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National Park Service  
Cultural Landscapes Inventory  
2004



Rim Village  
Crater Lake National Park

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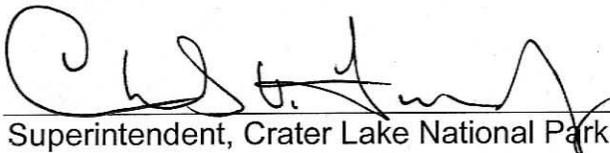
**National Park Service  
Cultural Landscape Inventory  
2004**

**Rim Village Historic District  
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: **B: Should be preserved and maintained**

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Fair**

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Superintendent, Crater Lake National Park

6/4/04  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

Please return to:

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

**RIM VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT**  
**CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK**

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**Oregon SHPO Eligibility Determination**

**Section 110 Actions Requested:**

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

**Setting:**

**I concur**,  **I do not concur** that the setting as described in the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) contributes to the Rim Village Historic District (See the following landscape characteristics in the Analysis and Evaluation: spatial organization, land use, circulation, vegetation, natural systems and features, 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 Rim Village Historic District:

LCS number	Structure Name	Park Structure Number
022999	Crater Lake Lodge	565
012970	Kiser Studio	066
100270	Plaza Comfort Station	068
100241	Sinnott Memorial building	067
(No number)	Community House	116
100271	Comfort Station #4 (near cafeteria)	072
(No number)	Rim Village Road	
(No number)	Crater Lake Lodge Parking Area	
(No number)	Plaza Parking Area (near Cafeteria)	
(No number)	Rim Village Road Parking Area	
(No number)	Promenade (walkway)	
100261	Promenade Wall and Curbing	137
100261	Crater Lake Lodge Observation Bay and steps (along Promenade wall)	137
(No number)	Stone Benches (3) at Lodge Bay (along Promenade wall)	
100261	Mather Observation Bay (along Promenade wall)	137

030163	Mather Memorial Plaque (placed in 1930)	139
100261	Sinnott Memorial Observation Bay (along Promenade wall)	137
100259	Stone water fountain near Crater Wall Trailhead	140
100259	Stone water fountain near Kiser Studio	140
100259	Stone water fountain near Sinnott Memorial	140

**Contributing Resources not listed on the National Register:**

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following previously unevaluated feature has been identified as contributing to the Rim Village Historic District. It is not specifically mentioned in the National Register nomination, but has been identified by the LCS as contributing. (See the following landscape characteristic in the Analysis and Evaluation: small-scale features.):

LCS number	Structure Name	Park Structure Number	Concur	Do Not Concur
100273	Sinnott Memorial Plaque (placed in 1930)	135	✓	

**Non-contributing Resources:**

Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following structures have been identified as not contributing to the Rim Village Historic District. (See the following landscape characteristic in the Analysis and Evaluation: small-scale features.):

LCS number	Structure Name	Concur	Do Not Concur
N/A	Cafeteria	✓	
N/A	Stone water fountain near Plaza Comfort Station	✓	
N/A	Water fountain in the campground.	✓	

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

*James Hamrick*

Oregon State Historic Preservation Officer

*12 Aug 04*

Date

Please return forms to the attention of:

*Erica Owens*

*CLI Co-coordinator*

*National Park Service*

*Pacific West Regional Office-Seattle*

*909 1<sup>st</sup> Ave, Floor 5*

*Seattle, WA 98104*

*(206) 220-4128*

*erica\_owens@nps.gov*

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## Executive Summary

### General Introduction to the CLI

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

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

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

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

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

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

## SHPO/TPO.

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

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

### Relationship between the CLI and a CLR

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

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

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

## Park Information

**Park Name:** 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:** Landscape  
**Name:** Rim Village  
**CLI Identification Number:** 400007  
**Parent Landscape CLI ID Number:** 400007

## Inventory Summary

**Inventory Level:** Level II

### Completion Status:

#### Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0: 7/1/1989  
Level 0 Recorder: C. Gilbert  
Date Level 0 Entered: 7/1/1989  
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder: C. Gilbert  
Level 0 Site Visit: Yes

#### Level I

Date Level I Data Collected: 7/1/1989  
Level I Data Collection: C. Gilbert  
Date Level I Entered: 7/1/1989  
Level I Data Entry Recorder: C. Gilbert  
Level I Site Visit: Yes

#### Level II

Date Level II Data Collected: 10/15/2002  
Level II Data Collection: M. Hankinson  
Date Level II Entered: 10/15/2004  
Level II Data Entry Recorder: M. Hankinson  
Level II Site Visit: Yes  
Date of Concurrence: 6/4/2004

## Landscape Description

Rim Village is located on the southwest portion of the Crater Lake caldera at an elevation of 7100 feet above sea level. Rim Village is primarily a linear historic district, closely following the caldera rim for one half-mile, and extending southeasterly approximately one quarter-mile. The landscape is a mixture of highly designed developed areas and natural areas, including large indigenous hemlock trees, and the fragile landform of the caldera. Rim Village covers approximately 32 acres of land.

The period of significance is 1927 through 1941, encompassing the years when Rim Village was designed and constructed under the direction of Thomas C. Vint of the NPS San Francisco field office. Rim Village is significant on a national level for its association with the events of the American Park Movement and early NPS master planning. Rim Village retains a high degree of integrity as a planned, or "model", village and is in fair condition.

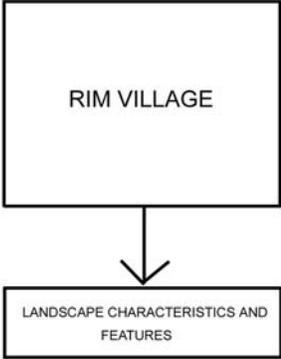
In 1997, five buildings in Rim Village were listed on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A, for their association with the history and development of Crater Lake National Park, and criterion C, as outstanding examples of rustic architectural design. These include Sinnott Memorial building (CRLA building 67), Plaza Comfort station (CRLA building 68) and Comfort Station # 4 (CRLA building 72), Kiser Studio (CRLA building 66), Community House (CRLA building 116). Crater Lake Lodge was listed in 1988 on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A. In addition, the National Park Service and Oregon State Historic Preservation Office listed Rim Village on the National Register of Historic Places on 9/18/1997.

As described in the 1996 nomination, the Rim Village Historic District has 12 individual features that comprise a designed historic landscape in terms of form and function. The features listed under the circulation category include roads and parking areas (vehicular circulation) and walkways and four hiking trails (pedestrian circulation), which begin at points in the district. The promenade extending 3,450 linear feet along the edge of the caldera is the primary pedestrian circulation system for Rim Village. The features listed under vegetation include planting concepts, which describe the philosophy behind all plantings in the district, and plant materials, which are the material forms of that philosophy. Six buildings, including the aforementioned four plus the Kiser Studio, the Community House, and one structure, the Promenade wall, contribute to the designed historic landscape. Small scale features include a variety of detail elements such as free standing boulders, stone benches, and masonry details such as steps and curbing. These elements are historically important to the rustic character of the designed landscape.

The historic district retains integrity as a designed "village." The historic district displays the seven aspects that determine integrity as defined by the National Register of Historic Places: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association through the retention of the majority of the following landscape characteristics that contribute to its historic integrity as one cultural landscape. These landscape characteristics are Views and Vistas, Land Use, Spatial Organization, Natural Systems and Features, Small-scale Features, Buildings and Structures, Vegetation, and Circulation.

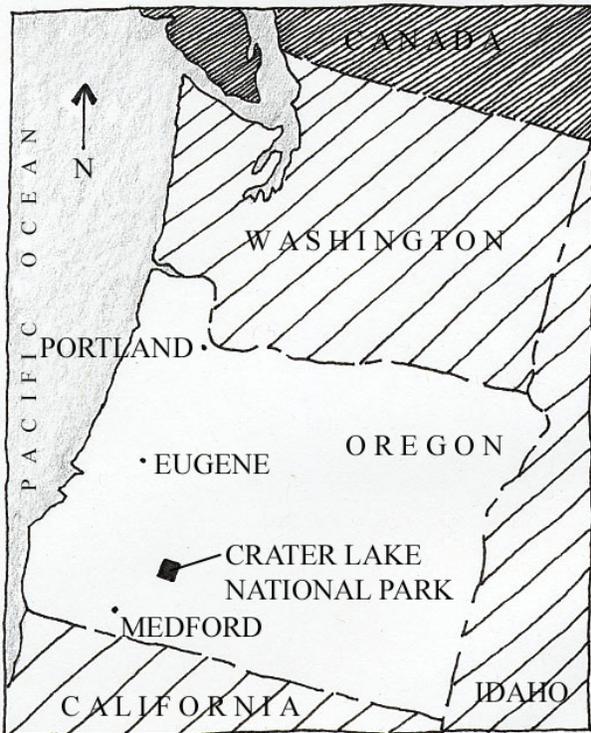
## Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description

Rim Village is one entire cultural landscape containing landscape characteristics and features.



*Diagram showing that Rim Village is one entire cultural landscape containing landscape characteristics and features.*

## Location Map



Map showing location of Crater Lake National Park within the state of Oregon.

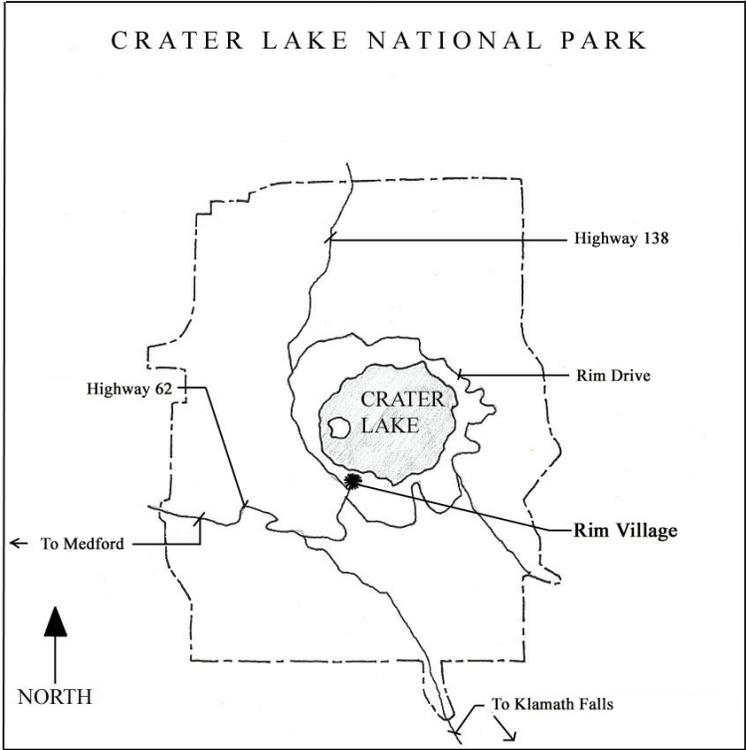


Diagram showing Rim Village in Crater Lake National Park (CCSO 2003).

## Boundary Description

Rim Village is located on the southwest side of Crater Lake, and is one of the primary developed areas in the park. The elevation of Rim Village is about 7100 feet above sea level. Rim Village is primarily a linear site, closely following the caldera rim for one half-mile, and extending southeasterly approximately one quarter-mile. The landscape is a mixture of highly designed and developed areas and natural areas, including large indigenous hemlock forests, and the fragile landform of the caldera. There are approximately 32 acres comprising the cultural landscape of Rim Village that were conceived historically in the master plans for the site, as articulated between 1927 and 1941. Beginning at the west end of the promenade's parapet wall, 400 feet from the cafeteria plaza, proceed to the junction of Rim Village Road and the West Rim Drive, continuing in a line going southeast that stays 25 feet south of Comfort Station #72 and then follow the 7100 foot contour around the campground to a point where it crosses the road to the concessioner's dormitory, thereafter passing 50 feet south of the lodge parking and going northeast along the promenade to a point 800 feet east of the hotel, then back along the caldera edge but encompassing Victor Rock and the Sinnott Memorial, to the point of beginning.

## Regional Context

### Political Context

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

### Physiographic Context

Crater Lake National Park is located in the Cascade Mountains of southern Oregon, which includes more than 183,000 acres of mountains, volcanic peaks, unique and unusual landforms, and a diversity of plant and animal communities surrounding Crater Lake. As the deepest lake in the United States, Crater Lake is the primary natural resource of the park. The lake is six miles long, four and one half miles wide and 6176 feet above sea level at the surface. Due to its location in the Cascades, Crater Lake is subject to high volumes of snow for much of the year. The land surrounding the edge of the lake, including Rim Village, is generally covered with snow from November to June.

Rim Village is sited on the southwest corner of the Crater Lake caldera, approximately 7100' above sea level. Within the Rim Village area, slopes of approximately 5 to 30% extend downward from the rim. The northern boundary of Rim Village is the caldera rim, where steep slopes extend down to the lake. Rim Village is situated on a complex of andesitic bedrock, glacial debris, and pyroclastic rock (volcanic rock with a high percentage of gaseous material at the time of eruption (USGS 1985). Soils developed on the surface of Mazama pumice, alluvium (stream deposits), and glacial debris. In general, the soils contain poorly defined soil horizons (layers of soil distinguishable from adjacent layers) (National Park Service. Design Analysis Package 274-06, Rehabilitate Rim Village Structures. 1999, 46). The predominant vegetation types found in this area include montane meadows with flowering plants and sedges between small stands of mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*), whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*), Shasta red fir (*Abies magnifica* var. *shastensis*), and noble fir (*Abies procera*).

## Cultural Context

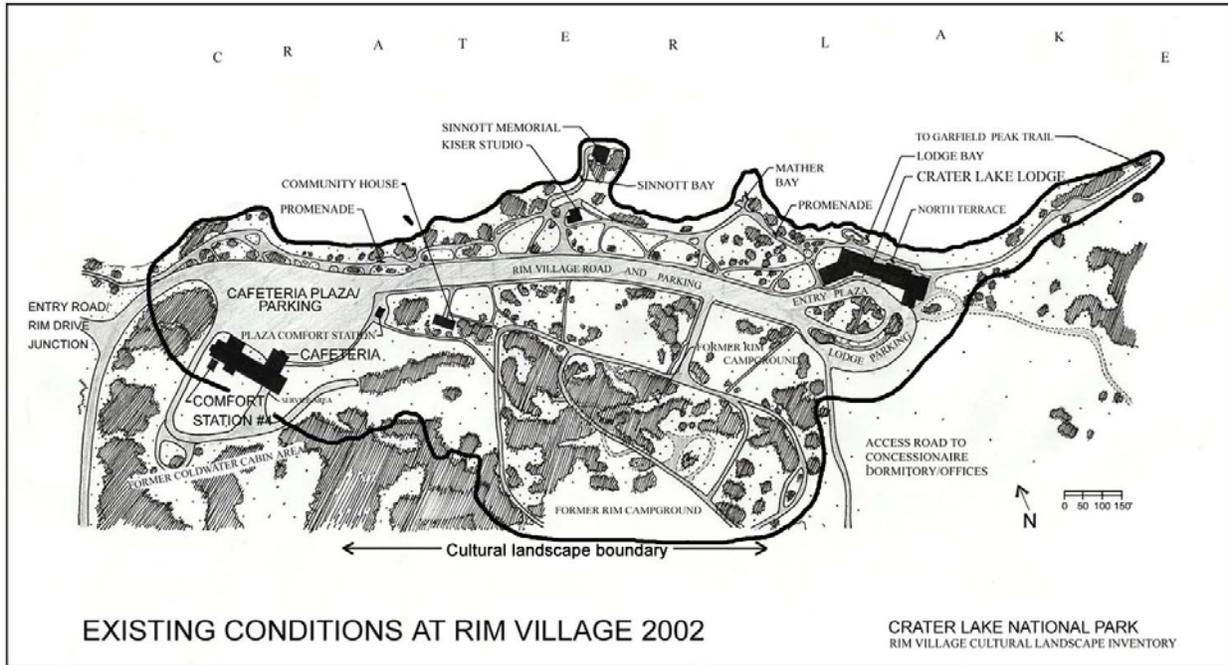
Rim Village is the center for visitor services in the park. Food service, hiking trails, interpretive programs, strolling on the promenade, and enjoying the lake views provide visitors with both passive and active recreational opportunities. No other site in the park provides this diversity of uses in one concentrated place. Approximately 500,000 people visit the park per year.

Current access to Rim Village is from the west where Rim Village Road branches off from the junction of Rim Drive and the park road which leads south to Highway 62. Rim Village Road continues the full length of the site ending approximately one half-mile east, at Crater Lake Lodge, virtually bisecting the historic district. Secondary roads through the former campground and service roads behind the Cafeteria and to the dormitory south of the site, limit and concentrate general vehicular traffic to Rim Village Road. Parking areas are located in front of the Cafeteria, along Rim Village Road, and south of the lodge. Pedestrian circulation is somewhat random through large parking areas but very structured along the rim, where a series of narrow walkways route visitors to the main promenade. The promenade varies between six and eight-feet in width and follows the edge of the caldera from a point several hundred feet west of the cafeteria to the head of the Garfield Peak Trail, east of the lodge. Informal paths are located throughout the former campground. Social trails between Rim Village Road and the promenade have had a very negative impact on the vegetation throughout the area.

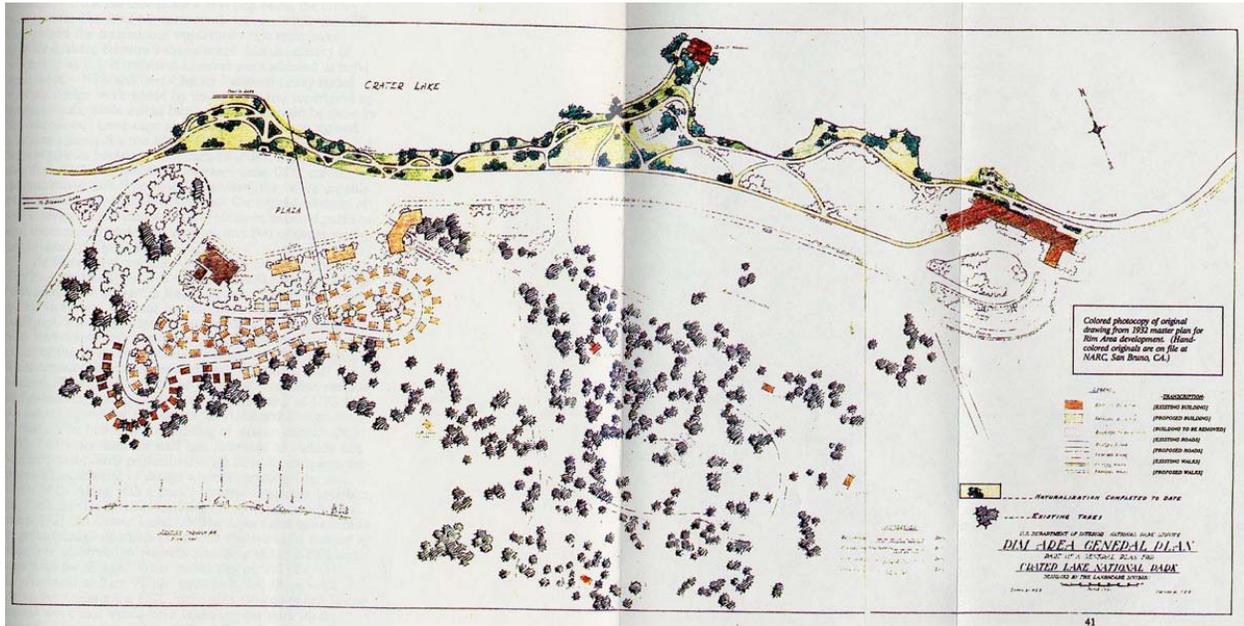
There are six primary buildings at Rim Village including the Crater Lake Lodge (1909-1922 and 1991-1994) at the east end of the site, the Kiser Studio (1921, 1926, and 2001), the Sinnott Memorial (1931 and 2001), the Cafeteria (1928, 1956, 1968, 1970, 1972), the Community House (1924 and 2001), and the Plaza Comfort Station (1937 and 2001). These buildings remain along with several other secondary structures from the historic period. Other structures, including more than 1450 feet of stone walls and observation bays, also remain from the historic design, although portions and segments of these features have been altered over the years. The Community House functioned as a gathering place for NPS interpreters and visitors until 1989 though the rehabilitation in 2001 allowed for this historic use to continue. The rehabilitated lodge functions as a hotel, its historic use. The Sinnott Memorial and Plaza Comfort Station, both rehabilitated in 2001, continue to function as they did historically, providing interpretive and general services to park visitors. The Cafeteria will be rehabilitated in 2005.

## Site Plan

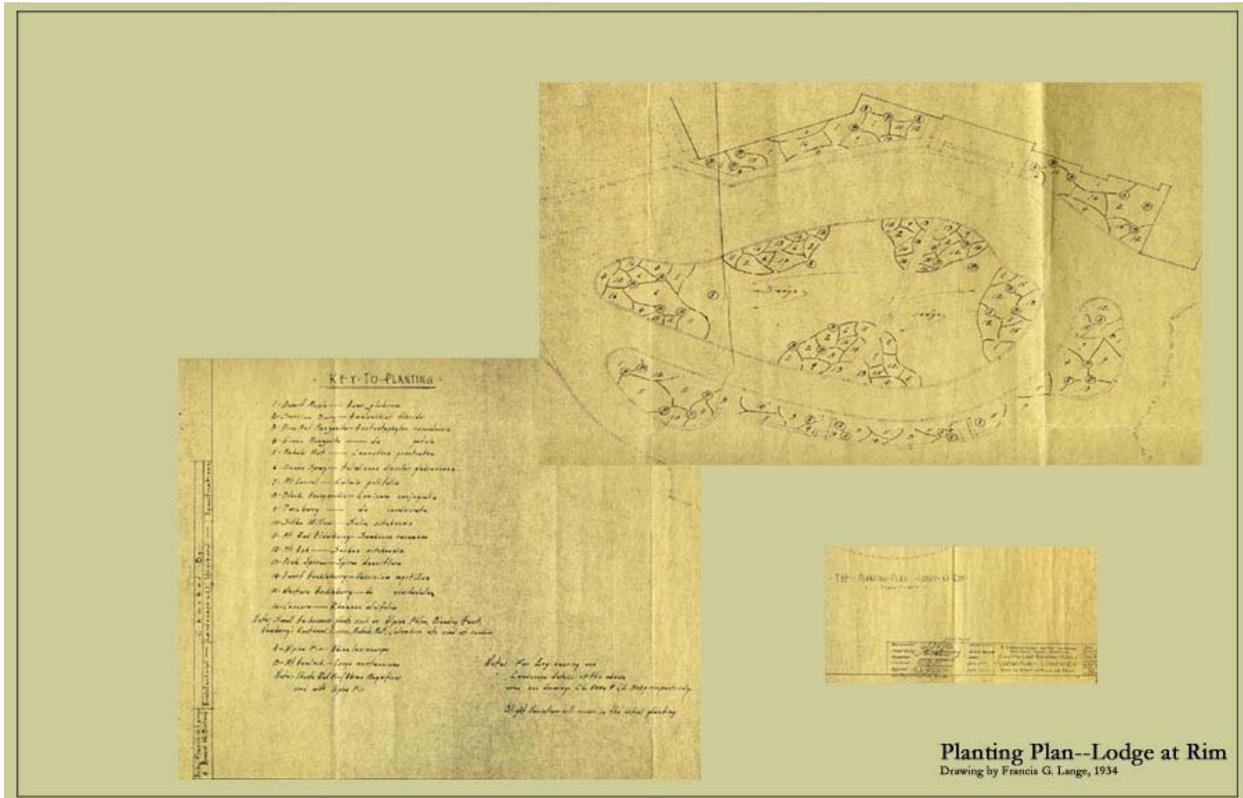
Plan showing Rim Village. See 11 x 17 version in the appendix (PWR 2004).



Historic base map of Rim Village circa 1931 (CRLA collection).



Scanned version of a historic base map (1932) by Francis G. Lange. This map shows typical foundation planting plans. See the 11 x 17 version in the appendix (CRLA collection).



## Chronology

Year	Event	Description
1902 AD	Established	On May 22, Crater Lake became the nation's sixth national park.
1905 AD	Engineered	The Department of the Interior constructed a road following a ridgeline west of Garfield Peak that lead to the south side of the crater's edge. This early access road was essential in the development of Rim Village.
1907 AD	Established	The Crater Lake Company, with William Gladstone Steel as president and principal owner, was formed to develop the area known to be Rim Village (Rim Village was named by 1914).
1909 AD	Established	The Crater Lake Company infused the business with capital provided by Alfred L. Parkhurst who took over as president and general manager.
1909 AD	Established	The Crater Lake Company undertook construction of Crater Lake Lodge.
1915 AD	Established	Crater Lake Lodge opened.
1916 AD	Established	National Park Service was authorized, but not operational until April 1917.
1916 AD	Neglected	As a result of WW I, road improvements and other construction projects were limited.
1924 AD	Developed	Post WW I, development increased at Rim Village. Visitors had many amenities available at Rim Village including a lodge, tent houses, campground, photographic studio, comfort stations, and a community house.
1926 AD	Planned	The General Development Plan for rim area development was approved and overseen by Thomas C. Vint, Chief of the Landscape Engineering Division. The park received its largest appropriation in its history (to that time).

1927 - 1932 AD	Built	Implementation of Phase I of the comprehensive design plan for Rim Village was completed by the NPS and day (seasonal) labor. First "Master" plan in 1931.
1931 AD	Planned	First "Master" plan for the park was initiated.
1933 - 1941 AD	Built	Implementation of Phase II was accomplished by labor associated with the New Deal.
1933 AD	Established	A CCC camp was established at park headquarters.
1933 - 1941 AD	Established	CCC camps were established at the park to undertake construction projects, landscape work, and general maintenance projects.
1934 - 1938 AD	Established	A CCC camp was established at Lost Creek.
1934 - 1941 AD	Established	A CCC camp was established at Annie Spring.
1941 AD	Established	The United States entered WW II and further development at Rim Village ceased.
1941 - 1945 AD	Neglected	The designed landscape of Rim Village was virtually neglected during the war years.
1955 AD	Established	After many years of neglect, the NPS implemented the system-wide Mission 66 program.
1955 - 1966 AD	Altered	A variety of features and elements on Rim Village Road and Rim campground, derived from the significant design period (1927-1941), were altered.
1970 - 1987 AD	Planned	The NPS undertook a series of public meetings, technical studies, and planning efforts directed toward the redevelopment of Rim Village. Four different plans were developed: 1968-71; 1974-77; 1982-84; and 1986-88.
1988 AD	Planned	A management plan for the redevelopment of Rim Village was completed. The Crater Lake Lodge, however, was the only building that was rehabilitated.

1988 AD	Established	Consulting engineers inspected the lodge before the 1988 summer season and recommended the building be closed, but a last-minute Park Service decision allowed the building to remain open.
1989 AD	Damaged	Engineering consultants issued report indicating parts of the lodge might collapse of its own weight. Again, they recommended the lodge to be closed. As a result, Park Service Regional Director Charles Odegaard ordered the lodge closed on May 26.
1990 AD	Established	A historic landscape study for Rim Village investigated important patterns and features in the landscape to be stabilized, preserved, or reestablished. The report provided criteria for development of recommendations for rehabilitation of Rim Village.
1991 AD	Built	Phase one began in May 1991 by Dale Ramsey Construction, Corvallis, OR. The overhaul included the reconstruction of the Great Hall, which was entirely dismantled.
1991 AD	Reconstructed	Little of the original lodge and its historic fabric were salvaged. Only 10 percent of the old structure was reused.
1992 - 1995 AD	Established	Phase two commenced in May 1992 by Emerick Construction of Portland, OR.
1994 AD	Built	Crater Lake Lodge was completed at a cost of \$18,000,000.
1995 AD	Established	Crater Lake Lodge opened to the public on May 20.
1996 AD	Planned	Beginning in 1996, a new planning effort (conducted through the Visitor Service Plan) diverged away from the 1988 plan.
2001 AD	Rehabilitated	The following historic buildings were rehabilitated: the Community House, the Sinnott Memorial, and Plaza Comfort Station.

## Statement Of Significance

Rim Village is significant for its association with the activity of National Park Service master planning (criterion A), and for its distinctive method of construction, associated with the National Park Service Rustic and Naturalistic Landscape architectural theories of design (criterion C). For both National Register criteria A and C, the period of significance is 1927-1941. This period reflects the years when Rim Village was planned, designed, and constructed under NPS direction and to which the remaining landscape characteristics and features date. Rim Village was placed on the National Register of Historic Places on 9/18/1997

Regarding criterion A, Rim Village reflects National Park Service planning efforts at Crater Lake during the 1920s and 1930s, embodying the broad range of goals associated with early master planning efforts. Conceived as a model “village” development, Rim Village was designed to concentrate visitor services in one place. Early in design and development stages, a range of overnight accommodations and visitor amenities including lodging, camping, meals, supplies, and various general services were planned. Moreover, other landscape elements, meant to further enhance the visitor experience, were included and resulted in the development of the promenade, observation bays, and the Sinnott Memorial; these walkways and viewing platforms, in concert with visitor services, provided people with a convenient setting in which to appreciate the lake’s unique beauty and geology.

Regarding criterion C, Rim Village represents the complementary styles of Rustic Architecture and Naturalistic landscape architecture (distinctive methods of construction). These methods of design were implemented during the period of significance when many of Rim Village’s landscape features were designed and constructed. Rim Village’s buildings, vegetation, roads, trails, and small-scale features incorporated 18th-century picturesque and 19th-century naturalistic theories of design, using the park’s indigenous stone, lumber, and native plants as basic materials. These theories and ideas were applied, refined, and advocated for by such NPS park planners as Thomas C. Vint and others on the NPS staff at the Western Field Office in San Francisco—where all planning and design work was conducted for Rim Village. Consequently, Rustic features at Rim Village represented the trend during the period of significance to blend built structures with their surrounding environment, appearing hand-crafted or primitive, as if created without the use of technology available at the time—preserving the surrounding beauty of the landscape.

The landscape of Rim Village is the result of two independent dimensions that were closely interwoven by NPS designers to create an image for the village. The two factors were function and aesthetics. In the mid 1920s, the Park Service recognized that Rim Village needed specific services to accommodate the growing numbers of visitors to the park. Lodging, meals, camping, travel supplies, and general services were among the park visitor’s needs. Planners such as Thomas C. Vint of the NPS San Francisco field office and Merel S. Sager of Crater Lake National Park (and the San Francisco Field Office) also knew that a site’s natural and aesthetic qualities were of equal importance to how it functioned. The Rustic style of design, then, became the “envelope” within which the functional needs of the village were addressed by the General Development Plan of 1926 and by the Crater Lake Master Plan starting in 1931.

In 1927 the NPS Landscape Division was transferred from Los Angeles to San Francisco, where a Western Field Office was created, combining landscape design work with the NPS’ Civil Engineering Division and the Bureau of Public Roads. This joint office brought together a number of professional disciplines for an era of unparalleled development in the parks. Concurrently, park appropriations significantly increased, leading to an increase in park staff and general development activities. It was

during this time that comprehensive planning efforts were formalized, with master plans prepared for each national park. Landscape architect Thomas C. Vint headed up the San Francisco office, becoming the dominant and controlling figure in the implementation of planning in the parks—planning that was manifest in the Rustic style.

Although the Department of the Interior had jurisdiction over development in the parks, it was the concessionaires and railroad companies who first constructed buildings and other facilities in these areas. Some structures were good examples of the evolving Rustic style of design, others were not. Beginning in 1911, a series of National Park Conferences addressing development and design for the national parks were held in Yellowstone (1911) and Yosemite (1912) National Parks, and in Berkeley (1915), California. A number of professionals in the fields of architecture, landscape architecture, and engineering, as well as Park Service officials, attended these forums to express their goals, desires, and ideas for appropriate ways in which to develop and design for these special areas (NPS, Proceedings of the National Park Conference, 1915). It was at one of these forums that Mark Daniels, a landscape engineer serving as the Department of the Interior's General Superintendent of Parks, presented his "campaign plan" for improving the parks. A key component of Daniels' plan was to concentrate visitor services in one place—a village. In his concept the village would be designed primarily for utility and functional needs of the visitor. Accommodations for every type of individual would be provided, from the visitor who wanted to stay in a hotel and take meals at a lodge, to the visitor who preferred cooking his own meals and sleeping in a tent. In Daniels' plan, individual buildings would be carefully sited and arranged throughout the village, and architectural styles would be thoughtfully considered in order to enhance—in Daniels' words—the "picturesqueness" of the site. Since the number of people traveling to the parks was increasing rapidly, Daniels felt the establishment of these villages, complete with their infrastructure of lights, water, utilities, supply stores, and lodging facilities, was inevitable for all the parks including Crater Lake. By 1915, a preliminary plan, to formalize the site already in use, was in place for a village at Crater Lake, along the south side of the rim overlooking the lake (NPS, Proceedings of the National Park Conference, 1915, 14-21). Early plans for the national parks focused on responding to specific functional needs, such as good roads and accommodations, rather than overall design or formal planning. An "official" design ethic for the parks came in 1918, two years after the National Park Service was established. The Secretary of the Interior (this is the "Lane Letter" written by Yard, Albright, and Mather for Lane to sign) wrote to the Director of the NPS, setting down policies and guidelines for the new bureau.

In America, antecedents of the Rustic style can be traced to the writings of 19th century landscape architect Andrew Jackson Downing who followed British and German precedents. Influenced by British landscape traditions and writing in the mid-1800s, Downing espoused rural ideals for landscape gardening and design. By the turn of the century, the fancy gardens of the Victorian era had given way to the simple, economic, "naturalistic" and "informal" gardens, sometimes called "English" or "cottage" gardens championed earlier by Downing. Journals and landscape design books of the day popularized the style that drew its inspiration directly from nature. In their writings, landscape architects and horticulturists, particularly Fredrick Law Olmsted, Henry H. Hubbard, and Frank Waugh, set down principles for designing in the naturalistic style. These principles, in turn, set the framework for the design values and philosophy of the Rustic style.

At its best, the Rustic style achieved sympathy with the natural surroundings and with the past. The style became the means in which functional architecture was brought into natural environments in a visually pleasing and nonintrusive manner. Characteristics such as the use of natural materials used in proper scale, the avoidance of rigid, straight lines, and the visual character of a structure that appeared rugged, handcrafted, and built by pioneer craftsmen with limited hand tools, were the essence of the Rustic style. Structures, however, were always intended to be subordinate to their surroundings. The features to be

preserved, emphasized, and appreciated in the parks were the site's natural features and not the man-made ones. In the Rustic philosophy, the natural features were the overriding factors in determining the design vocabulary for both individual buildings and entire developments in the national parks (NPS, Park Structures and Facilities, 4).

Rim Village was evaluated as one cultural landscape, the Rim Village cultural landscape. As a result of this inventory, Rim Village was found to retain the following landscape characteristics and features that contribute to its historic integrity and was listed as of October 15, 1997 on the National Register as Rim Village Historic District. The landscape characteristics are Views and Vistas, Land Use, Spatial Organization, Natural Systems and Features, Small-scale Features, Buildings and Structures, Vegetation, and Circulation. Therefore, in association with the events of the American Park Movement, early NPS master planning, and for its distinctive method of construction, Rim Village is significant as an integral part of Crater Lake's Master Plan. Rim Village maintains the intended character of the Rustic style as originally planned, designed, and constructed during the period of significance.

## Physical History

### 1927-1932

#### Preface

Pages 1-9 in the following history section are directly derived from the Rim Village Cultural Landscape Report 1990 entitled "The Rustic Landscape of Rim Village, 1927-1941" by Gretchen Luxenberg and Cathy Gilbert.

#### Rustic Design at Rim Village

##### Introduction

As one of the early parks in the system, Crater Lake National Park was a laboratory for NPS planners and designers working in the Rustic style. It was also an older park, with many needs to address. With monies in place for park development, and a professional team in the Western Field Office transforming ideas and concepts into master plans for the parks, the time was right for design implementation. At Crater Lake, the period of intensive development was 1927 to 1941, and one area of focus was Rim Village.

The key players developing the design concepts for Rim Village were assembled in San Francisco, and led by Thomas Vint (in San Francisco until 1937, then Washington D.C.). Along with Vint, landscape architect Merel S. Sager (1929-33) had the greatest influence in the design program for Crater Lake's Rim Village. Following Sager, Francis Lange worked at the park between the years 1934 and 1941. Crater Lake was one of several Pacific Coast parks that benefited from Sager's expertise. It was Vint, however, the "veteran," who was responsible for teaching Sager and the other young professionals about the principles of non-intrusive (Rustic) design.

Vint was charged with the job of implementing the NPS' Rustic architecture program in the parks. He did this through the use of general development plans and later, beginning in 1931, by instituting a Master Plan Program, ordered by Albright (Cutler, 86; Greene, 1984, 221). In this program, each park in the system would have a plan establishing design criteria to guide development. These plans would govern all construction and maintenance work in the parks and in Vint's eyes be "progressive" and revised regularly to reflect new issues, annual progress, or new information. The plans themselves were comprised of two components; written statements detailing policy and objective statements about the park's intended use; and a series of site plan drawings. The drawings served both as an inventory of existing conditions and as design documents showing proposed facilities. In order to prepare these plans, Vint assigned each member of his team of professionals to specific parks. Summers were spent in those areas conducting topographic surveys, photography, drawings, field work, and oversight critical for site design.

At Crater Lake, the construction season was extremely short, due to the area's harsh weather conditions. Substantial amounts of snow fell annually at the park, blanketing the place for almost nine months a year. These conditions made planning work schedules difficult, as the actual work season varied from one year to the next. In a typical year the workforces began their operations in June and were forced to stop in October. Occasionally, crews were able to begin as early as April in dry years such as 1934. No matter when the work season started, the park's landscape architects were prepared to begin working on unfinished projects from the previous year that required completion prior to undertaking new tasks. As

the season drew to a close and over the course of the winter, the park's landscape architects assessed what was completed during the previous season, and what was needed next season, and designed their proposed work schedules accordingly.

Extensive and detailed monthly narrative reports were prepared by the assistant or resident landscape architects and forwarded to the chief and/or regional landscape architect through the park's superintendent. Returning to San Francisco in the fall, the architects and landscape architects would use the winter months to synthesize their field observations and notes, and draft the information into cohesive master plans for each park. The master plans were primarily conceptual: what was delineated on a master plan drawing during any given year was not necessarily found on the ground for the same year. Often, it took years before designs were actualized on the site. In addition, many design decisions were made "in the field." For example, if a good idea occurred to one of the designers or planners working at the site, that idea was often implemented immediately and the master plan drawings and narrative text were modified later to reflect the new design element or feature (Lange, Oral History Interview with Stephen R. Mark, 1988).

When Vint turned his attention to Crater Lake in 1927 to begin a full-scale planning program for the park, the "village," espoused earlier by planners as a means of accommodating park visitors, was already in place on the south shore of Crater Lake. At the east end of the site was the hotel, the Crater Lake Lodge, and a stone comfort station built in 1921 for park campers. A short distance to the west, was the rustic Kiser Studio (built in 1921) where visitors obtained their souvenir photographs of the park; Kiser's rival, Frank Patterson, sold photos in the lodge. Across the way was the Community House, built in 1924 by the NPS. Such a building had been suggested in 1923, "to encourage visitors to mingle together after sundown" (NPS, 1923, 144). The Community House provided space for visitors to dance, hear lectures, and participate in other forms of entertainment. A wooded area behind the Community House was formally designated as a campground by the NPS (but was already in use since the 1870s).

Despite this development, the overall appearance of Rim Village was bleak and had been for many years. Park visitors drove their cars in a random fashion all over the area and up to the edge of the steep caldera wall. People walked wherever they desired, including to a precipitous outcrop known as Victor Rock, where they could take in a breathtaking vista of the lake. Campers arbitrarily pitched their tents after driving around the campground looking for suitable sites. With all of the indiscriminate activity, the landscape of Rim Village suffered. Trees were used as bumpers for automobiles; vegetation was practically non-existent from trampling by visitors and/or their cars; and the nature of the site's soil combined with the prevailing winds, often created an unbearably dusty and dirty environment. Crater Lake Superintendent Thomson went so far as to describe the area as a "pumice desert" and "an unattractive sand waste" (Unrau, 1987, 473).

A newspaper article entitled "Spoiling Crater Lake," written in the Salem Capital Journal (possibly as an editorial piece) and appearing in the Grants Pass Daily Courier on August 3, 1927, expressed concern about overdevelopment at the expense of the natural beauty of the park landscape. It stated:

"We protest the desecration and profanation of Oregon's greatest scenic asset and beauty spot with any collection of shacks as that proposed.

'If a scenic railway up Mount Hood for the convenience of the rabble would mar the majestic beauty of the isolated peak, how much more such a "village" will blemish the loveliness and charm of nature at Crater Lake!

"Gifford Pinchot, when national forester, vigorously protested the erection of an inn or any other

building on the rim of the lake as detracting from nature--and he was right. It is bad enough to have had the inn placed where it can be seen from all points on the lake, but its architecture harmonizes fairly well with the scenery--but a collection of shacks probably of the service station type!

"However, commercialism seems the order of the day. Probably the "village" is only the first of a collection of them and in future one may expect to see every available spot utilized and the stately crags covered with shacks for the utilization of the unappreciative tourist, whose capacity for enjoying nature is nil.

"Twenty-five years ago the upper Sacramento valley was a delightful retreat in the verdure clad mountains with its crystal murmuring streams, visited principally by anglers. Today there is a continuous succession of tourist resorts, service stations, dancing pavilions and merry-go-rounds. The trout long since were exterminated and jazz and saxophone make the night hideous. This natural summer retreat for the vacationist has reached the level of Coney Island and Crater Lake seems striving to get in the same category--along with the rest of our beauty spots.

The intent of Vint's plan, however, was to improve the appearance of the landscape, eliminate safety hazards with respect to cars, reduce dust, and simplify traffic and parking problems by spreading people out across the site. The plan focused on three components: buildings, landscape, and circulation. With regard to buildings, the park concessionaire (who had built two of the three existing buildings including the lodge) had plans for additional structures, including a cafeteria and store, and twenty-two rental cabins, at the far west end of Rim Village. The circulation component of Vint's plan proposed a pedestrian trail to be laid along the edge of the rim for the full length of the village, and trails to be built leading down to the lakeshore and up to Garfield Peak from the Rim Village. Vint felt that this rim walk would be one of the most important units of the rim area development, and its center of attraction would be the lookout designed for Victor Rock (originally a "memorial rest"), complete with a rustic stairway and ramps. The landscape component of the plan focused on reclaiming the "pumice desert" by restoring the area's natural grasses and wildflowers. It was hoped that this planting program would bring back the site's original beauty and once again be in harmony with its natural surroundings, in addition to serving as a garden "foreground" in relation to the sublime view of the buildings at Rim Village. Other structures and features, including paved parking areas north of the cafeteria, south of the lodge, and a road with small retaining walls faced with stone linking the two main lots, were also incorporated into the design proposal for Rim Village. As a result of a road realignment in 1926-27, a new road to Rim Village was completed altering the visitor's entry sequence to the west end of the site. However, Vint saw this as an improvement, for it would help distribute traffic at the rim. Vint noted that this new road approach was "one of the most powerful factors, having an influence on the general layout" programmed for the village (Unrau, 470).

In general, the design intent of the first general development plan was to create an aesthetic and functional environment for visitors through non-intrusive design. The overall development would appear natural, as though the vegetation added to enhance the site had always been there, and the buildings and curving walks belonged in the landscape. Orderliness would prevail. Of utmost importance was to refrain from overdevelopment, but develop all services intensively in one area so the rest of the park could remain intact and "virgin." Vint's long-term vision for the village included the development of the open desert area west of the Community House into a plaza where all services and facilities would be located. He wanted to relocate the Kiser Studio in this area, a site away from the rim and thus more visually appropriate. Vint also hoped that a new Community House could be erected in this plaza, designed in a more sensitive manner than the existing structure (NPS, Park Development Program, CRLA, 1928).

## Implementation

The landscape at Rim Village was organized into distinct landscape zones: the linear edge following the caldera wall; the area surrounding the lodge; the campground area; and the open expanse in front of the cafeteria building. In general, work progressed from one zone to the next. As construction of walkways and plantings were completed along the caldera wall, for example, work shifted to the next zone of concern, the lodge. Upon completion of circulation improvements and planting around the hotel, work efforts then turned to the campground; the campground work lasted from 1934 to 1940, when active discussion about moving it to another site began. The fourth zone of concern, the west plaza where the cafeteria and store were located, was the last to be addressed, principally because Vint's plans called for a major overhaul of this area and the construction of new buildings.

Several primary landscape elements were addressed in the design and site development of Rim Village. First and foremost, in order to achieve a "naturalistic appearance," a hallmark of the Rustic style, NPS designers respected the natural topography of the area and worked to fit their designs to the natural features and lay of the land. Vegetation at the site, although minimal due to years of abuse, was retained and protected to the degree possible for incorporation into the new design. The NPS enhanced the site's extant landscape fabric by bringing in a variety of native plant materials. While these plants were found elsewhere in the park, they were not necessarily indigenous to Rim Village. In looking at other areas of the park, Merel Sager found a landscape that matched his vision for the barren site at Rim Village in Sun Notch, a verdant swale of meadow grasses and wildflowers situated east of Garfield Peak. Transposing this verdant appearance to Rim Village would satisfy Sager's plan in two ways: first, the area would be "improved" by the addition of new plants and the diminishing of the "dust evil" that was prevalent at the site; second, and perhaps more importantly, the landscape at the rim would be "restored" to its original, lush appearance. The effort to bring back to the rim the native plants once thought to blanket the site was called "naturalization" by Sager. Naturalization was undertaken in all four zones at the rim; around buildings, structures, walks, and even on the slopes of the caldera, in order to enhance the appearance of the area while simultaneously reducing the visual impact of the man-made improvements. Ultimately, naturalization was the means by which the buildings, roads, sidewalks, and curbs, which theoretically did not belong in a natural environment, were visually tied together into a cohesive design. Accomplished successfully, it made all of the improvements appear as though they belonged to the site, as though they "grew" out of the land (Sager, Report on Naturalization in the Rim Area, 1932).

The critical years of design implementation at Rim Village can be divided into two periods of construction. The first period, between 1927 and 1932, was characterized by the Park Service completing tasks recommended by Vint and his colleagues. Park staff, the concessionaire, and private contractors together built structures, made parking and circulation improvements to the site, and initiated the "naturalization" program at the rim. The second period, from 1933 until the onset of World War II, was characterized by the presence of the Civilian Conservation Corps. With this new source of manpower, the continuation and maintenance of the "naturalization" program occurred and a concerted effort to rehabilitate the Rim Campground into a pleasant environment for park visitors began.

### Phase I: 1927-1932

Implementation of the general development plan for Rim Village began in 1927. For the first five years work was completed by NPS forces and private contractors who followed NPS plans; the Cafeteria and roads were built by contract, too. Both Ernest A. Davidson and John B. Wosky, assistant landscape

architects to Vint, guided the early improvements. By the fall of 1930, landscape architect Merel Sager was assigned to Crater Lake and became the lead in directing the design work. The design as implemented at Rim Village is considered by many to be Sager's personal vision and expression of the Rustic, though there is no documentary evidence of this.

The park received its largest appropriation to date in 1927. A variety of projects were undertaken that year. At Rim Village, the most notable addition was the completion of a new trail down to the lake. This trail replaced an older, steeper trail that originated near the lodge. The new trail began at the west end of the village. In 1928, there was a considerable increase in development activity at the village. The construction of buildings became a priority, particularly for the park's concessionaire, the Crater Lake National Park Company. In 1928 they constructed a sizeable cafeteria and store building at the west end of the village, orienting it toward the lake. Following NPS landscape architects' designs (such as from A. Paul Brown), the Cafeteria was built with Rustic styling, the exterior faced in stone and the broad gable roof sheathed in wood shingles. Its unbroken roofline and rectangular shape, although punctuated by windows and a recessed central door, made for a massive, overscaled building. This same year, a cluster of housekeeping cabins were built behind (south of) the Cafeteria. These "cabins" were originally tents made of canvas, but later known as the Coldwater Cabins, when cold water lines were finally constructed to wood cabins; these twelve tourist cabins followed the layout delineated on the general plan for the rim (Unrau, 477).

Victor Rock, the rock outcrop 50 feet below the caldera rim and so popular with park visitors, became the focus of attention during this first period of construction. Vint had originally proposed for the site "an observation platform with an architectural development in the way of a memorial rest." Concurrently, NPS Director Horace Albright proposed the installation of a bronze plaque at the rim to honor former Oregon State Congressman Nicholas J. Sinnott, an individual who had worked diligently on behalf of the national parks. NPS Chief Naturalist Ansel Hall made a suggestion that combined and expanded on these two ideas:

"...the plaque might be placed at the Victor Rock Observation Station—indeed if support can be secured on this project we might very well erect a neat little granite structure which might be known as a memorial to Mr. Sinnot [sic] and at the same time fulfill the requirements of a branch museum and observation station such as has been erected at Yavapai Point in Grand Canyon National Park" (Hall, to the Director of the NPS, 1929).

In 1930 the decision was made to change the project from a "memorial rest" to a memorial museum. Landscape Architect Merel Sager assisted with the preparation of construction drawings for a substantial structure to be built on the precipitous outcrop, using the Grand Canyon building as the model. Studies for the building were drawn up in San Francisco over the winter and by June a preliminary sketch plan by A. Paul Brown was finished. Unfortunately, these plans were drawn without actual field knowledge of the site. The designers quickly learned that Victor Rock had its limitations as a building site; in order for the building to be constructed as designed, several large hemlock trees would need to be removed and very heavy cutting of other vegetation was required. After some time was spent reconfiguring the building, construction began and was well underway by fall of that year. An icon of the Rustic style of design, the Sinnott Memorial was completed in 1931 (Vint, to the Director of the NPS, 1930). The Sinnott Memorial was an irregularly-shaped stone and concrete structure built into a rock outcrop on the slope of the caldera about 50-feet below the rim. The Sinnott Memorial incorporated Crater Lake's indigenous materials including rock and wood to harmoniously blend in with the context of the building. The building, in keeping with Rustic design aesthetics, was subordinate to its surrounding environment, creating the overall feeling that it was less important than its setting.

The trail to the Sinnott Memorial—the former Victor Rock trail—originally followed the ridge and was extremely steep; its presence was also causing damage to the nearby tree roots. After considerable study of the site was completed and lines surveyed and staked, landscape architect Merel Sager relocated the trail along an easier grade. The new trail, probably designed and overseen during construction by W.E. Robertson (Mark, oral interview 2003), was a combination of steps and a ramp, beginning at a point just west of the Kiser Studio (Sager, to the Chief Architect, 1930). In 1931, discussions were underway for how to best light the trail for visitation at night. Low lamps set into the retaining wall to illuminate the steps and ramp were determined to be the best solution, however these “final touches” were never incorporated into the design.

Other buildings constructed during this first phase of activity included public comfort stations. In the early 1930s, two additional comfort stations were built in the campground, designed with rough logs applied to the buildings’ exteriors for a rustic appearance. In 1930, a third rustic log comfort station was built to the south of the Community House. Oil-burning water heaters were installed in this new comfort station so that hot showers were available for park visitors. That same year, a combination bathhouse/comfort station was built in the west end of the Rim Campground, behind the Cafeteria. Sager felt that this Rustic style comfort station, constructed with good-sized native stones, was a successful structure aesthetically because it harmonized with the exterior of the nearby Cafeteria (Unrau, 463, 465).

In conjunction with building construction, work began almost immediately on a comprehensive circulation system at Rim Village. To help direct the great number of tourists arriving daily at Rim Village during the summer season and to protect the natural landscape, a system of roads and guardrails was designed and under construction beginning in 1928. The main road through Rim Village, referred to as a “wide oiled highway from the junction of the Rim Road to the Lodge,” was begun that year. Parking strips flanked this road, which also served to link both ends of the village. A rustic log guardrail was completed on the crater side of the road, in the hope that it would prevent visitors from driving their automobiles directly to the edge of the caldera, a practice that was ongoing since the first car reached the rim in 1905. Some means of control was also needed around buildings, as visitors tended to drive directly up to these facilities as well. A guardrail was placed in front of the cafeteria to control cars around the west plaza area; the same type of rail was placed in front of the Community House, and at the main entrance to the rim auto camp, to help define that area. All of the rails were stained a dark brown color to improve their appearance and give the village a unified look (Sager, to the Chief Architect, 1930).

Most of the log guardrails were short-lived, however. NPS landscape architects, deciding that masonry curbing gave a better appearance and was more permanent, had all of the log rails at Rim Village replaced in 1932. Masons cut stone from nearby at The Watchman slide, and beginning at the lodge and heading west toward the Crater Wall Trail, put in a low, stone curb along the edge of the road and parking areas.

To provide a link for the visitor from his automobile to the edge of the caldera and a view of the lake, designers developed a system of primary and secondary pedestrian footpaths. The primary focus of the evolving circulation network for park visitors at Rim Village was the main promenade following the edge of the caldera. Stretching from west of the cafeteria and traveling past the Sinnott Memorial and the lodge as far east as the trailhead to Garfield Peak, the promenade is a predominate design feature structuring movement along the rim. The intent of the path was to provide a strolling boulevard for tourists to better enjoy the lake views. Work on the promenade began in 1928. A low, stone wall or parapet was also planned, to help define both the edge of the promenade and the edge of the caldera, thus protecting visitors from inadvertently falling down the steep walls of the crater. In 1930, a sample section of his proposed wall was constructed. Landscape architect Merel Sager selected a standard NPS

design typically used for guardrails. Using the standard specification sheet as the model, and under the guidance of Sager, masons erected an 18-inch high stone wall with merlons. To obtain a more naturalistic appearance and provide interest, the design of the wall was broken at regular intervals (Report to the Chief Architect through Superintendent of Crater Lake National Park, 1930). By late September of that year, more than 600 running feet of stone parapet was completed along the rim. Problems arose now and then as Sager's watchful eye found the workers using inappropriate construction methods. At one point Sager noted: "A little difficulty was experienced getting the workmen to understand just the type of work which was wanted" (Sager, to the Chief Architect, 1931).

Incorporated into the design of this hand built rock wall were a series of observation bays, subtle extensions of the parapet designed to bring the visitor closer to the lake for open views and gathering areas set off from the crowds. The wall was also designed to accommodate trails leading down to the lake and to the Sinnott Memorial. Small-scale features like rustic drinking fountains were carefully integrated into the parapet wall for the visitors' refreshment, and were designed to look like springs flowing out of natural boulders. The rock wall, gracefully following the serpentine line of the promenade, would also serve as a continuous bench for tired visitors or those simply wishing to contemplate the lovely view. The parapet was under construction for three years and was declared finished in 1932.

One of E.A. Davidson's first suggestions was to get started on the site's crosswalk construction. He felt these walks were very important elements of the rim development, and after some debate about how wide these paths should be (Davidson thought 6' widths were appropriate while others favored narrower walks), stakes for 6' wide walks were set. During this time the park Superintendent, E.C. Colinsky, made the suggestion that a path be developed along the parking strip extending the entire length of Rim Village, between the road and the log guardrail (linking the cafeteria to the lodge). This path would provide visitors with a safe place to walk to and from their parked cars. Davidson thought this was an excellent idea and proceeded to set stakes immediately (Davidson, Report on Rim Village Construction Activity, 1929). By 1932, all of the sidewalks located on the master plan between the road and promenade were in place and paved, with the exception of the walks just west of the lodge.

The rim planting program was a major component of this early period of construction in Rim Village. By July of 1929, discussions between the superintendent and the landscape architects were underway. Of utmost importance was a dependable and sufficient water source and when one could not be located the entire program was nearly postponed. Landscape architect Davidson recommended that until a solution to this problem could be found, the actual planting that would be done in 1929 would consist of a small, experimental plot of grass, approximately one-half acre in size. The site chosen for the test plot was near the lodge (Sager, to the Chief Architect, 1929).

Suitable soil for the successful establishment of new vegetation was critical. Initially, topsoil was found along the rim road approximately one half -mile from the village. This was a preferred borrow site as it was not noticeable from the road. Other areas were investigated for additional soil as well as for shrubs and small trees. A suitable site for the latter was found near the original park headquarters' junk pile, located down at Annie Springs (the new park headquarters was sited in Munson Valley in 1924). Munson Valley was found to have a bog on the southern end, an excellent source for peat moss, and the material was removed from the valley in substantial amounts for use at the village.

Actual planting at Rim Village begun in 1930, initially concentrated in the vicinity of the Crater Wall Trailhead. Because the overall site to be naturalized was long and narrow, Sager felt it was important to keep the views across the area open and free from obstruction:

"Trees were planted in small groups occasionally to lend variety, and not in great enough numbers to cause an obstruction to the view of the Lake from the road."

After appropriate soil was prepared, planting began. A significant number of mountain hemlocks were transplanted to the site. A small number of fir trees were planted, and large groups of deciduous shrubs were added to the evergreen groupings to give the transplanted vegetation a naturalistic appearance. A total of eight planting beds were established and planted in 1930. By 1931, Sager was impressed with the results of the planting program to date and worked to accomplish much more in the years that followed. Ten additional planting beds were established in 1932. Shade-loving plants were planted under established trees and sod was transplanted, filling the barren landscape between the parapet and the parking retaining wall with native plant materials. The first few years of planting proved to be somewhat experimental. Certain plant materials were found to be more suitable for the environment than others, and some did not work at all. Pacific red alder worked well, but Sager noted that the pink spirea showed the most promise, because it never failed to grow, even when transplanted in leaf. Mountain ash was another shrub that impressed the landscape architect. He used it in abundance because it was one of the largest plants growing at that elevation (a larger plant specimen gave the impression of a mature landscape) and its bright red berries and the brilliant color of its leaves in the fall were attractive bonuses. A concerted effort was made to plant sod on the lake side of the parapet wall, to control erosion, and give the steep, disturbed slopes a more naturalistic appearance (Sager).

Large evergreen trees were transplanted for the first time to the Rim from sites elsewhere in the park in 1931. Sizeable evergreens were brought in by 1930, but they did not require the use of special equipment to complete the work. The large specimens were selected, dug, root-pruned, and boxed the year prior to transplanting. A special hoist on the back of a truck was used to transplant these large evergreens in addition to boulders. A grouping of three evergreens—all hemlocks—were planted on the northwest corner of the lodge in 1932, after other successes had been realized. One of the large evergreens brought in was the Stephen Mather Memorial tree, planted in the fall of 1931 after the original (and smaller) Mather tree, ceremoniously planted a year earlier, had died (Sager).

By 1932 a good portion of the landscaping between the road and the edge of the caldera at Rim Village was completed. The park's landscape architect began to address the need for a maintenance program to ensure a low mortality rate for the newly planted materials. In Sager's words: "The park has made an investment in this planting which it can not afford to lose. The actual construction work is only the first part of the plan." Sager also addressed the need to look at the landscaping requirements of the area south of the road. He noted in his report on "Naturalization in the Rim Area":

By 1932, 25,000 square feet had been vegetated in Rim Village. According to a final construction report dated 1931, Chief Engineer F.A. Kittredge explained the planting methods:

"Although it is not recommended that naturalization be done on the south side until the area on the north side between the road and the rim has been completed, it is well to point out here that this work will be necessary in the future. The area between the camp ground and the road should be reforested. This will make more camp ground area which is needed and also provide a screen for the camp ground" (Sager).

By 1932, 25,000 square feet had been vegetated in Rim Village. According to a final construction report dated 1932, Associate Engineer William E. Robertson explained the planting methods:

"The method that has been followed is to provide a good subsoil of from 10 to 12 inches in depth for grass, flowers, and small shrubbery, and of about 24 inches for larger shrubbery and trees. This has necessitated excavation of the present soil to those depths where the topography of the ground would not

permit filling on top of the present surface. The lower 5 or 6 inches of the subsoil consists of "peat moss", a mucky soil containing a large amount of vegetable matter. This is procured from some swampy creek bottom. The upper portion of the subsoil consists of fine loam. In this soil bed native sod, flowers and shrubbery are planted, all of these being transplanted from other parts of the park. A haul of from 3 to 5 miles is necessary to procure the subsoil and plant life. Small evergreen trees are also transplanted directly, while larger trees, reaching a height of 12 feet, have been successfully transplanted when root-pruned and boxed a year or two in advance of transplanting."

Landscape architects Davidson and later, Sager, grappled with a variety of issues while working at Rim Village during this first phase of development. One was the location of the park's hitching rail for horses. The new Crater Wall Trail was built wide enough to accommodate saddle animals, "enabling many thousands to enjoy the lake who were heretofore denied that pleasure by physical incapacity," but Davidson thought its siting at the west end of the village near the new trailhead was "unfortunate" and noted:

"...these things too often become extremely hard to correct if allowed to drag along. The sight of a dozen horses diligently fighting flies, now equally divides with the Lake, the attention of every visiting tourist's "first look" as he comes over the "hump" into [view] of the water" (Unrau, 477).

Another issue was how to properly light the boulevard. While opinions differed, the general consensus was to have subdued lighting. Superintendent Solinsky noted in 1931:

"Please bear in mind that the Landscape Division is not particularly interested in having this boulevard brilliantly lighted; on the contrary, illumination comparable with moonlight will be sufficient. The object is to secure only fair general illumination, and not to distract the visitor's attention from the view of the Lake at night. Therefore the usual illuminating engineering calculations need not be used but rather the installation will be made from the aesthetic standpoint" (Solinsky, to General Electric Supply Corporation, 1931).

Fifteen standards spaced at 180-foot intervals, located on only one side of the road between the lodge and the Cafeteria, was determined to be appropriate. But as with the Sinnott Memorial lighting, none of these fixtures were added to the landscape of Rim Village.

By the end of the 1932 construction season, the basic elements of the master plan for Rim Village were in place. A circulation system of primary and secondary roads and paths directed vehicles and pedestrians around the site. Facilities, including additional overnight accommodations, were constructed for the use and enjoyment of park visitors. And finally, the "greening" of the barren, dusty village had begun with the introduction of new trees, shrubs, and ground cover.



*Historic photograph showing Crater Lake Lodge located on the rim of the caldera of Crater Lake in 1923 (Crater Lake Collection neg #2566).*



*Photograph of the old trailhead to Victor Rock in 1933. The sign, pictured in the middle, discourages its use. This trail was realigned to access the Sinnott Memorial, which was built on top of Victor Rock (National Archives, San Bruno collection).*



*Photograph showing how mature trees were planted with the use of a tractor in 1932; this tree was planted along the foundation of the lodge (National Archives, San Bruno collection).*



*Photograph in 1932 showing the Rim Village landscape prior to vegetation efforts made later that season (National Archives, San Bruno collection).*



*Photograph in 1933 showing successful revegetation near the Promenade. Note the sprinkler in the background used to irrigate the new plantings (National Archives, San Bruno collection).*



*Photograph taken in 1932 of Ernie Rostel, NPS seasonal ranger, standing by a transplanted evergreen tree for scale. The typical height of one of these transplanted trees (the largest size class) was twelve feet (National Archives, San Bruno collection).*



*Photograph taken in 1932 showing the Promenade wall and a newly vegetated planting bed. Today, this planting bed is denuded of vegetation (National Archives, San Bruno collection).*

### **1933-1941**

The year 1933 brought many significant changes into the National Park system. Up until that time President Herbert Hoover saw to it that the national parks received their allotment requests for park operations and development. Budgets and staff for the national parks had increased substantially during his administration (Tweed, 75). But the Depression changed all of this when, in 1933, Franklin D. Roosevelt and a new administration came on board. A variety of innovative and comprehensive relief programs were introduced to alleviate the nation's growing unemployment crisis. These programs, instituted under the New Deal, provided work opportunities for the unemployed. In March 1933, the Emergency Conservation Work Act was passed by Congress. The ECW program created the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Originally conceived as a "conservation army" to undertake the simplest kind of manual labor, the CCC eventually became more than tree-planting and ditch-digging crews. Government bureaus which benefited from the new labor force—one being the NPS—saw greater potential for these work crews. While the NPS recognized the tremendous opportunity this manpower provided, there remained the concern that the quality of work was at risk if unskilled laborers were allowed to build structures. NPS architect Charles Peterson firmly stated that all design work would be undertaken and supervised by professionals, while actual implementation could be done by the enrollees. Landscape architect E.A. Davidson agreed, advising against the use of the CCC for capital improvements because of the lack of skilled supervision at the time (Cutler, 87). But within a few years time, CCC crews demonstrated that if properly supervised, they were capable of constructing well-built structures. During the summer of 1933, 70 CCC camps were in place at national parks and monuments across the country, and two of these were established at Crater Lake (Tweed, 75-76, 88; Greene, 221).

Another relief program of the New Deal, the Public Works Administration, was created in 1933 with the passage of the National Industrial Recovery Act. The PWA awarded grants (a way around the \$1,500

limitation for CCC projects) to federal agencies for the construction of roads, buildings, and other physical improvements (Mark, oral interview, 2003). Because the NPS had development plans in place for the national parks, much of this grant money was directed into NPS coffers (Tweed 76-77). With renewed funds for development, additional staff was needed. The magnitude of the change during these years is somewhat staggering, particularly when looking at NPS personnel figures for the Branch of Plans and Design. Thomas Vint had a staff consisting of sixteen individuals in 1933; two years later his staff had increased to include 120 professionals, all hired to complete the tremendous amount of design work programmed for the national and state parks (Greene, 235). Along with a park's resident landscape architect, the Park Service hired a landscape architect for each CCC camp (Cutler, 84). At Crater Lake, skilled supervisors were hired in great enough numbers to provide the oversight needed to complete construction projects according to the NPS's high standards for design. What makes this period of development at Rim Village notable is that these work crews, particularly the CCC, were able to accomplish in one season work that would have taken regular park forces several years to complete. Without these "make work" programs, the implementation and completion of Crater Lake's master plan would have been brought to an abrupt halt (Unrau, 483). Furthermore, as landscape architect Francis Lange noted:

"It would appear safe to say that the cost of this work would be less than that by the regular park method (day labor), and surely it would go without saying that the quality of work is better, as men trained in landscape work are in charge, resulting in carefully planned and executed work" (Lange, to the Chief Architect, 1934).

The New Deal, then, totally changed the momentum of construction activity at Rim Village between the years 1933 and 1941. The work programs supplied the necessary manpower to complete much of Sager's proposals and act on other tasks that required attention. Sager continued to work at Crater Lake in the early 1930s (Sager transferred to Hawaii in 1933), but he was assisted by others. By 1934 Armin M. Doerner was the park's Resident Landscape Architect, who oversaw non-CCC projects, and Emergency Conservation Work crews were supervised by NPS Landscape Architect Francis G. Lange. In Doerner's absence, Lange watched over other work in the park and also assisted with the "architectural work on the buildings" (Doerner, to the Chief Architect, 1934). In addition, from 1934 until 1939, Crater Lake had a number of landscape architects employed on various construction projects (Unrau, 496). Lange sometimes had two assistants, but the other landscape architects were funded by contractors, but were subject to Lange's approval.

At Crater Lake, CCC enrollees participated on a variety of projects, beginning with roads and trails work. During the course of a work season much of their time was spent firefighting, planting fish, and doing general clean-up tasks around the park. After NPS landscape architects became more confident that the CCC laborers could undertake more sophisticated projects, CCC projects were expanded to include small-scale construction projects. Storage and equipment sheds, ranger cabins, checking stations, comfort stations, warehouses and garages, and a messhall were just some of the facilities built by these crews at Crater Lake (Greene, 222,233; Unrau, 496-7).

The landscaping program at Rim Village remained a major activity for CCC crews. Enrollees hauled peat and topsoil up to the site for the revegetation effort. Additional plants from other areas in the park were established at the site to enhance the naturalization work that was already in place. In his report to the Chief Architect that year, Merel Sager wrote:

"One of the most gratifying phases of this rim landscaping is the fact that we have accomplished the great objective aimed at three years ago, that is, of bringing back vegetation between the road and the rim all the way from the head of the trail to Crater Lake Lodge" (Sager, to the Chief Architect, October 1933).

The first year the CCC crews undertook landscaping, particular attention was paid to the area between the Kiser Studio and the lodge. The following year, 1934, the area on the north side of the lodge received attention as did the cafeteria building. The lodge, with an exterior appearance that was “one of the most distracting sights that greeted the tourist as he arrived at the Rim area,” was naturalized, “improving the appearance of a poorly designed and unattractive building” (Lange, to the Chief Architect, August 1934). Curbing stone was prepared and placed around the Cafeteria and in front of the Lodge in 1934. The beds created by the new curbing were planted with a variety of native plant materials (Lange, to the Chief Architect, September 1934). By 1935, landscaping efforts were considered complete on the north side of Rim Village Road. Work was then directed to the south side of the road. In 1936, topsoil was brought in, and landscape architect Francis Lange focused on improving the landscape around the Community House. 850 shrubs were transplanted in this area in 1936. Even though the planting program was considered to be approximately 75 percent complete, peat, topsoil, sod, trees, and shrubs were hauled up to the village, with more than 2000 plants transplanted in 1938 alone (Lange, to the Chief Architect, August September 1938).

Roads, parking areas, walks, and curbing continued to be important areas of concern for landscape architects during the CCC era at Crater Lake. One new feature incorporated into the site was the construction of a triangular traffic island (for a road wye) at the west end of the village. This was added in 1935 at the road junction where the main Rim Road and the Rim Village Road intersected. NPS landscape architects felt that this feature would not only help control traffic, it would also serve to break up a large expanse of pavement and permit planting within the bed of the triangle. Abandoned roads leading to Rim Village east of the lodge were obliterated (with exception of the road between the dorm to the lodge) by work crews beginning in 1937. Large rocks, logs, and plants were brought in and placed over the road remnants in attempts to hide the old routes.

The grounds around the Lodge received renewed attention during this time. In 1933, CCC crews built a new parking area and entry platform on the south side of the Lodge. The following year, a redesigned entrance route for cars driving to the hotel was constructed because the original design was not functioning as planned. The new design alleviated the congestion that was increasing in that vicinity. In 1938, walks and cut stone steps linking the tiers of parking together with the Lodge entrance were incorporated into the design of the new parking area. These features added a picturesque and “finished” quality to the landscape around the hotel. Additional paved walks and stone curbing were constructed in 1933 and 1934 at the village. Frustrated by the different workmen assigned to building the curbs, “each [one] trying to express his own ideas in masonry” thus making it hard to get a uniform type of stone curbing, the park landscape architects and inspectors from the Bureau of Public Roads agreed on a single style and credible work progressed (Lange, to the Chief Architect, July 1934). Shortly after the stone curbing was installed, it became the target of criticism. Dr. Harold C. Bryant, Assistant Director of the NPS, visited Crater Lake during the summer of 1935 and prepared a field report for NPS Director Arno B. Cammerer. Bryant noted that while the most conspicuous improvement at the park continued to be the landscaping at the rim, he added:

"A considerable change has been made in the parking area, the logs having been supplanted by rock curbing. The more I see of these parking spaces, the more they look like city parking spaces transplanted to a mountain setting. We are evidently getting away from simple rustic improvements" (Bryant, Report on Crater Lake National Park, 1935). This statement should be viewed in the context of debate about NPS expansion into assisting with other types of parks (Mark, written comment, 2003).

New walks were added around the Cafeteria in 1936 to facilitate and direct visitor circulation. Also in 1936, stone markers (so called "pilasters") were placed at the corners of walkways where they met curbs,

directing pedestrians onto the walkways and away from the newly planted vegetation (Lange, to the Chief Architect, September 1936). By this time a number of the walks built earlier at the site had fallen into disrepair. Some of these paths were constructed under adverse weather conditions and the proper setting of paving materials did not occur. The addition of an underground water lines at the rim and the landscaping work in general had also damaged some of the walks. CCC crews were put to work on the rehabilitation and/or repair of these features during the 1936 work season (Crater Lake National Park, Six Year Program 1939-1944).

Beginning in 1934, the Rim Campground became the focus of activity for CCC workforces. The campground was an area of concern for both NPS landscape architects as well as professional consultants working outside of the Park Service. Dr. Emilio P. Meinecke, a pathologist employed by the Bureau of Plant Industry in the U.S. Department of Agriculture, was one of the specialized professionals the NPS employed to assist them in development of this area. In 1933 Meinecke visited the park to confer with various park officials concerning "campsite preservation and general forest conservation" (Superintendent's Monthly Report, September 1933). His advice and recommendations were outlined in his "Camp Planning and Camp Reconstruction," and included everything from general site layout and planning to specifics on individual campsite features (Report to Chief Architect, July 1934). Following Dr. Meinecke's suggestions, parking would be restricted. Meinecke provided guidance on the appropriate types of stoves and fireplaces to use in parks. In 1933 the superintendent noted in his monthly narrative report:

"Fire places of a permanent nature are also being installed so that automobile driving and camp fire burning cannot occur indiscriminately and destroy the forests. It is hoped that by this regulated parking and driving through the camp ground that the sustenance for the beautiful hemlock trees may be preserved and that the growth and longevity of the forest cover will be aided" (Superintendent's Monthly Report, September 1933).

The next year work was underway, and twenty-five individual units were developed. Each unit was comprised of a stove, a fireplace, space for a tent, a table, and an area for parking one automobile. For the "permanent fireplaces," the park followed Meinecke's designs for an elaborate type of stove-fireplace unit that required an inordinate amount of time to erect. Meinecke's influence in the design of the Rim Village Campground, however, reached well beyond the design of the fireplaces. One of Meinecke's ideas was to separate camping from main developed areas and to use planting to stop trampling and social paths. His ideas were applied at Rim Village (after formulating campground policy for the USFS in 1932) where individual campsites were designated by placement of tables, fireplaces, and tents. A key piece of this was the confinement of car parking by means of a "garage spur" from the main campground road which was intentionally kept narrow and one way to limit damage to vegetation. The parking at a campground was indicated by placement of logs and rocks imbedded so that campers couldn't move them. The Meinecke campgrounds allowed for expansion through loops that went outward and were quickly adopted by the NPS (Rim Village was a good example, where camp sites could be built as a group one year, then opened the next). The idea of a set number of individual camp sites resulted in the possibility of "full" campgrounds for the first time, as well as posted stay limits (in days). This could make experiencing nature in the national parks a more rigid (or at least structured) experience than previously and was not accepted by some visitors at first. The NPS (at Crater Lake National Park) responded with secondary campgrounds that could accept overflow, such as the one at Annie Spring (this campground did not become Mazama) and Cold Spring. One could even argue that reconfiguration of the Rim Campground during Mission 66 simply was a continuation of the Meinecke model, with new loops aimed at expansion (Mark, correspondence, 2004).

These campground units, once in place, quickly proved to be too expensive, and after eight of the more

sophisticated versions were built, fireplaces of “less elaborate design” were put in (Report to Chief Forester on E.C.W. Conditions, Crater Lake National Park, 1934).

In addition to these functional features, portions of the campground were naturalized with the addition of shrubs, herbaceous plants and a fine ground cover of “rush” or sod (*Juncus* sp.) (Lange, to the Chief Architect, October 1934). The following year, more plants were added and additional parking and fireplaces were built to accommodate the large numbers of tourists staying at the camp. By 1935, the campground had more than seventy-five camping sites. It was at this time that consideration was given to developing the south slope of the existing campground, as an “overflow” area for campers. Francis Lange noted in a 1935 report that ten fireplaces and parking stalls were erected in the area but the area would remain closed until it was a fully developed campground (Lange, to the Chief Architect, October 1935). Throughout the development, site “furniture” was added to the Rim Campground. After “experimenting” with a particular type of log table—one designed to be more “fitting to an area of this nature than the usual milled type of table,”—a number of table and bench combinations (picnic tables) were constructed of Port Orford cedar and placed throughout the campground (Lange, to the Chief Architect, November 1935). In 1936, additional picnic tables, twenty fireplaces, and thirty more sites were added. Over the next few years, replanting efforts continued, log tables and benches were brought in, and a general maintenance program was underway for the area. Log and stone barriers were added to the campground beginning in 1938 in the hopes that they would prevent cars from hitting trees, running over vegetation, and in general, control parking within individual campsites. New sites and additional parking areas were added as late as 1939 (Lange, Report to the Chief Architect, 1934).

Only one building was constructed at Rim Village during this second period of development. In 1937, a rustic style comfort station was designed for a site at the east end of the large parking area fronting the Cafeteria. This building was intended to serve both campers and day visitors. Francis Lange supervised the construction of the building which was to be built of native stone and timber “in keeping with the park type of structure” (Report to the Chief Architect, May 1937). He purposefully set the building back from the curb approximately 30 feet so not to give “a crowded appearance to the building in relation to the entire area” (Lange, to the Chief Architect, June 1937). CCC crews brought in oversized boulders for use as a veneer over the building’s wood frame structure, placing the largest stones on the bottom and decreasing their size as the walls rose. A stone mason named John D. Bowdish completed the exterior stone work, and Lange was so impressed by the CCC enrollee’s skill he remarked in a final narrative report that it represented an excellent piece of work and “the type of stone work on this building will serve as a basis for future stone construction on later Rim buildings” (Lange, to the Chief Architect, Final Report for 1937). Wood siding was used above the stones on the gable ends of the building. It blended nicely with its surroundings and Lange felt the structure was a success, both functionally and aesthetically. The comfort station and pedestrian walks around the building were completed in 1938.

The construction of signs was another aspect of CCC work at Crater Lake (these signs did not last long under the extreme climatic conditions on the rim). Francis Lange found that logs with letters routed into the wood were both effective as signs and they produced the rustic appearance desired for these site details. Large circular slabs of pine, 4 feet in diameter were cut and letters then carved into the wood surface, to provide visitors with necessary park information or directions. In turn, the slabs were set on cut, unpeeled logs to keep them off the ground and improve their visibility. The first three such rustic signs were made for the Rim Drive, the Sinnott Memorial, and the park’s Naturalist service. In 1938 an outdoor workshop was established in one of the CCC camps, and under the supervision of a foreman following approved drawings, the enrollees carved additional rustic signs for placement within the village and throughout the park (Lange, to the Chief Architect, October 1935 and July 1938). These signs had raised letters, special fonts, and orange-yellow in color (Mark, correspondence, 2003).

As projects in Rim Village were completed, new ones were added to the park's ever present list of "future work to be accomplished." In 1936 Francis Lange observed the need for sufficient camping, picnicking, and trailer facilities to be developed at the village, as the existing ones were already overtaxed by the park's growing numbers of visitors (Lange, Report to Regional Landscape Architect on E.C.W. Work at Crater Lake National Park, September 1936). Lange's monthly narrative reports repeatedly mentioned the need to remove the unsightly and poorly constructed Community House (each fall it required bracing to withstand the yearly snow loads and it did not accommodate the large crowds wishing to assemble therein) and the "less dangerous but just as unsightly" Kiser Studio. Lange proposed the construction of a new Contact Building (a visitor center), one that would serve the tourists' needs as well as the park's administrative needs. With a new building in place—one properly located—the older structures could be removed and "the entire Rim area will then give a more striking appearance as well as serve a better and more modern need" (Lange, to the Regional Landscape Architect, Final Narrative Report on the CCC, November/December 1936). Other buildings proposed for the village included additional housekeeping cabins for use by the concessionaire. The existing cabins, Lange felt, were poorly arranged, disagreeable to occupy, and lacked many of the other customary accommodations that were typically found in the "better type of park operator's development[s]." The concessionaire's lack of maintenance on the cabins was a source of contention for Lange throughout the 1930s. Although possible locations for this new development were discussed between the regional landscape architect (E.A. Davidson) and the park superintendent, new cabins were not erected for many years (Lange, to the Chief Architect, Final Narrative Report on the CCC, November/December 1937). By 1940, however, as part of a contract renewal for the concessionaire, two new deluxe or Ponderosa cabins were built (Mark, correspondence, 2003).

Future landscape work proposed for Rim Village included the need for additional plantings around the large parking area in front of the Lodge and around the Cafeteria; the improvement of the parking area in front of the Cafeteria; the addition of light standards in the campground and the placement of low lights along the south side of the Rim walk; additional log signs; the development of an overlook near the Rim Campground; and the moving of peat, topsoil, plants, shrubs, and sod where needed. Lange made mention several times of the need for maintenance and upkeep of the landscape work completed at the village. Watering and pruning the transplanted material was essential for the life and health of the new plants (Lange, to Regional Landscape Architect, 1936).

With entry of the United States into World War II, construction activity at Rim Village was reduced considerably and the intensive period of development at Crater Lake was over. Park staff and field personnel were lost to the war effort, the public works programs were disbanded, and the park itself switched to a summer only operation. A few small construction projects were completed during this time, all outside of the village proper. With so little staff in place, the Superintendent and his remaining personnel turned their attention to planning for future development during the quiet years ahead (Unrau, 497-8).

The year 1941 marked the end of an era for Crater Lake National Park, the most important era in the park's history in terms of Rustic design and the implementation of the first master plan at the park. During this time, the park was at its zenith in relation to its importance within the NPS (Mark, written comment, 2003). Although changes to the historic designed landscape at Rim Village have occurred since 1941, they have not been extensive and the primary landscape features, patterns, and overall design character remains with a high degree of integrity. Rim Village is an outstanding example of a landscape that reflects the design ethic of a special period of development and of an era that espoused designing the built environment in a manner that was sympathetic and respectful of the natural landscape.



*Historic photograph showing Rim Campground with Crater Lake Lodge in the background in the 1930s. Note the picnic table on the left and the fireplace on the right (CRLA collection no neg. #).*



*Historic photograph showing car and tent in the Rim Campground c.1930 (CRLA collection neg. 4217).*



*Historic photograph showing workers paving the sidewalk near Crater Lake Lodge in 1934 (CRLA collection neg. 4220).*



*Historic photograph showing workers paving a walkway in Rim Village in 1935 (CRLA collection neg. 5130).*



*Photograph by Francis Lange taken in 1934 of the Rim Campground prior to improvement work (National Archives, San Bruno collection).*

## **1942-1977**

### Relocation of Services 1942-1956

Crater Lake Master Plans and Crater Lake General Management Plans (GMP) since 1941 have envisioned change at Rim Village—from a highly developed area spread over 32 acres to a less developed area approximately 12 acres in size. Beginning in 1942, park planners sought to scale down Rim Village by relocating various building and their associated services, while naturalizing areas such as Rim campground by changing its use to a picnic area. Although some of the plans to relocate services and buildings never went beyond the planning stages, it is clear that park planners were concerned about the preservation of the fragile caldera landscape.

As early as the 1942 Master Plan, Rim Campground was slated for conversion to a picnic area because “overnight use was seriously damaging the vegetation” (Mark, 1991, 714). By 1943, the concession’s service station was located at Munson Valley. By 1948, Crater Lake’s operations prospectus reflected a philosophy to remove development from Rim Village. The recommendation, a reflection of Superintendent Leavitt and park staff personnel, stated that the NPS should be:

“Prepared to eventually condemn the existing public accommodations on the Rim and refuse to permit any rebuilding of such accommodations within the park area with the possible exception of a lunch room which could be located as to provide year-round, simple meal service and would not encroach upon the featured portion of the park” (Mark, 1991, 716).

NPS Director Newton B. Drury, who started the policy direction for shifting development away from central features, concurred with this statement in 1948 saying:

Any new concession contract for operations in this area shall contain the condition that accommodations for the visiting public are to be provided in a new structure, or structures, erected on a site, or sites, to be selected, which will be some distance from the Crater Rim, and that the now existing Crater Lake Lodge will be razed (Mark, 1991, 716).

It was felt by park planners that the lodge should be razed at the end of its useful life as “public accommodations” by 1960. These plans to relocate visitor services away from the Rim, however, were not acted upon partly because of a lack of funding and because development was needed elsewhere in the park during this time period.

### Master Plans Concentrate Development at Rim Village

As early as 1926 and into the late 1940s, plans for Rim Village development sought to concentrate a variety of visitor services into a single area to prevent the construction of too many buildings at Rim Village. In 1926, unimplemented plans called for the creation of a “Government Contact Building”. The structure, envisioned by NPS landscape architect Thomas C. Vint, proposed to locate three new buildings around a plaza, including the Government Contact Building, which was to house a visitor center, museum, auditorium, and dormitory (Mark, 1991, 709). By 1943 a second Government Contact Building was designed by NPS architect Cecil Doty. This kind of development, referred to as “package” development by Superintendent Leavitt, limited the need for other smaller buildings “dotting the landscape” of Rim Village. Regional chief of planning E.A. Davidson countered, however, that a single multi-purpose building housing a museum, an exhibit area, and office space would increase congestion at Rim Village and would lead to a building design approaching “monumental character.” As a result, this building was never constructed (Mark, 1991, 715).

### Master Plans Address Congestion at Rim Village

Although congestion at Rim Village was a continuing problem from the end of World War II throughout the mid 1950s, it was not until the Mission 66 era that funding became available to apply solutions to the landscape. This began a pattern where park planners envisioned “slightly different approaches” to congestion relief in Crater Lake’s 1961, 1964, 1965, and 1967 Master Plans (Mark, 1991, 719). By 1961, Rim Campground was realigned and provided with newly designed picnic tables and metal fire grates. This new alignment remains today (see plan view map). According to a Crater Lake NP completion report from 1958, the picnic tables featured reinforced concrete ends—a more durable design intended to handle the immense snow load pressures at the site. In addition, more parking was addressed. The roadway between the Plaza and Lodge was widened to provide more parking in an effort to better accommodate the ever increasing number of park visitors (Mark, 1991, 720).

More designs to relieve congestion were considered by 1961. The 1961 plan addressed congestion by proposing a new access road to follow the original army route from Munson Valley to the caldera. The new alignment was to begin at a point on Rim Road, south of the campground, to a newly proposed visitor center housed at the lodge. The intent of this design was to provide park visitors an alternative to the congested plaza. This proposal, which was the idea of George B. Hartzog, Jr., was later rescinded in 1977 (Mark, 1991, 721).

By 1964, an administrative reorganization dividing the national park system into natural, historical, and recreational areas had the affect of further bolstering plans to relieve congestion. Crater Lake National

Park was classified as a natural area, which was interpreted by the NPS as meaning the park would reflect as little evidence of human activity as possible (Mark, 1991, 721). Consequently, this new designation was reflected in the 1965 Master Plan and included a proposal to make Rim Village a day use area. In the plan, the lodge was to be acquired by the NPS for demolition or conversion into a visitor center, while the concessionaire was to provide overnight accommodations away from Rim Village. Director George Hartzog, visiting the park in 1966, further advocated for Rim Village's transition into a day use area by proposing the idea to consolidate the functions of important buildings and removing others (Mark, 1991, 723). By the end of 1967, funds for a new visitor center were not programmed due to construction budget shortfalls related to new NPS land acquisitions and budget shortfalls created by the Vietnam war (Mark, correspondence, 2003). By the end of this era, Rim Village remained congested, and improvements proposed between 1964 and 1967 were not implemented.

#### New Employee Dormitory, Conversion of Rim Campground, and a New Water Supply for Rim Village 1968-1977

Further changes to the Rim Village landscape were proposed in the 1968 Master Plan. This document included a proposal for the construction of an additional access road to the Lodge—similar to the 1961 plan. The existing access route to the Plaza was to be obliterated, making the new road the primary access to Rim Village where a proposed visitor center was to be sited at the Kiser Studio location. Other elements of the plan included two arterial roads branching off the new road, allowing for a restored pedestrian “green space” next to the promenade, a concession area with an expanded cafeteria, and a new concessionaire's employee dormitory (Mark, 1991, 725). With exception of an employee dormitory, constructed as part of a concession contract approved of in November 1967, these proposed changes were not implemented.

The new employee dormitory proved to be a controversial proposal. Associated with the 1972 Master Plan, the new dormitory was to be sited next to the Cafeteria. Passage of the National Environmental Policy Act in 1969, however, compelled the park to draft an Environmental Impact Statement (EA) to describe the consequences of a new building in the landscape, however there was no public comment on the proposed development. While the new structure was generally meant to improve the appearance of the Rim Village area by allowing the Lodge to be reduced to two stories—conservation groups protested that the new structure should be sited outside Crater Lake's southern boundaries. Despite these protests, the new dormitory was completed in 1973 (Mark, 1991, 727).

By the summer of 1976, two significant changes to the Rim Village Landscape occurred regarding Rim campground and the Munson Spring water supply. First, the Rim Campground was converted into a picnic area. Second, Munson Spring was contaminated by raw sewage due to a plugged outfall line located near the Lodge. As a result, the park was closed for three weeks and a new water supply line was constructed utilizing Annie Springs during which time the campground was made into a picnic area (Mark, correspondence, 2003).

By 1977, a significant NPS administrative policy shift changed how planning was conducted in parks through the abandonment of the master planning process in favor of the general management plan (GMP). This change was meant to incorporate public comment in park planning (Mark, 1991, 728).

The General Management Plan of 1977 put forward a new long-range goal for Rim Village. The plan was to restore the rim of the caldera to an interpretive zone. In order to achieve this it would be necessary to remove buildings not directly related to the viewing experience “upon the termination of their useful life”. No timetable was given for these proposed actions, however, as development concepts

depended on the availability of local facilities outside the park to take their place (Mark, 1991, 729).

## 1978-1988

From 1978 through 1988, the fate of Crater Lake Lodge was the source of much deliberation, overshadowing other issues regarding the Rim Village landscape. Two structural stability reports conducted in 1979 and 1980 determined that extensive renovation of the building's electrical system and structure was needed, with cost estimates to repair the facility amounting to over \$2.4 million (Mark, 1991, 730). With overnight stays falling 33 percent between the years 1977 and 1979, the Lodge was viewed by park managers as nearing the end of its useful life: The stated GMP goal called for its removal when the Lodge reached this point (Mark, 1991, 731).

The NPS held a series of public meetings as a result of the building's poor condition to discuss the fate of the Lodge, but simultaneously began the process to list the Lodge on the National Register of Historic Places by late 1980. In contrast with the stated GMP goal to remove the lodge at the end of its useful life, momentum developed for total rehabilitation of the Lodge. Beginning in late 1980, the NPS held public meetings in Klamath Falls, Medford, and Salem to discuss its future. In general, public sentiment favored retention of the lodge. At the same time, the Pacific Northwest Regional Office revised and submitted a National Register nomination and by May 5, 1981 Crater Lake Lodge was listed on the National Register of Historic Places. The NPS financed interim improvements to stabilize the building, but discovered that construction costs to rehabilitate the Lodge would exceed \$6 million (Mark, 1991, 731).

Though public sentiment favored Lodge rehabilitation, the project was shelved due to the \$6 million price tag and concern about slope deterioration undermining the foundation of the existing lodge (Mark, 1991, 731). Uncertainty over the Lodge continued as NPS Director Russell Dickenson, following NPS policy, called for the removal of non resource-related facilities from prime resource areas (Mark, 1991, 734). This decision, announced by Regional Director Daniel J. Tobin, Jr., in 1984, was met with vociferous protest from Oregon newspapers.

The Historic Preservation League of Oregon disagreed with the cost estimates from the Lodge rehabilitation analysis, prompting a request by Oregon Congressman James Weaver to include the structure on the agenda of the House Interior Subcommittee on Public Lands and National Parks. This action meant that all plans, including the removal of rental cabins and the connections associated with the Munson Valley waste water treatment system, were put on hold until an interim Development Concept Plan (DCP) could address non controversial projects at Rim Village (Mark, 1991, 735).

By 1988, after public debate and the exploration of four Crater Lake Lodge alternatives, Regional Director Charles Odegaard announced plans for its rehabilitation—receiving an overwhelmingly favorable reaction in Oregon's newspapers. The plan included a \$35 million project to fully renovate the Lodge to provide approximately 80 guest rooms in summer, while a new 60 room lodge near the site of the cafeteria was to provide year-round accommodations. Odegaard used what was essentially the “combined option” of October 1986 regarding the old Lodge and endorsed the idea of a new “multi-purpose” building that would combine the functions of the proposed interpretive center and a new lodge (Mark, 1991, 739).

Echoing historic master planning trends calling for the combining of visitor services and building removal, the NPS proposed to reduce the area affected by development, reducing the size of Rim Village from 32 acres to 12 acres. This was to be accomplished largely by combining the functions of the buildings scheduled for removal (the Cafeteria and the Community House) into a new lodge. Alignments for roads and parking were left undetermined by the end of 1988 (Mark, 1991, 739).



*Historic photograph showing the Coldwater cabin area in the early 1980s. The structures in this photograph were razed in 1985 (CRLA collection neg. 4858).*

## **1988-1994**

After the implementation of the 1988 rehabilitation plan, three additional structures in Rim Village were listed on the National Register of Historic Places on 12/12/1988. This designation played a key role in the funding (by the Denver Service Center) for a cultural landscape report about the site which commenced in 1989. The purpose of the report was to give park planners the context regarding Rim Village's historic development and its function as a designed landscape so that important site features could be protected and any adverse effects brought on by the redevelopment work mitigated.

Implementing the rehabilitation plan was complicated by various scenarios for parking, transportation systems, and the siting of the new hotel. Much of Rim Village planning centered on the new hotel because it was to be the hub of development. Questions arose regarding how much parking was needed for a building with year round lodging. This led to extended discussion of transportation systems and planners expressing their fears that the associated expense would leave the new hotel without a constituency (Mark, 1991, 740). Public support for a rehabilitated Crater Lake Lodge, however, continued to drive Congressional backing for the entire redevelopment package. Despite some evidence that 1989 summer tourism at Crater Lake had been unaffected by the Lodge's closure, Fiscal Year 1990 dawned with the expectation that work on site planning for the new hotel and the accelerated rehabilitation of the old Lodge could be done concurrently (Mark, 1991, 741).

### **Crater Lake Lodge Rehabilitation 1988-1994**

Substantial thought went into the siting of the rehabilitated lodge (away from the edge of the caldera). Five placement studies were presented that considered vegetation/soils, climate, placement studies, and general access. An overarching goal of lodge siting was developed to "minimize any new disturbance"

created by new construction. This would be best accomplished by utilizing previously disturbed areas—a key issue for the fragile surrounding environment as the recovery time to repair disturbed vegetation was long. Plants would have a difficult time reestablishing in the Rim Village area because of the following “limiting” factors: a lack of nutrients, seasonal lack of water, and a short growing season (Program Development and Design Criteria for Activity Center/Hotel Facility at Rim Village, 1988, 58).

#### Treatment Details regarding the Lodge

In a program development report written in 1988, three architectural styles were considered—with the “Mountain Cascade” style chosen as the preferred option. The style was preferable because it was considered compatible with the Crater Lake National Park Service Rustic style. Careful consideration was given to how the rehabilitated building would relate to the surrounding landscape and the existing buildings at Rim Village. A traditional Rustic palette of materials was chosen by designers to echo the materials used on the old Lodge, giving the lodge the same look as its historic predecessor and integrating the structure within its surrounding context. The native materials including stone and wood were to be incorporated into new masonry lower walls, wood siding, and cedar shake roofing. Designers drew inspiration from Crater Lake’s surrounding landscape—the color of the caldera and the local rock, observed as a “warm buff, with umber and sienna hues, suggesting that the masonry on the buildings should be of the same character, blending with the existing rock.” In an attempt to achieve this continuity, it was noted that the stones should be quarried from sites that were the same color and texture as the caldera rim. Additionally, the wood walls of the rehabilitated Lodge would be of a large scaled board and batten siding, stained to a warm Rustic hue. Finally, large-scaled sawn cedar shakes, treated for fire resistive construction, was to be utilized on the roof (Program Development and Design Criteria for Activity Center/Hotel Facility at Rim Village, 1988, 11).

Phase one of the Lodge rehabilitation commenced in May 1991 by Dale Ramsey Construction, of Corvallis, Oregon. A great deal of attention was paid to the restoration of key building elements such as the stone exterior and the fireplaces, although only 10 percent of the original materials were actually reused. Apart from the stone exterior and fireplace, other elements saved included floor joists, wall studs, Douglas fir ceiling and wall panels, and portions of bark-covered ponderosa pine used for window frames. Phase one consisted of the Great Hall reconstruction which had to be entirely dismantled (Juillerat, 1995, 15). Phase two began by Emerick Construction of Portland in 1992 and lasted three summers (Juillerat, 1995, 16). By the time the Lodge rehabilitation was completed in the summer of 1994, it was noted by Ray Todd, NPS project manager that, “Except for its rock and shingled exterior, the rebuilt lodge shares only a perceived look and character of the original” (Juillerat, 1995, 16). This sentiment was echoed by Crater Lake National Park Historian Stephen R. Mark in an article by Jeff Bernard that appeared in the “Oregonian.” “It will be a lodge of the 1990s,” he said. “But also a lodge of the imagination because any historical association maintained is largely nostalgic. You now have a new building, where structural steel and reinforced concrete do what masonry walls and wood framing once did in holding it. With the sacrifice of so much original material, it may be difficult to see much of the past in this hotel” (Juillerat, 1995, 16).



*Contemporary photograph showing the former Coldwater cabin area located south of the cafeteria. The cabins were razed in 1985 (CCSO 2002).*

## **1993-Present**

### Plans to Rehabilitate the Promenade

Plans to rehabilitate the promenade's stone wall began in 1993 with a structural condition evaluation. Results of this study were recorded on a map which assessed the wall's existing conditions. The study noted location of weep holes, merlons, major structural problems, undermined areas, missing stones, and mortar cracks—in addition to assessing where the wall was historic or non historic. By 2000, plans to rehabilitate the promenade were further evaluated by NPS cultural resources personnel. It was noted that repair of the wall should be comprehensive and consider the wall's existing drainage problems, structural stability, and appearance this time “in a way that has sometimes escaped us previously”. As a result of Section 106 compliance review, it was determined that rehabilitation plans for wall rehabilitation would have “no adverse effect” on this landscape feature (Mark, Assessment of Actions Having an Effect on Cultural Resources at Crater Lake National Park: Rehabilitate the promenade. October, 2001).

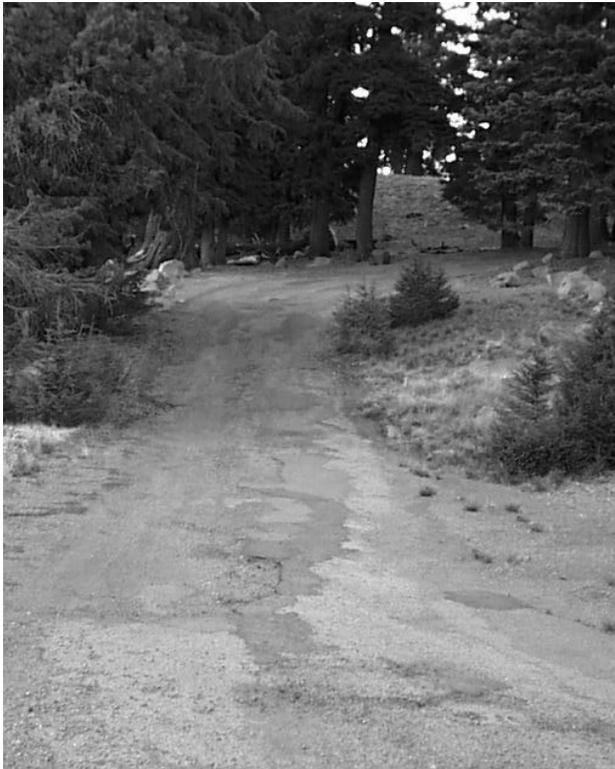
### Rim Village Vegetation Rehabilitation

By April 2001, \$16,000 of cultural cyclic maintenance funding was awarded to the park to “Resize and Augment Historic Plantings in the Rim Village and Munson Valley historic districts.” In conjunction with \$40,000 of line item money already made available for Rim Village as a component of Package 274, the revegetation effort was to include revegetation planning, native plant seed and cuttings collection, native plant propagation, installation of revegetation plantings, establishment care for revegetation plantings, and monitoring for revegetation success (National Park Service, Crater Lake National Park Task Order Contract 1143-CX-2000-98-13. 2002). As of the year 2002, some of these ongoing revegetation efforts have been implemented.

### Rehabilitation Plans of the Extant Cafeteria Building and the Relocation of Rim Parking

Value Analysis Package 454 was a document written in 2002 regarding Rim Village's Cafeteria Building and parking relocation. These plans highlighted the Value Analysis team's preferred alternatives. Plans for the Cafeteria rehabilitation generally call for the removal of the 1955 and 1968 additions; the 1971 addition will remain. Plans regarding parking relocation call for the removal of the existing parking Plaza on the north side of the Cafeteria for conversion into pedestrian use—linking the proposed revegetated area with the promenade. Parking will be sited to the south and north of the Cafeteria and will be shaped in a linear fashion in “keeping with the historic cultural landscape” (National Park Service. Crater Lake National Park Value Analysis, Rehabilitate Cafeteria Building and Relocate Rim Parking Area Pkg. CRLA 454/PMIS No. 059940. 2002, 3).

Today, there are six primary buildings at Rim Village including the Crater Lake Lodge, the Kiser Studio, the Sinnott Memorial, the Cafeteria, the Community House, and the Plaza Comfort Station. These buildings remain along with several other secondary structures from the historic period. Other structures, including more than 1450 feet of stone walls and observation bays, also remain from the historic design, although portions and segments of these features have been altered over the years. The Community House functioned as a gathering place for NPS interpreters and visitors until 1989 and because of its rehabilitation in 2001, is now used as historically intended. The rehabilitated lodge functions as a hotel, its historic use. The Sinnott Memorial, Cafeteria, and Plaza Comfort Station, all rehabilitated in 2001, continue to function as they did historically, providing interpretive and general services to park visitors.



*Contemporary photograph showing typical road in the former Rim Campground area. Today, the roads are in fair to poor condition (CCSO 2002).*



*Contemporary photograph showing picnic table in the former Rim Campground. This table dates to the Mission 66 era (CCSO 2002).*

## Analysis And Evaluation

### Summary

Rim Village Historic District was evaluated as a single cultural landscape, the Rim Village cultural landscape. As a result of this evaluation, Rim Village was found to retain the following landscape characteristics and features that contribute to its historic integrity. These landscape characteristics and features are Views and Vistas, Land Use, Spatial Organization, Natural Systems and Features, Small-scale Features, Buildings and Structures, Vegetation, and Circulation. These landscape characteristics and associated features still remain today as conceived by the Crater Lake Master Plans and implemented during the period of significance, 1927-1941.

Views and Vistas of Crater Lake from various points at Rim Village celebrate its unique geology and remain a key component of the visitor experience. The following views and vistas are retained from the historic period and include: views of Crater Lake from the entry road, views of Crater Lake from primary buildings, views of Crater Lake from the Promenade, and internal views of the buildings from within the village itself.

Land Use: Rim Village retains four out of five original historic land use areas that were planned and implemented during the period of significance. Originally, Rim Village was organized into five zones. The zones included the area around the lodge, the Promenade, the Rim Campground, the Plaza, and the Coldwater Cabin Area. With the exception of the Coldwater Cabin area, these land use zones remain physically intact and continue to provide visitors to Rim Village a range of experiences.

Spatial Organization: The primary zones at Rim Village include the linear edge following the caldera wall; the Lodge area; the campground area; and the Plaza area (Gilbert and Luxenburg, 1990, 28). The Coldwater cabin area, a secondary cluster of buildings, was removed in 1985 and does not contribute to the integrity of Rim Village. With the exception of the Coldwater cabins, each zone remains and continues to reflect its overall historic character.

Natural Systems and Features: Today, the area on the southwest edge of the caldera, the site's sparse vegetation, the site's natural topography, and the site's elevation above Crater Lake are the natural systems and features that remain and further contribute to the historic integrity of the Rim Village cultural landscape.

Small Scale Features: Small-scale features including stone drinking fountains, stone benches, and stone curbs contribute to the historic integrity of the Rim Village as a rustic park village. These features were designed and constructed in the Rustic style in the years 1927-1941 using native stone materials quarried from Watchman Peak (8013-feet).

Buildings and Structures: Today, five primary buildings remain from the historic period and include Crater Lake Lodge, the Kiser Studio, the Community House, the Sinnott Memorial, and the Plaza comfort station. Several secondary buildings survive from the historic period in addition to the Promenade Wall and several bays.

Vegetation: Plantings at Rim Village either date to the historic period or convey the original character of the historic plantings as intended by park planners in the general management and master plans dating from the 1920s and 1930s. Today, plantings sited within the Promenade, in open areas, and around buildings are consistent in character with this historic design intent of the rustic Rim Village.

Circulation: Roads, parking areas, and pathways, are part of the historic pattern of circulation that contributes to the significance and integrity of Rim Village. Roads and pathways at Rim Village were the first features implemented from the general development plan and master plan, and serve as the backbone and fundamental structuring elements for the landscape design as a whole.

The Rim Village Historic District retains integrity and is in fair condition. Rim Village displays the seven aspects that determine integrity as defined by the National Register of Historic Places: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling and association through the retention of the majority of the landscape characteristics and associated features convey the significance of the historic site with the majority of historic fabric remaining from the period of significance.

## **Landscape Characteristics And Features**

### **Spatial Organization**

The spatial organization of Rim Village is a landscape characteristic that contributes to the significance and integrity of the landscape as a rustic park village. Rim Village was historically organized into four primary spaces or zones, and one secondary zone. The majority of this original organization remains today. The primary zones include the linear edge following the caldera wall; the Lodge area; the campground area; and the Plaza area (Gilbert and Luxenburg, 1990, 28). The Coldwater cabin area, a secondary cluster of buildings, was removed in 1985 and does not contribute to the integrity of Rim Village. With the exception of the Coldwater cabins, each zone remains and continues to reflect its overall historic character.

The linear edge along the caldera wall was originally designed to present park visitors with views of Crater Lake. This zone contains observation bays, the Sinnott Memorial, and Kiser studio—all linked together by a system of walkways associated with the Promenade. Wedged between the narrow confines of Rim Village Road and the edge of the caldera, this cluster is approximately a one-half-mile in length running along the caldera's edge. All the buildings and observation bays constructed during the period of significance were oriented on the edge of the caldera to capitalize on spectacular views. The Sinnott Memorial is still considered the most popular platform in which to view the lake, as was the case even prior to its construction in 1931 when park visitors scrambled down a steep trail to the Victor Rock outcropping where the memorial was later sited. The Promenade is also characterized first by its curvilinear pathway surfaced with a bituminous material of crushed rock and second by a mortared stone retaining wall system which is used to define the edge of the pedestrian pathway and to contain observation bays. Although this system of pathways is extensive, the width of the pathways is narrow, producing an intimate experience to view the lake from a sequence of rather private spaces which are enclosed under the canopy of conifer trees. This zone remains intact.

The Crater Lake Lodge area, in contrast with the Promenade, is a small area which served two important purposes for park visitors. On the building's south side, the land adjacent to its main entrance was utilized as a vehicle turnaround/parking area. On the building's north side, a terrace constructed on grade with the lodge's main floor served as a viewing platform to view Crater Lake. Pathways were also aligned on the lodge's east and west sides to allow visitors additional access to the building's terrace and the Promenade. Today, the parking/turnaround area, main entrance, and terrace are used by park visitors as originally intended by park planners.

The former campground area, covering almost seven acres, was sited south of the caldera. During the period of significance, NPS landscape architect Thomas C. Vint proposed to disperse park visitors over a larger area at Rim Village in an effort to lessen their impact on fragile meadows along the caldera. This

was accomplished, in part, through Rim campground’s placement southwest of the lodge within an expansive stand of conifer trees. Today, the former Rim campground area remains, although its circulation system and use has changed. Regarding circulation, the number of camping bays was expanded during the Mission 66-era in an effort to accommodate higher visitation. Regarding use, the former campground area is today used as a picnic and overflow parking area. As a result of these alterations, the former Rim campground is not regularly used by park visitors. Despite these changes in the land use, however, this zone remains intact.

Today, the Plaza Area, although widened and reconfigured since the historic period, is utilized as originally intended during the historic period. This parking area served as the hub for visitors as they first arrived to their “destination”. From this node, park visitors walked from their vehicles to several points clustered around it. For example, a visitor could walk directly to the Plaza comfort station or, if hungry, walk to the Cafeteria. Aside from these amenities, visitors could walk across Rim Village Road and stroll along the Promenade to view the lake. In the evenings, visitors parked in the Plaza for convenient access to the Community House, located on the east side of the Plaza comfort station. Today, the Plaza continues to provide visitors with the ability to park and access the Promenade, Plaza comfort station, Cafeteria, and Community House as originally intended by park planners during the period of significance.

Currently, the spatial organization at Rim Village closely resembles original general development and master plan conceptions of the site layout. The linear edge following the caldera wall, the Lodge area, the campground area, and the Plaza area all date to the historic period and continue to convey the historic design intentions as envisioned by NPS park planners in the 1920s (Gilbert and Luxenburg, 1990, 28).

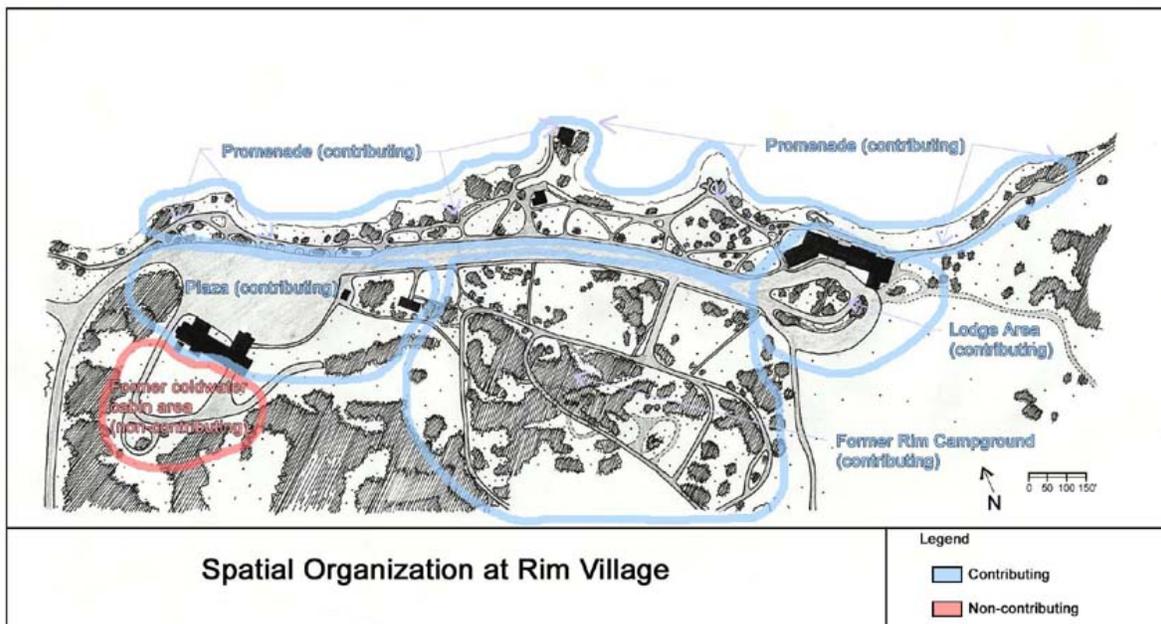


Diagram showing the spatial organization of Rim Village in 2002. Spatial Organization retains historic integrity (CCSO 2003).

## Vegetation

Vegetation is a landscape characteristic that contributes to the historic integrity of Rim Village. Plantings at Rim Village either date to the historic period or convey the original character of the historic plantings as intended by park planners in the general management and master plans dating from the 1920s and 1930s. Today, plantings sited within the Promenade, in open areas, and around buildings are consistent in character with this historic design intent of the rustic Rim Village.

Historically, the goal of landscape architects during the initial implementation of the general development plan in the 1920s was to restore the landscape to its “original beauty,” and develop the site so that it could accommodate visitors safely and without further damage to the landscape. This program of landscape restoration and enhancement was called “naturalization.” Trees, shrubs, and ground covers were planted throughout the 32-acre site in between the Lodge and entrance to Rim Village. Today, plantings reflect the continuity, sequence, and groupings found naturally in the area with a hierarchy of canopy, understory, and groundcovers present. This concept is consistent with the historical design intents as described by landscape architects such as Merel Sager, who emulated nature in his planting plans by looking at areas adjacent to Rim Village such as Sun Notch, where natural meadows were broken by small groupings of trees and shrubs (Gilbert and Luxenberg 1990, 67-68).

Today, plantings within the Promenade that remain from the historic period represent a mixture of indigenous and introduced native trees, shrubs, and ground covers. Tree species that remain include White fir (*Abies concolor*), Subalpine fir (*Abies lasiocarpa*), Nobel fir (*Abies procera*), and Mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*). Although shrubs and groundcovers have been established, lost, and subsequently re-established since the period of significance, the overall character produced by the plantings in this area has been retained. For example, established conifers are typical along the edge of the Promenade, while shrubs and ground covers are typical on the southern side of the Promenade, a reflection of historic planting patterns in these areas. Today, “beds” defined by pathways, appear as open meadows that consist of large swaths of rushes such as *Juncus*, dotted by individual stands of shrubs and conifer trees planted closely together. In addition, dense stands of conifers along the edge of the caldera are retained, echoing other conifer stands found along Crater Lake’s caldera. This historic planting pattern, intended to help integrate the parapet with the landscape, is visible today and is emblematic of plantings used to convey a rustic character, due in part to an active, ongoing revegetation effort which is consistent with historic design intents.

Open areas in Rim Village are today consistent with master plans in character and are harmonious with the natural setting, despite the loss of grasses and various herbaceous plants. During the historic period, sod—including rushes, wildflowers, and small woody shrubs—was transplanted throughout the village by the CCC and placed as the “predominant” groundcover at the site (Gilbert and Luxenberg 1990, 74). These plantings filled the vast open spaces between buildings, roads, pathways, and individual stands of conifer trees. Over time, some of these plantings were lost due to poor soil, harsh climatic conditions, a shortened growing season, and trampling by park visitors. Today, revegetation efforts in these open areas of Rim Village have been ongoing with varying degrees of success. Open areas have retained their historic character, however, as low growing rushes and perennials have consistently been planted in these areas. Therefore, the open areas of Rim Village that date to the historic period continue to contribute to the overall historic integrity of the rustic village concept and include the meadow south of Crater Lake Lodge, the area between the lodge parking lot and the former Rim campground, the open beds within the Promenade, and the open area between the Cafeteria and the Community House.

“Integrated” plantings, defined as foundation plantings used to integrate buildings with the ground plane, around Crater Lake Lodge and the Plaza comfort station are today, on the whole, inconsistent in

character with historic rustic design intentions of early park master plans for Rim Village. At Crater Lake Lodge, foundation plantings have been re-established since the rehabilitation in the early 1990s using young conifers, shrubs, and ground covers; although great effort went into the salvaging of plantings around the building during and after the rehabilitation, the survival rate of new plantings has been low due to infertile soils (NPS is also reluctant to use fertilizers, sod, and peat to augment new plantings) and a shortened growing season. Losses to integrated plantings have also occurred at Rim Village as a result of harsh climatic conditions and building rehabilitations. For example, the Community House completely lacks foundation plantings, which is inconsistent with master plans. The Visitor Center (Kiser Studio), although planted with some small shrubs placed along the base of the foundation, does not successfully achieve the rustic design goal of integrating the building with the ground plane.

Despite the losses of vegetation in some meadows and around some buildings, vegetation is a landscape characteristic that contributes to the overall historic integrity of the rustic Rim Village landscape with the overwhelming majority of trees (which may date to the historic period or have naturalized) and some shrubs covering the Rim Village area (See explanation below).

#### Plant Materials

Many of the trees, shrubs, and ground covers listed below can still be found in Rim Village. Though it may be possible to core conifer trees to determine age, it may be impossible to determine whether stands and groupings of shrubs and ground covers date to the historic period. However, historic photographs and maps, when compared with contemporary photographs and airphotos, reveal that the overall massings of trees and open areas are similar in character (Please see the historic base map and contemporary airphoto). Of the original 32 acres that comprised the site during the historic period, approximately 50% of the total area was forested (with existing and purposefully planted conifer trees), while approximately 30% of the total 32 acre site was dedicated to open meadows, with the remaining 20% of Rim Village dedicated to either sidewalks, roads, parking lots, or buildings. When the historic base map is compared with the contemporary airphoto, the same distribution of tree coverage and open areas clearly remains (with perhaps more conifer trees having been either planted or naturalized over time on the north side of the picnic area), indicating that the original design intent is reflected today. The following lists of plant materials for Rim Village were taken from the Landscape Architects' monthly narrative reports dating to the historic period:

##### Trees

White fir (*Abies concolor*)  
Subalpine fir (Alpine fir) (*Abies lasiocarpa*)  
Noble fir (*Abies procera*)  
Mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*)

##### Shrubs

Rocky Mountain maple (*Acer glabrum*)  
Sitka alder (*Alnus sinuata*)  
Western serviceberry (*Amelanchier alnifolia*)  
Purple-flower honeysuckle (*Lonicera conjugialis*)  
Wax current (*Ribes cereum*)  
Red elderberry (*Sambucus racemosa*)  
Sitka mountain ash (*Sorbus sitchensis*)  
Subalpine spirea (*Spiraea densiflora*)

Pine-mat manzanita (*Arctostaphylos nevadensis*)  
Chinkapin (*Castaropsis chrysophylla*)  
Oceanspray (*Holodiscus discolor*)  
Western laurel (*Kalmia microphylla*)  
Purple-flower honeysuckle (*Lonicera conjugialis*)  
Chokecherry (*Prunus virginiana*)  
Cascara (*Rhamnus alnifolia*)  
Crater Lake current (*Ribes erythrocarpum*)  
Scouler's willow (*Salix scouleriana*)  
Huckleberry (*Vaccinium* spp.)  
Eastwood willow (*Salix eastwoodiae*)  
Subalpine spirea (*Spirea densiflora*)

#### Groundcover

Rushes (Sod) (*Juncus*)

#### Perennials

Pearly everlasting (*Anaphalis margaritacea*)  
Columbine (*Aquilegia* spp.)  
Indian paintbrush (*Castilleja* spp.)  
Fleabane (*Erigeron* spp.)  
Gilia (*Gilia* spp.)  
Hellebore (*Helleborus* spp.)  
Phlox (*Phlox* spp.)  
Jacobs ladder (*Polemonium caeruleum*)  
Valerian (*Valeriana* spp.)

The following plant list is derived from the Lodge planting plan. Drawn by Francis G. Lange in 1934, "Planting Plan--Lodge at Rim" illustrates the "integrated" planting concepts described above. The plantings suggested for the Lodge were probably typical of all the buildings at Rim Village.

#### Trees

Mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*) was planted in sets of three at four separate locations on the south side of the building.

#### Shrubs and Ground Covers

Mountain red huckleberry (*Sambucus racemosa*)  
Green manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* sp.)  
Western huckleberry (*Vaccinium occidentales*)  
Dwarf maple (*Acer glabrum*)  
Mountain ash (*Sorbus sitchensis*)  
Cascara (*Rhamnus purshiana*)  
Twinberry (*Lonicera involucrata*). This plant is not found in the Western Garden Book and may have been renamed. Further research is required.  
Dwarf huckleberry (*Vaccinium myrtillus*). This plant is not found in the Western Garden Book.  
Service berry (*Amelanchier florida*). This plant is not found in the Western Garden Book.



*Contemporary photograph showing sign and area in the background which has been revegetated in 2002. This area was seeded with perennials in an open area which is compatible with the historic character of this meadow (CCSO 2002).*



*Contemporary photograph showing windswept whitebark pine on the edge of the Promenade. Trees such as this hemlock were planted in the 1930s to help integrate the parapet into the landscape (CCSO 2002).*



*Contemporary photograph of vegetation found along the Promenade. Plantings such as these were historically designed to integrate pathways with the natural surroundings (CCSO 2002)*



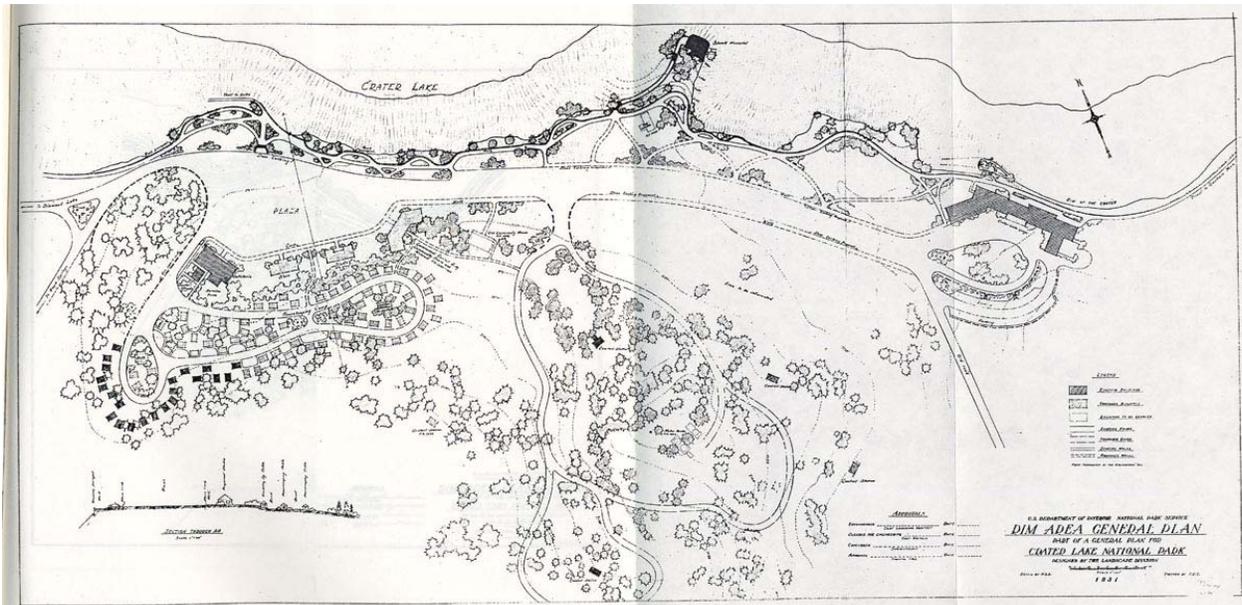
*Historic photograph showing workers offloading vegetation for transplanting at Rim Village. Much of the vegetation found today was planted during the period of significance (CRLA collection neg 4741).*



*Historic photograph showing sedges in 1932 which were planted as part of a naturalization effort during the period of significance (CRLA collection neg. 4731).*



*Historic photograph from the 1920s showing the sparsely vegetated character of Rim Village prior to the period of significance. Note the wood guardrail along the parking lot (CRLA collection no neg. #).*



Historic base map dated 1931 indicates tree massings and open space areas. Approximately 50% dedicated to conifer trees and 30% dedicated to open meadows (National Archives, San Bruno collection).



Contemporary airphoto taken in 1997 reveals that the overall character of the vegetation at Rim Village is consistent with historic planting patterns (USGS, 1997).

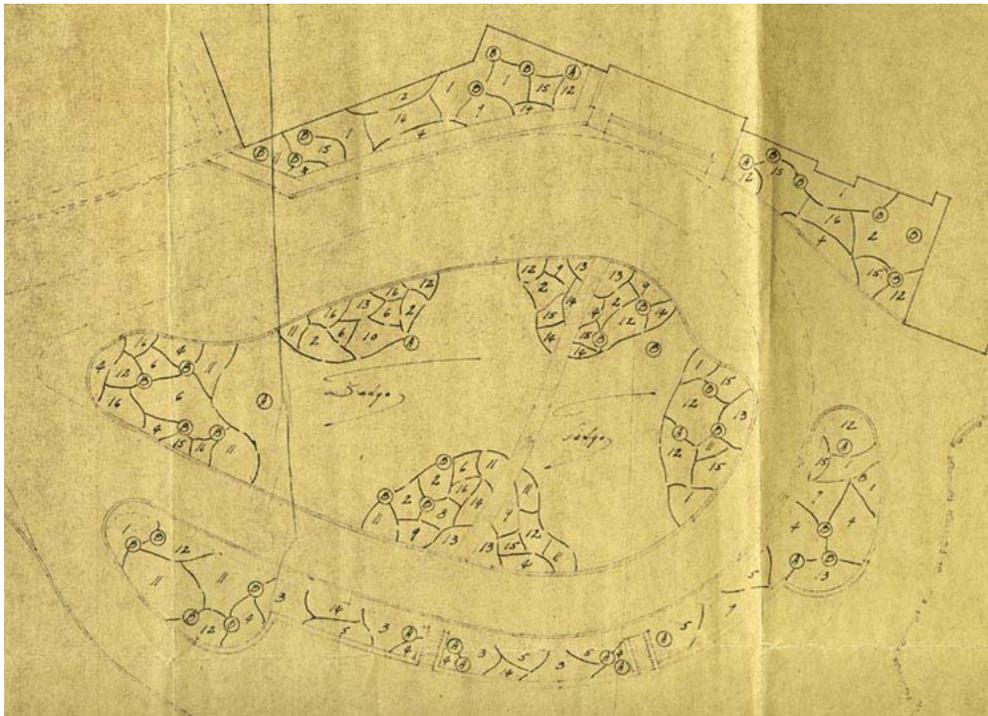
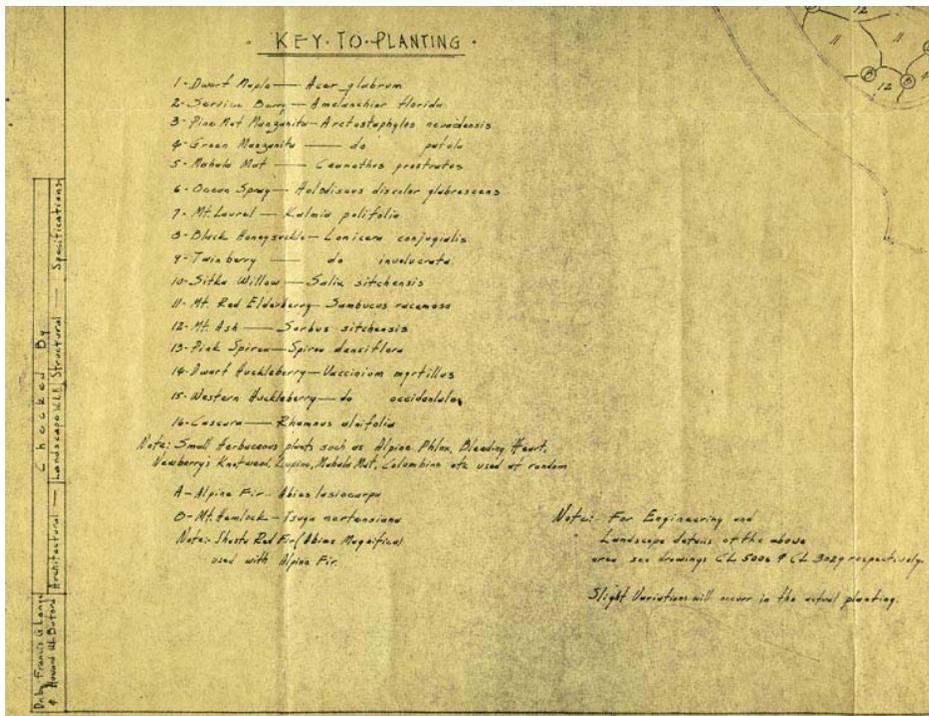


Image showing the Lodge planting plan by Francis G. Lange in 1934. Plantings included hemlock trees and a variety of native shrubs and ground covers. An enlargement of this plan is in the appendix (CRLA collection).



Historic planting plan by Francis G. Lange in 1934. This planting schedule has corresponding numbers on the planting plan. An enlargement of this image is in the appendix (CRLA collection).

<b>Characteristic Feature</b>	<b>Type Of Contribution</b>	<b>LCS Structure Name</b>	<b>IDLCS Number</b>	<b>Structure Number</b>
Conifers, shrubs, and ground covers around Crater Lake Lodge and Plaza Comfort Station.	Contributing			
Conifers, shrubs, and ground covers in “open” areas	Contributing			
Conifers, shrubs, and ground covers in the Promenade	Contributing			

## Circulation

Roads, parking areas, and pathways, are part of the historic pattern of circulation that contributes to the significance and integrity of Rim Village. Roads and pathways at Rim Village were the first features implemented from the general development plan and master plan, and serve as the backbone and fundamental structuring elements for the landscape design as a whole. The circulation system includes three individual features: roads and parking areas for vehicular circulation; and pedestrian circulation. With exception of the former Rim Campground, virtually all of the original circulation systems designed and implemented at Rim Village during the period of significance are evident today and serve as the primary systems of movement through the landscape.

### Roads and Parking Areas

Roads and parking lots that remain today from the historic period include Rim Village Road and Turnaround, the Plaza parking lot, the Rim Village Road parking lot, the Crater Lake Lodge parking lot, and the Coldwater Cabin access road.

### Rim Village Road and the Turnaround

Rim Village Road with the turnaround located on the south side of Crater Lake Lodge was the primary road linking Rim Road to Crater Lake Lodge. During the historic period, Rim Village Road was approximately ½-mile long, originally surfaced with gravel and oil, approximately 56-feet in width, and edged with 6-inch stone curbing. The turnaround at the Lodge was approximately 640-feet long and 12-feet wide. On Rim Village Road and the turnaround, gravel and oil was chosen as a surface material during the historic period because asphalt was expensive to lay down and engineers thought oil would keep the dust down, though over time this material did not suffice. By the 1950s, Rim Village Road was resurfaced with asphalt and slightly widened from 56-feet to approximately 75-feet to accommodate more parking. Today, Rim Village Road, the “boulevard” through the village, and the turnaround, retain their historic alignment and historic character, despite alterations made to surfacing and width during the Mission 66-era in the 1950s.

### The Plaza Parking Area

The Plaza parking area, located on the north side of the Cafeteria, was constructed in 1929, but altered in the 1950s when it was resurfaced with asphalt. During the period of significance, the main purpose of the Plaza parking area was to provide almost 100 stalls for cars and to conveniently link park visitors with the services available at the village. Today, the Plaza parking area continues to serve as the central node which visually and physically links the Cafeteria, Plaza comfort station, and the Promenade.

### Rim Village Road Parking Area

Rim Village Road parking area located between the Plaza and Crater Lake Lodge, was added in conjunction with the construction of Rim Village Road in 1928. This parking area was widened in the 1950s and surfaced with asphalt. Today, this parking area continues to be used as historically, accommodating approximately 500 cars on both sides of Rim Village Road. Today, Rim Village Road parking area retains its historic character despite alteration made to it during the 1950s.

## Lodge Parking Area

During the historic period, Lodge parking was intended for exclusive use by Lodge guests. By 1935, an additional loop was aligned off of the Lodge turnaround to accommodate approximately 44 vehicles. Today, the parking lot retains the 1930s-era alignment and retains its historic character as a small parking lot, curvilinear in form. The Lodge Parking Area continues to be used as historically intended in early master plans and contributes to the historic integrity of the cultural landscape.

## Pathways

Pathways were located throughout Rim Village to provide pedestrian access along the caldera, access between buildings, and access between buildings and parking lots. The pathways that remain from the historic period and that continue to contribute to the historic integrity of Rim Village are the Promenade, the pathway along Rim Village Drive, and the pathway through the Plaza.

### The Promenade

The Promenade, constructed between 1928 and 1932 along the crater rim, remains the primary pedestrian circulation system at Rim Village. The Promenade system of pathways follows along the rim for approximately 2500-feet from the Garfield Peak Trail east of the Lodge to a point west of the former Crater Wall trailhead. The curvilinear pathways in this zone follow the natural topography of the landscape, trace the edge of rim and cross open areas to connect with the Plaza and Rim Village Road parking area. The pathways are surfaced with asphalt, but vary in width depending on location. For example, the pathway along the rim edge is 8-feet wide and the other secondary pathways, which spur from this primary pathway, are five-feet in width. The spur pathways provide access to the Sinnott Memorial, Crater Lake Lodge, and parking lots. Although the Promenade pathways were realigned in some areas due to erosion on the rim—the alterations in alignment and new surfacing materials needed in this stabilization effort were slight. As a result, the Promenade circulation system retains its historic character. Where the alignment has been altered, the purpose of the walkways remain—as a means to link park visitors with the Promenade, Crater Lake Lodge, Rim Village Road, and the Plaza. Therefore, the Promenade is a feature which contributes to the historic significance and integrity of Rim Village.

### Pathways along the Plaza and Rim Village Road

The pathways aligned along the south side of the Plaza and Rim Village Road were altered in the 1950s, but retain their historic character. Resembling urban sidewalks with a six-inch high curb above the road grade, these pathways today connect the parking lots with the Community House, Plaza comfort station, Cafeteria, Lodge, and former Rim campground. These pathways are five-feet in width, surfaced with a bituminous surface of crushed rock, and continue to provide pedestrian access to various areas of the village.

Today, the overall Rim Village circulation system including roads, parking areas, pathways remain largely intact, and reflect the overall design intent regarding circulation systems, as constructed during the period of significance.

Rim Village Road: approximately one-half mile in length remains from the historic period, therefore 100% of this road retains historic integrity.

Plaza: approximately 35% of the Plaza is non-contributing because of its expansion after the historic period.

Parking Area at Lodge: 100% of this alignment is contributing.

Coldwater Cabins: Although in poor condition, 100% of the roads aligned here remain from the historic period.

Promenade: approximately 90% of the pathways along the promenade follow historic alignments and are considered contributing.

Former Rim Campground: approximately 50% of the roads in the campground area are historic alignments (New roads were aligned during the Mission 66 period of development). Although the original roads in this area have been resurfaced since the period of significance, the width has remained constant (roads range from twelve to fifteen feet in width, as historically designed).

As a result, circulation is a landscape characteristic that contributes to the significance and integrity of the Rim Village cultural landscape.



*Contemporary photograph showing a non-historic entrance road (but an historic alignment) into the former Rim Campground. This segment of road is in good condition (CCSO 2002).*



*Historic photograph showing walkway in Lodge Bay in 1930 (CRLA neg. # 5291).*



*Historic photograph (1932) showing what would be called Mather Bay by 1954. The stone retaining wall defined the Promenade and plant beds along the edge of the caldera (CRLA collection neg # 4729).*



*Historic photograph showing cars parked at Rim Village Plaza in 1936. By this time, parking areas were clearly defined with stone curbs to prevent damage to the fragile landscape (CRLA collection neg 4325).*



Historic photograph showing Rim Village Road and adjacent walkway, indicating a clear separation between pedestrian and vehicular circulation routes in 1934. Note snow poles placed too far away to protect curb from snowplows (CRLA collection neg. 4340).

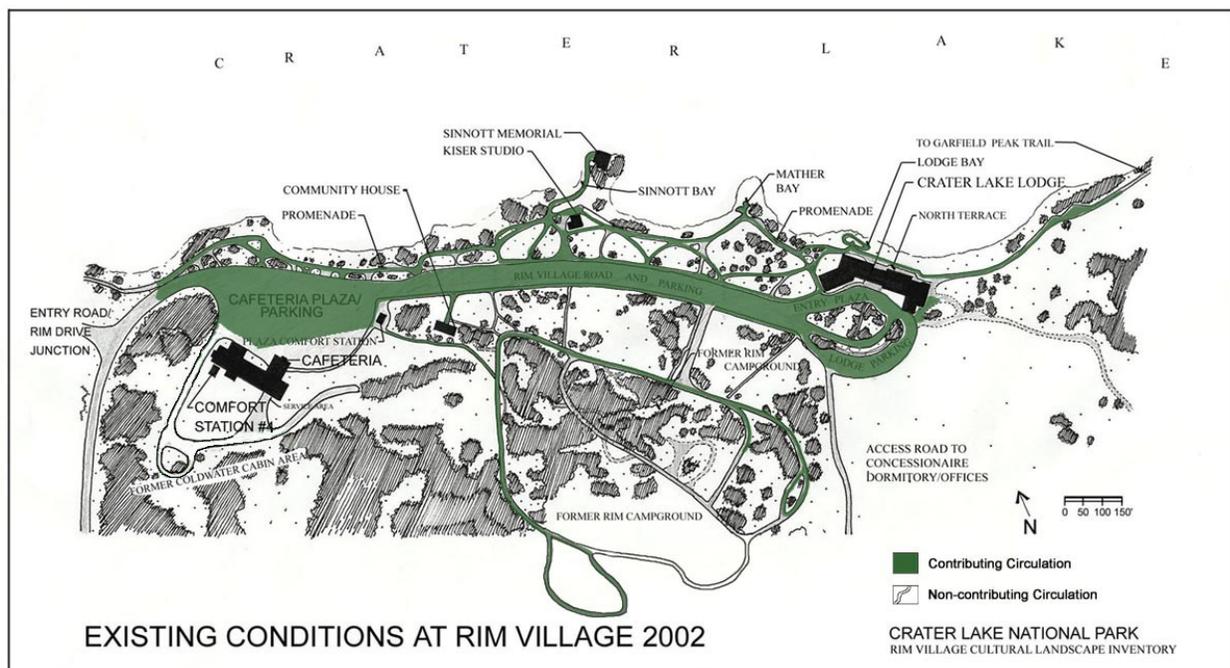


Diagram showing contributing circulation routes at Rim Village (CCSO 2004).

<b>Characteristic Feature</b>	<b>Type Of Contribution</b>	<b>LCS Structure Name</b>	<b>IDLCS Number</b>	<b>Structure Number</b>
Rim Village Road	Contributing			
Lodge Parking Area	Contributing			
Plaza Parking Area	Contributing			
Promenade (walkway)	Contributing			
Rim Village Road Parking Area	Contributing			

## Buildings And Structures

### Buildings and Structures

Buildings and structures is a landscape characteristic that contributes to the historic integrity of Rim Village. Today, five primary buildings remain from the historic period and include Crater Lake Lodge, the Kiser Studio, the Community House, the Sinnott Memorial, and the Plaza comfort station. Three of the five primary buildings—the Crater Lake Lodge, the Kiser Studio, and the Community House—were all constructed prior to 1927. The Sinnott Memorial (1938) and the Plaza comfort station (1937) were developed under the supervision of NPS designers and represent outstanding examples of the Rustic style at Rim Village. All five primary buildings are still extant and are described below. Secondary buildings, constructed during the historic period, include comfort stations # 1, 2, 3, and 4; and 22 housekeeping units, also known as the Coldwater Cabins, located on the south side of the Cafeteria Building; the majority of secondary structures have been removed. The remaining secondary structures are described after primary buildings.

The historic integrity of the remaining buildings at Rim Village is determined by character defining features. Character defining features include building setbacks, arrangement and spacing of buildings, scale and building height, roof and siding materials, window types, and architectural styles. Each building is analyzed below in the light of these character defining features, which in the case of Rim Village, convey the National Park Service Rustic architectural style, despite alterations made to the buildings after the historic period.

#### Crater Lake Lodge

Crater Lake Lodge was rehabilitated in 1991-1995 for more than 15 million dollars. Although the rehabilitated lodge's exterior resembles the original building, its interior was completely updated and moved. In the process of rehabilitation, the lodge was gutted with some of its original fabric reused in the new structure (Juillerat, 1995, 1 and 15). Room capacity was reduced from 101 to 71 rooms with each unit receiving a new bathroom. In addition, the rehabilitated lodge received other new amenities such as elevators, nine universally accessible rooms, telephone jacks, and a propane fireplace in the lobby (Juillerat, 1995, 16). Regarding the lodges exterior, the structure received a new foundation and a shingled exterior. The original massive exterior stone chimneys on the east and south sides were rehabilitated using the original fabric. The rehabilitation also retained characteristic architectural features such as multi-paned windows, numerous shed roof dormers, and a wood-shingled roofing surface. Despite the alterations made in the rehabilitation of Crater Lake Lodge, the building remains listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1981) because the exterior continues to contribute to the historic character of the cultural landscape (Mark, written comment, 2003). Although much of the historic fabric of the building has been lost, the character defining features of the building exterior reflects rustic architectural design sensibilities in the roof material (shingles), siding (shingled), foundation (faced with cut stone), windows (multi-paned windows), and lodge color (a brown color that helps blend the building in with the surrounding environment. Therefore, Crater Lake Lodge retains historic integrity.

#### Character Defining Features of Crater Lake Lodge

1. **Building Setback.** The building setback from the lodge turnaround remains close to its historic location with the turnaround in close proximity to the south entrance of the building.
2. **Spacing of Building.** The building was purposely set apart from other buildings and placed at the end of Rim Road.
3. **Scale and Building Height.** The scale and massing of the reconstructed lodge echoes the scale and

massing of the original. Today, the building is a four stories high, as historically.

4. Roof and Siding Materials. The lodge rests upon a stone foundation with shingles used for the siding and for the roof material. These materials are characteristic of the rustic buildings found throughout Rim Village, as historically.

5. Window Types. Windows are multi-paned and convey the historic character of the original windows.

6. Architectural Style. The building is an example of rustic architecture, which reflects the historic design aesthetic used at Rim Village.

### Sinnott Memorial

The Sinnott Memorial, listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988, was constructed in 1931. Today, the building continues to function as a memorial to Oregon congressman Nicholas J. Sinnott, as an interpretive center and exhibit building, and as an observation point for park visitors. The Sinnott Memorial is an irregularly-shaped stone and concrete structure built into a rock outcrop on the slope of the caldera about 50-feet below the rim. Access to the building is via a moderately steep walkway with steps. The building is entered through an elliptically-shaped “observation room” or parapet on the north side of the structure. A 30-inch tall stone parapet below a large opening offers unobstructed views to the lake. The exterior walls are load-bearing native stone, pierced on the east side by a square window opening and a door leading from the museum to the exterior stairs (shielded from view by a massive stone wall). Double-glazed, tongue-and-groove doors are located on the west end of the observation room. Alterations made to the Sinnott Memorial after the historic period have not compromised its rustic character. The most noticeable change was the addition of flagstone paving and steel posts to the interior in 1961. As a component of the Crater Lake “Visitor Services Plan”, the Sinnott Memorial’s rehabilitation in 2000 called for an exhibit (opened in 2002) to be developed for the interpretation of the appearance and historic used of the display room. The Sinnott Memorial retains integrity and contributes to the significance of Rim Village.

#### Character Defining Features of the Sinnott Memorial

1. Building Setback. The building setback from the Rim Village Road remains as it located on Victor Rock below Rim Village Road.

2. Spacing of Building. The building was purposely set apart from other buildings at Rim Village and remains in the historic location.

3. Scale and Building Height. The scale and massing of the updated building echoes the historic scale and massing of the original. Today, the building retains a great deal of historic fabric.

4. Roof and Siding Materials. The Sinnott Memorial rests upon a stone foundation with shingles used for the siding and for the roof material. This historic vocabulary of materials are characteristic of the rustic buildings found throughout Rim Village, as historically.

5. Window Types. Windows were not historically designed for this building, rather a simple parapet and roof are used to frame the view of the lake from the building.

6. Architectural Style. The building is an example of rustic architecture, which reflects the historic design aesthetic used at Rim Village.

### Plaza Comfort Station

This small comfort station was constructed in 1938 and was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1988. Sited on the east end of the plaza, the building is a one-story, rectangular, wood-frame structure with massive native stones applied to the exterior. Horizontal wood siding is used above the stonework on the gable ends of the building. The wood-shake gable roof has extended eaves and exposed rafter ends. Doors centered on the gable ends and bans of windows on the north and south punctuate the

building's rock walls. Alterations to the original structure include the removal of a central stone chimney and lattice privacy fences from the north and south sides; the removal and replacement of the original square multi-light hopper windows; and the addition of a door to the west elevation. Despite these alterations made to the structure, the Plaza Comfort Station retains integrity and contributes to the significance of Rim Village.

#### Character Defining Features of the Plaza Comfort Station

1. **Building Setback.** The building setback from the Rim Village Road and the Plaza remains located at its historic location.
2. **Spacing of Building.** The building was purposely set apart from other buildings at Rim Village and remains in the historic location.
3. **Scale and Building Height.** The scale and massing of the building remains although a winter entrance, located on either side of the building during the winter detracts from this historic structure. The winter entrance is a temporary feature, however, and is removed during the summer season.
4. **Roof and Siding Materials.** The Plaza Comfort Station rests upon a stone foundation with shingles used for the siding and for the roof material. This historic vocabulary of materials are characteristic of the rustic buildings found throughout Rim Village.
5. **Window Types.** Windows are multipaned and located on the western and southern sides of the building.
6. **Architectural Style.** The building is an example of rustic architecture, which reflects the historic design aesthetic used at Rim Village.

#### Community House

The Community House was listed as an individual feature of the designed historic landscape at Rim Village in the amended National Register nomination of 1996. The Community House contributes to the historic integrity of Rim Village with much of its historic fabric remaining. The building is a one-story, rectangular, wood-frame structure set against a backdrop of mature conifers in the northwest area of the former campground. The steeply pitched, wood-shingled gable roof slopes down to the north to form a full-length porch overhang supported by peeled log columns. An exterior massive chimney "battered" in form and built of random coursed stone, rises on the east elevation. Slight alterations to the building exterior were made as part of the Package 274 rehabilitation of the building. These alterations include new concrete pilasters and a concrete porch deck to meet universal accessibility requirements. Despite these alterations, the Community House retains historic integrity in its design.

#### Character Defining Features of the Community House

1. **Building Setback.** The building setback from the Rim Village Road and the Plaza remains as it located at its historic location.
2. **Spacing of Building.** The building was purposely set apart from other buildings at Rim Village and remains in the historic location.
3. **Scale and Building Height.** The scale and massing of the building remains as historically designed.
4. **Roof and Siding Materials.** The Community House retains much of its historic fabric on its exterior with shingle siding and shingle roofing. This historic vocabulary of materials are characteristic of the rustic buildings found throughout Rim Village.
5. **Window Types.** Windows are multipaned and located on the western and southern sides of the building.
6. **Architectural Style.** The building is an example of rustic architecture, which reflects the historic design aesthetic used at Rim Village.

#### Kiser Studio

Kiser studio was listed as an individual feature of the designed historic landscape at Rim Village in the amended National Register nomination of 1996 and today serves as a visitor center. The building is a one-story, rectangular, stone and wood structure located near the edge of the caldera wall, west of the lodge. Wood shingles cover the gable roofs and overhanging eaves are supported by exposed, peeled log purlins. Multi-paned sliding windows are used on all elevations of the building. Despite minor alterations (pergolas were removed), Kiser Studio retains integrity and contributes to the significance of Rim Village.

#### Character Defining Features of Kiser Studio

1. **Building Setback.** The building setback from the Rim Village Road remains as it located at its historic location.
2. **Spacing of Building.** The building was purposely set apart from other buildings at Rim Village and remains in the historic location.
3. **Scale and Building Height.** The scale and massing of the building remains as historically designed.
4. **Roof and Siding Materials.** Kiser Studio retains much of its historic fabric on its exterior with shingle siding and shingle roofing. This historic vocabulary of materials are characteristic of the rustic buildings found throughout Rim Village. Despite the loss of the pergolas, the building retains its historic character in this regard.
5. **Window Types.** Windows are multipaned and located on all sides of the building.
6. **Architectural Style.** The building is an example of rustic architecture, which reflects the historic design aesthetic used at Rim Village.

#### Comfort Station # 4

In addition to the Plaza comfort station, Comfort station # 4 (building 72) remains from the historic period. This building is listed on the National Register of Historic Places (1988) and contributes to the overall historic integrity of the Rim Village landscape, despite minor alterations made to this building when it was converted from a comfort station to an electrical transformer vault.

#### Stone Walls

Stone walls were built along the Promenade during the historic period. These walls were listed as an individual feature of the designed historic landscape at Rim Village in the amended National Register nomination of 1996 and today function as historically intended.

During the historic period, designers followed the following design criteria for wall construction found in "American Highway Practice" by L.I. Hewes:

"For stone guard walls or parapets built by the Public Roads Administration [BPR] for the National Park Service, the following abridged specification is typical:

"Masonry shall be of approved selected quarry stone, in accordance with plans and with good architectural appearance, and conforming to the sample wall section built (and rebuilt if necessary) on force account basis [that is, not out of the contract amount] by the contractor to show size, joints, and general finish. Only experienced workmen properly equipped for quarrying and cutting stone shall be permitted. For variety, generally not over 10 per cent of stone may be of equal dimensions, and all must be without nesting or bunching of small rocks or rocks of the same size, and with variation in color and texture. Not exceeding 75 per cent, unweathered or quarried surfaces may be introduced and must be uniformly distributed to avoid patches. Individual stones shall have wall heights between 12 and 24

inches, and wall lengths between 18 and 48 inches. The minimum face area of stones shall generally be 216 square inches, the average area 684 square inches. Stones with more than two right-angle corners shall not be permitted. In general, five or more sides are required. Exposed joints must be from 1 to 1-1/2 inches, never exceeding 2-2-1/2 inches or below 3/4 inch. A surplus of weathered and unweathered stones always must be on hand, to permit adequate selection. Boulders may be plugged and feathered. Major axes must be laid horizontally, and in no case shall four corners join. Stones must be wet before being laid, and must be bedded fully in 1:3 Portland-cement mortar, mixed first dry in a tight box with water gradually added and no mortar used 30 minutes after the wetting. Any stones loosened after the setting must be removed, cleaned, and re-laid. All mortar joints shall be raked out to a depth of 1/4 inch before the mortar sets. All mortar stains must be removed."

The wall follows the rim of the caldera and is typically 18-inches wide and 18-inches high. The wall is broken at regular intervals by 6-inch merlons. Materials include cut stone quarried from the Watchman and mortar. In the mid 1990s, approximately 2/3 of the wall was rehabilitated, in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior Standards, to repair damage caused by snow and erosion (though some of the recent work does not match historic workmanship evidenced by small stones and unraked joints). This work is largely complete. For a full assessment of the Promenade wall, please review the wall study conducted in 1997 (although much of the wall has been rehabilitated as a result of Package 274).

According to park historian Steve Mark, 10% of the wall is original fabric; these segments of wall are located on the eastern and western ends of the Promenade. Approximately 60% of the wall is compatible rehabilitation work, while 30% of the rehabilitated wall segments are incompatible with the historic (original) wall segments. Despite the alterations made to the wall in the rehabilitation, the majority of the 3,600 linear feet of wall remains intact and retains historic integrity (70% of the wall is either original or compatible).

#### Observation Bays

Three primary observation bays and several secondary bays are located on the rim. The bays take advantage of views from natural extensions of the rim. All the bays retain historic integrity and contribute to Rim Village.

#### Sinnott Memorial Bay

This bay is comprised of two runs of stairs, masonry retaining walls, and a walkway that is 6 feet wide and 220 feet long. The elevation change from the rim and promenade to the Sinnott Memorial Bay is approximately 50 feet. Two stairways, constructed with cut stone and mortar in the Rustic style, take up the grade along the walkway; the one at the top has twenty risers and the stairs at the bottom of the walk have nineteen risers.

#### Lodge Bay

The bay is sited near the northwest corner of the lodge, where the parapet wall extends out to form an approach to the first of two sets of stairs. These steps lead to a landing and a narrow walkway that routes visitors down the slope of the caldera. The walk switches back and loops around to a second set of stairs, which lead back to the landing. Stone benches, built into the retaining walls, provide stopping points along the walk with sweeping views of the lake and surrounding environs. A small portion of the bay was rebuilt in the 1990s.

#### Mather Bay

The Mather Bay is located approximately mid-way between the Kiser Studio and the Crater Lake Lodge. Structurally, it consists of a small, irregularly shaped “plaza”—roughly 24-feet x 32-feet—enclosed by a low, 18-inch wide masonry wall that extends down to act as a retaining wall on the outside edge of the bay. There is some undermining of the retaining wall. The bay itself is at the same elevation as the Promenade, and vegetation on the west and east sides of the bay provide a sense of enclosure, although a tree is missing.



*Contemporary photograph of the Community House (CCSO 2002).*



*Historic photograph showing the Cafeteria building on right and comfort station # 4 on the left in 1930 (CRLA collection neg # 4541).*



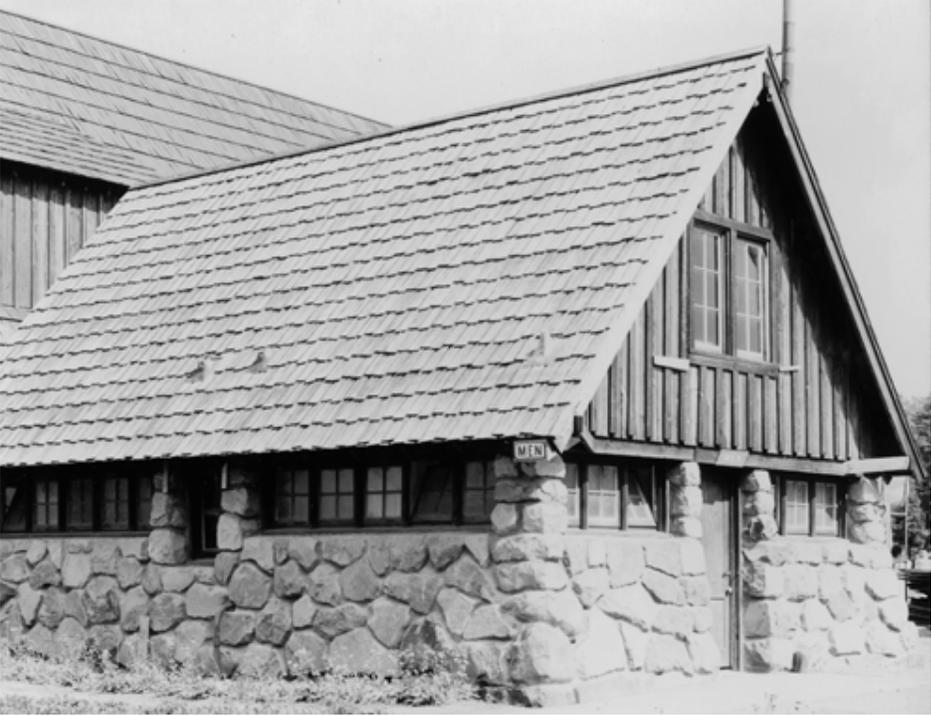
*Contemporary photograph of the stone wall along the promenade. This masonry pattern is typical of the stone wall along the entire promenade (CCSO 2002).*



Historic photograph showing the Cafeteria building with new addition on the left side in 1956 (CRLA collection neg 5).



Contemporary photograph of the Plaza comfort station. Note the non-historic winter entry on right side of image (CCSO 2002).



*Historic photograph of comfort station # 4 in 1941 (CRLA collection neg 4524).*



*Contemporary photograph of the rehabilitated Crater Lake Lodge at the end of the peak visitor season (CCSO 2002).*



*Historic photograph of comfort station # 2 in 1941. This building was removed in 1990 (CRLA collection neg. # 4519).*



*Contemporary photograph of the Visitor Center, formally the Kiser studio (CCSO 2002).*



*Historic photograph of the Community House in 1941 (CRLA collection neg 5168).*



*Historic photograph of the original Crater Lake Lodge in 1926 (CRLA collection neg 2572).*



*Historic photograph showing Sinnott Memorial under construction in the 1930s (CRLA collection neg # 4351).*



*Contemporary photograph of the cafeteria building. Note the non-historic addition and snow entry (CCSO 2002).*

<b>Characteristic Feature</b>	<b>Type Of Contribution</b>	<b>LCS Structure Name</b>	<b>IDLCS Number</b>	<b>Structure Number</b>
Crater Lake Lodge	Contributing	Crater Lake Lodge, Rim Village	022999	565
Comfort Station #4	Contributing	Comfort Station, Rim Village	100271	072
Community House	Contributing	This Building Will Be Placed On The Lcs In The Future.		116
Kiser Studio	Contributing	Kiser Studio Building, Rim Village	012970	066
Lodge Observation Bay	Contributing	Stone Curbs And Parapet Walls, Rim Village	100261	137
Mather Observation Bay	Contributing	Stone Curbs And Parapet Walls, Rim Village	100261	137
Plaza Comfort Station	Contributing	Comfort Station, Rim Village	100270	068
Sinnott Memorial	Contributing	Sinnott Memorial, Rim Village	000241	067
Sinnott Memorial Observation Bay	Contributing	Stone Curbs And Parapet Walls, Rim Village	100261	137
Cafeteria	Non-Contributing			

## Views And Vistas

“As the journey draws to a close, and the last hill is being ascended, the excitement increases with every step. At last, the darkness of the trees in front gives way to a glimpse of the blue sky, and a few minutes are sufficient to pass the last tree, when, instantly, Crater Lake, in all its glory, lies in full view at your feet.”

William Gladstone Steel, 1886

Views and vistas is a landscape characteristic that influenced the siting and development of Rim Village prior to and during the period of significance. Rim Village, the major destination point at Crater Lake National Park, was designed to accommodate a variety of park visitor needs such as dining, lodging, and camping—but most importantly, Rim Village was designed as a setting to view Crater Lake, the park’s main attraction (Juillerat, 1995, 4). Today, views and vistas of Crater Lake from various points at Rim Village celebrate its unique geology and remain a key component of the visitor experience. The following views and vistas are retained from the historic period and include: views of Crater Lake from the entry road, views of Crater Lake from primary buildings, views of Crater Lake from the Promenade, and internal views of the buildings from within the village itself.

The entry road, realigned in 1926-1927, capitalized on the dramatic view made available to park visitors as they rounded the corner from Munson Valley and were presented the view of Crater Lake for the first time as they entered Rim Village. Today, park visitors who continue to arrive by car, are first introduced to this view of the lake, just as historically intended by early park planners.

Buildings were sited throughout Rim Village to capitalize on views of the lake. These buildings include Crater Lake Lodge, the Sinnott Memorial, Kiser Studio, and the Community House. Crater Lake Lodge was sited near the edge of the caldera and oriented to the northeast to capture unobstructed views of the entire lake. The Sinnott Memorial was incorporated as the first station in a guided auto caravan tour that made its way around Rim Road during the historic period. From this first station, park visitors were oriented to the features found on the tour so they could make sense of their visual experience at the park and learn about the theories of Mount Mazama’s origins and the consequential formation of Crater Lake. The guided tour was intended to connect views with in-depth scientific explanations of the landscape (Thomas, 1934, n.p.). Kiser Studio was sited near the edge of the caldera for Fred Kiser, a regionally recognized scenic artist known for his hand-colored photographs; Crater Lake served as his subject as well as his backdrop for photographing tourists visiting the park. Today, Kiser Studio is used as a visitor center, providing park visitors with an opportunity to learn more about the park from a sheltered vantage point. The Community House, although originally designed primarily as a gathering place for park visitors, was also a good site to view the landscape. Sited on a knoll, visitors viewed the lake to the north and the region to the south, allowing the visitor to see Crater Lake’s contextual setting of forests. Today, views from Crater Lake Lodge, the Sinnott Memorial, the visitor center (Kiser Studio), and the Community House remain intact.

The Promenade was aligned along the edge of the caldera in the years 1927-1941, providing visitors with a variety of views of Crater Lake, hence the Promenade served as the foreground view of the lake beyond. Along this network of pathways, several bays or vantage points—in addition to the Sinnott Memorial—were sited to capture views. From the Promenade, visitors were captivated by the impressive vistas of Crater Lake, Wizard Island (6940’), and various other peaks rising above the lake’s caldera. Three primary observation bays including Sinnott Memorial Bay, Mather Bay, and Lodge Bay, and several unnamed secondary bays, were constructed in the years 1930-1932. Just as the Sinnott Memorial, these bays were built over natural extensions of the caldera’s steep cliffs, providing sweeping views of the lake and its surrounding environs, and serving as informal gathering areas (Gilbert and

Luxenberg, 1990, 93-97). From the vantage points provided by the Promenade and observation bays, park visitors are today afforded the same opportunity to view the lake from various points as during the historic period. Today, the Promenade and observation bays remain intact.

Within Rim Village, internal views of primary buildings were by design. Buildings were interspersed throughout the 32 acre site in an effort to protect natural resources and to enhance the natural beauty of the setting. Buildings such as the Lodge, Community House, and Kiser Studio echoed the small stands of conifers that dotted the open meadows throughout the area. In addition, Rim Village Road was aligned to provide access to the Lodge and to present the Lodge as the final destination to the visitor. From the Plaza, Rim Village Road continued east towards Crater Lake Lodge, located at the terminus of the road. Crater Lake Lodge, the largest and therefore the most prominent building at Rim Village, served as a focal point of the village, communicating to the visitor that they had arrived at their destination. The open character of Rim Village Road and the open meadows in the foreground of the Lodge created a wide vista in which to view the building from the Plaza, located less than ½-mile away to the west. This vista remains intact.

Today, visitors at Rim Village experience the same views and vistas of the lake, the caldera, and the buildings nestled in the surrounding village landscape, just as visitors did during the historic period. Therefore, views and vistas is a characteristic that contributes to the overall historic integrity of the Rim Village cultural landscape.



*Contemporary photograph showing a typical view from the Rim Village Promenade of Crater Lake and the caldera (CCSO 2002).*



*Contemporary photograph of view towards Wizard Island from Mather Bay. This and other observation bays were planned during the period of significance (CCSO 2002).*

<b>Characteristic Feature</b>	<b>Type Of Contribution</b>	<b>LCS Structure Name</b>	<b>IDLCS Number</b>	<b>Structure Number</b>
Internal view of Crater Lake Lodge from Rim Village Road	Contributing			
Internal views of Community House, Visitor Center (Kiser Studio), and Crater Lake Lodge from the Promenade and Rim Village Road	Contributing			
View from Community Building of Crater Lake and Surrounding Region	Contributing			
View from Crater Lake Lodge of Crater Lake	Contributing			
View from Kiser Studio of Crater Lake	Contributing			

View from Lodge Bay of Crater Lake Contributing

View from Mather Bay of Crater Lake Contributing

View from Sinnott Memorial Bay Contributing

View from Sinnott Memorial of Crater Lake Contributing

## Small Scale Features

Small-scale features including stone drinking fountains, stone benches, and stone curbs contribute to the historic integrity of the Rim Village as a rustic park village. These features were designed and constructed in the Rustic style in the years 1927-1941 using native stone materials quarried from Watchman Peak (8013-feet).

### Stone Drinking Fountains

As detail elements of the village, drinking fountains are a good example of the successful blending of utility and design that typifies the Rustic style. Traditionally comprised of a pipe and bubbler, drinking fountains at Rim Village were physically enveloped in the material vocabulary of the site, either as part of a stone wall or designed to stand alone yet fit visually into the surrounding landscape.

Two drinking fountains were part of the original design of the stone wall along the Promenade. One was located by the Crater Wall Trailhead and the other was located near the Kiser Studio. Both fountains were constructed in 1930 in conjunction with construction of the promenade and the parapet wall. The fountain at the Crater Wall Trailhead no longer functions, while the fountain at the Kiser Studio is functioning.

Another unique fountain, designed and constructed by Joe Mancini from a single boulder, was located near the Sinnott Memorial. The fountain includes carved images of Wizard Island, Phantom Ship, and the sweep of the caldera walls forming the bowl of the fountain. This fountain no longer functions, but the bowl remains in good condition.

Drinking fountains located in the Cafeteria parking plaza and in the campground are incompatible in materials and design, and detract from the historic scene.

### Stone Benches

During the period of significance, stone-slab benches were designed and constructed as part of the observation bay in front of the lodge (Lodge Bay). Each bench was comprised of a single stone slab, approximately 4-feet long, with two stone footings. Both benches were designed with a multiple stone backing which was recessed into the slope of the hill and integrated into the rock-work associated with the bay itself. Today, these stone benches remain functional (Gilbert and Luxenberg, 1990, 107).

### Stone Curbing

In 1928, the landscape division made plans to install a log guardrail along the road through Rim Village. The primary purpose of the guardrail was to control vehicular circulation and limit access throughout the village to designated parking areas, preventing cars from driving onto planting beds and areas targeted for revegetation. Construction of two log guardrails—one along both sides of the road and one around the lodge loop—began late that year. The log guardrail served its purpose, but from the beginning the goal of the landscape architects, as reflected in the master plans, was to establish a “permanent” curbing along the road and parking areas at Rim Village. As a material, wood was appropriate visually, but did not reflect the quality of permanence as well as stone. By 1931, plans were underway to replace the log guardrail with stone curbing.

In the summer of 1932, two stone masons with “helpers” were working at The Watchman, cutting stone for the new curbing. Work began in July and by October, a total of 1412 feet of stone curbing was in

place along the north edge of Rim Village Road, from the lodge west, almost to the steps near the Cafeteria. The curbing was laid with “good alignment and grade deep enough to be very strong.” Individual curb stones were cut to a thickness of 8 to 9 inches on top with a depth of approximately 24 inches. Individual stones varied in length from 32 to 84 inches, and were set to show a face of approximately 9 inches, backed by walkway. These curbs served as precedent for the parking overlooks located around Rim Drive (Mark, correspondence, 2003).

In 1933, work continued on the south side of the road and adjacent areas around the cafeteria plaza. By October, an additional 1050 feet of curbing had been installed. By 1934, most of the log guardrail around the lower parking area and in the plaza south of the lodge was replaced with stone curbing. The placement of the curbing was viewed as a necessary first step to planting the entry area and as a tool for traffic control. Final installation of the curbing took place in 1935, with completion of the lower parking area at the lodge, and installation of curbing around the traffic island at the junction of the entry road to Rim Village and Rim Road. Stones were placed where the sidewalk intersected or abutted the stone curbing, serving as an indicator to prevent pedestrians from walking on the plants and shrubs. These specially placed stones were called “pilasters” by the landscape architects (Gilbert and Luxenberg, 1990, 101-109). Today, historic stone curbing remains along Rim Village Road near the Promenade, around the edge of the Plaza, and near Crater Lake Lodge, although the curbing near the lodge has been obscured by subsequent asphalt pourings (some of the curbing was marked up by a bad chip-seal job in 1996 (Mark, correspondence, 2003).

### Plaques

Plaques were placed in the 1930s at Sinnott and Mather bays.

Today, small-scale features are an integral component of the historic character of the Rim Village landscape. Park visitors use the last functioning water fountain located near the visitor center (formally Kiser Studio) during the summer as they stroll along the Promenade. Stone benches located at lodge bay continue to function as historically. Stone curbing continues to clearly define vehicle circulation routes, separating vehicle use from pedestrian use activities. The memorial plaques still exist at Sinnott and Mather bays. These following small-scale features conceived, designed, and constructed during the period of significance remain. Together, they reinforce the Naturalistic and Rustic principles of design at Rim Village.



*Contemporary photograph of a stone drinking fountain constructed during the 1930s. This fountain is located on the pathway to the Sinnott Memorial. Note the poor mortar joints (CCSO 2002).*



*Contemporary photograph showing stone bench dating to the historic period. This bench is located near the Sinnott Memorial (CCSO 2002).*



*Historic photograph showing stone drinking fountain and its builder, Joe Mancini in 1932 (CRLA collection neg 4734).*

<b>Characteristic Feature</b>	<b>Type Of Contribution</b>	<b>LCS Structure Name</b>	<b>IDLCS Number</b>	<b>Structure Number</b>
Stone benches at Lodge Bay	Contributing	Stone Curbs And Parapet Walls, Rim Village	100261	137
Stone curbing at Lodge parking area	Contributing		100261	
Stone curbing defining edge of plaza	Contributing		100261	
Stone curbing on Rim Village Road near Promenade	Contributing		100261	
Stone water fountain near Crater Wall Trailhead	Contributing	5 Drinking Fountains, Rim Village & Munson Valley	100259	140
Stone water fountain near Kiser Studio	Contributing	5 Drinking Fountains, Rim Village & Munson Valley	100259	140
Stone water fountain near Sinnott Memorial	Contributing	5 Drinking Fountains, Rim Village & Munson Valley	100259	140

Stone water fountain near Plaza      Non-Contributing  
comfort station

Water fountain in campground      Non-Contributing

## **Natural Systems And Features**

The area on the southwest edge of the caldera (7100 feet), the site's sparse vegetation, the site's natural topography, and the site's elevation above Crater Lake are the natural systems and features which most influenced the siting and development of Rim Village during the period of significance.

As a general location to be built upon, the relatively flat open area on the southwest end of the caldera was highly valued for expansion. Even prior to the period of significance, it was stated in an 1886 newspaper report that the area now referred to as Rim Village was "broad and extensive and suited for building purposes" (Juillerat, 1995, 3). This naturally broad landscape reduced the need for clearing and consisted of open montane meadows with flowering plants and sedges between small stands of mountain hemlock (*Tsuga mertensiana*), Whitebark pine (*Pinus albicaulis*), Shasta red fir (*Abies magnifica* var. *shastensis*), and noble fir (*Abies procera*). Today, the Rim Village landscape retains some of the vegetative character of open areas dotted with stands of conifer trees.

The site's natural topography further influenced where buildings and structures were ultimately located. For example, the Sinnott Memorial was sited on Victor Rock, a natural rock outcropping that provided sweeping views of the lake. The edge of the caldera, located less than 1000 feet above the surface of the lake, served as a natural promontory over the lake, and influenced the siting of the Promenade and Crater Lake Lodge, which were aligned along its edge to further capitalize on views. The level terrace south of the caldera's edge also was influential in the eventual siting of the "village" which included new buildings, roads, a campground, and expansive parking lots.

Today, the area on the southwest edge of the caldera, the site's sparse vegetation, the site's natural topography, and the site's elevation above Crater Lake are the natural systems and features that remain and further contribute to the historic integrity of the Rim Village cultural landscape.



*Crater Lake and its caldera highly influenced the siting of Crater Lake Lodge and Rim Village (CCSO 2002).*



*Contemporary photograph of open meadows and individual stands of conifers that characterize the Rim Village landscape between the buildings. Note the revegetation planting associated with the fabric in the foreground (CCSO 2002).*



*Contemporary photograph showing Rim Village sited on a relatively level terrace at the edge of Crater Lake's caldera (CCSO 2002).*

## Land Use

Land use is a landscape characteristic that contributes to the character of the Rim Village landscape. Rim Village retains four out of five original historic land use areas that were planned and implemented during the period of significance. Originally, Rim Village was organized into five zones. The zones included the area around the lodge, the Promenade, the Rim Campground, the Plaza, and the Coldwater Cabin Area. With the exception of the Coldwater Cabin area, these land use zones remain physically intact and continue to provide visitors to Rim Village a range of experiences.

The area around the lodge is today used as during the historic period. Visitors arrive at the lodge by vehicle and can park in the adjacent parking lot. Visitors can also walk on either side of the building to access the Promenade and the terrace located on the north side of the lodge.

Today, the Promenade continues to function as a pedestrian pathway which provides park visitors numerous opportunities to view Crater Lake. Park visitors park their vehicles in the parking lots and walk across Rim Village Road to access the Promenade. Park visitors can stroll along the Promenade's many routes which connects with the Sinnott Memorial or various other observation bays. Additionally, the Promenade provides access to trail heads which take park visitors to points beyond Rim Village such as the Garfield Peak Trail to the east and the Discovery Point Trail to the west.

Rim Campground, although altered during the Mission 66 era, retains its historic character of an auto campground. Today, the former Rim Campground is used as a day use facility for picnicking. This area also serves as an overflow parking area during peak summer visitation times. These land uses, although not historic, are considered compatible with the former Rim Campground.

The Plaza remains intact and is currently used as historically intended. Today, visitors use the open plaza to park their vehicles. From this point, the plaza—serving as a central node at Rim Village—presents the visitor with options. After parking, visitors can visit the Plaza comfort station, Cafeteria, or the Promenade. Park visitors have been using the plaza in this manner since the historic period.

The former Coldwater Cabin area has been completely lost when the cabins were razed in 1985. In addition, the plaza's historic configuration will be lost when new parking and planting beds are constructed on the northern and southern ends of the Cafeteria.

Except for the changes at the former Rim Campground and the Coldwater cabin area, the remaining land use patterns at Rim Village have not changed. Of the original 32 acres which comprised Rim Village, approximately four acres (the Coldwater Cabin area) are no longer used as historically. Approximately 88% of the land is used as historically or in a compatible way, therefore, land use is a landscape characteristic at Rim Village that retains integrity. From Rim Village's earliest conception, it has always served as the park's major point of contact to the visiting public. To this day, visitors are greeted with almost all the amenities provided those during the historic period. In this light, Rim Village retains integrity of land use.



*Contemporary photograph showing the area behind the Cafeteria. This was the former location of the Coldwater cabins (CCSO 2002).*

## Management Information

### Descriptive And Geographic Information

**Historic Name(s):** Rim Village  
**Current Name(s):** Rim Village  
**Management Unit:**  
**Tract Numbers:**  
**State and County:** Klamath County, OR  
**Size (acres):** 32.00

### Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	10	569714	4751093
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	10	569798	4751208
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	10	569611	4751404
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	10	569632	4741110
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	10	569965	4751352
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	10	569798	4751331
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	10	570146	4751208
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	10	569684	4750974
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	10	569946	4750949
	GPS-Differentially Corrected	Point	NAD 83	10	569460	4751216

**GIS File Name:**

**GIS File Description:**

### National Register Information

**National Register Documentation:** Entered -- Documented

**Explanatory Narrative:**

Rim Village Historic District, NPS determination of eligibility in 1996, concurrence by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office 5/29/97, listing by the NR Keeper 9/18/97, NRIS 97001155.

The Historic District was recognized by the Oregon State Historic Preservation Office on 5/29/1997.

As of 1988, four buildings in Rim Village were listed on the National Register of Historic Places under criterion A, for their association with the history and development of Crater Lake National Park, and criterion C, as outstanding examples of rustic architectural design. These include Crater Lake Lodge (1981), Sinnott Memorial building (1988), Plaza Comfort stations (1988) and Comfort Station #4 (1988). In addition, the National Park Service has determined that Rim Village is eligible for listing on the National Register as a historic designed landscape, listed on 9/18/1997.

As described in the 1997 nomination, the Rim Village Historic District has 12 individual features that comprise a designed historic landscape in terms of form and function. The features listed under the circulation category include roads and parking areas (vehicular circulation) and walkways and for hiking trails (pedestrian circulation), which begin at points in the district. The promenade extending 3,450 linear feet along the edge of the caldera is the primary pedestrian circulation system for Rim Village. The features listed under vegetation include planting concepts, which describe the philosophy behind all plantings in the district, and plant materials, which are the material forms of that philosophy. Six buildings, including the aforementioned four plus the Kiser Studio, the Community House, and one structure, the Promenade wall, contribute to the designed historic landscape. Small scale features include a variety of detail elements such as free standing boulders, stone benches, and masonry details such as steps and curbing. These elements are historically important to the rustic character of the designed landscape.

<b>National Register Classification:</b>	District
<b>Significance Level:</b>	National
<b>Contributing/Individual:</b>	Individual
<b>Significance Criteria:</b>	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: 1927 - 1941 AD

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

### **Area Of Significance:**

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

## National Historic Landmark Information

**National Historic  
Landmark Status:** No

## World Heritage Site Information

**World Heritage Site Status:** No

## Cultural Landscape Type and Use

**Cultural Landscape Type:** Historic Designed Landscape

### Current and Historic Use/Function:

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

## Ethnographic Information

**Ethnographic Survey Conducted:** Yes-Restricted Information

### ERI Database

ERI ID: XXXXER0000  
Name/Description: Archaeological/Ethnography Study  
Explanatory Narrative: Volume I is not restricted; Volume II is restricted.  
"Archaeological and Ethnological Studies of Southwest Oregon and Crater Lake National Park: An Overview and Assessment"

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

### **Associated Groups**

Name of Peoples:	Klamath Tribes (Klamath, Modoc, and Yahooskin Snake)
Type of Association:	Current
Name of Peoples:	Cow Creek Band of the Umpqua Tribe
Type of Association:	Current

### **Adjacent Lands Information**

**Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?** No

#### **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. In this case, the lands outside the historic district boundary (such as Crater Lake and the caldera) do contribute to the significance of the site, but are located within the park boundary. Therefore, the answer to the question "Do adjacent lands contribute?" is "No."

## General Management Information

**Management Category:** Should Be Preserved And Maintained

**Management Category Date:** 11/5/2002

**Explanatory Narrative:**

The Rim Village Historic District meets National Register criteria and is compatible with the park's legislated significance. The historic district has a continuing or potential purpose that is appropriate to its traditional use or function.

## Condition Assessment And Impacts

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

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

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

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

*Undetermined:* Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

**Condition Assessment:** Fair

**Assessment Date:** 11/05/2002

**Date Recorded:** 02/21/2003

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

**Level Of Impact Severity:** Moderate

**Explanatory Notes:** The promenade, area around Crater Lake Lodge, and the plaza on the north side of the cafeteria is in good condition. Vegetation around the Community House and Kiser Studio is in poor condition. The former Rim Village campground is in fair/poor condition. Therefore, the aggregate condition at Rim Village is fair.

	condition.
<b>Condition Assessment:</b>	Poor
<b>Assessment Date:</b>	09/30/1998
<b>Date Recorded:</b>	09/30/1998
<b>Park Management Concurrence:</b>	No
<b>Level Of Impact Severity:</b>	Moderate

### **Stabilization Measures:**

The following measures are recommended to stabilize the Promenade parapet wall; vegetation around the Lodge, the Community House, the Visitor Center (Kiser Studio), and Cafeteria; and the circulation system at the former Rim Campground. Consult the document entitled: "The Rustic Landscape of Rim Village, 1927-1941", 1990, by Cathy Gilbert and Gretchen Luxenberg. Please also see the historic planting plan by Francis G. Lange (1934); this planting plan could be used as a guide in the stabilization of plantings around Rim Village buildings.

- 1) Stabilize vegetation around buildings at Rim Village in order to accomplish the historic design objective to "integrate buildings with the ground plane." Steps needed to accomplish stabilization include the establishment of top soil, propagation of native plants, and establishment of new plantings in denuded areas around the buildings mentioned below. Plant vegetation that is native to the Rim Village area using propagated cuttings and seeds. Propagation will need to be completed first. Consideration should be given to using a limited plant palette of very drought tolerant woody natives. In general, irrigate the new plantings for 2 years and gradually limit irrigation the third year.
  - a. Stabilize vegetation at Crater Lake Lodge (Approximately 1000 sq.ft). Plant trees, shrubs, and ground covers, where appropriate and necessary to achieve historic design intentions, in planting beds located on the north, west, and south sides of the building. Please see the historic planting plan for the lodge, which lists plants and their locations. The planting plans for the lodge can be used as a typical example for other foundation plantings around the Community House, Kiser Studio, and the Cafeteria.
  - b. Stabilize vegetation at Community House (Approximately 300 sq. ft.). Plant shrubs and ground covers where appropriate and necessary to achieve historic design intentions, in planting beds located on the north, south, east, and west sides of the building.
  - c. Stabilize vegetation at the Visitor Center (Kiser Studio), approximately 200 sq. ft. Plant shrubs and ground covers where appropriate and necessary to achieve historic design intentions, in planting beds located on the north, south, east, and west sides of the building.
  - d. Stabilize vegetation at the Cafeteria (approximately 200 sq. ft.). Plant shrubs and ground covers where appropriate and necessary to achieve historic design intentions, in planting beds located on the east and west sides of the building.
- 2) Stabilize the circulation system in the former Rim Campground. Fill road potholes with asphalt patches. Resurface short segments of road where in poor condition.

### **Impact:**

Type of Impact:	Exposure To Elements
Internal/External:	External
Description:	

## Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

**NPS Legal Interest:** Fee Simple

**Explanatory Narrative:**

**Public Access:** Unrestricted

Rim Village is open to the public in the summer and winter.

## Treatment

**Approved Treatment:**  
**Approved Treatment Document:**  
**Document Date:**  
**Explanatory Narrative:**  
**Approved Treatment Completed:**

## Approved Treatment Cost

**LCS Structure Approved  
Treatment Cost:**  
**Landscape Approved  
Treatment Cost:**  
**Cost Date:**  
**Level of Estimate:**  
**Cost Estimator:**  
**Explanatory Description:**

## Stabilization Costs

**LCS Structure Stabilization Cost:**  
**Landscape Stabilization Costs:** \$44,780  
**Cost Date:** July 25, 2003  
**Level Of Estimate:** C - Similar Facilities  
**Cost Estimator:** Support Office  
**Explanatory Description:** The following estimates are described in "Stabilization Measures."  
Total: \$8,900.  
1) Stabilize vegetation around buildings at Rim Village. All vegetation are new plantings propagated by the NPS. Total square foot costs for propagation at all buildings listed below @ \$15.00 sq. ft.: \$25,000). Total square foot costs for 6" of soil @ \$5.00 a square foot: \$8,500.  
a. Stabilize vegetation around Crater Lake Lodge foundation on the north, west and south sides of

- building, (approximately 1,000 sq. ft).
- b. Stabilize vegetation around Community House foundation (approximately 300 sq. ft.).
- c. Stabilize vegetation around Visitor Center (Kiser Studio) foundation (approximately 200 sq. ft).
- d. Stabilize vegetation around Cafeteria foundation (approximately 200 sq. ft).

#### Labor Costs

Top dress 6" of soil in foundation planting beds at above buildings, where necessary. Two people @ 1,200 a week salary—one week of work to top dress the above mentioned buildings. Total: \$2,400.

Plant native shrubs and ground covers in foundation beds at above buildings. Two people @ 1,200 a week salary—one week of work to plant cuttings and seeds and water. Total: \$2,400.

Place temporary fencing around revegetated areas at each of the building foundations. Two people @ 1,200 a week salary—one day of work for two people to place protective fencing. Total: \$480.00.

Water new plantings during first growing season. One person @ 1,000 a week salary—water once a week for 10 weeks or when necessary. Total: \$2,000.

#### 2) Stabilize the circulation system in the former Rim Campground.

Fill potholes with asphalt where necessary (All estimates include cost of asphalt and equipment). To fill pot holes: Approximately 50 sq ft @ \$4.00 a square foot, \$200 total or to overlay: Approximately 300 sq ft @ \$8.00 per sq.ft., total is \$2400. Two person crew @ 1,200 a week salary. Three days of work. Total: \$4,000.

## Documentation Assessment and Checklist

**Documentation Assessment:** Good

**Documentation:**

Document: Cultural Landscape Report

Year Of Document: 1990

Amplifying Details: No.

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Explanatory Narrative:

The cultural landscape report 1990 describes and analyzes the landscape characteristics of Rim Village.

Document: Administrative History

Year Of Document: 1988

Amplifying Details: No

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Administrative History does not describe or analyze the landscape characteristics of Rim Village.

Document: Development Concept Plan

Year Of Document: 1988

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Development Concept Plan does not describe or analyze the landscape characteristics of Rim Village.

Document: Fire Management Plan

Year Of Document: 1993

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Fire Management Plan does not describe or analyze the landscape characteristics of Rim Village.

Document: Historic Resource Study

Year Of Document: 1984

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The Historic Resource Study does not describe or analyze the landscape characteristics of Rim Village because it was focused on architecture.

Document: General Management Plan

Year Of Document: 1977

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The General Management Plan does not describe or analyze the landscape characteristics of Rim Village.

## Appendix

### Bibliography

#### Citations:

Citation Author: Applegate, Elmer I.  
Citation Title: Plants of Crater Lake National Park  
Year of Publication: 1939  
Publisher: The American Midland Naturalist 22, No. 2  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA library

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Citation Author: NPS  
Citation Title: The "Problems" to be Solved at the Rim Village—Package 220  
Year of Publication: 1990  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA library (boxed)

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Citation Author: NPS  
Citation Title: Historic Building Inventory, Crater Lake National Park, Crater Lake, Oregon  
Year of Publication: 1984  
Publisher: Crater Lake unpublished document  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA library

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Citation Author: FFA Architecture Planning Interiors. Portland, OR  
Citation Title: Final Schematic Design for Site Development and Concessions Building Rehabilitation  
Year of Publication: 2002  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA library  
CCSO Cultural Resources Division

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Citation Author: Franklin, Jerry F. and C.T. Dyrness  
Citation Title: Natural Vegetation of Oregon and Washington.  
Year of Publication: 1973  
Publisher: United States Forest Service, Department of Agriculture  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA library

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Citation Author: Gilbert, Cathy A./Luxenberg, Gretchen A.  
Citation Title: The Rustic Landscape of Rim Village, 1927-1941, Crater Lake National Park  
Year of Publication: 1990  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: CRBIB  
Citation Number: 015278  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA library  
CCSO Cultural Resources Division

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Citation Author: Good, Albert H.  
Citation Title: Park and Recreation Structures, Parts I-III.  
Year of Publication: 1938  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA library  
CCSO Cultural Resources Division

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

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Citation Author: Harrison, Laura Soulliere  
Citation Title: Architecture in the Parks, National Historic Landmark  
Theme Study  
Year of Publication: 1986  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CCSO library

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Citation Author: Hitchcock, C. Leo and Arthur Cronquist  
Citation Title: Flora of the Pacific Northwest: An Illustrated Manual  
Year of Publication: 1973  
Publisher: University of Washington Press, Seattle WA  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CCSO library  
CRLA library

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Citation Author: Hubbard, Henry V. and Theodora Kimball  
Citation Title: An Introduction to the Study of Landscape Design  
Year of Publication: 1924  
Publisher: MacMillan Co., New York, New York  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: University of Washington libraries

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Citation Author: Juillerat, Lee  
Citation Title: Lodge of the Imagination: The Crater Lake Lodge Story  
Year of Publication: 1995  
Publisher: C.L. Natural History Association, CRLA, and C.L.Lodge, Inc  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA library

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Citation Author: Kruckeberg, Arthur R.  
Citation Title: Gardening with Native Plants of the Pacific Northwest  
Year of Publication: 2000  
Publisher: University of Washington Press, Seattle WA  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CCSO library

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Citation Author: Interview conducted by CRLA Historian Stephen R. Mark  
Citation Title: Francis Lange's Interviews with Crater Lake National Park Historian Stephen R. Mark. Vacaville, California, August 1987; 12-14 September 1988  
Year of Publication: 1988  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA library (oral history series)

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Citation Author: Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Western Direct Federal Division  
Citation Title: Geotechnical Report No.3-82: Interim Report on Crater Lake Lodge Investigation Package 220  
Year of Publication: 1982  
Publisher: DOT  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA files

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Citation Author: Mark, Stephen R.  
Citation Title: Administrative History/Chapter 17/Planning and Development at Rim Village/Crater Lake National Park  
Year of Publication: 1991  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Graphic  
Citation Location: CRLA library  
CCSO Cultural Landscape Division

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Citation Author: Mark, Stephen R.  
Citation Title: Physical History Chronology of the Crater Lake Lodge  
Year of Publication: 1990  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA library

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Citation Author: Morrison, John  
Citation Title: Rustic Stone Architecture of Crater Lake National Park  
Year of Publication: 1987  
Publisher: Unpublished document on file at CRLA  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA files

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Citation Author: NPS  
Citation Title: Architectural Character Guidelines, Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks  
Year of Publication: 1989  
Publisher: Government Printing Office  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CCSO library

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Citation Author: NPS  
Citation Title: Crater Lake National Park Completion Report, Picnic Site Development.  
Year of Publication: 1958  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA files

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Citation Author: NPS  
Citation Title: Design Analysis Package 274-06, Rehabilitate Rim Village Structures  
Year of Publication: 1999  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA files  
CCSO Cultural Resources Division

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Citation Author: NPS  
Citation Title: Crater Lake National Park Task Order, Contract 1143-CX-2000-98-13  
Year of Publication: 2002  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA files

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Citation Author: Denver Service Center Western Team.  
Citation Title: Crater Lake National Park Utilities Systems Analysis: Completed Study: Package 220D Rim Village Development—Phase 2  
Year of Publication: 1989  
Publisher: Denver Service Center  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA files

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Citation Author: NPS  
Citation Title: Crater Lake National Park Value Analysis, Rehabilitate Cafeteria Building and Relocate Rim Parking Area Pkg. CRLA 454/PMIS No. 059940  
Year of Publication: 2002  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA files  
CCSO Cultural Resources Division

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Citation Author: NPS  
Citation Title: Development Concept Plan / Amendment to the General Management Plan / Crater Lake National Park / Mazama Campground / Rim Village Corridor  
Year of Publication: 1987  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA files

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Citation Author: NPS  
Citation Title: Final Winter Use Plan and Environmental Assessment  
Year of Publication: 1994  
Publisher: Denver Service Center  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA library

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Citation Author: NPS  
Citation Title: Package 274, Rehabilitation of the Plaza Comfort Station  
Year of Publication: 2000  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA files  
CCSO Cultural Resources Division

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Citation Author: NPS  
Citation Title: Package 454, Crater Lake National Park, Rehabilitation of Historic Cafeteria and Relocate Rim Parking  
Year of Publication: 2001  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA files

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Citation Author: Denver Service Center  
Citation Title: Program Development and Design Criteria for Activity Center/Hotel Facility at Rim Village  
Year of Publication: 1988  
Publisher: Denver Service Center  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA files

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Citation Author: NPS  
Citation Title: Statement for Management/Crater Lake National Park  
Year of Publication: 1986  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA files and library

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Citation Author: NPS  
Citation Title: Wildland Fire Management Plan  
Year of Publication: 2003  
Publisher: Unpublished document  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA files

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Citation Author: Pojar, Jim and Andy MacKinnon  
Citation Title: Plants of the Pacific Northwest Coast: Washington, Oregon, British Columbia and Alaska.  
Year of Publication: 1994  
Publisher: Lone Pine Publishing. Renton, WA  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CCSO

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Citation Author: Ross, S.A. and H.V. Tunks  
Citation Title: Engineers Report/Structural Survey and Physical Condition/Crater Lake Lodge and Annex/Crater Lake National Park, Oregon for The Department of the Interior  
Year of Publication: 1953  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA

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Citation Author: NPS  
Citation Title: Landscape Architects' Monthly Narrative Reports, 1929-1938.  
Year of Publication: 1929  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: San Bruno, California. National Archives and Records Center. Record Group 79, Records of the National Park Service

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Citation Author: Schaffer, Jeffrey P.  
Citation Title: Crater Lake National Park and Vicinity  
Year of Publication: 1983  
Publisher: Wilderness Press, Berkeley, CA  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA

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Citation Author: Schiltgen, Lora  
Citation Title: Managing a Rustic Legacy: A Historic Landscape Study and Management Plan for Longmire Springs Historic District, Mount Rainier National Park  
Year of Publication: 1986  
Publisher: University of Oregon  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: Master's Thesis located at Univerisity of Oregon

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

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Citation Author: Tweed, William C. and Laura E. Soulliere, Henry G. Law  
Citation Title: National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942  
Year of Publication: 0  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA file. This document was never printed.

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Citation Author: Department of the Interior  
Citation Title: Annual Report of the Director of the National Park Service, 1917-63  
Year of Publication: 1963  
Publisher: Department of the Interior  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA

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Citation Author: Unrau, Harlan D.  
Citation Title: Administrative History, Crater Lake National Park, Oregon, Volumes I-II.  
Year of Publication: 1987  
Publisher: NPS (GPO)  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA library  
CCSO library

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Citation Author: Waugh, Frank Albert  
Citation Title: Landscape Gardening  
Year of Publication: 1919  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: University of Washington libraries

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Citation Author: Wheeler, David L. and Thomas Atzet  
Citation Title: Guide to Common Forest Plants: Rogue River, Siskiyou, and Umpqua National Forests.  
Year of Publication: 1987  
Publisher: Pacific Northwest National Parks and Forests Association  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA

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Citation Author: Whitehall, Lucinda Adele  
Citation Title: Historic Grounds Report and Management Plan: Frederick Law Olmsted National Historic Site  
Year of Publication: 1982  
Publisher: North-Atlantic Region, National Park Service  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CCSO

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Citation Author: Yocum, Charles F.  
Citation Title: Shrubs of Crater Lake National Park  
Year of Publication: 1964  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA

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Citation Author: Hewes, L.I.  
Citation Title: American Highway Practice  
Year of Publication: 1942  
Publisher: Wiley, New York  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: Seattle Public Library

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Citation Author: Salem Capital Journal Editorial  
Citation Title: Spoiling Crater Lake  
Year of Publication: 1927  
Publisher: Grants Pass Daily Courier  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA files

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Citation Author: Robertson, William E.  
Citation Title: Crater Lake National Park/Final Construction Report  
on Rim Village Landscaping Account No. 562  
Year of Publication: 1932  
Publisher: NPS  
Source Name: Other  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: CRLA files

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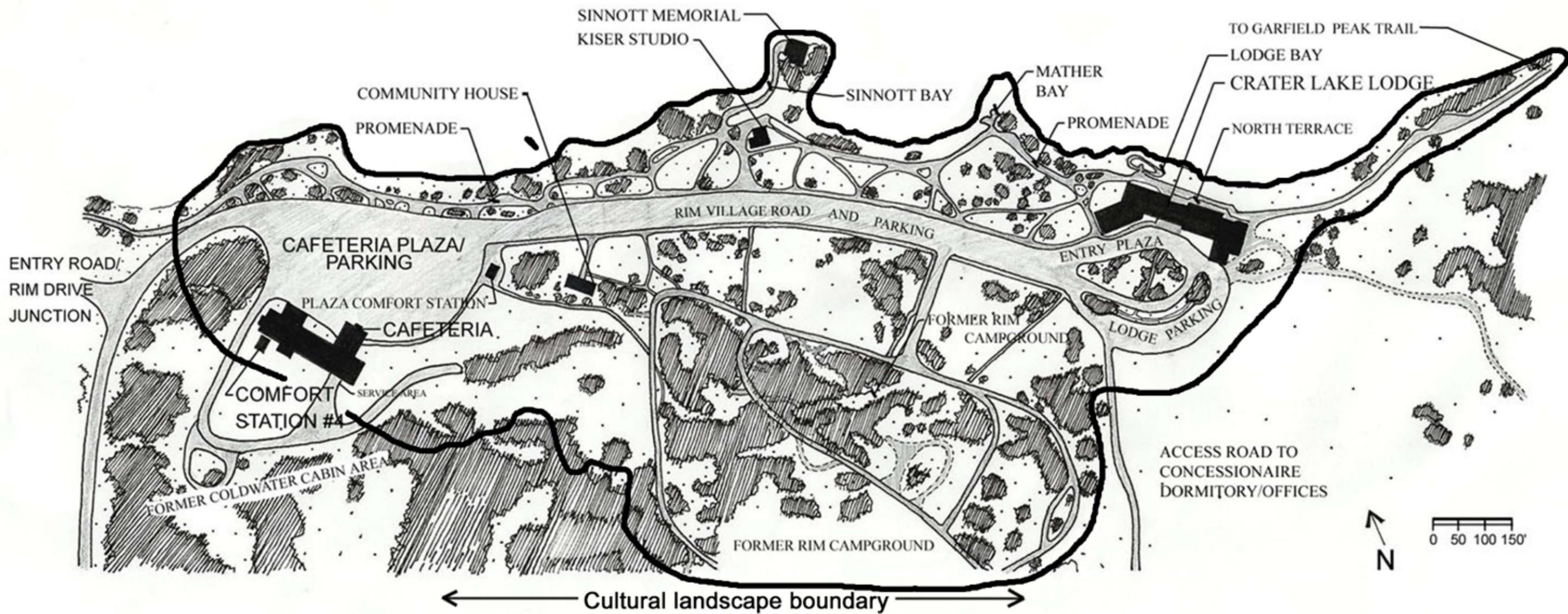
## Supplemental Information

**Title:** USGS Quadrangle

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

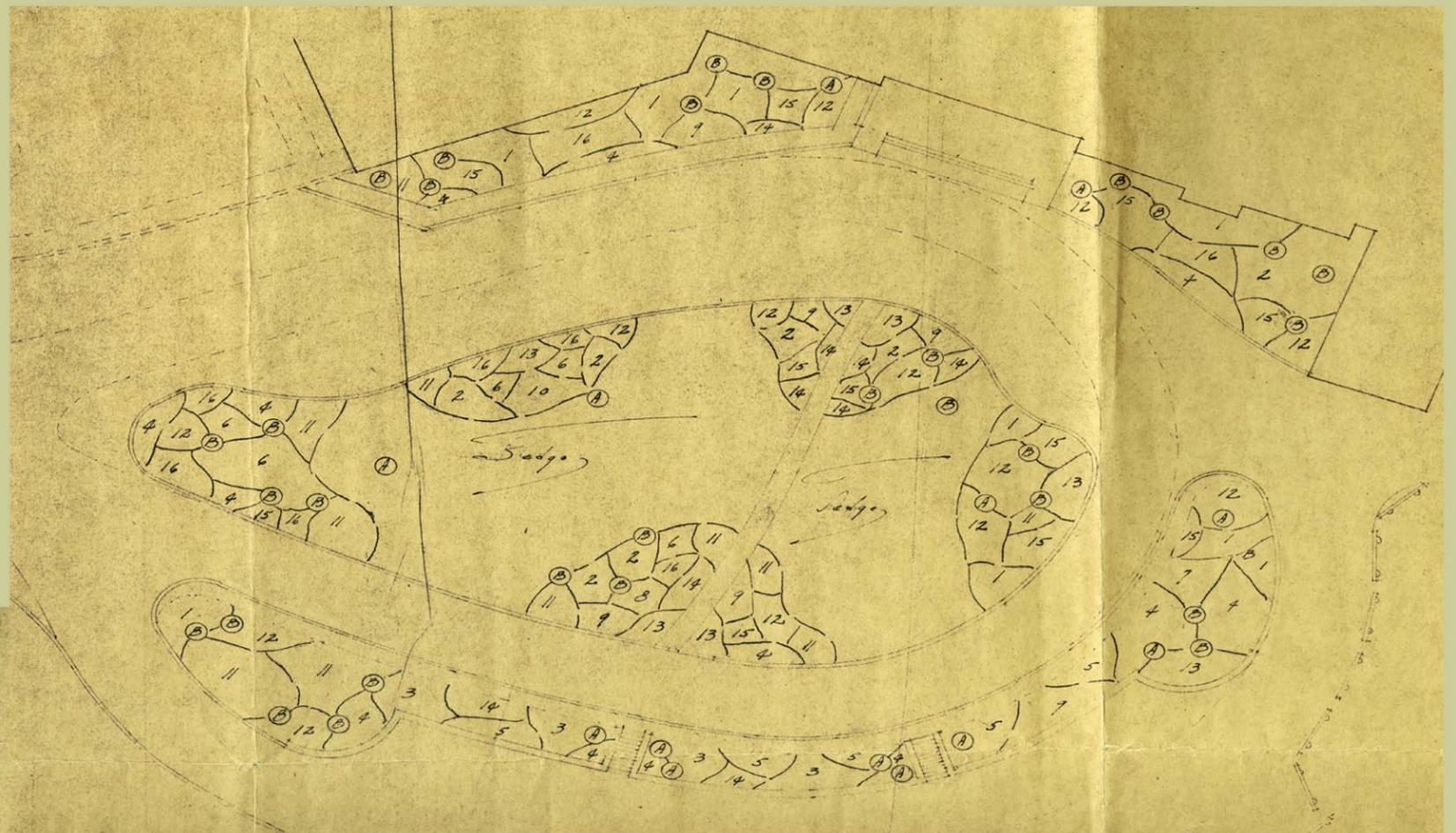
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C R A T E R L A K E



EXISTING CONDITIONS AT RIM VILLAGE 2002

CRATER LAKE NATIONAL PARK  
RIM VILLAGE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY



KEY TO PLANTING

1. Dwarf Maple — *Acer glabrum*
2. Service Berry — *Amelanchier Florida*
3. Pine Nut Manzanita — *Arctostaphylos nevadensis*
4. Green Manzanita — *do patula*
5. Mahoe Mat — *Ceanothus prostratus*
6. Ocean Spray — *Holodiscus discolor glabrescens*
7. Mt. Laurel — *Kalmia polifolia*
8. Black Honeysuckle — *Lonicera conjugialis*
9. Twinberry — *do involucrata*
10. Sitka Willow — *Salix sitchensis*
11. Mt. Red Elderberry — *Sambucus racemosa*
12. Mt. Ash — *Sorbus sitchensis*
13. Pink Spirea — *Spiraea densiflora*
14. Dwarf Huckleberry — *Vaccinium myrtillus*
15. Western Huckleberry — *do occidentale*
16. Cascara — *Rhamnus alatifolia*

Note: Small herbaceous plants such as Alpine Phlox, Bleeding Heart, Newberry's Kant-wed, Lupine, Mahoe Mat, Columbine etc used at random

A - Alpine Fir — *Abies lasiocarpa*

B - Mt. Hemlock — *Tsuga mertensiana*

Note: Shasta Red Fir (*Abies Magnifica*) used with Alpine Fir.

Note: For Engineering and Landscape details of the above area see drawings C.L. 5006 & C.L. 3029 respectively.

Slight Variations will occur in the actual planting.

THE PLANTING PLAN - LODGE AT RIM  
Scale 1" = 200'

Recommended	Checked by	Date	U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE GRATE-LAKE NATIONAL PARK PLANTING PLAN - LODGE AT RIM Drawn by Branch of Plans and Design
Checked by	Checked by	Date	
Checked by	Checked by	Date	
Checked by	Checked by	Date	
Checked by	Checked by	Date	

Scale 1" = 200'

Checked By Francis G. Lange & Howard W. Burford  
 Structural Specifications

Planting Plan--Lodge at Rim  
Drawing by Francis G. Lange, 1934