National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2000

Superintendent's Residence - CRLA

Crater Lake National Park

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Superintendent's Residence
Crater Lake National Park

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

MANAGEMENT CATEGORY: **A: Must be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Fair**

Superintendent, Crater Lake National Park Date

Please return to:

Erica Owens
Historical Landscape Architect
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office
909 First Avenue
Seattle, WA 98104-1060

04-1747

SUPERINTENDENT'S RESIDENCE
CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK

Oregon SHPO Eligibility Determination

Section 110 Actions Requested:

1) SHPO concurrence with the boundary description,
2) SHPO concurrence with the Setting description, and
3) SHPO concurrence with the addition of structures to the List of Classified Structures (LCS). (See chart below)

Boundary Description:

__X__ **I concur,** _____ **I do not concur** with the proposed boundary description for the Superintendent's Residence cultural landscape as described in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI). The CLI establishes the boundary of the Superintendent's Residence component landscape (which is located within the established Munson Valley Historic District boundary) configured as a six-sided polygon around the residence to incorporate all of the historic plantings and landscape features associated with the residence. (See the Site Plan.)

Setting:

__X__ **I concur,** _____ **I do not concur** that the setting as described in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) contributes to the Superintendent's Residence (See the following landscape characteristics in the Analysis and Evaluation: spatial organization, circulation, vegetation, land use, natural systems and features, topography, and views and vistas.)

Contributing Resources listed on the National Register:

The following structures, located within the historic designed landscape, are already listed on the National Register as contributing elements of the Superintendent's Residence:

LCS number	Structure Name	Park Structure Number
012018	Superintendent's Residence	019

Contributing Resources not listed on the National Register:
Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following previously unevaluated structures have been identified as contributing to the Superintendent's Residence. (See the following landscape characteristics in the Analysis and Evaluation: circulation and small-scale features.):

LCS number	Structure Name	Concur	Do Not Concur
(No number)	Driveway	✓	
(No number)	Two rock walls along driveway	✓	
(No number)	Flagstone walkway no.1	✓	
(No number)	Flagstone walkway no.2	✓	

Non-contributing Resources:
Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following structures have been identified as not contributing to the Superintendent's Residence. (See the following landscape characteristic in the Analysis and Evaluation: small-scale features.):

LCS number	Structure Name	Concur	Do Not Concur
N/A	Picnic tables and benches	✓	
N/A	Stone fireplace	✓	
N/A	NHL Plaque on boulder	✓	

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

James Hamrick — 12 Aug 2004

Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer — Date

Please return forms to the attention of:
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CLI Co-coordinator
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Pacific West Regional Office-Seattle
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Seattle, WA 98104
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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: Crater Lake National Park
Administrative Unit: Crater Lake National Park
Park Organization Code: 9319
Park Alpha Code: CRLA

Property Level And CLI Number

Property Level: Component Landscape
Name: Superintendent's Residence - CRLA
CLI Identification Number: 400249
Parent Landscape CLI ID Number: 400008

Inventory Summary

Inventory Level: Level II

Completion Status:

Level II

Date Level II Data Collected:	7/26/2000
Level II Data Collection	K. Franks, C. Rome and S. Dolan
Date Level II Entered:	7/26/2000
Level II Data Entry Recorder:	K. Franks, C. Rome and S. Dolan
Level II Site Visit:	Yes
Date of Concurrence	6/4/2004

Component Landscape Description

The Superintendent's Residence at Crater Lake National Park is located within the Munson Valley Historic District. Munson Valley is a glaciated valley, with hummocky moraines intermixed with pumice, the proportion of pumice gradually diminishing in the upper part of the valley. Linear sloped terraces of the valley provided natural siting opportunities for buildings and roads and required only minimal grading. A steep north-south valley wall creates a western boundary for the district, and Munson Creek, a spring-fed tributary of Annie Creek, traverses and dissects the historic district into three distinct areas or subdistricts, physically stepping down in elevation from north to south. The Munson drainage is part of the Klamath Basin, an area south of the caldera and east of the Cascade Divide (Munson Ridge).

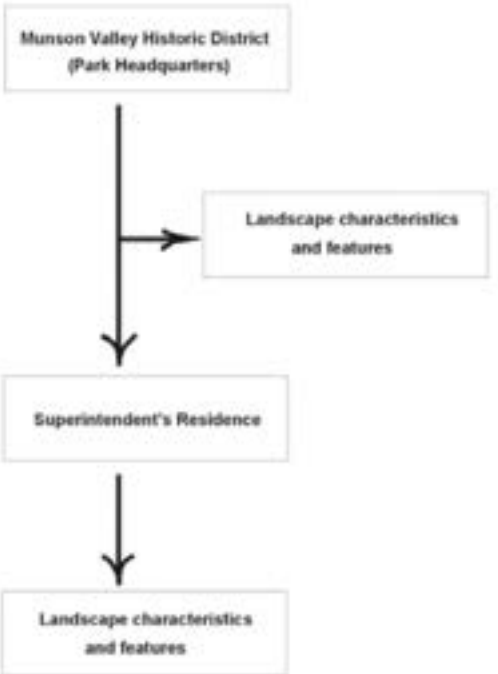
The Munson Valley Historic District serves as the park's administrative headquarters, and contains 18 contributing buildings constructed between 1926 and 1941 in the Rustic Style by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The Superintendent's Residence was built in 1932 and was designated as a National Historic Landmark in 1987. As a district, these buildings are representative of rustic architecture built in the National Parks during the New Deal programs of the post-Depression era. The remaining landscape characteristics of the component landscape Superintendent's Residence typify the work of the CCC and the National Park Rustic Style at Crater Lake National Park.

The Superintendent's Residence is located at the highest point of the historic district. Commencing at the administrative building and visitor center, a winding service road branches off to the northwest from the district's central drive and rises approximately 160 feet to its terminus at the Superintendent's Residence. A series of wood and stone residences and other structures are situated along this road, and are sited to blend with the natural environment. The district's characteristic vegetation consists of Mountain hemlock forest with open park-like meadows and sparse underbrush. These plants, as well as White bark pine, Shasta red fir, and Noble fir are typical of the Undonian Life zone. Wood rush is the dominant understory species; Scouler's willow and Subalpine fir are found along Munson Creek and in low wet areas where mountain meadow conditions exist.

The Superintendent's Residence is oriented toward the east, and has an open meadow at the front of the house, providing expansive views of Garfield Peak. Major tree species in the residence vicinity is predominantly Mountain hemlock, Shasta red fir, and Lodgepole pine.

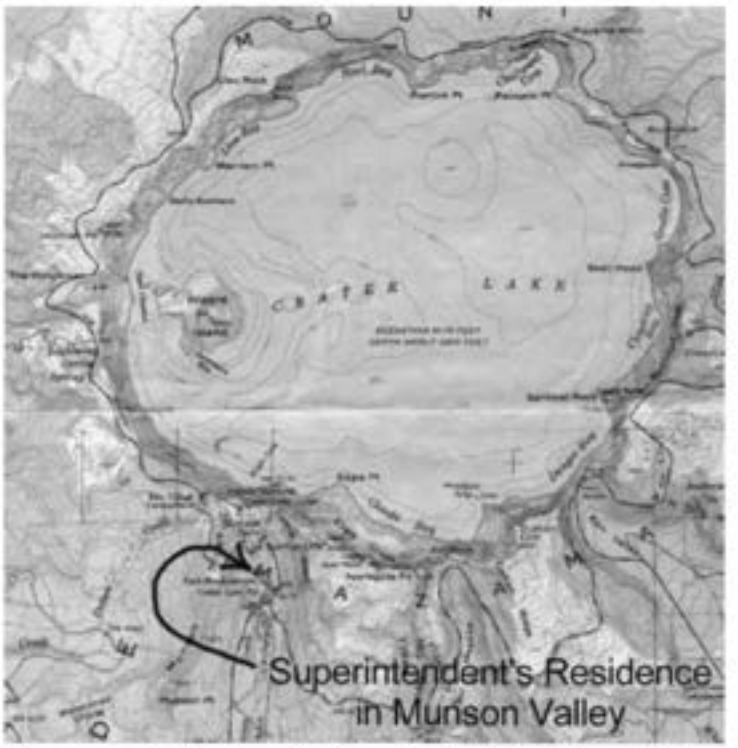
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

The Crater Lake Superintendent's Residence is a component cultural landscape of the Munson Valley Historic District. As a component landscape it contains landscape characteristics and features.



CLI hierarchy diagram showing the Superintendent's Residence as a component landscape of Munson Valley Historic District. (CCSO, 2000.)

Location Map



Map showing the location of the Superintendent's Residence in Munson Valley Park Headquarters, within Crater Lake National Park. (USGS topo quad, 1985.)

Boundary Description

Munson Valley Historic District: The boundary for the Munson Valley Historic District begins at the junction of the Rim Drive and trail spur to the Castle Crest Wildflower Garden, then continues in a southwesterly direction to encompass the old road entrance to Park Headquarters and a paint shed (Comfort Station #37) to a point 15 feet south of the Machine Shop (Building #5), continuing west to the outer edge of the maintenance yard, then north to pass just west of the Lady of the Woods, crossing the west branch of Munson Creek and continuing to the residence road, going along the road in a north westerly direction of the Superintendent's Residence, circling the residence, then east to the Naturalist's Residence (building #20), passing north of the latter structure, then in a southeast direction crossing the east branch of Munson Creek and continuing to the point of beginning. The district covers approximately 26 acres, and forms a four-sided polygon at UTM references:
A 10/570840/4749440
B 10/570600/4749400
C 10/570500/4749920
D 10/570770/4749680

Superintendent's Residence Component Landscape: Within the Munson Valley Historic District, the component cultural landscape of the Superintendent's Residence is located at UTM coordinate N/4749090, E/570050. This boundary makes a six-sided polygon around the landscape, and is aligned to incorporate the residence and all the historic plantings and landscape features associated with the residence. Non-contributing features within these boundaries include a stone fireplace, picnic table, and benches.

Regional Context

Political Context

The Superintendent's Residence is located within the park headquarters complex of Crater Lake National Park. The headquarters complex contains administrative offices for Crater Lake National Park and Oregon Caves National Monument, utility buildings, and employee housing. The property is owned and managed by the National Park Service and is registered as the Munson Valley Historic District. The Superintendent's Residence was listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1987.

Political map showing the location of the Superintendent's Residence within Crater Lake National Park. (GPO, 1992.)

Cultural Context

The Superintendent's Residence is located within the Munson Valley Historic District. It is one of 18 contributing buildings within the park headquarters complex, which is located three miles south of Rim Village. The park headquarters complex contains administrative, maintenance, and housing for park employees. Munson Road connects Highway 62 and Rim Village, and creates the eastern boundary of the district.

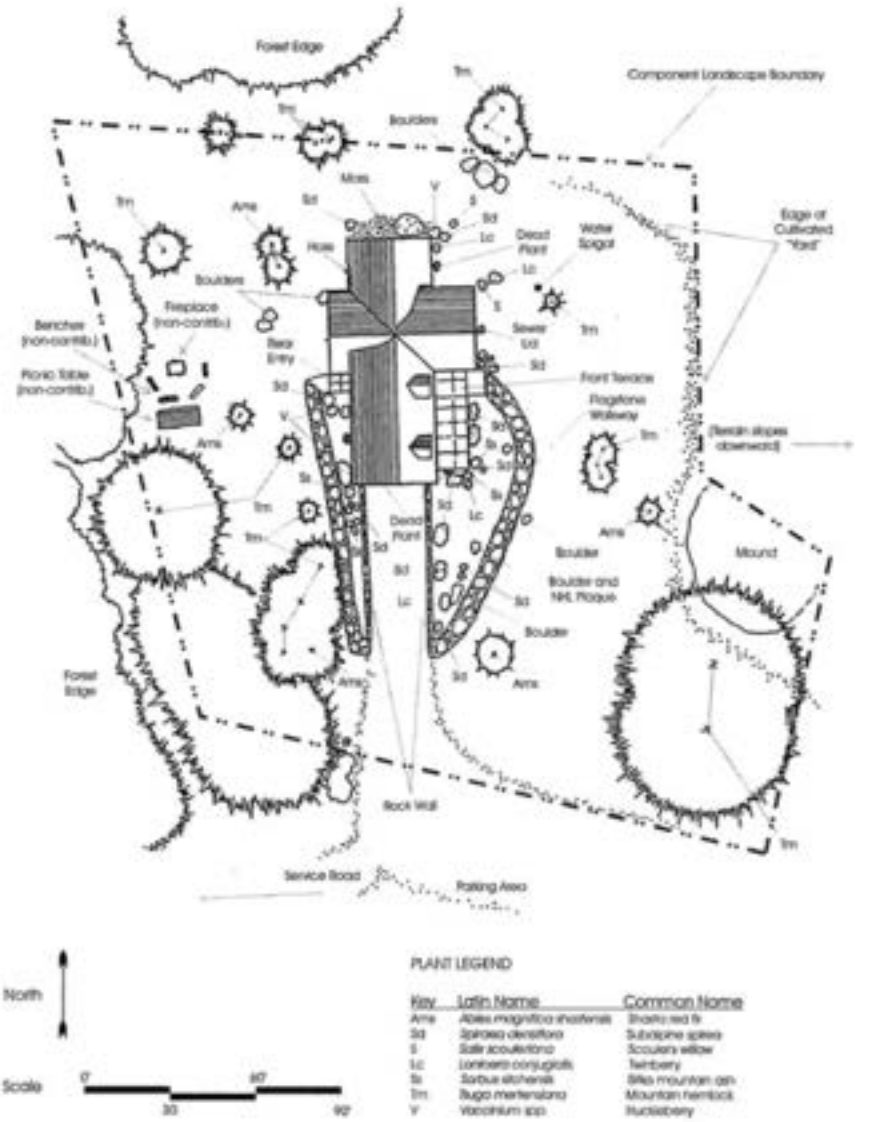
Map showing the cultural context of the Superintendent's Residence within Munson Valley Park Headquarters. (GPO, 1992.)

Physiographic Context

The Superintendent's Residence is located in Munson Valley, one of three prominent glacial valleys on Mount Mazama's southern flank. The valley runs north to south and holds Munson Creek, a spring-fed tributary of Annie Creek that eventually reaches the Klamath Basin, which is located southeast of the park

Site Plan

Site plan showing the existing conditions of the component landscape of the Superintendent's Residence. (CCSO, 2000.)



Site plan of Munson Valley Historic District showing the district boundary and existing conditions. Note the Superintendent's Residence at the northernmost corner of the district. (CCSO, 1991.)

Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1885 AD	Established	William Gladstone Steel first visits Crater Lake, sparking his seventeen-year campaign to preserve it by making it a national park.
1902 AD	Established	On May 22, 1902 Crater Lake is established as the United States' 6th national park.
1905 AD	Built	A superintendent's dwelling is built at Annie Spring.
1911 AD	Established	A U.S. Army Corps of Engineers survey convinces Congress to fund construction of a road around Crater Lake.
1913 - 1918 AD	Built	A site central to the park's proposed road system is selected by the Corps as a seasonal headquarters site at the upper end of Munson Valley, three miles from the rim.
1913 - 1918 AD	Built	At the new headquarters site the army builds six log structures: a headquarters building, storage barn, blacksmith shop, aid cabin, and cook shack with a kitchen / dining room downstairs and a dormitory upstairs.
1913 - 1918 AD	Built	Money is appropriated for the road construction project in 1913. Road opening is scheduled for late 1918.
1918 AD	Abandoned	The administration complex is abandoned by the army when the rim road is completed in 1918.
1924 AD	Established	Increased visitation to Crater Lake and the use of the site as seasonal quarters for park staff leads park officials to make Munson Valley a summer headquarters for park operations.
1925 - 1926 AD	Developed	A general master plan for redevelopment of the headquarters site is initiated.

1927 AD	Developed	Implementation of the Munson Valley park headquarters master plan begins.
1927 AD	Developed	The major components of the master plan include a new administrative complex, a utility and maintenance area, residential areas for staff and seasonal employees, a formalized circulation system, and a revegetation program for the entire site.
1927 - 1930 AD	Built	Four small cottages (#s 25, 30, 31, 32), a mess hall (3), comfort station (36), meat house (13), warehouse (4) and two utility buildings (5, 6) are constructed at Munson Valley.
1929 AD	Moved	The road from Munson Valley to the rim is relocated to its present location ca. 1929. The majority of other roads, pedestrian walkways and trails, and bridle trails remain informal in character.
1931 AD	Developed	A master plan is developed for the park headquarters complex, outlining the need for as many as 21 additional buildings, in addition to extensive road improvements, utilities, and plantings.
1932 - 1933 AD	Built	The superintendent's residence (# 19) and the naturalist's residence (20) are completed, along with four utility buildings (9, 10, 11, 12), additional employee residences (24, 28) and a ranger dormitory (2).
1933 - 1934 AD	Planted	CCC crews planted shrubs at the newly constructed superintendent's residence and other employee housing that had proven successful at Rim Village, including Spirea, Sitka mountain ash, Scouler's willow and Twinberry.
1933 - 1934 AD	Planted	Over a thousand trees and several thousand shrubs are transplanted to the area during these construction seasons as part of the "naturalization" program for the site begun by landscape architect Merel Sager.

1934 AD	Developed	A plaza design is implemented in front of the administration building, and stone curbing is set along the roads.
1934 AD	Planted	13 plant varieties are used in an ovate planting bed in the plaza parking lot. The ovate planting bed theme is repeated near the employees' housing (24, 25, 28) and an island is planned but not implemented at the superintendent's residence.
1934 AD	Reconstructed	The old log administration building (#1) is removed and construction of a new rustic stone administrative building begins.
1936 AD	Developed	Soil is amended and small-scale features are incorporated into the landscape design.
1936 AD	Planted	Additional landscape work is completed at the new administration building. Native sedges and grasses are planted in open areas, and native shrubs and trees (including Mountain hemlock, Lodgepole pine, and Subalpine fir) are planted in groupings.
1938 AD	Built	A new parking facility is added in front of the mess hall and below the machine shop. Numerous "bitumuls" (asphalt) walks are installed around the ranger's dormitory and the administration building.
1938 AD	Established	The complex's name of "Government Camp" is changed to "Park Headquarters" to differentiate from Government Camp on Mount Hood, which is located approximately 180 miles north of Crater Lake National Park.
1939 AD	Established	The designed landscape at Park Headquarters is largely in place by 1939. Landscaping is designed to integrate man-made structures and circulation systems into the natural surroundings.
1940 AD	Developed	Although most planting is completed by 1939, some planting and landscape work takes place at the residential complex in 1940.

1945 AD	Established	Park Headquarters begins year-round operations. Winterization impacts the landscape, and many snow plow obstacles such as curbing, planting beds, and porches are removed. Narrow roads with curves are widened.
1954 AD	Removed	All of the planters, lawns, and walks around the employee cottages (30, 31, 32) are removed to accommodate the snow plow. The traffic island near the upper group of cottages is removed to allow turning radius for the snow plow.
1954 - 1960 AD	Removed	The old access road to the park headquarters site is obliterated. A new gas station is constructed (later removed in 1992) across the road from the existing one (also later removed). The Munson Road intersection is realigned.
1966 AD	Removed	Roads throughout the district are widened. The utility building (5), which had enclosed the maintenance area, is removed in order to allow snow plow access though the entire area.
1969 AD	Removed	The firehall (6) is removed.
1982 AD	Established	Year-round occupancy of Park Headquarters is officially approved.
1986 AD	Built	A permanent snow tunnel is added to the west side of the administration building, replacing the south entrance tunnel built in 1958. A snow tunnel is added to the east side of the ranger dormitory.
1986 AD	Rehabilitated	The ranger dormitory and the administration building are rehabilitated.
1987 AD	Established	The superintendent's residence is designated a National Historic Landmark.
1988 AD	Established	10 Munson Valley buildings are listed on the National Register.
1988 AD	Established	The Munson Valley Historic District is listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

1990 AD	Removed	The oil house (8) is removed in 1990.
1996 AD	Built	A footbridge along the Lady of the Woods trail is replaced with a new bridge designed according to historic precedents.
1997 AD	Abandoned	The superintendent's residence is last occupied by seasonal employees.
1998 AD	Removed	The last wood drainage culvert in Munson Valley is removed.
1998 AD	Restored	The non-historic metal roofs are removed from buildings 24, 25, 30, 31 and 32, and are replaced with sugar pine shakes to restore their appearance.
1998 AD	Restored	The non-historic snow entrances are removed from buildings 31 and 32, to restore their historic appearance.
1999 AD	Built	An interpretive loop trail is built around Munson Valley, accompanied by a walking tour guide.
1999 AD	Restored	The non-historic snow entrances is removed from building 30, to restore its historic appearance.
2000 AD	Restored	The road through the historic district is narrowed in front of buildings 30, 31 and 32, to restore the road to its historic appearance. (One parking space was added.) Buildings 1, 2, 3, 36 and 37 are painted brown, to restore their historic color.

Statement Of Significance

(The following statement of significance draws upon information in the National Register Nomination for Munson Valley Historic District, 1996 amendment; Munson Valley's Designed Landscape, 1990; and from Cultural Landscape Recommendations for Park Headquarters at Munson Valley, 1991.)

The Munson Valley Historic District, designed and built between 1926 – 1941, is significant as a historic designed landscape under National Register Criterion A: for its association with events that made significant contributions to the broad patterns of history; and under Criterion C: for the distinctive characteristics of a type, period or method of design.

As a component landscape within the Munson Valley Historic District (also known as Park Headquarters), the cultural landscape of the Superintendent's Residence's retains integrity. Listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1987, and in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988 as a contributing building within the historic district, the Superintendent's Residence site contains landscape characteristics and features that reflect two criteria of significance. The Superintendent's Residence component landscape is significant for its association with the event of the early federal administration and development of the national park (Criterion A). As a part of the first master plan for the park, and part of the park headquarters, the Superintendent's Residence was an important element in the administrative development of the park. Munson Valley was planned as the center of park operations, and location of the Superintendent's Residence within the new park village plan, underscored Munson Valley role as the administrative core of the park. The Superintendent's Residence component landcape is also signficant for its association with a distinctive style and method of construction (Criterion C), namely the Rustic style of architecture and naturalistic style of landscape design. Designed by park landscape architects Merel Sager and Francis Lange, the Superintendent's Residence is a fine example of Rustic Style architecture and naturalistic landscape design.

Although Crater Lake was established as the nation's sixth national park in 1902, development of an administrative headquarters for the park did not occur until the mid-1920s. In 1926, a camp located in upper Munson Valley that had been used by the Army Corps of Engineers road crews gained increased use a summer headquarters for National Park Service employees. Over the next fifteen years at the Government Camp site (later renamed Park Headquarters), the park embarked on one of the most ambitious rustic architecture programs ever undertaken by the National Park Service. Designers transformed an open landscape of infertile pumice soils into an administrative complex comprised of three distinct areas of use. Native stone building construction, use of indigenous plant materials, and careful siting of structures resulted in a highly manipulated designed landscape that was "naturalistic" in character, and evocative of Rustic Style architecture.

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

materials.

Construction of the administrative headquarters continued from 1926 – 1941. By 1941, the Munson Valley area was home to the most concentrated and coherent expression of Rustic Architecture in the park. The structures and related landscape formed one of the most extensive developments ever undertaken by the Park Service using this type of naturalistic design.

Within the designed headquarters complex, the component cultural landscape of the Superintendent's Residence retains integrity and is significant as an example of the Rustic Style of architecture and landscape "naturalization" practiced by the National Park Service in many of its older parks. The Superintendent's Residence, like many other structures at Crater Lake, is built of native stone and wood, is of high rustic design quality, and incorporates the romanticized vision of nature and the country's western frontiers which was deliberately fostered within the park system. The building was sited to blend with its environment, and was designed to compliment other buildings, creating a cohesive collection of structures bound to nature through the siting and manipulation of the immediate landscape to enhance the natural effect. The immediate landscape of the Superintendent's Residence is representative of the use of indigenous plants from the surrounding area, that were meant to further the integration of the building with its environment.

The buildings erected at Crater Lake National Park -- especially those in the Munson Valley Historic District -- were built to support the preservation, maintenance, and management of the park. The structures within the district were built between 1926 and 1941, and reflect a high degree of design consistency in materials, scale, proportion, and workmanship. In addition, many are examples of a pioneering construction technology developed to accommodate the incorporation of massive stone exteriors during a short building season. The Superintendent's Residence, constructed and landscaped between 1932 and 1934, is part of the larger cultural landscape of the historic district that reflects, and has shaped the national park experience.

Physical History

1885 - 1913

Establishment of Crater Lake National Park: 1885 - 1913
The earliest efforts to set aside Crater Lake as a national park began in 1885 following a trip to the lake by William Gladstone Steel. Steel's first visit to the lake sparked his seventeen-year campaign to preserve it. His lobbying and publicity efforts on a local, state, and national level finally succeeded when Crater Lake was established as a national park on May 22, 1902.

For the first few years after the park's establishment, the park headquarters was located near the intersection of the Medford and Klamath Falls wagon road, about five miles south of the lake. In 1905 construction of a two-story, hipped roof office and superintendent's dwelling began at Annie Spring.

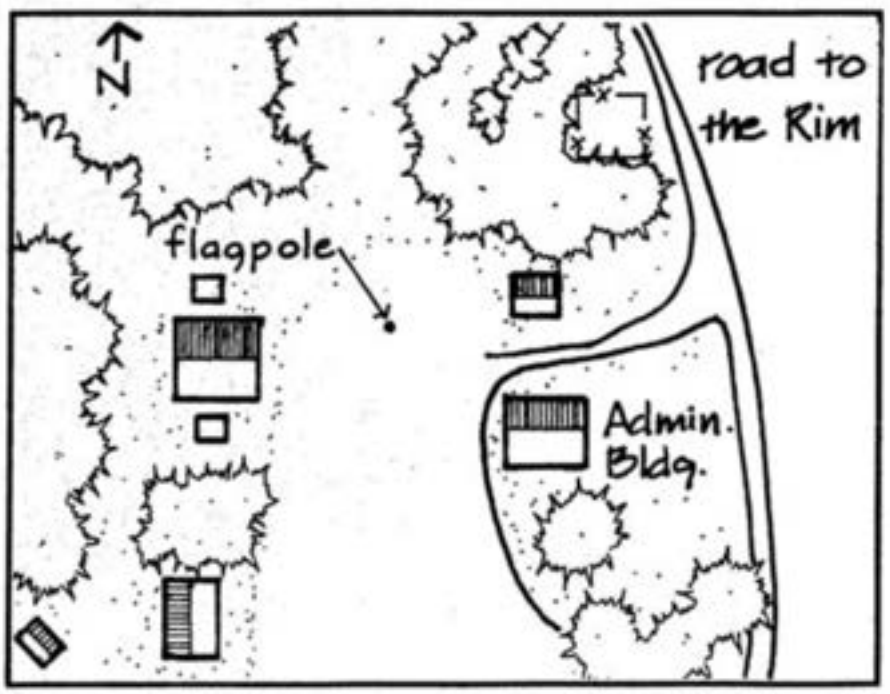
1913 - 1918

Army Road Crew Occupation: 1913 – 1918
A 1911 U.S. Army Corps of Engineers' survey convinced Congress to fund construction of a road around the lake. Beginning in 1913, money was appropriated for six seasons so that the road could open in late 1918. Munson Valley was chosen as a headquarters site because of its central location to the park's proposed road system.

The engineers used part of the road appropriation to build six log structures with steeply-pitched roofs in the area where the present administrative complex is located. The main north-south road to the lake was aligned through an informal plaza, which had no defined parking for vehicles. In a few years this "plaza" was completely devoid of vegetation, having been the hub for a network of vehicle tracks made by employees and visitors. Built as a quarters and service area only, there was little esthetic intent behind the design of "Government Camp," and few features were meant to last beyond the stay of the road crews.

Between 1918 and 1927 the supervision and implementation of park planning and development were under the direction of the National Park Service landscape engineers. The engineers were responsible for designing new park structures, developing park plans, supervising concessionaire facility design and construction, and coordinating road and trail landscaping projects within the Park Service's civil engineering department. During this decade the Park Service rustic-style architecture was developed, with the underlying design philosophy of harmonizing structures with the natural environment.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers headquarters at Crater Lake, looking south. Photo ca. 1910.



Site plan of U.S. Army Corps of Engineers headquarters area at Crater Lake, ca. 1917. (CCS0, 1991.)

Historic photograph showing the early Park Headquarters at Munson Valley. (CRLA 206H 4268, ca. 1930.)

Historic photograph showing the Park Headquarters at Munson Valley under development in 1930. (CRLA 23H.)

1924 - 1941

NPS Government Camp: 1924 – 1941
By 1924, increased visitation to Crater Lake National Park and the use of the site as seasonal quarters for park staff led park officials to make Munson Valley a summer headquarters for park operations. Within a year of moving to the site from Annie Springs, an addition was made to the former engineer's office and the building was converted to its new use as the park administration building.

Although the new administrative site provided much needed space, it was soon apparent that the complex was inadequate for the park's needs. In 1925, as part of a park-wide planning program under the direction of Thomas Vint, work was underway on a general master plan for redevelopment of the site. The planned development took "…advantage of topography and forest screening to place out of sight almost every building that is not of direct concern to the visitor. Thus at Government Camp, the only building that will be in sight when this program is finished will be the administration building, the museum [ranger dormitory] and service station [removed in favor of the present one]…." (Cultural landscape recommendations, 1991, p. 10, citing General Scheme, Development Program, Crater Lake National Park, January 1928).

Implementation of the master plan for the Munson Valley park headquarters began in 1927. The major components of the plan included the development of a new administrative complex, utility and maintenance areas, residential areas for staff and seasonal employees, a formalized circulation system and a re-vegetation program for the site as a whole. Initial construction focused on basic services and operations. Between 1927 and 1930, four small cottages, a mess hall, comfort station, meat house, warehouse and two utility buildings were constructed. The road from Munson Valley to the rim was relocated to its present location early in the development of the site (ca. 1927), but the majority of other roads, pedestrian walks and trails, and bridle trails remained informal in character. Structures were rustic in character, and over-scaled elements such as locally quarried stone and timber were used to blend, in scale and color, new buildings with the surrounding trees and rugged terrain.

By 1931 the master plan outlined the need for as many as 21 additional buildings in addition to extensive road improvements, utilities, and plantings. However, it wasn't until the 1932-1933 season that intensive development in the park headquarters complex began. During this construction season, with the realignment of the road to the rim and the new design for the plaza, there was a need for general revision of the road system throughout the complex. The main entrance road was moved so that entry to the site was gained from the east. The old road was obliterated and planted. Secondary roads provided access throughout the site, linking residential areas, service areas, and the utility area. These roads were surfaced with gravel, and then oiled to reduce dust and provide an improved driving surface.

Superintendent's Residence
It was during the 1932-33 construction season that the superintendent's residence, along with several other major buildings and structures, were built. In addition to the superintendent's residence, a naturalist's residence, four utility buildings, a comfort station, additional employee residences and a dormitory for the rangers were also constructed.

The superintendent's residence was designed as a Rustic Style stone and wood building. Construction began in 1932 under the supervision of Merel S. Sager, Assistant Landscape Architect, and was completed in 1933. Like the other staff housing at Crater Lake National Park, the superintendent's residence carried exterior themes to the interior. The building's interior was finished with fine woodwork detailing, Mission-style furniture, and wrought-iron light fixtures. The residence required a

compact floor plan and minimum building envelope because of the unique method used to construct the Munson Valley administration buildings. This new construction technology, developed by Sager, made use of interior formwork to support second floor construction, while masonry work proceeded on the first floor. The building method lengthened the construction period, which was essential considering the area's short period of snow-free conditions.

During the 1933 – 34 construction seasons major landscape work was initiated at the park headquarters complex. Over a thousand trees and several thousand shrubs were transplanted to the area as part of the site's "naturalization" program that had been initiated by Sager. Between 1929 and 1934, Sager established the themes, vocabulary, and landscaping context for the entire park. The park concept was thus a holistic one, and the buildings were designed to harmonize with and to be subordinate to their surroundings. Shrubs that had been successfully transplanted at Rim Village (such as Spirea, Sitka mountain ash, Scouler's willow and Twinberry among others) were planted by CCC crews at the new residences in Munson Valley.

The native plant community provided a palette for the landscape "naturalization" program of park headquarters. "Native materials were used because they were most suited to survive, not because they necessarily imitated the surrounding forest" (Mark, "Notes from an Oral History Interview with Francis Lange," February 1, 1991). In terms of design and composition, the planting concepts and treatments used at Rim Village were also employed at Munson Valley. Transplants were used to establish vegetation where none existed, in disturbed areas, and to fill-out planting beds for design or functional purposes. The placement of trees and shrubs into groups was considered "naturalistic" rather than random. Plants such as Mountain hemlock and Subalpine fir were used to provide variation of texture and form, and because they grew well at high elevations. Other shrubs such as Twinberry, Spirea, Scouler's willow, and Sitka mountain ash were used to cast a sweeping appearance of boughs forming an unbroken reach of green. Near the ranger dormitory these materials were combined to create irregular plantings within a lawn of native grasses and sedges. A naturalistic effect was also achieved by sloping road banks to meet existing contours, and then planting them with alpine perennials. Guided by landscape design principles of the period, the planting design at Munson Valley included an emphasis on the placement of trees to promote their use as framing devices, and as features with which to augment shade and shadow.

Foundation planting in the administrative complex at Munson Valley was followed by massing plant material into "gardens" that bordered "lawns" of native grass or sedge. These "gardens" were composed of transplanted trees and shrubs that landscape architects of the time divided into two categories: "fillers" and "facers." "Fillers" were used in mass plantings to provide variation of texture and form. In lower elevation projects, these were shrubs that served to pull or hold together the "interest" shrubs, and accent the group. At Munson Valley, transplanted trees, generally Mountain hemlock or Subalpine fir, were used for "filler" instead of shrubs, because of the high-elevation setting. "Facer" shrubs were meant to have a sweeping appearance, throwing out boughs so that an unbroken reach of green extended from the top of the shrub to meet the ground. Native perennials were also incorporated into planting designs: during the 1934 planting season Columbine, Phlox, Bleeding heart, Pearly Everlasting, Jacob's Ladder, Indian Paint Brush, Fleabane, Valerian, Hellebore, Jacob's Ladder and Gilias were moved and incorporated into the park headquarters landscape design.

In 1933, under Sager's direction, the superintendent's residence was landscaped by ECW and CCC crews stationed at the park. This site was completely landscaped, including the rear of the building, and planting was extended on either side of the drive down to the turn-around parking area. Foundation "facer" plants such as Twinberry, Spirea, Scouler's willow, Huckleberry, and Sitka mountain ash were planted in drifts. The building site had been chosen for its magnificent view towards Garfield Peak, and

for the considerable groups of Mountain hemlock that grew adjacent to the site and naturally screened views from the road. The site was graded during construction, creating a level area that formed the "yard" of the residence (the topography of the site allowed for the garage, which was originally planned for the first floor, to be moved under the building with very little added expense). The nature of the site required that considerable hand grading be completed to the north and east of the building (Reports for 1932 and 1933 by Merel S. Sager). Boulders were placed, or left in place as landscape features to blend the "yard" area with the surrounding landscape.

By 1934 the superintendent's residence was being prepared for sodding. More than 150 loads of peat and top soil were placed about the residence, making it necessary to construct a walk around the building in order to complete the work (Report by Francis G. Lange, July 1, 1934). In September of 1934, because the site had a good ground cover of peat and top soil, park landscape architect Francis Lange recommended that no sodding be completed, as he wanted to observe whether dormant seeds within the top soil would propagate the following season (Report by Francis G. Lange, September, 1934).

Other major landscaping at the park headquarters complex was implemented in 1934. During this construction season, the old log administration building was removed, and construction of a new rustic stone administrative structure was underway. Stone curbing was set along the roads that ran through the center of the site, creating a circular drive and a more defined, structured circulation system. The plaza in front the of the new administration building was designed to accommodate 50 cars, and had a large ovate planting island in the center. This area was planted based on a design by Lange, and included 13 varieties of plants.

The planting island theme planned by Lange was repeated at a section of road near the employee housing. (Park development plans dated 1933 and 1935 both show the superintendent's residence with a circular driveway and a planting "island" at its center. However, this drive does not appear on smaller-scale maps, and was probably never implemented.) Additional landscape work was done around the cottages on the hill above the plaza. Structural additions to the mess hall and warehouse as well as the construction of a garage/woodshed and three frame storage sheds were all completed during the 1934 construction season.

In 1936, landscape work at the new administration building went beyond previous efforts, using sedges and grasses for the open areas, several shrub species and tree grouping of Mountain hemlock, Lodgepole pine, and Sub-alpine fir. Large quantities of topsoil and peat were brought in from the southern end of the valley to supplement, and in some cases, to replace the pumice soil prior to planting. Small-scale features including flagstone walks, rustic signs, stone bridges, planting beds and drinking fountains were incorporated into the landscape to serve both functional and aesthetic objectives. Additional road improvements were made and a parking area was added in back of the administration building.

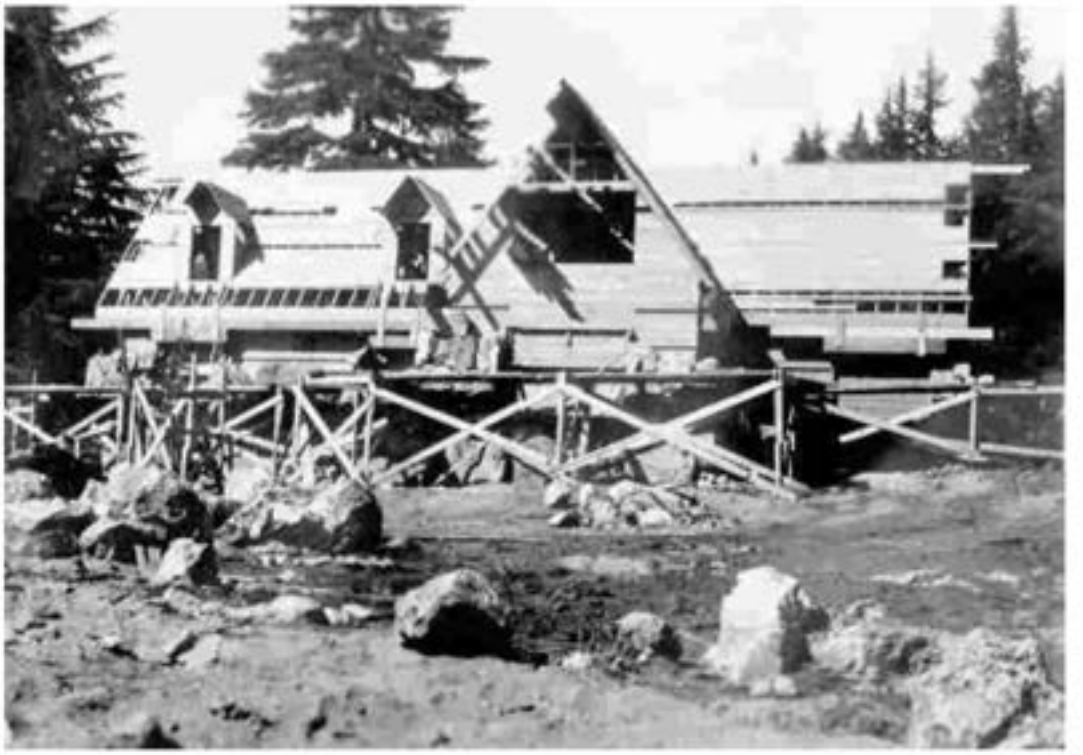
Up until 1938, park headquarters was known as "Government Camp." In order to avoid confusion with Government Camp on Mount Hood, the name was changed to "Park Headquarters" by Superintendent Ernest P. Leavitt.

Other changes to "Park Headquarters occurred in 1938. A new parking facility was added in the front of the mess hall and below the machine shop, and numerous "bitumuls" walks were installed around the ranger's dormitory and the administration building.

Although some planting and landscape work took place at the residential area within the complex in 1940, by 1939 the designed landscape at Munson Valley was largely in place. In terms of stylistic objectives, landscape treatments were a critical component of the site, and were designed to integrate

man-made structures and circulation systems into the natural surroundings using weathered boulders, masonry, and wood signs to accentuate design elements and evoke a rustic appearance.

Historic photograph of the construction of the Superintendent's Residence at Munson Valley in 1932. Note the stonework being completed at the foundation of the building, and the crated coniferous tree at the front of the building. (CRLA/4363, 1932)



Historic photograph of the construction of the Superintendent's Residence, c. 1932. (CRLA/4364, 1932.)

Historic photograph of completed Superintendent's Residence, 1932. (CRLA/75H, 1932.)

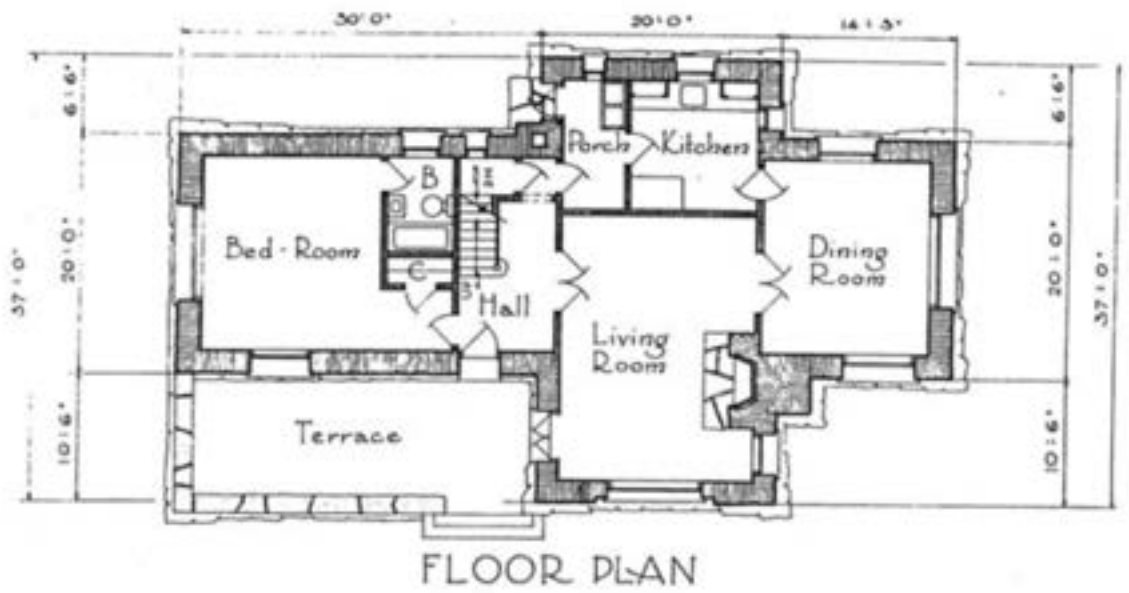
Historic photograph of the Superintendent's Residence, 1932. Note the coniferous trees planted along the sunken driveway. (CRLA/70H-4042, 1932.)

Historic photograph ca. 1935 of the Superintendent's Residence. Note the vegetation in the meadow, which grew as a result of Francis Lange's germination experiment. (CRLA/2639, ca. 1935.)

Historic photograph from 1934 of the Superintendent's Residence, prior to laying the flagstone walkway. Note the stakes near the building that outline the walkway. (CRLA/2637, 1934.)

Historic photograph ca. 1935 of the Superintendent's Residence. (CRLA/1274, n.d.)

Historic photograph from the late-1940s of the Superintendent's Residence during the winter. Note the multi-light garage door at the lower left hand corner of the photograph. (CRLA/2538, late 1940s.)



Historic drawing of the floorplan for the first story of the Superintendent's Residence. ("Park & Recreation Structures," Albert H. Good, 1938, 1990.)

1941 - present

Park Headquarters: 1941 – present
Vint, Sager, Lange and others were against using Munson Valley as a year-round headquarters area, recommending instead that a suitable site at a lower elevation be developed. However, after WWII, year-round operations at Munson Valley began, although winter occupancy was not officially approved until 1982. This new use created a functional shift of the area and had a tremendous impact on the designed landscape. Landscape features such as curbing, planting beds, approaches, and narrow roads with curves were all seen as obstacles to the snow plow. Structures with steeply pitched roofs tended to dump snow close to the building, preventing access and requiring the addition of snow tunnels, which were implemented during winter months. In 1954 all of the planters, lawns, and walks around the employee cottages were removed to accommodate the snow plow. The traffic island near the upper group of cottages was also removed to allow turning radius for the snow plow. Roads throughout the district were widened. The utility building, which had enclosed the maintenance area, was removed to allow for snow plow access through the entire area. This building was replaced by a machine shop in 1966. The firehall was removed in 1969.

Additional changes included the obliteration of the old access road to the site, construction of a new gas station across the road from the existing one (which was later removed), and realignment of the intersection with Munson Road (the now abandoned second gas station was removed in 1992). In 1986, the ranger dormitory and the administration building were rehabilitated, and a permanent snow tunnel was added to the western side of the administration building, replacing the southern entrance tunnel that had been built in 1958. A snow tunnel was also added to the eastern side of the ranger dormitory. The oil house was removed in 1990.

In 1987 the superintendent's residence was made a National Historic Landmark, and in 1988 the Munson Valley Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places. Despite the loss of plant materials and landscape detail in the administrative complex due to the adaptation of Munson Valley for winter use, the infrastructure of the original designed landscape is still evident, and the site as a whole remains a good example of the Rustic Style. The superintendent's residence has been relatively unaffected by changes to the historic district, as it has been used only seasonally for employee housing. This use was discontinued in the late-1990s, and the building currently awaits repair. In the last several years, since 1996, various restoration efforts have been made within the Munson Valley Historic District, including reroofing, painting, and road-width restoration. While these projects did not directly affect the Superintendent's Residence, they did help to restore the historic character of Munson Valley as a whole. These restoration efforts are documented within the "chronology" section of this report.

Contemporary photograph of the Superintendent's Residence. (CCSO, 2000.)

Analysis And Evaluation

Summary

The Superintendent's Residence is a component cultural landscape of the larger cultural landscape of the Munson Valley Historic District. Munson Valley Historic District extends south from the Superintendent's Residence to the maintenance area warehouse. A total of 18 structures built between 1926 and 1949 contribute to the rustic theme of the district. The Superintendent's Residence is one of five buildings begun in 1932, during the peak period of Rustic Style architecture within the park. This style is reflected in the form and materials of the building, particularly the massive stone walls and steeply pitched roof that were meant to integrate it with the surrounding landscape. The site was landscaped in 1933 using native plants from the surrounding area, furthering the blending of structure with landscape.

The cultural landscape of the Superintendent's Residence retains integrity of the following landscape characteristics: natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, circulation, topography, vegetation, buildings and structures, small-scale features, and views and vistas. These landscape characteristics and their associated features continue to convey the physical character of the residence as it was conceived and developed between 1932 and 1933.

Landscape Characteristics And Features

Buildings And Structures

Buildings and structures are a landscape characteristic of the Superintendent's Residence site. The Superintendent's Residence is a one and one-half story stone and wood building built in the Rustic Style, with a garage and partial basement underneath. The ground floor is constructed of massive stone masonry with the second floor set within a steeply pitched roof. The plan is cruciform, with the long axis running north and south. The garage entry is on the basement's south side. A large flagstone terrace of native park stone is located on the southeast corner of the house. The shake roof is 16/12 pitch with gable ends at the four ends of the cruciform, and dormers on the east and west sides of the roof. A massive stone chimney rises to the ridge line on the north side of the living room. The upper gable ends are board and batten siding over wood frame construction. Windows are steel sash, and the main entry doors are heavy plank construction with special design hardware.

The Superintendent's Residence was one of five buildings begun in 1932 during the peak period of Rustic Style architecture. The form and materials of the building, particularly the massive stone walls and steeply pitched roof, are representative of Rustic Style buildings that were built in National Parks during the 1920s and 1930s. The Superintendent's Residence has a high degree of design integrity and has undergone few alterations. It retains some of its original furniture, and most original light fixtures and hardware within its interior. It is a virtually unaltered example of the "non-intrusive" architecture designed under Thomas Vint and practiced by Merel Sager. Sager described it in his final report on 1932 construction in the park as "one of the most attractive residences in the National Park Service."

In summary, the landscape characteristic of buildings and structures retains integrity at within the Superintendent's Residence site.

Contemporary photograph of the front façade (east elevation) of the Superintendent's Residence. Note the stone terrace at the left of the building face. (CCSO, 2000.)

Contemporary photograph of the side façade (north elevation) of the Superintendent's Residence. Notice the large boulders in the foreground, that serve to blend the landscaped "yard" with the surrounding rugged terrain. (CCSO, 2000.)

Contemporary photograph of the rear façade (west elevation) of the Superintendent's Residence. (CCSO, 2000.)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Superintendent's Residence	Contributing	Superintendent's Residence, Munson Valley	012018	019

Circulation

Circulation is a landscape characteristic of the Superintendent's Residence site, and retains integrity. The circulation of the entire historic district retains integrity, and the Superintendent's Residence is linked to this network by a winding one lane road, which rises approximately 160 feet from the circular drive and plaza located at the center of the district, to its terminus at the Superintendent's Residence. An unpaved parking area exists at the end of this road to the west of the residence. An unpaved service road branches off from this parking area and continues north up the hill approximately ¼ mile, terminating at a water tank.

Within the component landscape of the Superintendent's Residence, the circulation is primarily pedestrian, and consists of two flagstone walkways that provide "formal" access and guide foot traffic from the parking area to the front and back entrances. The two walkways are in fair to poor condition. A paved driveway provides access to the sub-grade garage that is integral to the residence.

In summary, the landscape characteristic of circulation within the Superintendent's Residence site retains integrity.

Contemporary photograph of the Superintendent's Residence, taken from the road that leads from the administrative complex. (CCSO, 2000.)

Contemporary photograph showing the terminus of the road to the Superintendent's Residence. Note the unpaved parking area at the lower center of the photograph, and the unpaved service road that leads up the hill behind the residence. (CCSO, 2000.)

Contemporary photograph showing the pedestrian circulation within the Superintendent's Residence component landscape. Note the two flagstone walkways that lead off of the sunken driveway. (CCSO, 2000.)

Contemporary photograph of the flagstone walkway that leads from the front porch of the Superintendent's Residence to the driveway. (CCSO, 2000.)

Contemporary photograph showing the condition of the flagstone walkway at the front of the residence. Impacts from severe weather conditions have eroded the mortar bonds, causing joints to fail. (CCSO, 2000.)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Driveway	Contributing			
Flagstone walkway No. 1 (from parking area to front entrance)	Contributing			
Flagstone walkway No. 2 (from parking area to back entrance)	Contributing			

Land Use

Land use is a landscape characteristic of the Superintendent's Residence site, and retains integrity. Historically, the headquarters complex at Munson Valley was organized as a hierarchy of spaces according to land use function and activity. With the exception of seasonal employee housing at Sleepy Hollow to the southwest, residences were grouped in the northern end of the district, with the Superintendent's Residence located at the northernmost end of the residential area. Although the use of the residence has changed from housing for the park superintendent to housing for seasonal employees, this slight change in use has not affected the integrity of the building or the landscape. (The Superintendent's Residence is currently mothballed and awaiting repair.) Because it has only been used during the summer months, no snow tunnel or other alterations have been made to the residence. In summary, the Superintendent's Residence retains integrity of land use.

Natural Systems And Features

The Superintendent's Residence retains integrity of natural systems and features, which is a landscape characteristic of the site. The natural landform and physiographic features of Munson Valley influenced the spatial organization and development of the Park Headquarters complex. The positioning of the Superintendent's Residence provides a good example of how the linear sloped terraces of the valley created natural siting opportunities for roads, structures, and buildings, and required only minimal grading.

Climate also influenced the design and orientation of the Superintendent's Residence, and other buildings within the Park Headquarters complex. The area chosen for the headquarters site was protected by Garfield Peak, which acted as a windshield from the severe weather conditions that occurred at the rim area. Buildings were designed with steeply pitched roofs to prevent snow accumulation, and were often oriented to minimize snow load on roofs. Adequate drainage was another important consideration of site selection. The method of construction was also shaped by the climate, as the nine-month long winters inspired Merel Sager to develop a new building technology that maximized use of the short, snow-free summer construction period.

Indigenous materials taken from the surrounding landscape were used in the construction of the Superintendent's Residence, as well as many other buildings within the headquarters complex. Massive stones and boulders were taken from the base of The Watchman and were used to construct the foundations of buildings, and heavy timbers were used for roof structures. These materials were meant to blend the buildings with the existing terrain. The landscaped "yard" of the Superintendent's Residence has several large boulders that were placed, or left in place to further the integration of the cultivated landscape with the natural surroundings.

In summary, the Superintendent's Residence retains good integrity of natural systems and features, which is a landscape characteristic of the site.

Small Scale Features

Small-scale features is a landscape characteristic of the cultural landscape of the Superintendent's Residence. Small scale-features include two rock and mortar retaining walls that line both sides of the garage driveway, which are in fair condition, and several boulders located within the residence yard. Non-contributing small-scale features include a picnic table, four benches, and a stone fireplace. These are all in poor condition and have not been included within the boundaries of the component landscape. Additionally, a fuel line to the residence's furnace is exposed along the driveway.

In summary, small-scale features at the Superintendent's Residence site retain integrity and are a landscape characteristic.

Contemporary photograph of one of the two rock and mortar walls that line the driveway to the garage of the Superintendent's Residence. (CCSO, 2000.)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Rock wall lining driveway No. 1 (eastern wall)	Contributing			
Rock wall lining driveway No. 2 (western wall)	Contributing			
Picnic table and benches	Non-Contributing			

Stone fireplace	Non-Contributing

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization is a landscape characteristic of the Superintendent's Residence, and retains integrity. Thomas Vint's 1925 master plan divided the Munson Valley park headquarters into three contiguous spaces: residential, administrative and maintenance. The administrative complex functioned, and continues to function, as the structural and symbolic center. Forest canopies and meadows visually and physically separate the different use spaces.

Located on a knoll at the northernmost end of the district within the residential area, the Superintendent's Residence landscape consists of four spaces. The primary space consists of the "yard" at the front of the house. This space is open, expansive, and oriented toward the distant view of Garfield Peak. The second, more private space is located at the rear of the building, and is enclosed by the bordering forest and the residence. The third space is located at the northern end of the residence, and is bordered by a hill to the north, by the residence to the south, and by the forest on the west. This space opens to the meadow toward the east. The fourth space is the vehicular space, and consists of a downward-sloping drive bordered by rock walls that leads to the sub-grade garage.

In summary, the spatial organization retains integrity and is a landscape characteristic of Superintendent's Residence.

Topography

Topography is a landscape characteristic of the Superintendent's Residence site. As mentioned under the characteristic of natural systems and features, the site's landform influenced the location, design, and orientation of the building. Additionally, a man-made berm exists at the eastern edge of the residence "yard." The site was originally graded as a relatively level receptacle for the building, and this berm was created as a result of regrading the site. As a result, there is more uniformity to the contours of the component landscape than the native landscape surrounding it, creating a visual boundary to the residence landscape.

The topography of the Superintendent's Residence site was also used as a design opportunity in the siting of the building. The building is sited at the apex of a slope, providing an expansive view of distant Garfield Point.

In summary, the landscape characteristic of topography retains integrity at the Superintendent's Residence.

Vegetation

Vegetation is a landscape characteristic of the Superintendent's Residence and retains integrity. Still evident at the residence are foundation plantings including Twinberry, which is also known as Purple flowered honeysuckle (Lonicera conjugialis), Subalpine spirea (Spiraea densiflora), Scouler's willow (Salix scouleriana), Huckleberry (Vaccinum spp.), and Sitka mountain ash (Sorbus sitchensis). These plants were installed by Civilian Conservation Corps crews between 1933-34 as part of the "naturalization" program. A coniferous tree located near the front porch appears in early photographs of the residence, but no longer exists. Two dead plants that may have been Sticky currant (Ribes viscossissimum) are located near the foundation of the building. Some other original plantings also did not survive. The surrounding forest is made up predominantly of Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana) scattered with Shasta red fir (Abies magnifica shastensis), Subalpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa), and Lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta). Phlox (Phlox spp.) and Indian paintbrush (Castilleja spp.) occur in sunny areas throughout the site.

In summary, vegetation within the cultural landscape of the Superintendent's Residence retains integrity and is a landscape characteristic of the site.

Contemporary photograph showing the foundation plantings near the front porch of the Superintendent's Residence. These Spirea plants were transplanted in the early 1930s by CCC crews. (CCSO, 2000.)

Contemporary photograph of historic Huckleberry foundation plantings near the driveway of the Superintendent's Residence. (CCSO, 2000.)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Huckleberry (Vaccinum spp.)	Contributing			
Indian paintbrush (Castilleja spp.)	Contributing			
Lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta)	Contributing			
Mountain hemlock (Tsuga mertensiana)	Contributing			
Scouler's willow (Salix scouleriana)	Contributing			
Shasta red fir (Abies magnifica shastensis)	Contributing			
Sitka mountain ash (Sorbus sitchensis)	Contributing			
Spreading phlox (Phlox diffusa)	Contributing			

Sticky currant (Ribes viscosissimum)	Contributing
Subalpine fir (Abies lasiocarpa)	Contributing
Subalpine spirea (Spiraea densiflora)	Contributing
Twinberry, or Purple flowered honeysuckle (Lonicera conjugialis)	Contributing

Views And Vistas

One important view remains as a landscape characteristic of the Superintendent's Residence: the view toward the slopes of Garfield Peak. However, the siting of a large microwave repeater upon Garfield Ridge has had a negative impact on this historic view. Another important view is the one near the road terminus to the northwest, toward the Superintendent's Residence. This view of the main and side facades of the building remains much as it did when the building was constructed.

In summary, views and vistas are a landscape characteristic of the Superintendent's Residence, and retain integrity.

Contemporary photograph of the view from the Superintendent's Residence front terrace toward Garfield Peak. (CCSO, 2000.)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
View from road of Superintendent's Residence	Contributing			
View toward Garfield Peak	Contributing			

Management Information

Management Unit:

Tract Numbers:

State and County: Klamath County, OR

Size (acres): 1.50

Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	10	570050	4749090

GIS File Name:

GIS File Description:

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: Entered -- Inadequately Documented

Explanatory Narrative:

The Superintendent's Residence has been documented in the National Register Nomination as a contributing building within the Munson Valley Historic District, but the nomination does not list all the features associated with the cultural landscape.

NRIS Information:

NRIS Number:	88002622
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	12/1/1988
Other Certifications:	Date Received/Pending Nomination
Other Certification Date:	10/17/1988
Name In National Register:	Munson Valley Historic District
Other Names In National Register:	See Also:Crater Lake Superintendent's Residence

NRIS Number:	87001347
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	5/28/1987
Other Certifications:	Designated National Landmark
Other Certification Date:	5/28/1987
Name In National Register:	Crater Lake Superintendent's Residence
Other Names In National Register:	Former Superintendent's Residence

National Register Eligibility: Eligible -- Keeper

Explanatory Narrative:

Date of Eligibility Determination: 12/1/1988

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: National

Contributing/Individual: Individual

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

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

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: 1932 - 1941 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: Yes

Date Determined Landmark: 5/28/1987

Landmark Theme: Architecture

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Site

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category:	Vacant (Not In Use)
Use/Function:	Vacant/Maintained (Mothballed)
Detailed Use/Function:	Vacant/Maintained (Mothballed)
Type Of Use/Function:	Current

Ethnographic Information

Ethnographic Survey Conducted: Yes-Restricted Information

Significance Description:

Documented in "Archaeological and Ethnological Studies of Southwest Oregon and Crater Lake National Park: An Overview and Assessment" by John Mairs, Kathryn R. Winthrop, Robert H. Winthrop, 1994: "Crater Lake National Park stands at or near the territorial boundaries of four Indian peoples. To the east and southeast lay the lands of the Klamath, to the southwest the lands of the Takelma, to the west the lands of the Upper Umpqua, and to the northwest the lands of the Molala" (Mairs 1994, 29).

Also documented in "Traditional-Use Study of Crater Lake National Park and Lava Beds National Monument" by Doug Deur, draft 2001.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The Superintendent's Residence landscape is a contributing component of the Munson Valley Historic District.

General Management Information

Management Category: Must Be Preserved And Maintained

Management Category Date: 12/1/1988

Explanatory Narrative:
The Superintendent's Residence cultural landscape was listed on the National Register in 1988.

Condition Assessment And Impacts

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

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

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

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

Undetermined: Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/30/2000

Date Recorded: 09/30/2000

Park Management Concurrence: Yes **Concurrence Date:** 6/4/2004

Level Of Impact Severity: Moderate

Stabilization Measures:

Impact:

Type of Impact: Exposure To Elements

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

The flagstone walkways on the site are in need of tuckpointing, as some mortar bonds are failing. The same applies, although to a lesser extent, to the mortared stone retaining walls that line the driveway. These need remedial treatment of repair and tuckpointing.

Type of Impact: Neglect

Internal/External: Internal

Description:

The condition of the vegetation at the Superintendents Residence is fair. Regenerative pruning and supplementing the soil would improve the condition and longevity of historic foundation plantings. Weeding around specimen plants would increase plant vitality.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

NPS Legal Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

Public Access: With Permission

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Restoration

Approved Treatment Document: Other Document

Document Date: April 20, 1993

Explanatory Narrative:
The Resource Management Plan is the Ultimate Treatment Document.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Cost

LCS Structure Approved Treatment Cost: $750,000

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost:

Cost Date: February 1, 1998

Level of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Denver Service Center

Explanatory Description: $750,000 was set on 2/1/98 as the Ultimate Treatment Cost. The Interim Treatment Cost was set at $50,000 on 10/1/94. The Ultimate Treatment Cost was based on the cost figure for the Naturalist's Residence + $50,000 (Interim Treatment Cost), and was adjusted for 8% inflation over 9 years.

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost: $0

Landscape Stabilization Costs: $15,000

Cost Date: July 26, 2000

Level Of Estimate: C - Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator: Support Office

Explanatory Description: Landscape stabilization costs are estimated at $15,000, for resetting heaved flagstones and repointing flagstones along the two pathways.

Documentation Assessment and Checklist

Documentation Assessment: Fair

Documentation:

Document:	Other
Year Of Document:	1996
Amplifying Details:	National Register Nomination (Amendment)
Adequate Documentation:	Yes

Appendix

Bibliography

Citations:

Citation Title:	Cultural Landscape Recommendations: Park Headquarters at Munson Valley, Crater Lake National Park.
Year of Publication:	0
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	CCSO

Citation Title:	Historic Resource Study, Crater Lake National Park, Oregon
Year of Publication:	0
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Number:	012800
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	CCSO

Citation Title:	National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942
Year of Publication:	0
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	CCSO

Citation Title:	Park and Recreation Structures, Parts I-III
Year of Publication:	0
Source Name:	CRBIB
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	CCSO

Citation Title:	Munson Valley's Designed Landscape.
Year of Publication:	0
Source Name:	HABS
Citation Number:	No. OR-144
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Crater Lake Archives

Citation Title:	National Register of Historic Places: Historic Resources of Crater Lake National Park (1996 amendment)
Year of Publication:	0
Source Name:	CCSO
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	CCSO

Citation Title:	Crater Lake National Park Oral History Series: Francis G. Lange
Year of Publication:	0
Source Name:	CRLA archives
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Crater Lake National Park archives

Citation Title:	Report for the Month of September, 1934 to the Chief, Western Division, by Francis G. Lange, Landscape Architect. Emergency Conservation Work Camps Nos. I and II, and Building Construction.
Year of Publication:	0
Source Name:	CRLA archives
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Crater Lake National Park archives

Citation Title:	Report for the months of June and July, 1934 to the Chief, Western Division through the Superintendent of Crater Lake National Park, by Francis G. Lange, Landscape Architect, July 1, 1934.
Year of Publication:	0
Source Name:	CRLA archives
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Crater Lake National Park archives

Citation Title:	Report to the Chief Architect through the Superintendent of Crater Lake National Park, by M.S. Sager, Assistant Landscape Architect. Branch of Plans & Design, San Francisco, California, October 13, 1933.
Year of Publication:	0
Source Name:	CRLA archives
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Crater Lake National Park archives

Citation Title:	Report to the Chief Architect through the Superintendent of Crater Lake National Park, E.C.W., April 17, 1934 to October 1, 1934, by Francis G. Lange, Landscape Architect, October 22, 1934.
Year of Publication:	0
Source Name:	CRLA archives
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Crater Lake National Park archives

Citation Title:	Report to the Chief Landscape Architect through the Superintendent of Crater Lake National Park, July 11 to July 30, 1932 by Merel S. Sager, Assistant Landscape Architect.
Year of Publication:	0
Source Name:	CRLA archives
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Crater Lake National Park archives

Supplemental Information