporary photograph showing the historic administration access road and employee parking area behind the Administration building. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph showing the historic driveway and turnaround at the Superintendent's residence. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph showing a historic portion of the maintenance area circulation system in front of the Maintenance/Procurement building. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph showing the gravel portion of the historic Residential Loop Road. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph showing a historic flagstone path and terrace at the Superintendent's residence. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph showing the historic stone steps between the Superintendent's residence and the Administration building. A lighted bench is located on the right edge of the path. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph showing the non-historic concrete walkways that replaced the original flagstone walkways in front of the Administration building in the late 1950s. (CCSO, 2002)

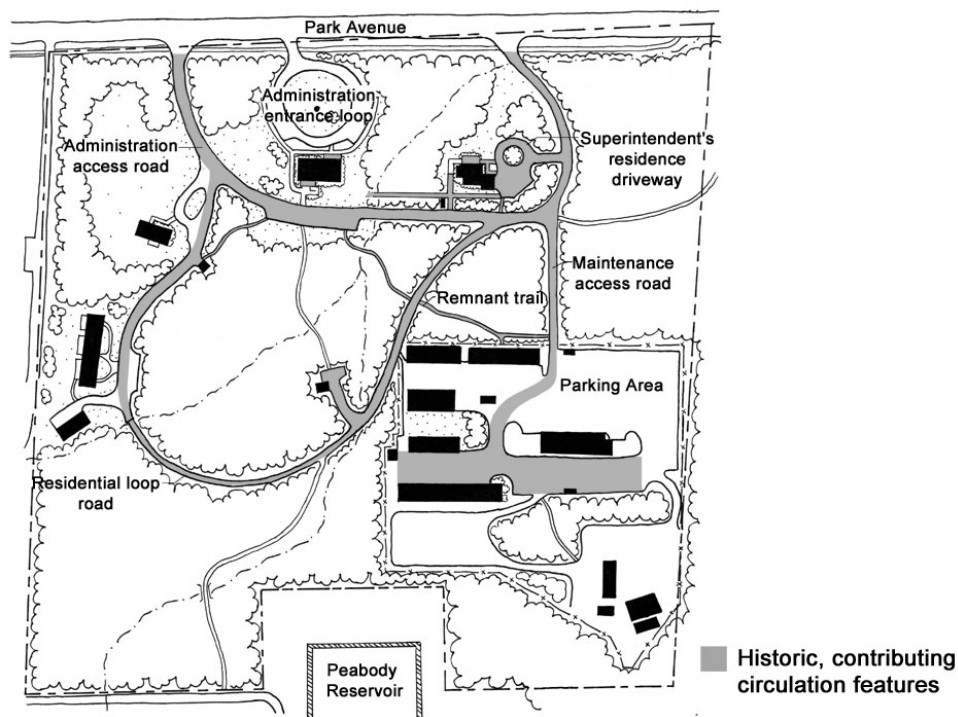


Diagram showing the historic circulation system at Park Headquarters. (CCSO, 2003)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Administration access road	Contributing			
Employee parking area behind the Administration building.	Contributing			
Flagstone walkways, stairs, and terrace around the Superintendent's residence.	Contributing			
Gravel path between the administration area and the maintenance area.	Contributing			
Maintenance area circulation system	Contributing			
Maintenance yard access road.	Contributing			
Social path between the administration area and the proposed residential area.	Contributing			
Superintendent's residence driveway and turnaround.	Contributing			
Transformer/Pump house access road.	Contributing			
Administration entrance loop north of the Administration building.	Non-Contributing			
Loop road in front of the Communications/Enforcement building.	Non-Contributing			
Walkway that parallels Park Avenue along the northern edge of the historic district	Non-Contributing			

Small Scale Features

During the period of significance, the CCC and the WPA built several small-scale features that still remain today including two types of light features and a rustic stone-faced culvert.

The CCC installed two types of light features along pathways and streets throughout Park Headquarters. One type was designed as both a lighting and a seating feature (Blueprints 1940, NP OLY 2081). These bench lights were installed along major paths within Park Headquarters. They were rectangular in shape, measuring 1-foot 6-inches high, 4-feet wide, and 2-feet 9-inches deep, dimensions suitable for a bench. They were constructed of mortared sandstone with light boxes inserted into the front of the bench. The LCS database documents six of these lights, however, eight have been found in the fieldwork for this report. None of the bench lights are currently used to light paths as they have been vandalized. Several require maintenance to remove moss, plants, and forest duff.

The second type of light was a wooden bollard-type feature. These lights were designed to be used along roads and were installed along the residential loop road, the administration access road and the maintenance access road. They were made of 18-inch diameter logs placed upright in the ground with a finished height of 4-feet 4-inches above ground. Light boxes were inserted into a cut-in recess on the street side of the post. The top of the log was cut to give a rustic, axe-cut appearance. Three of these lights are found along the south side of the historic residential loop road. None of the remaining bollard-style lights are currently used as they have been vandalized. These three lights are in extremely poor condition.

One contributing stone-faced culvert is located along the trail between the Administration building parking lot and the maintenance area where the trail enters the trees, not to be confused with a newer, non-contributing culvert located closer to the parking lot along the same trail.

Additional small-scale features have been added since the period of significance, most of which do not contribute to the historic district. These features include lighting in the maintenance area, around the Administration building, and around the Apartments; the entrance sign along Park Avenue; the white metal flagpole in front of the Administration building, and a culvert at the maintenance area entrance. The lights in the maintenance yard were probably installed in conjunction with the expansion of the area during the Mission 66-era. These include six tall street lamps constructed of wooden posts and topped with metal and glass lamps. Lights around the Administration building and the Apartment complex were added in the 1970s (Knight, 2003). These are made of dimensional lumber fashioned into a "T" shape with two white glass globes hanging from the ends of arms on the "T." The Park Headquarters entrance sign is made of wood painted brown with routed and painted lettering. A metal flagpole replaced the original wood flagpole that was historically on axis with the front door of the Administration building. The metal pole was placed at the center of the Administrative loop during the construction of the Mission 66 road in front of the Administration building. The concrete walkway to the flagpole was added to provide easy access by administrative staff (Jarvis, interview, 2004). A stone-faced culvert was installed at the entrance to the maintenance area with the installation of the chain-link fence.

One non-contributing, but compatible stone-faced culvert was recently constructed by the WCC and park staff near the eastern corner of the employee parking area behind the Administration building.

Summary

Contributing small-scale features are those that date to the period of significance. These include eight stone bench lights, three wood bollard-style lights, and one stone-faced culvert that was constructed by the WPA. Together, these small-scale features have integrity and contribute to the historic significance of

the landscape.



Contemporary photograph showing a historic pathway light that was designed to also serve as a bench. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph showing a historic bollard street light. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph showing a non-historic, but compatible stone-faced culvert near the employee parking area behind of the Administration building. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph showing the chain-link fence and an example of the non-historic lamppost installed in the maintenance yard in the 1950s or 1960s. (CCSO, 2002)



Historic photograph showing the original wooden flagpole in its historic location, c. 1942 -1950. (OLYM 2546, OLYM archives)



Contemporary photograph showing the non-historic Park Headquarters entrance sign installed along Park Avenue during the Mission 66-era. (CCSO, 2002).



Contemporary photograph showing the non-historic flagpole installed during the Mission 66-era. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph showing the non-historic culvert installed in conjunction with the chain-link fence. (CCSO, 2002)

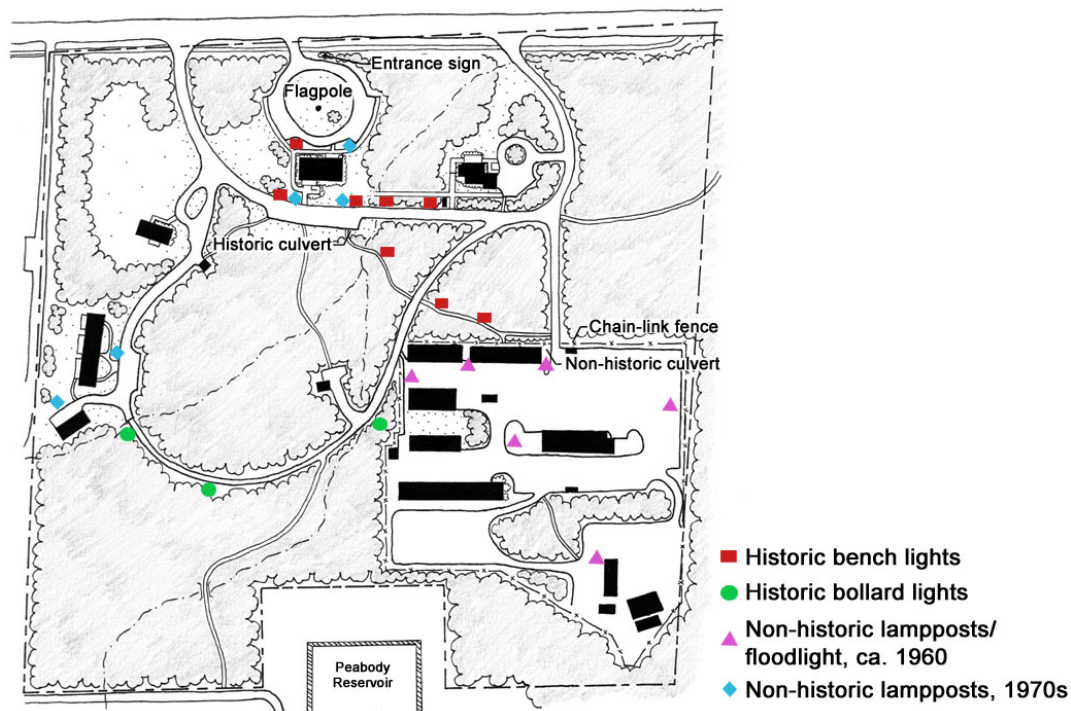


Diagram showing the locations of both contributing, historic and non-contributing, non-historic small-scale features at Park Headquarters. (CCSO, 2003)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Eight stone pathway bench lights.	Contributing	Six Stone Lanterns, Headquarters District	030275	T010
Stone-faced culvert along path between Administration building parkinglot and the maintenance area..	Contributing			
Three wood bollard-style lights.	Contributing			
Administration building and Apartments lampposts.	Non-Contributing			
Administration building flagpole.	Non-Contributing			
Culvert at main entrance to the maintenance area.	Non-Contributing			
Culvert on south edge of the administration parking area.	Non-Contributing			

Maintenance area lampposts. Non-Contributing

Park Headquarters entrance sign. Non-Contributing

Vegetation

The 1942 General Development Plan stated that the Park Headquarters plan would include “landscaping sufficient to produce an attractive area befitting a United States property.” With this mandate, Park Landscape Architect Max Walliser developed a landscape plan for Park Headquarters that reflected Late Rustic Style design in its use of vegetation in the plant beds. During the period of significance, the WPA and the CCC implemented the landscape plan. Today, the historic character of Park Headquarters is conferred through the remaining vegetation features of a lawn around the Administration building and Superintendent’s residence, a meadow north of the Superintendent’s residence, plant beds of native vegetation, and second growth forest.

Lawn

Historic lawn areas are located north of the Administration building, around the perimeter of the Administration building, and around the perimeter of the Superintendent’s residence. North of the Administration building, a large lawn area was designed as a sloping, open area, with several clusters of coniferous trees framing a view to the Strait of Juan de Fuca from the Administration building. The lawns around the perimeter of the Administration building and the Superintendent’s residence were designed as level, open areas. At the Administration building, the lawn provided a formal setting for the building and associated walkways. At the Superintendent’s residence, the lawn was edged with shrubs and trees, providing private recreational or leisure spaces for the residents. The three lawn areas still retain these characters today. However, the lawns are growing poorly in the increased shade of the tree canopy and are in need of moss removal, aeration, and re-seeding with more shade tolerant grass species as recommended in the Landscape Restoration and Management Guidelines.

Meadow

A historic meadow area north of the Superintendent’s residence has a less manicured character than the lawn areas. Located on a steep slope, a manicured lawn would have historically been difficult to maintain in this area. However, the area was kept free of trees to provide views of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and Vancouver Island. Today the clearing is a meadow edged on the east and west with second growth forest. It is aligned on a northeast axis and is approximately 40-feet in width.

Plant Beds

The historic plant beds of native vegetation are located along the foundations of the Administration building and Superintendent’s residence. These plant beds were present in the historic period and retain native plants, however the plant compositions have changed over time. These changes could be reversed in the future to enhance the integrity of these plant beds. Since the historic period, the plant beds at the Administration building and the Superintendent’s residence have increased in native plant diversity and rusticity. Historically these plant beds appeared highly contrived, with native plants used in an architectural, Late Rustic style. Historic photographs of the Administration building show native plants were used in a much more restrained, rectilinear, balanced, and understated fashion (see History section). The planting palette had limited diversity, and plantings were grouped in restrained clumps rather than continuous drifts. Today, the character of the plant beds more closely resemble the early rustic period, when a variety of native plants, trees, shrubs, and groundcovers were mixed in layers and arranged in continuous drifts.

Second Growth Forest

Second growth forest surrounds the open spaces within Park Headquarters. Consequently, a forest edge is perceptible from the majority of spaces, and is a dominant part of the vegetative character of the historic district. The second growth forest consists of Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*), with an understory including

Rhododendron (*Rhododendron macrophyllum*), Vine maple (*Acer circinatum*), and Sword fern (*Polystichum munitum*). Historically, the WPA selectively thinned the understory of the second growth forest to decrease fire hazard. However, they kept thick stands of trees to provide a buffer between the administrative and maintenance areas, between the Administration building and the Superintendent's residence, and along the property's southern, eastern, and western boundaries. The trees acted as a backdrop to the administration building and as frames for views from the Administration building and Superintendent's residence. A small grouping of second growth trees were retained in the maintenance area near the Roads and trails shop (building 0005). Second growth forest continues to reflect the historic character of the landscape.

Summary

Lawn areas to the north of the Administration building, around the Administration building perimeter, and around the Superintendent's residence, a meadow area north of the Superintendent's residence, plant beds of native vegetation, and second growth forest are historic vegetative features of Park Headquarters. Vegetation continues to reflect the historic character of Park Headquarters and therefore is a landscape characteristic that retains integrity.



Contemporary photograph showing a historic plant bed located on west side of Superintendent's residence. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph showing the historic second growth forest with a layered edge edect. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph showing historic plant beds located along the west and south sides of the Administration building. The ADA ramp and plantings in front of the ramp are contemporary additions. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph showing a historic stone planter at the north entrance of the Administration building. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph showing the historic lawn on the north side of the Administration building with clusters of trees. (CCSO, 2002)



Contemporary photograph showing remaining second growth trees in the maintenance yard. (CCSO, 2002)

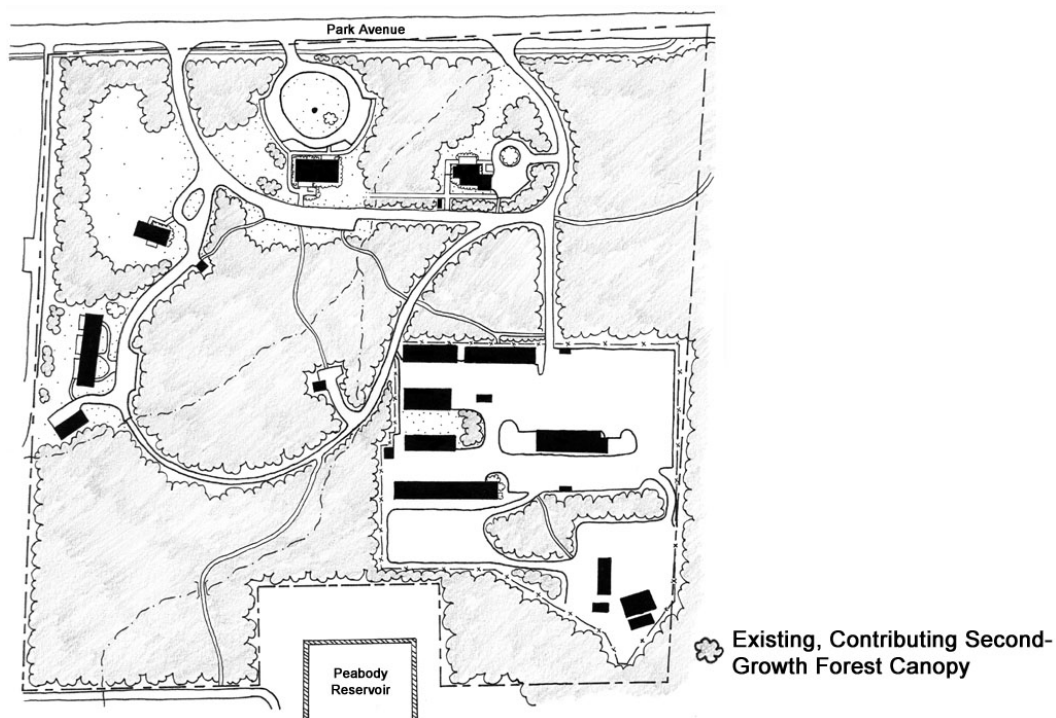


Diagram showing the existing second growth forest canopy at Park Headquarters in 2003. (CCSO, 2003)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Lawn around the Administration building.	Contributing			
Meadow north of the Superintendent's residence.	Contributing			
Patches of second growth forest that provide buffers between the neighborhood and Park Headquarters; the Visitor Center and Headquarters; the administration area and the maintenance area; and the Administration building and Superintendent's residence.	Contributing			
Plant beds around the Administration building.	Contributing			
Plant beds around the Superintendent's residence	Contributing			
Lawn around the Superintendent's residence.	Undetermined			

Views And Vistas

Historic views from the Administration building and the Superintendent's residence still exist as planned in the early development plans for Park Headquarters. Both buildings were sited along the northern edge of the Park Headquarters property, uphill from Port Angeles, where the buildings could take advantage of views of the town, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Vancouver Island to the north. Historic photographs reveal that trees were cleared to the north of the buildings to provide the view.

These views continue to be prominent features of Park Headquarters. The view from the Superintendent's residence is the most open view. Pioneering vegetation within the meadow to the north of the building was recently cleared to stabilize the view of water and islands framed by Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*), Western hemlock (*Tsuga heterophylla*), and Vine maple (*Acer circinatum*). The view from the Administrative building is perceived through a individual Douglas fir trees (located at the edge of a larger stand of trees) that have been recently thinned and limbed up.

Summary

Today, the same spectacular views of the Port Angeles, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Vancouver Island are still provided from the Administration building and the Superintendent's residence. As a result, Views and Vistas is a landscape characteristic that contributes to the integrity of the historic district.



Contemporary photograph showing the historic view of Port Angeles, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Vancouver Island from the Superintendent's residence. (CCSO, 2002)



Historic photograph showing view from Superintendent's residence c. 1939. (OLYM 2538, OLYM archives)



Contemporary photograph showing the historic view of Port Angeles, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Vancouver Island through a light stand of trees from the Administration building. (CCSO, 2002)



Historic photograph showing the view available from the building site of the Administration building c. 1939. (OLYM 2537, OLYM archives)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Views from the Administration building of Port Angeles, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Vancouver Island to the north.	Contributing			
Views from the Superintendent's residence of Port Angeles, the Strait of Juan de Fuca, and Vancouver Island to the north.	Contributing			

Management Information

Descriptive And Geographic Information

Historic Name(s): Park Headquarters
Olympic Park Headquarters
Headquarters

Current Name(s): Park Headquarters
Olympic Park Headquarters
Headquarters

Management Unit:

Tract Numbers:

State and County: Clallam County, WA

Size (acres): 38.00

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	10	468023	5327698
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	10	467598	5327682
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	10	467599	5327292
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 83	10	468009	5327284

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: Site

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

Period Of Significance

Time Period: 1938 - 1944 AD

Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Historic Context Subtheme:	Architecture
Historic Context Facet:	Rustic Architecture
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Historic Context Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Historic Context Facet:	The 1930's: Era Of Public Works

Area Of Significance:

Category:	Architecture
Priority:	1
Category:	Landscape Architecture
Priority:	2

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status:	No
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World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status:	No
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Cultural Landscape Type and Use

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

Use/Function Category:	Domestic (Residential)
Use/Function:	Single Family Dwelling
Detailed Use/Function:	Single Family House
Type Of Use/Function:	Historic
Use/Function Category:	Domestic (Residential)
Use/Function:	Multiple Dwelling
Detailed Use/Function:	Multifamily (4+ Units)
Type Of Use/Function:	Current
Use/Function Category:	Government
Use/Function:	Government Office
Detailed Use/Function:	Administrative Office (HDQS)
Type Of Use/Function:	Both Current And Historic
Use/Function Category:	Government
Use/Function:	Government Office
Detailed Use/Function:	Maintenance Facility
Type Of Use/Function:	Both Current And Historic
Use/Function Category:	General Storage
Use/Function:	Equipment/Vehicle Storage
Detailed Use/Function:	Equipment/Vehicle Storage
Type Of Use/Function:	Both Current And Historic
Use/Function Category:	General Storage
Use/Function:	Warehouse (General Supply Storage)
Detailed Use/Function:	Warehouse (General Supply Storage)
Type Of Use/Function:	Both Current And Historic
Use/Function Category:	General Storage
Use/Function:	Fuel Storage Site
Detailed Use/Function:	Fuel Storage Site
Type Of Use/Function:	Both Current And Historic
Use/Function Category:	General Storage
Use/Function:	Storage Yard (Open Area Used)
Detailed Use/Function:	Storage Yard (Open Area Used)
Type Of Use/Function:	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted: Yes-Unrestricted Information

Associated Groups

Name of Peoples:	Klallum
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic

Significance Description:

Prehistory and Ethnography, 1983 by Eric O. Bergland:

Synthesis of available environmental, archeological, and anthropological literature augmented by a limited amount of fieldwork conducted in and around Olympic National Park.

Ethnographic Overview and Assessment, 1997 by Jacilee Wray:

Considers the relationships of eight tribal groups to Olympic National Park and its resources based on tradition, ancestral practices, treaties, law, and policy. Any park resource, whether it is a place, cultural object, or natural object that is significant to the associated people's lifeways is considered an ethnographic resource.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?	No
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Adjacent Lands Description:

This section is meant to describe whether adjacent lands (lands outside the boundaries of the park) contribute to the significance of the inventory unit.

General Management Information

Management Category: Should Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 11/1/2003

Explanatory Narrative:

Park Headquarters has been found by this CLI to meet the National Register criteria. The landscape is compatible with the park's legislated significance, as it is the center of administration and maintenance operations that are crucial to the management of the park resources. It continues to be used as such.

Condition Assessment And Impacts

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

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

Fair: indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character-defining elements will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

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

Undetermined: Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 01/16/2003

Date Recorded: 01/16/2003

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

Level Of Impact Severity: Low

Explanatory Notes: As of 2003, Park Headquarters is in "Fair" condition.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/30/1998

Date Recorded: 09/30/1998

Park Management Concurrence: No

Level Of Impact Severity: Low

Stabilization Measures:

Stabilize buildings by replacing broken window on north façade of the Transformer/pump house; and removing weeds around the Gas & oil house.

Stabilize vegetation by improving lawn areas as recommended in the Landscape Restoration and Management Guidelines (including aeration, de-thatching, and reseeding); controlling weeds in plant beds; and pruning rhododendrons and thinning second growth forest canopy and understory as recommended in the Landscape Restoration and Management Guidelines along the road by the apartments over a three year period.

Stabilize small-scale features by removing weeds and cleaning moss off 5 of the 8 lighted benches.

Stabilize circulation features by repairing the uplifted stone walkway between the Superintendent's residence and Administration building; removing forest duff accumulation on the stairs between Superintendent's residence and Administration building; uncovering stone walkway along east side of Superintendent's residence that is overgrown with vegetation; and removing grass and repairing mortar on all stone walkways.

Impact:

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

Replace broken window on pump house.

Repair stone walkway between Superintendent's residence and Administration building.

Remove leaves and forest duff accumulation on stairs between Superintendent's residence and Administration building.

Uncover stone walkway along east side of Superintendent's residence that is overgrown by planting bed.

Remove weeds around gas and oil house.

Type of Impact: Neglect

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

Remove weeds and clean moss from stone bench/lights.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

Improve lawn as recommended by the Vegetation Management Plan.

Control weeds in planting beds.

Continue pruning and thinning planting beds and second growth forest as recommended

in Vegetation Management Plan.
Continue thinning canopy and understory along the loop road.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement: None

Explanatory Narrative:

NPS Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

Public Access: Unrestricted

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Rehabilitation

Approved Treatment Document: Vegetation Management Plan

Document Date: January 1, 1999

Explanatory Narrative:

In 1999, a Landscape Restoration and Management Guidelines was developed to restore the historic character of Park Headquarters vegetation. The park organized the recommended measures into three initial phases. Over the last three years, OLYM has hired contractors to carry out the first two phases. These phases included the limbing of trees and pruning of Rhododendrons. Areas addressed were along both sides of each entrance drive, along Park Ave, the road and foot path to the maintenance yard, and around the Administration building and the Superintendent's residence. Some work is left to finish these phases. The third phase involves the improvement of the lawn areas.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Cost

LCS Structure Approved

Treatment Cost: \$0

Landscape Approved

Treatment Cost: \$52,000

Cost Date: November 1, 2003

Level of Estimate: A - Working Drawings

Cost Estimator: Contractor

Explanatory Description:

The LCS approved treatment cost is derived from the Latest Ultimate Treatment Costs for all the buildings and structures within Park Headquarters. There are no Ultimate Treatment Costs listed for any of the buildings and structures located at Park Headquarters.

The Landscape Approved Treatment Cost is the amount paid to the contractor for work already completed. Does not include cost of future work to complete last phase of project.

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost: \$30,500

Landscape Stabilization Costs:	\$22,500
Cost Date:	January 21, 2003
Level Of Estimate:	C - Similar Facilities
Cost Estimator:	Support Office
Explanatory Description:	The LCS Structure Stabilization Cost includes \$30,000 for the Superintendent's Residence and \$500 for the six stone bench/lights. The stabilization cost estimate is based on the following labor and materials: 1) Maintenance Staff Projects = \$3,000 Staff Labor: Allow 5 days of seasonal labor, for 2 maintenance staff at GS-5 = \$1600 Allow 5 days of labor for 1 skilled mason = \$1000 Materials: window glass, mortar = \$200 - Replace broken window on north façade of the Transformer/pump house - Remove weeds around the Gas & oil house - Remove weeds and clean moss off 5 of the 8 lighted benches. - Remove forest duff accumulation on the stairs between Superintendent's residence and Administration building - Uncover stone walkway along east side of Superintendent's residence by pruning back overgrown vegetation - Remove grass and repair mortar on all stone walkways around Superintendent's residence - Repair the uplifted stone walkway between the Superintendent's residence and Administration building 2) Volunteer Projects = \$500 Staff Labor: Allow 2 days, staff time at GS-11 to coordinate volunteers for 4 work parties - Remove weeds from planting beds 3) Contracted Projects = \$19,000 Project costs: Includes labor and materials. Estimate based on previous contracted projects for pruning and lawn improvement. Pruning: \$5,000/year for three years=\$15,000 -Pruning rhododendrons and some Douglas fir trees

along road edge across from the apartments, beginning near the Grounds Maintenance Shed to the point where the paved road turns into a gravel trail.

Lawn improvements: \$4,000

- Improve lawn areas as recommended in the Landscape Restoration and Management Guidelines, including aeration, thatching, and reseeding.
- Continue to prune rhododendrons and thin second growth forest canopy and understory as recommended in the Landscape Restoration and Management Guidelines along the road by the apartments over a three year period.

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment: Fair

Documentation:

Document: Historic Resource Study

Year Of Document: 1983

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Historic Resource Study does not analyze and evaluate the Park Headquarters site as a cultural landscape.

Document: Vegetation Management Plan

Year Of Document: 1999

Amplifying Details: Titled "Landscape Restoration and Management Guidelines"

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Landscape Restoration and Management Guidelines focuses primarily on vegetation and does not analyze and evaluate the Park Headquarters site as a cultural landscape.

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 1983

Amplifying Details: Historic Building Inventory

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Historic Building Inventory focuses primarily on buildings and does not analyze and evaluate the Park Headquarters site as a cultural landscape.

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 1984

Amplifying Details: Historic Landscape Study

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Historic Landscape Study was completed before the Cultural Landscape Inventory program was established. Although it provides some analysis and evaluation of the cultural landscape, it does not go into adequate depth.

Appendix

Bibliography

Citations:

Citation Author:	The Portico Group
Citation Title:	Landscape Restoration and Management Guidelines
Year of Publication:	1999
Publisher:	NA
Source Name:	OLYM
Citation Number:	NA
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	OLYM

Citation Author:	McLeod, Rebecca L.M.
Citation Title:	An American Wilderness: Olympic National Park
Year of Publication:	1984
Publisher:	NPS
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	012907
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	CCSO library

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:	CCSO library

Citation Author: Bergland, Eric O.
Citation Title: Summary Prehistory and Ethnography of Olympic National Park, Washington
Year of Publication: 1983
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 004290
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CCSO library

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 Location: CCSO library

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: Peting, Don
Citation Title: Historic Structures Preservation Guide, Olympic National Park
Year of Publication: 1986
Publisher: NA
Source Name: CRBIB
Citation Number: 017706
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: CCSO, Cultural Resources collection

Citation Author: NPS
Citation Title: Olympic National Park Development Plan
Year of Publication: 1942
Publisher: NA
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: CCSO microfiche

Citation Author: NPS
Citation Title: Olympic National Park: An Administrative History
Year of Publication: 1990
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: OLYM and CCSO library

Citation Author: Brant, Irving
Citation Title: Adventures in Conservation with Franklin D. Roosevelt
Year of Publication: 1988
Publisher: Northland Publishing
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location: OLYM

Citation Author: NPS
Citation Title: Statement of Controlling Development Policies
Year of Publication: 0
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: OLYM archives

Citation Author: Wray, Jacilee
Citation Title: Ethnographic Overview and Assessment
Year of Publication: 1997
Publisher: NPS
Source Name: Other
Citation Number: NA
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: OLYM and CCSO library

Supplemental Information

Title:	Blueprints
Description:	(The numbers in parenthesis below are typed as written in the the bottom right corner of the blueprint) 1939, Administration Building, Blueprint (OLY-NP 2006 F) 1939, Custodian's Residence, Blueprint (OLY-NP 2007 D) 1939, Equipment Supply Storage Shed, Blueprint (OLY-NP 2005 B&D) 1940, Floodlights, Blueprint (NP OLY 2081) 1941, Equipment Shed, Blueprint (OLY-NP 2008 C) 1952, Wood and Tool Storage, Blueprint (OLY-NP 2222) 1957, Garage and Repair Shop, Blueprint (OLY-NP 2108 D) 1940, Fence, Blueprint (NP OLY-2072)
Title:	Deed Record 131
Description:	1939 Transfer papers for Headquarters Property (Location: Clallam County Commissioners Office)
Title:	Jarvis, Reed
Description:	Personal interview, Fall 2003. Retired NPS employee. Was Acting Superintendent at OLYM when walkway to flagpole was built.
Title:	Knight, Sherman
Description:	Personal interview, Jan. 2003. Chief of Maintenance at OLYM 1969-1981.
Title:	Letters
Description:	1939, Sept. 19 To Harold L. Ickes from Preston Macy. (OLYM-443, Box 1, Folder: 1938-1950 Dedications)
Title:	Manzer, Fred
Description:	Personal interview, Jan. 2003. Current Facilities Manager at OLYM.

Title:	Maps
Description:	(The numbers in parenthesis below are typed as written in the the bottom right corner of the blueprint) 1938, Sewer System, PWA Project (NP-OLY 5302A) 1939, Water System, PWA Project (NP-OLY 5480) 1939, Road System, CCC project (NP OLY 5310) 1940, Water & Light System Extension (NP-OLY 5492) 1941, Parking Areas, Flagstone Walks, Planting (NP OLY 2089) 1941, Electrical & Water System Extens. (NP OLY 5492A) 1942, Headquarters Area: Part of the Master Plan ca. 1944, Topography and Utilities Map (149-60143) 1952, Storage Yard, Proposal (OLY 2224) 1956/58, Headquarters, Proposal (2099 F) 1957, Entrance Road and Parking Area (NP-OLY 2182-B) c. 1957, No title. Shows proposed buildings for maintenance area. 1958, Grading Plan and Underground Utilities (NP-OLY 2295) 1960, Headquarters: Part of the Master Plan (NP-OLY 2099-G) 1960, Pavement-Utility Area & Portion Road System (NP-OLY 2364) 1967, Headquarters, As Constructed Drawing (NP OLY 3348-B) 1984, Headquarters Maintenance Area - Existing Layout (149/60011) 1999, Park Headquarters (149-60172)

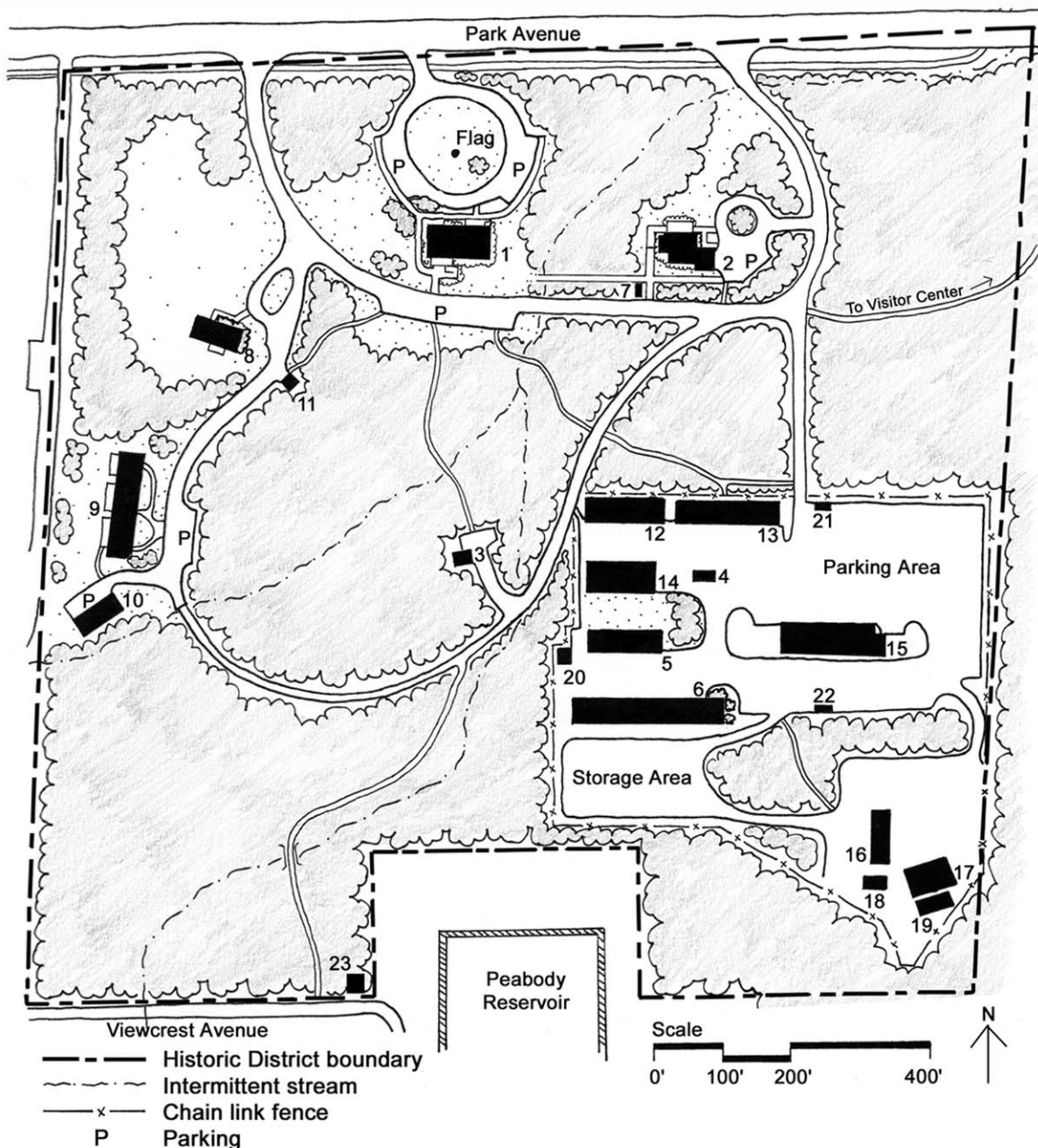
* The numbers in parenthesis are located in the bottom right corner of the blueprint.

Title:	Mission 66 Prospectus
Description:	Location: OLYM-438, Box 2, Folder 22

Title:	Monthly Superintendent Reports
Description:	8/2/1938 10/3/1938 11/3/1938 1/4/1939 2/6/1939 7/7/1939 11/3/1939 1/10/1940 2/10/1940 3/9/1940 5/10/1940 7/10/1940 8/10/1940 9/10/1940 10/7/1941 1/4/1957

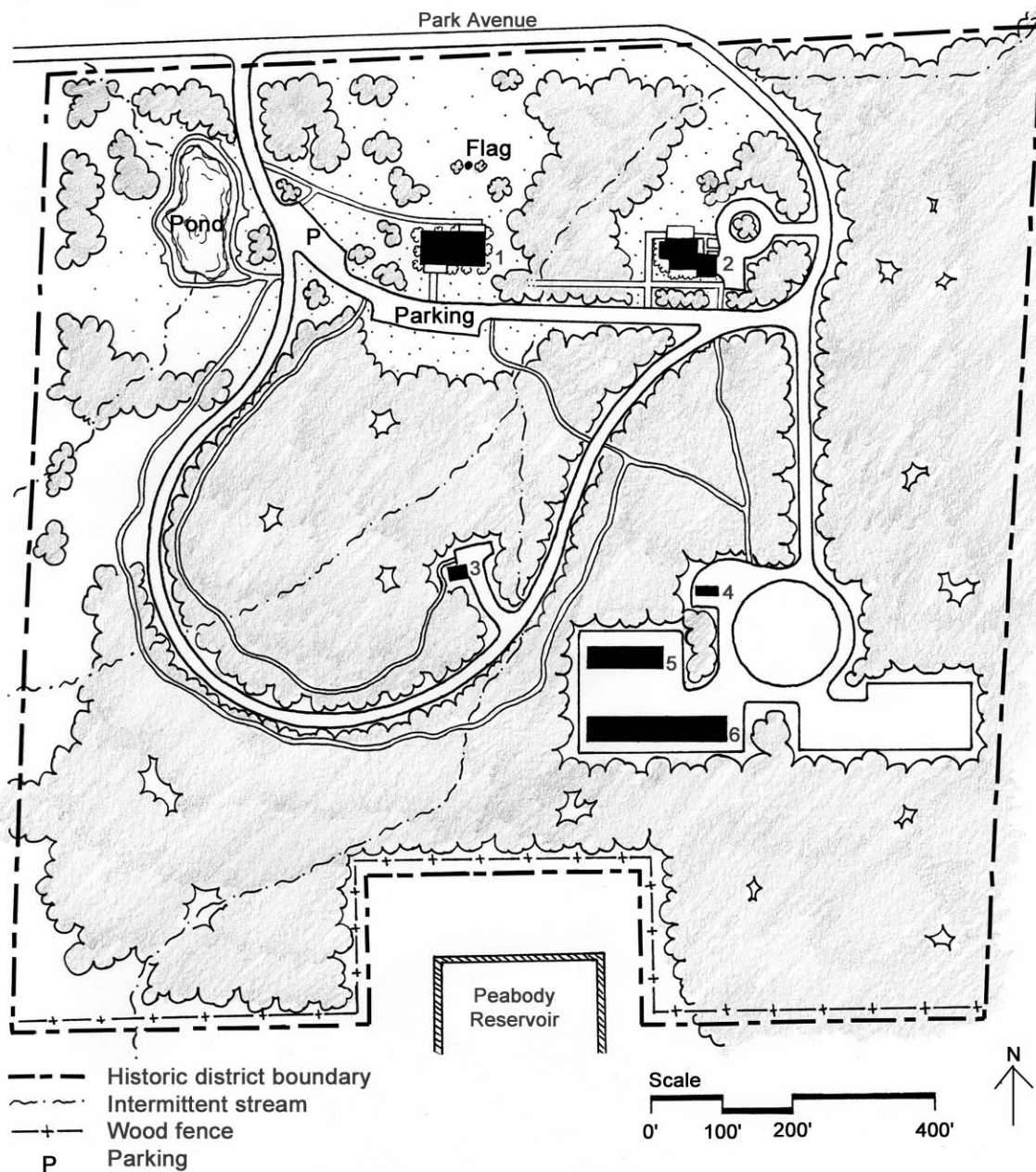
Title:	Port Angeles Evening News (PAEN)
Description:	1938, March 7 (Location: UW Special Collections, Preston Macy Papers)

Title:	Treat, Tom
Description:	Personal interview. Jan. 2003. Local resident who played in pond at Headquarters in his youth.



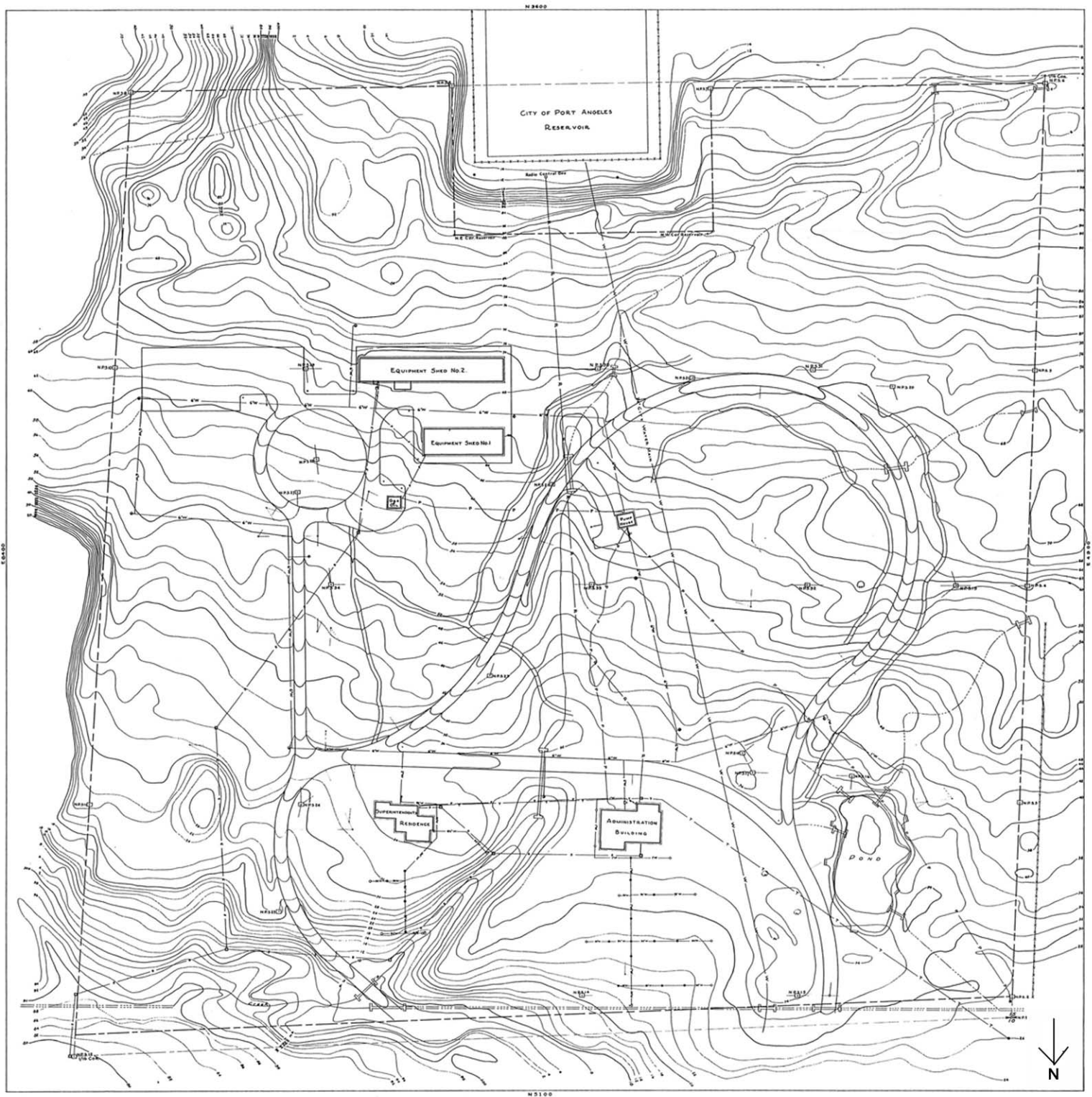
BUILDINGS: Current name (Historic name or past use, if different from current), Park Structure #

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1 Administration Building, #0001 | 13 Ranger/Cultural Resources Offices, Curatorial Facility, & Fee Office (EOC & Fire Cache), #1310 & #1311 |
| 2 Natural Resources Offices (Superintendent's Residence), #0002 | 14 Emergency Operations Center, #1549 |
| 3 VIP, WCC & Cultural Resources Tool Storage Shed (Transformer/ Pump House), #0004 | 15 Heavy Equipment Repair/Welding Shop, (Auto & Heavy Equipment Repair Shop) #0009 |
| 4 Gas & Oil House, #0003 | 16 Roads Maintenance Storage Shed (Lumber Storage Shed), #1292 |
| 5 Roads & Trails Shop (Equipment Shed/Carpenter Shop), #0005 | 17 Roads Maintenance Storage Building, #1241 |
| 6 Maintenance/Procurement Building (Equipment and Supply Storage), #1000 | 18 Greenhouse Office/Storage Building, no bldg. # |
| 7 Wood Shed (Superintendent's Wood Shed), #0012 | 19 Greenhouse, no bldg. # |
| 8 Communications/Enforcement Office (Assistant Superintendent's Residence) | 20 Painter's Shop (Welding Shop), #1292 |
| 9 Apartments, #0017 | 21 VIP Wheelbarrow Storage Shed (VIP Tool Shed) (Employee Bicycle Storage Shed), #1353 |
| 10 Offices (Apartment Garage), #0016 | 22 Recycle Shed, #1352 |
| 11 Grounds Maintenance Shed, #1240 | 23 Radio Building, no bldg. # |
| 12 Electrician/Communications Shop/ Resource Education Document Storage (Equipment Shed), #0008 | |



BUILDINGS: Current name (Historic name, if different from current), Park structure #

- 1 Administration Building, #0001
- 2 Superintendent's Residence, #0002
- 3 Transformer/Pump House, #0004
- 4 Gas & Oil House, #0003
- 5 Roads & Trails Shop (Equipment Shed/Carpenter Shop), #0005
- 6 Maintenance/Procurement Building (Equipment and Supply Storage), #1000



Topography and Utilities Map, circa 1944
Park Headquarters, Olympic National Park

Cultural Landscape Inventory, 2003