National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2009



Longmire Developed Area
Mount Rainier National Park

Longmire Developed Area
Mount Rainier National Park

Mount Rainier National Park concurs with the findings of the CLI, including the management category and condition assessment as identified below:

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

CONDITION ASSESSMENT: **Fair**

Superintendent, Mount Rainier National Park — Date 8/13/09

Please return to:

Vida Germano
Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator
National Park Service
Pacific West Regional Office
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607-4807

STATE OF WASHINGTON

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHAEOLOGY & HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1063 S. Capitol Way, Suite 106 • Olympia, Washington 98501
Mailing address: PO Box 48343 • Olympia, Washington 98504-8343
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September 14, 2009

Ms. Vida Germano
CLI Coordinator
National Park Service - Pacific West Region
1111 Jackson Street
Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607-4807

In future correspondence please refer to:
Log: 091409-03-NPS
Property: Longmire Developed Area CLI - Mount Rainier
Re: Determined Eligible

Dear Ms. Germano:

Thank you for contacting our office. I have reviewed the Cultural Landscape Inventory you provided to our office for the Longmire Developed Area. I concur with your professional opinion that the additional resources (Building #L-203, Longmire Admin walkways; Longmire Res Area Circle Walk; and Longmire Residential Walkways) are Eligible to the National Register of Historic Places as part of contributing elements to the already listed district. Additionally, I concur that the 22 listed resources identified in your letter are Not Eligible due to their construction date which falls outside of the period of significance for the district.

I look forward to further consultation regarding your determination of effect to these resources as projects occur at Longmire of the coming months and years.

These comments are based on the information available at the time of this review and on behalf of the State Historic Preservation Officer pursuant to Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act and its implementing regulations 36CFR800. Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment. Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,



Michael Houser
State Architectural Historian
(360) 586-3076
michael.houser@dahp.wa.gov

MOUNT RAINIER NATIONAL PARK
Longmire Developed Area

Washington SHPO Consensus Determination of Eligibility

Actions Requested:

1) SHPO concurrence that the landscape characteristics as identified in the CLI contribute to the historic character of the Longmire Developed Area (see the following landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI: Natural Systems and Features, Spatial Organization, Land Use, Circulation, Vegetation, Buildings and Structures, Small-Scale Features, and Views and Vistas):

I concur X, I do not concur _____ that the landscape characteristics as described in the CLI contribute to the historic character of the Longmire Developed Area.

2) SHPO concurrence with the list of contributing and non-contributing structures to the Longmire Developed Area. (See tables below and the following landscape characteristic descriptions in the Analysis and Evaluation section of the CLI: Circulation; and Buildings and Structures):

Contributing Structures: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following structures have been identified as contributing features of the Longmire Developed Area:

Contributing Structure Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
CS-1 Soda Spring	ca. 1920	Listed as contributing to the Mount Rainer NHLD (1997).	
CS-2 "Iron Mike" Mineral Spring	1920		
L-001 Administration Building	1928		
L-002 Longmire Museum	1916		
L-003 Longmire Plaza Comfort Station	1926		
L-004 Longmire Cabin	1888		
L-005 Longmire Library	1910		
L-006 Longmire Community Building	1927		
L-101 Macy Dormitory	1913		
L-107 Residential Area Communal Garage	1927		
L-108 Residential Area Office	1923		
L-109 Residential Area Office	1932		
L-110 Residential Area Office	1923		
L-111 Residence (Cottage)	1932		
L-112 Residential Area Office	1923		
L-113 Residence (Cottage)	1928		
L-114 Residence (Cottage)	1926		
L-115 Residence (Cottage)	1928		
L-116 Residence (Cottage)	1931		
L-117 Residence (Cottage)	1929		
L-118 Residence (Cottage)	1928		
L-119 Residence (Cottage)	1931		
L-120 Residence (Cabin)	1937		

Contributing Structure Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
L-121 Residence (Cabin)	1937	Listed as contributing to the Mount Rainer National Park NHLD (1997).	
L-122 Residence (Cabin)	1937		
L-123 Residence (Cabin)	1936		
L-124 Residence (Cabin)	1937		
L-125 Residence (Cabin)	1937		
L-126 Residence (Cabin)	1938		
L-127 Residence (Cabin)	1938		
L-128 Residence (Cottage)	1939		
L-129 Residence (Cottage)	1939		
L-130 Residence (Bungalow)	1941		
L-131 Residence (Bungalow)	1941		
L-132 Residence (Bungalow)	1941		
L-135 Tobin Center	1928		
L-137 Communal Garage	1928		
L-150 Residence Garage	ca. 1930		
L-151 Residence Garage	ca. 1928		
L-152 Residence Garage	1931		
L-153 Residence Garage	ca. 1929		
L-154 Residence Garage	ca. 1928		
L-155 Residence Garage	ca. 1931		
L-157 Residential Area Woodshed	ca. 1928		
L-158 Residential Area Woodshed	ca. 1926		
L-201 Longmire Warehouse	1929		
L-202 Longmire Oil House/Paint Shop	1942		
L-208 Longmire Equipment Building	1929		
L-209 Longmire Auto Shop	1927		
L-212 Longmire GIS/Trails & Grounds Shop	1933		
L-214 Longmire Carpentry Shop	1933		
L-302 Longmire Campground Comfort Station	1930		
L-303 Longmire Campground Comfort Station	1934		
L-305 Longmire Campground Comfort Station	1935		
L-501 Longmire General Store	1911		
L-600 National Park Inn	1917		
L-620 Longmire Gas Station	1929		
Nisqually River Suspension Bridge	1925 (reconstructed in 1951 and 2005)		
Trail of Shadows	1920s-30s		
Longmire Central Village Road	1920s		
Longmire Secondary Residential Road	1920s-30s		
Longmire Residential Area Cul-de-sac	1920s-30s		
Longmire Maintenance Area Roads	1920s-30s		
Longmire Campground Loop Roads	1920s-30s		
Longmire Campground Access Road	1920s-30s		
L-203 Longmire Utilities and Radio Shop	1930 (listed as non-contributing to NHLD, but has since been rehabilitated.)	✓	
Longmire Administration Building Walkways	1920s-30s	✓	

Contributing Structure Name	Date Built	Concur	Do not Concur
Longmire Residential Area Circle Walk	1920s-30s	✓	
Longmire Residential Walkways (18)	1920s-30s	✓	

Non-contributing Structures: Based on the information provided in the CLI, the following structures have been identified as non-contributing features of the Longmire Developed Area:

Non-contributing Structure Name	Date Built or Modified	Concur	Do Not Concur
L-134 Interpretation Field Office	1930	Listed as non-contributing to the Mount Rainer National Park NHLD (1997).	
L-205 Longmire Equipment Building	1927		
L-206 Longmire Equipment Building	1928		
L-207 Longmire Equipment Building	1928		
L-210 Longmire Equipment Building	1936		
L-211 Longmire Equipment Building	1935		
L-213 Longmire Maintenance Shop	ca. 1932		
L-215 Longmire Roads Shop	1931		
L-008 Longmire Maintenance Office	After period of significance	✓	
L-010 Longmire Maintenance Lab	After period of significance	✓	
L-011 Longmire Audio Visual	After period of significance	✓	
L-136 Longmire Residence	After period of significance	✓	
L-138 Longmire Sign Shop	After period of significance	✓	
L-140 Longmire Concessionaire Housing	After period of significance	✓	
L-141 Longmire Concessionaire Housing	After period of significance	✓	
L-159 Longmire Storage	After period of significance	✓	
L-221 Longmire Generation Shed	After period of significance	✓	
L-229 Longmire Maintenance Shed	After period of significance	✓	
L-236 Longmire Storage Shed	After period of significance	✓	
L-238 Longmire Maintenance Offices	After period of significance	✓	
L-508 Longmire Seismic Lab	After period of significance	✓	
L-678 Longmire Utilities Shed	After period of significance	✓	
L-601 Longmire Plaza Wood Shed	1990s	✓	
Longmire Emergency Operations Center	2005	✓	
Trail of Shadows Spur	After period of significance	✓	
Longmire Secondary Access Road	After period of significance	✓	
Longmire Winter Equipment Storage Area	After period of significance	✓	
Longmire Plaza Sidewalks	Late 1980s-90s	✓	
National Park Inn Parking Area	Late 1980s-90s	✓	
Longmire Gas Station Driveway	Late 1980s-90s	✓	

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

MICHAEL HOUSER, STATE ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

9-14-09

FOR Washington State Historic Preservation Officer — Date

091409-3-NPS

Please return form to the attention of:
Vida Germano
Cultural Landscape Inventory Coordinator
Pacific West Regional Office
1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700
Oakland, CA 94607-4807
510-817-1407, vida_germano@nps.gov

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Longmire Developed Area Boundary
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Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

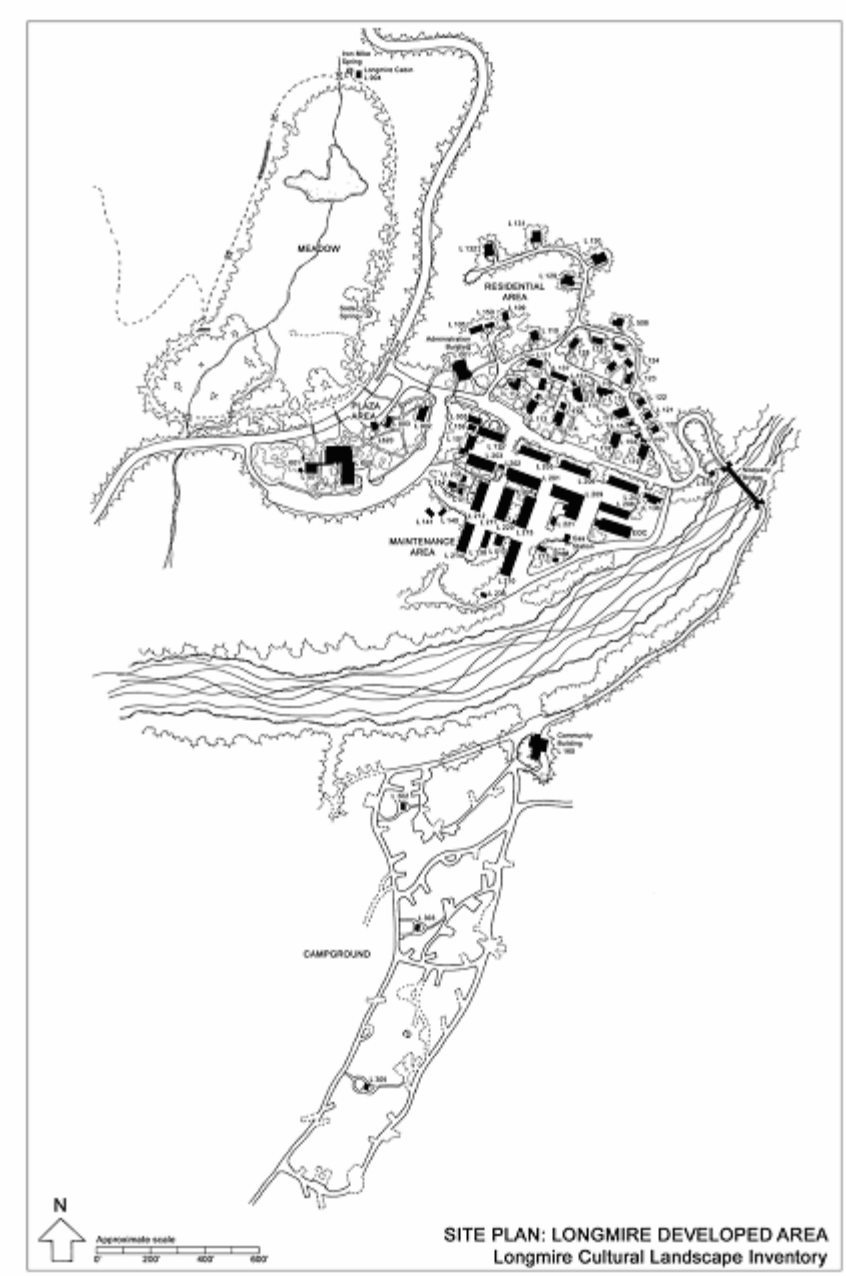
Inventory Unit Description:

The Longmire Developed Area is a 105 acre park development located in the southwestern portion of Mount Rainier National Park. Originally developed in 1883 as a resort by James Longmire, Longmire is Mount Rainier National Park's oldest developed area. When the National Park Service was established in 1916, Longmire became Mount Rainier National Park's first administrative headquarters. Between 1926 and 1944 the area was redeveloped by park planners into a rustic park village providing a destination site for park visitors, offering parking, lodging, camping and picnic facilities, comfort stations, hiking opportunities, a museum, and a general store. It was also developed as the center of park maintenance. This was the period of the greatest development by the NPS at Longmire and remains the most intact layer of historic development.

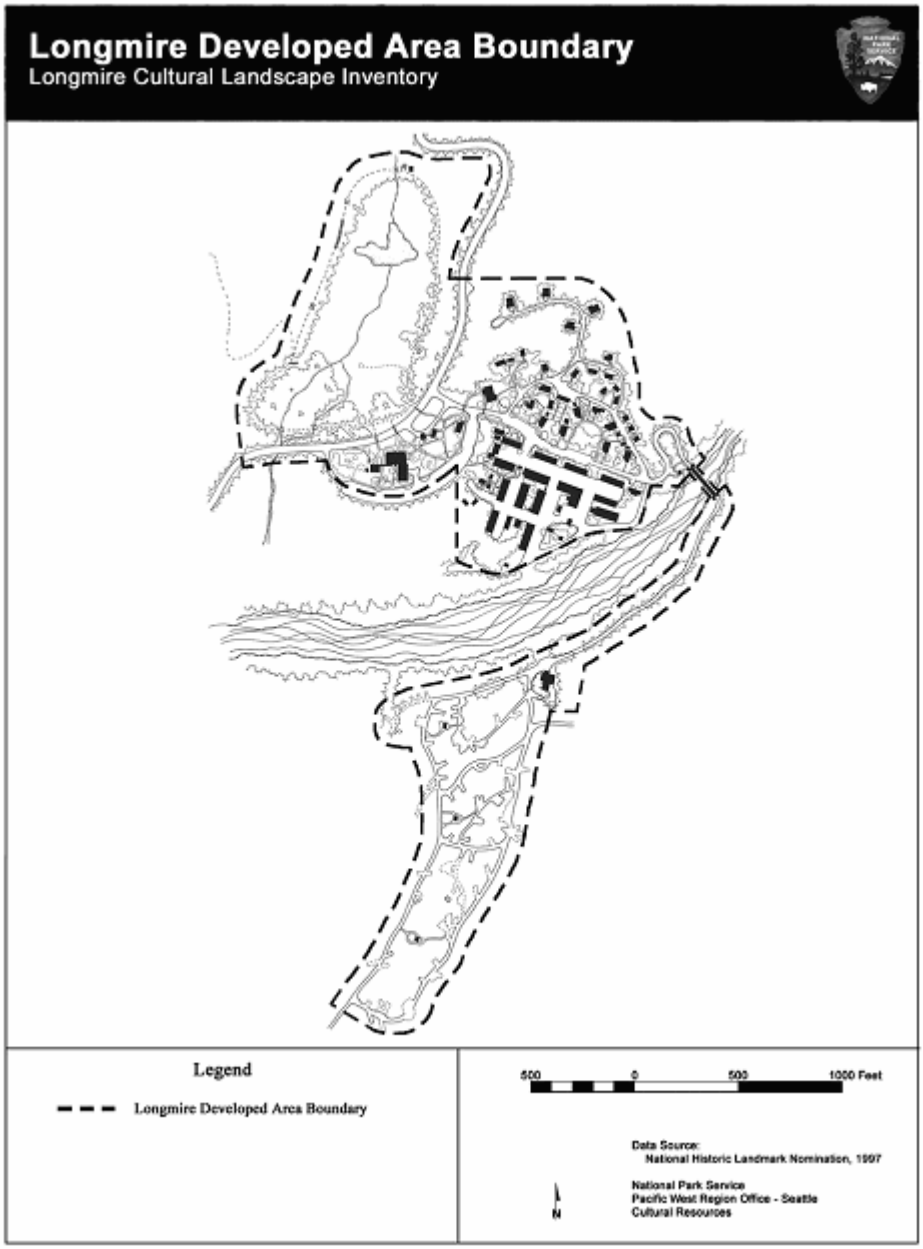
Longmire Developed Area can be divided into five character areas. Each of these areas accommodates different functions and thus has a unique appearance, feeling, and organization of buildings and landscape features that reflect its function. These five character areas are the meadow, the plaza, the residential area, the maintenance area, and the campground. The meadow is a grassy wet pasture that is accessed by a looped trail called the Trail of Shadows. The meadow provides interpretive opportunities for visitors to learn the natural and cultural histories of the Longmire area. The plaza is an open, central area at the entrance to Longmire that provides visitor amenities and houses park administrative offices. The residential area is a more private area that houses permanent and seasonal park employees. Some residences have been converted to office space. The maintenance area is a paved service yard for the storage and repair of park maintenance equipment, warehouses, and offices. The campground is a densely forested area that is currently used for RV camping by Volunteers in Parks (VIPs) and tent camping by Student Conservation Association members (SCAs). The historic camping spurs, picnic areas, and looped roads are still visible.

Longmire is a nationally significant historic designed landscape. It is an example of an early national park village and is an integral part of the extant early master plan for Mount Rainier National Park. The village is located within the Mount Rainier National Historic Landmark District (NHLD). Designated in 1997, the NHLD is nationally significant for its association with the events of early National Park Service planning (criterion A) and the design style of naturalistic landscape architecture (criterion C) perpetuated by the NPS in the period between World Wars I and II. The site is distinguished by outstanding examples of rustic architecture and features of naturalistic design. The period of significance for the Longmire spans the years 1926-1942, reflecting the period when the NPS coordinated the design and construction of the site. The naturalistic and historic character of the site is evident in the remaining landscape characteristics: natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, circulation, buildings and structures, small scale features, views and vistas, and vegetation. These patterns and their surviving features continue to exist as originally planned, conveying the integrity of the site as a historic park village.

Site Plan



Site plan of Longmire Developed Area showing (PWRO 2005). A larger version of this plan as well as detail maps of each of the five character areas can be found in the Supplemental Information section.



Map showing the boundary of the Longmire Developed Area. A larger version of the this map can be found in the Supplemental Information section.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Longmire Developed Area
Property Level:	Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 400023

Parent Landscape: 400023

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code: Mount Rainier National Park -MORA

Park Organization Code: 9450

Park Administrative Unit: Mount Rainier National Park

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This Cultural Landscape Inventory is based on the Longmire Developed Area Cultural Landscape Report, which was produced by Susan Dolan and Erica Owens in 2004-2005. Fieldwork was conducted by Erica Owens on 2005. A final site survey was completed in September 2008. Carrie Barnes compiled information and entered it into the CLI database in fall 2008.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	08/13/2009
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	09/14/2009

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

SHPO concurred with the additional contributing and non-contributing landscape characteristics and features as identified in the CLI.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

SHPO concurrence letter.

Superintendent signature page.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The study boundary of the 105 acre Longmire Developed Area Cultural Landscape corresponds with the boundary described in the Mount Rainier National Historic Landmark District (1997). It is described as follows:

“From the southern approach to Longmire Village on the Nisqually Road, the boundary line follows the

south side of the road (30 feet from the centerline), then turns to follow the centerline of the parking lot behind the Nisqually Park Inn, then turns to meet the utility road (cul-de-sac), which follows to the Nisqually River Suspension Bridge. The line goes over the bridge on its southern edge, and follows the campground road (30 feet from the centerline), and encompasses the outer campground loop and the Community Building (60 feet from the centerline and from the building), returning to the bridge and crossing it on its northern edge. The line then follows the outer edge of the residential area, 30 feet from the backs of the lots L-120 to L-132, meeting the Nisqually Road, again 30 feet from the centerline. The northwestern boundary of the developed area follows the line on the other side of the Nisqually Road, leaving it at the intersection of the road and a trail up to The Ramparts, then in a southwest direction along the base of The Ramparts so as to include the Longmire Meadow, then returning to the road south of the meadow" (Carr 1997, 22).

See the Boundary Map in the Supplemental Information section of this CLI.

State and County:

State: WA

County: Pierce County

Size (Acres): 105.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	10
UTM Easting:	590,634
UTM Northing:	5,178,457
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	10
UTM Easting:	590,756
UTM Northing:	5,178,425
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	10
UTM Easting:	590,708
UTM Northing:	5,178,200
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	10
UTM Easting:	590,912
UTM Northing:	5,178,250
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected

Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	10
UTM Easting:	591,101
UTM Northing:	5,177,912
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	10
UTM Easting:	590,843
UTM Northing:	5,177,642
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	10
UTM Easting:	590,638
UTM Northing:	5,177,190
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	10
UTM Easting:	509,558
UTM Northing:	5,177,273
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	10

UTM Easting:	590,661
UTM Northing:	5,177,532
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	10
UTM Easting:	590,594
UTM Northing:	5,177,626
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	10
UTM Easting:	591,060
UTM Northing:	5,177,907
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	10
UTM Easting:	591,037
UTM Northing:	5,177,958
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	10
UTM Easting:	590,797
UTM Northing:	5,177,847

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
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UTM Easting:	590,491
UTM Northing:	5,177,934
Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	10
UTM Easting:	590,397
UTM Northing:	5,178,064

Location Map:



Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 09/01/2008

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The management category for the Longmire Developed Area is “A – Must be Preserved and Maintained" because it meets the following criterion: the inventory unit is nationally significant as defined by National Historic Landmark criteria. Longmire was included within the National Historic Landmark District established in February 1997. The NHL theme for the district is National Park Service landscape architecture and National Park Service master planning.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Concession Contract/Permit

Expiration Date: December 31, 2012

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Since 1972, concessions at Longmire have been managed by Guest Services, Inc. The current contract was awarded for a term of approximately 25 years, from December 4, 1987 through December 31, 2012. At Longmire, Guest Services, Inc. is responsible for running the National Park Inn and the Gift Shop/General Store.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Other Restrictions

Explanatory Narrative:

Park visitors are discouraged from entering the residential and maintenance areas.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Longmire Developed Area (or Longmire Historic District) was listed on the National Register as part of a multiple property nomination in 1991. Longmire was also included as part of the National Historic Landmark District nomination of Mount Rainier National Park in 1997. However, neither of these nominations adequately documented the landscape characteristics and features of Longmire.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Longmire Historic District
NRIS Number:	91000173
Other Names:	See Also:Longmire Buildings
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	03/13/1991
Other Certifications and Date:	Date Received/Pending Nomination - 1/29/1991

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Contributing
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	National
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1926 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	The 1930's: Era Of Public Works
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	AD 1926 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme:	Recreation
Facet:	General Recreation
Other Facet:	none

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Category:	Architecture

Statement of Significance:

Longmire is Mount Rainier National Park's oldest developed area and the first developed area encountered by visitors entering the park from the southwest through the Nisqually Entrance. Longmire was listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1991 and included in the Mount Rainier National Historic Landmark District nomination in 1997. The cultural resources of Longmire are associated with the early development of Mount Rainier National Park and NPS master planning, and with the historic Rustic style of architecture.

The majority of Longmire's development by the National Park Service proceeded between 1926 and 1942. Longmire is significant for its association with early settlement, tourist development and popularization of an area of land which would become part of Mount Rainier National Park (National Register Criterion A); early federal administration and development of Mount Rainier National Park (National Register Criterion A); and the type of architectural and landscape architectural design known as the Rustic style (National Register Criterion C).

Early Settlement and Tourist Development

Longmire's significance in association with early settlement and tourist development of Mount Rainier National Park is due to the discovery of mineral springs in 1883 by James Longmire and their subsequent commercial exploitation by the Longmire family. Before the formation of the national park,

the Longmire family created a therapeutic resort for travelers called Longmire Springs; they built hotel accommodations, bathhouses and other recreational facilities on the site of what is now called the Longmire Meadow. The Longmires built a road from Eatonville to Longmire Springs, connecting the resort and the Mount Rainier landscape with a growing constituency of recreational travelers from as far away as Tacoma and Seattle. Numerous concession operations developed alongside the Longmire's thriving business, which all served to draw more visitors to the area. The period of concessionaire development occurred between 1888 and approximately 1920.

By 1920, the NPS had become the administrating agency for the national park, and Longmire's development as a "park village" had begun. The Longmire Springs resort drew many visitors to the area and contributed to the popularity of Mount Rainier as a recreational and scenic resource. Visitation to the area grew, along with public support for the scenic preservation of Mount Rainier. The mountain's largely forested landscape was set aside as a forest reserve in 1893; it became the nation's fifth national park in 1899. After 1916, the NPS gradually purchased land parcels, which were privately held before the establishment of the park. The Longmire's property in the meadow was finally purchased in 1939 and fully integrated into the park village plan of Longmire.

Federal Administration and Development

Longmire's significance in association with the federal administration and development of Mount Rainier National park is due to Longmire's designation by the NPS as the first administrative and civic headquarters of the national park in 1916. As the headquarters of the park, Longmire was envisioned in a master planning process to become the largest of several "developed areas" within the national park. Longmire became the center of park operations for the next fifty years and was designed and constructed as a "park village," according to the development philosophy of the newly formed NPS.

Longmire's association with early administration and development of Mount Rainier National Park is an important part of the history of the park, but it also reflects a broader historical pattern in the master planning and design of park villages that was typical in the early years of the NPS (Carr, 1997). Stephen Mather, the first director of the National Park Service, and his assistant Horace Albright, both emphasized the importance of comprehensive plans in the development of early national parks. In order to preserve the landscape of the parks while accommodating visitors and allowing them access to the scenery, early development occurred according to master plans in which each national park was conceived of as an entire system of "developed" and "natural areas," interconnected by carefully located roads and trails. Developed areas were usually designed and constructed as park villages in which discrete areas for visitor accommodations, interpretive and recreational services, and park management facilities were laid out.

Mark Daniels, the first general superintendent and landscape engineer for the national parks, advocated the creation of "park villages" in 1915, preceding the formation of the NPS. Daniels had experienced a great proliferation of visitors to Yosemite, one of the nation's first national parks, and observed that as visitation increased, a community of park employees and visitors ceased to be a camp, but became a village. Daniels believed the civic plan of a village was necessary in order to successfully accommodate

visitors within the national parks. Longmire became a park village largely between 1926 and 1942.

The planning and design of Longmire during this period involved numerous individuals who became renowned for their influences on the early planning, design and construction of national parks. These service personnel include Stephen Mather and Horace Albright, chief engineers Charles Punchard and Daniel Hull, architect Thomas Vint, landscape architect Ernest Davidson and also many individuals of the Civilian Conservation Corps who constructed much of the Longmire developed area. The period of early federal administration and development of Mount Rainier National Park is also associated with Superintendent Owen A. Tomlinson, who managed the park and was stationed at Longmire from 1923 until 1941.

Rustic Style of Design

Longmire's significance in association with the Rustic style is due to Longmire's design being conceived within an NPS design era spanning years between World War I and II. During this period, the NPS procured and perpetuated a particular style in its design of park villages and other developments throughout the national parks. This style, which by the end of the 1920s became known as the Rustic style, was based on a combination of the eighteenth-century picturesque and the late nineteenth-century naturalistic theories of design (McClelland 1993). The style aimed to harmonize artifice and nature by minimizing the visual and physical impact of constructed developments, while accentuating and maximizing the visual and physical qualities of nature. Native rock, lumber and plants were used as the basic materials for the Rustic style, so that park architecture and landscape architecture would appear to have evolved naturally within the landscape. Forms of the Rustic style were intended to be diminutive or subordinate to the landscape, to be asymmetrical or irregular like naturally-occurring features, and to appear to be hand-crafted, as if created without the use of construction technology available at the time.

The Rustic style era is considered the most significant period of design and development within the history of the NPS, a time when the park service created what is now recognized as the hallmark style of developments within natural areas preserved for their scenic beauty and ecological richness. Longmire is an outstanding example of a park village constructed in the Rustic style of design. It contains the largest collection of Rustic style buildings and structures within the national parks (Carr 1996). The landscape architecture of Longmire was designed according to principles of the Rustic style and these principles still underlie the character of the landscape visible today.

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status:	Yes
Date Determined Landmark:	02/18/1997
Landmark Theme:	National Park Service landscape architecture and National Park

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status:	No

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Government-Other

Primary Current Use: Government-Other

Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Civic (Community Center)	Both Current And Historic
Government-Other	Both Current And Historic
Museum (Exhibition Hall)-Other	Both Current And Historic
Recreation/Culture-Other	Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Longmire	Both Current And Historic
Longmire Springs	Historic
Longmire Village	Both Current And Historic
Longmire Developed Area	Current
Park Headquarters	Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: Yes-Restricted Information

Associated Group:

Name of Group:	Cowlitz (Tainapan)
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic
Name of Group:	Muckleshoot
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic
Name of Group:	Nisqually
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic
Name of Group:	Puyallup
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic
Name of Group:	Yakama
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Significance Description:

Documented in "Ethnographic Guide to the Archeology of Mount Rainier National Park" by Allan H. Smith, 1964 and "Review and Assessment of the Ethnographic Literature of Mount Rainier National Park, Volumes 1 and 2" by Astrida R. Blukis Onat, 1999.

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1883	Settled	Mineral springs were discovered on site by James Longmire.
AD 1884	Built	James Longmire began development on site by constructing a small cabin and a rough spur trail from Ashford to Longmire Springs.
AD 1888	Built	James Longmire`s son, Elcaine, built a cabin (now called Longmire Cabin).
AD 1890	Built	The trail to Longmire Springs was upgraded to a rough wagon road.
	Built	Longmire Springs Hotel, a barn, five cabins, two bath houses, numerous outbuildings, and site fencing were constructed by this year.
	Established	Longmire`s Mineral Springs opened to the general public with an advertisement posted in the Tacoma newspaper.
AD 1899	Established	Mount Rainier National Park became the fifth park in the national park system.
AD 1906 - 1908	Built	Eugene Ricksecker, Assistant Engineer with the Army Corps of Engineers, supervised the construction of the road from Nisqually Entrance to Longmire.
	Built	Tacoma Eastern Railroad Company (TERC) leased two acres from the park on the southern edge of Longmire`s property and constructed a hotel, tent camp and clubhouse.
AD 1911	Built	Circa 1911, the Department of the Interior constructed some buildings, including a ranger's house, an engineer's office and a community kitchen.
AD 1915	Designed	Mark Daniels, the first general superintendent and landscape engineer for the national parks advocated for the creation of park villages.
AD 1916	Established	The National Park Service (NPS) was established by the Organic Act of 1916.

	Established	Longmire was designated as the first administrative and civic headquarters for the park.
AD 1920	Purchased/Sold	The Longmire family sold their property to the newly formed Longmire Springs Hotel Company (LSHC).
	Built	LSHC constructed a two-story hotel called the Inn Annex at the southern edge of Longmire meadow. Additional guest cabins and tent cabins were also added.
	Established	Rainier National Park Company (RNPC), a park concessionaire formed by Tacoma businessmen, consolidated all park concessionaire services.
AD 1923	Established	Stephen Mather secured $25,000 for the construction of a new auto campground at Longmire on the south side of the Nisqually River.
AD 1924	Built	Construction of the campground commenced with the construction of a suspension bridge across the Nisqually River.
AD 1925	Established	The completed campground (then referred to as Longmire Public Auto Camp) opened on August 5.
	Built	The Trail of Shadows around the Longmire meadow was constructed by the NPS with cooperation from the Boy Scouts.
AD 1926	Planned	Superintendent Tomlinson completed the "Outline for Park Development," a master plan for Mount Rainier National Park.
	Designed	Longmire`s general development plan was drafted, overseen by park Landscape Architect Thomas Vint and Assistant Landscape Architect Ernest Davidson.
	Altered	The original National Park Inn burned down and the Inn Annex was moved and expanded to become the new National Park Inn.
AD 1927	Built	The NPS constructed a Rustic style community building at the entrance to Longmire Public Auto Camp.

AD 1930	Built	The Longmire Administration Building was completed.
AD 1933	Inhabited	The CCC workforce arrived at Longmire.
AD 1939	Purchased/Sold	Property in Longmire Meadow was purchased from the Longmire Springs Hotel Company by the NPS and fully integrated into the park village plan for Longmire.
AD 1941	Removed	By 1941, all buildings and structures related to Longmire Springs Resort had been removed from the meadow by the CCC.
AD 1966	Built	Cougar Rock campground, just north of Longmire, was constructed. The Longmire campground was designated as overflow camping only.
AD 1977	Moved	Park administrative functions moved out of Longmire to Tahoma Woods Administration Building.
AD 1980 - 1989	Abandoned	The Longmire campground was closed sometime in the 1980s.
AD 1991	Established	Longmire village was designated as an Historic District.
AD 1997	Established	Longmire was included in the Mount Rainier National Historic Landmark District designation.
AD 2005	Built	Historically compatible Emergency Operation Center (EOC) was constructed.
	Restored	Nisqually suspension bridge was restored.
AD 2006	Damaged	During the November 2006 flooding of the Nisqually River, riprap, trees, road embankment and shoulder, and sections of roadway were washed away just below the Longmire suspension bridge and downstream of the Longmire Community Building. The corner of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was undermined.
AD 2007	Stabilized	NPS employees stabilized the river bank damaged in the 2006 flood event, through installation of a slurry wall.

AD 2007 - 2009	Rehabilitated	Student Conservation Association members began rehabilitation of the Longmire Campground by clearing debris and redefining campsites.
AD 2008	Rehabilitated	The Longmire Campground comfort station L-305 was rehabilitated and showers were added for use by volunteers.

Physical History:

Early Development by the Longmire Family, Concessionaires, and the National Park Service: 1883-1925

Longmire Springs Resort

(The history of Longmire Springs Resort has been compiled in several sources. The following section is a synthesis and modification of text from: Levy, Benjamin. Longmire Cabin, Mount Rainier National Park. (Washington, D.C.: Department of Interior, National Park Service, Division of History, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation, January 1968), 1-22; Schiltgen, Lora J. Managing a Rustic Legacy: A Historic Landscape Study and Management Plan for Longmire Springs Historic District, Mount Rainier National Park. (Masters Thesis, University of Oregon, June 1986), 45-49; Carr, Ethan. Wilderness by Design: Landscape Architecture and the National Park Service. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1998), 209-215; Catton, Theodore. Wonderland, An Administrative History of Mount Rainier National Park. (Seattle: Department of Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources Division, May 1996), 82-85; and McIntyre, Robert N. Short History of Mount Rainier National Park. (Mount Rainier National Park: Department of Interior, National Park Service, 1952), 121-125.)

Longmire's origin dates to 1883 when James Longmire discovered the meadow that now bears his name. At that time, the meadow was filled with warm and cold mineral springs and surrounded by a dense forest of Douglas fir, Western red cedar, and Western hemlock. Interspersed throughout the meadow, the bubbling springs kept the area damp, which discouraged tree growth and maintained a large clearing with unimpeded views of Mount Rainier. James Longmire was inspired to establish a resort, taking advantage of the springs, spectacular views and natural beauty of the mountain. Over the following decade, the landscape underwent significant changes as Longmire and his family built the Longmire Springs Resort. Promoted as a health resort, tourists came to the rugged landscape to relax, rejuvenate, and heal themselves of ailments. Guests soaked in the hot springs, drank from the cold springs, hiked on trails built by Longmire's sons, and slept in Rustic tents, cabins, and a hotel.

James Longmire began his development in 1884 by constructing a small cabin and a rough spur trail from Ashford (Catton 1996, 72). By 1885, small numbers of adventurous tourists were reportedly beginning to make the arduous trip to Longmire Springs and staying in a rudimentary hotel (Levy 1968, 5; Carr 1998, 290). In 1890, "Longmire's Medicinal Springs" opened to the general public with advertisements posted in the Tacoma newspaper. By this time, several buildings and structures had been constructed within the meadow to facilitate transportation and accommodation of guests and maintenance of the resort.

In 1890, the trail to Longmire Springs was upgraded to a rough wagon road. James Longmire built a two-story, split cedar hotel called the Longmire Springs Hotel along the eastern edge of the meadow. A barn, five cabins, two bathhouses, storehouses, several sheds, outbuildings, and fences were also constructed (Schiltgen 1986, 12). Boardwalks were built throughout the wet meadow to provide guests access to the mineral springs. The bathhouses were located over the hot springs, with cedar planked tubs sunken into the ground. James Longmire's son, Elcaine,

built a cabin in circa 1888. This cabin (called the Longmire cabin) still remains in the same location today and is the only remaining building from the Longmire Springs Resort (Levy 1968, 6). Materials used to construct the buildings were gathered from the vicinity of the meadow as evidenced by photographs showing tree stumps at its edges, a practice that increased the apparent size of the meadow (Schiltgen 1986, 43; Levy 1968, 11).

In 1892, James Longmire received a patent for an approximately 20-acre mineral claim, which was much smaller than the homestead claim he had originally filed in 1884. As a result, the previously built Longmire cabin stood outside the northern edge of the patented claim boundary (Levy 1968, 6). Five years after receiving his patent, James Longmire died. His contributions to the development of present day Longmire are enormous. His changes to the landscape secured the future location of the Longmire development, established the future alignments of the Trail of Shadows and the Nisqually Road, and spurred the next layer of development by the Tacoma Eastern Railroad Company. After his death, his family continued to run the business.

As increasing numbers of tourists were drawn to the mountain by the Longmire Springs Resort, enthusiasm for Mount Rainier's beauty and recreational opportunities was amplified. With access to Mount Rainier provided by James Longmire's road, the mountain became an increasingly popular destination for travelers. As a result, many influential people pushed to establish a national park to preserve its scenic beauty. In 1899, Mount Rainier was established as the nation's fifth National Park. With the creation of the park, the number of visitors continued to increase, spurring further development to meet tourist's needs.

Park Concessionaires

(The following section is a synthesis and modification of text from: Schiltgen, Managing a Rustic Legacy, 44-49; Carr, Wilderness by Design, 212-216; Catton, Wonderland, An Administrative History, 85-89; and McIntyre, Short History of Mount Rainier National Park, 125-127.)

The establishment of the park was a boon to the Longmire Springs business. Tourist numbers increased and the Longmire Springs Hotel was enlarged, circa 1902 (Levy 1968, 12). Between 1906 and 1908, Eugene Ricksecker, Assistant Engineer with the Army Corps, supervised the construction of the Nisqually Road (then called the Government Road) from the Nisqually Entrance to Longmire. After conducting surveys, the Army Corps of Engineers determined the best route for a national park road was to follow the alignment of James Longmire's original wagon road (Carr 1998, 211).

In 1906, the Tacoma Eastern Railroad Company (TERC) added competition to the James Longmire's ability to attract tourists. The TERC leased two acres from the park on the southern edge of the Longmire's property. In conjunction with road improvements made by the Department of Interior (DOI) and Army Corps of Engineers, the TERC development began to define what would eventually become the park village plaza. Along the southern edge of the road at Longmire, the TERC constructed a hotel (the original National Park Inn that later burned down) that could accommodate 60 guests, set up a tent camp that could accommodate

an additional 75 people, and a clubhouse to host guest activities. With an increasing number of tourists, both the Longmire Springs Hotel and the original National Park Inn were booked to capacity.

Several smaller concessionaires joined the resort development, lining the southern edge of Nisqually Road with a barbershop, photography studio, confectionery, General Store, and a post office. Two other tracts were leased by concessionaires who provided transportation to and from Longmire. G. B. Hall and J.B. Ternes constructed a stable, two auto barns, a shed, and a dwelling in the area of the present day residential and maintenance areas.

The DOI had also constructed some buildings by 1911, including a ranger's house, an engineer's office (associated with the construction of the Nisqually Road), a community kitchen (built in 1910), and sheds or barns.

The spatial organization of major buildings around the Nisqually Road was documented in a 1911 park map. The Longmire Springs buildings were located within the center and eastern edge of the meadow. All other guest amenities, such as the original National Park Inn, the clubhouse, barbershop, post office, etc., lined the southern and eastern edges of the Nisqually Road as it S-curved northward. Utility buildings, offices, and dwellings not directly serving park visitors were located off of the road, behind the guest services buildings. For example, the TERC located a powerhouse and small sheds or garages behind the inn. The majority of the J.B. Ternes and G.B. Hall developments were also located off of the main road. This organizational pattern would be continued in the future development of Longmire village and its plaza by the NPS.

Faced with competition by the TERC development, Elcaine Longmire filed a relocation placer claim on an additional 20 acres adjacent to his father's original claim. Perhaps he felt this would allow him to expand his business and ensure its success. However, Acting Park Superintendent Grenville Allen and Assistant Engineer Ricksecker did not support additional patenting of lands within the park. Under Allen and Ricksecker's influence, the requested patent was not issued to Elcaine (Levy 1968, 15).

The National Park Service (NPS) was established through the Organic Act of 1916. In this year, the NPS assumed responsibility for the management of the national parks from the DOI. However, the Longmire property remained in private ownership. Over time the Longmire property became increasingly run down and the NPS was unable to address the issue. After the death of Elcaine Longmire in 1915, the Longmire family sold their neglected property in 1920 to the newly formed Longmire Springs Hotel Company. The company immediately began to add additional buildings to the resort. A two-story hotel called the Inn Annex (today's National Park Inn) was built at the southeastern edge of the meadow, across the Nisqually Road from the original National Park Inn. Additional guest cabins were built west of the Annex, more rows of tent cabins were added on the southwestern edge of the meadow, and a new sulfur plunge was built (Schiltgen 1986, 47-49; Catton 1996, 86). The TERC continued to expand as well. By 1916, they also had tent cabins to the west of the original National Park Inn and additional storehouses and sheds behind the Inn. These developments continued in a

haphazard pattern, increasingly frustrating park managers with their appearance.

National Park Service

(The following section is a synthesis and modification of text from: National Park Service. Longmire Meadow. A preliminary Cultural Landscape Inventory. (Seattle: Department of Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources Division, date), no pagination; and Dolan, Susan. Longmire Cultural Landscape Design Guidelines. (Seattle: Department of Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources Division, May 1997), 11-15; and Catton, Wonderland, An Administrative History, 274-275.)

With the establishment of the National Park Service in 1916, Stephen Mather was immediately appointed as the first director. Mather was already familiar with Mount Rainier though former business connections in Tacoma and his lobbyist activities for national parks and improved roads. As a result, he was critically aware that Longmire was the first developed area visitors would encounter on their journey into the park and that the run-down buildings and disorganized arrangement was not presentable. Another, even greater concern of Mather's was the increasing number of visitors overwhelming the national parks in general. Mount Rainier was no exception. By 1916, Longmire and Paradise were the only two developed areas of the park that could accommodate overnight guests and were accessed by the only road into the park. As a result, Longmire and Paradise took the brunt of damage caused by overcrowded situations. Mather supported ideas to distribute crowds throughout the park by developing amenities in other areas, yet he also wanted to improve already existing facilities at Longmire and Paradise in their appearance and ability to accommodate guests.

As a result of these concerns of appearance and overcrowding throughout the park system, Mather appointed Charles Punchard, Landscape Engineer, to survey park facilities and provide recommendations for their improvement. In 1919, Punchard surveyed conditions at Longmire and expressed his concern over its unattractive development. His report provided a brief description of Longmire's appearance in 1919:

"Longmire Springs is the center of activities during the summer months and practically the starting point for all parties entering the park. It is here that the mail is obtained, supplies purchased, tours to the several parts of the park are inaugurated, and other such activities as take place during the season find their inspiration here. In this connection it is unfortunate that the major portion of the property within which this area is included is privately owned … otherwise it might be possible to clean up this area and make it a more attractive and interesting place than it is at the present time… The possibilities of this meadow are delightful, if it could be cleaned up, the fences removed, the old sulpher plunges torn out, and the tent colony rearranged in an attractive manner" (quoted in Schiltgen 1986, 47).

In 1920, the Rainier National Park Company (RNPC), a park concessionaire formed by Tacoma businessmen, consolidated all concessionaire services. RNPC leased both the Longmire Hotel and TERC properties so that the properties could be managed under one team. Immediately, RNPC made changes to the disorderly Longmire property following Punchard's

advice to clean up the meadow. In 1920, the Annex Inn (the current National Park Inn) was moved across the Nisqually Road to the southern side. Iron Mike and Soda Springs in the meadow were enhanced with masonry walls and benches constructed from local river rock. RNPC also removed unsightly buildings from the meadow. In 1921, Daniel R. Hull, NPS Landscape Engineer, reported that Longmire Springs was in a presentable order.

In 1922, a NPS nature guide service was established that led field trips and campfire talks at Longmire Springs. In 1925, the Trail of Shadows was established by the NPS in cooperation with the Boy Scouts. The eastern section of the trail loosely followed a trail that was originally built by the Longmire family to access the Longmire Springs Hotel. The trail was extended to completely encircle the meadow. The trail was extended north past the Longmire Cabin and Iron Mike Springs, then around the western boundary to meet with the Indian Henry Trail (or Rampart's Ridge Trail), and ended back at the trailhead to complete the loop. The Trail of Shadows was developed as a nature trail, meandering in and out of the forest, along which cultural features (the Longmire Cabin, Soda Springs, and Iron Mike Springs) and natural features were interpreted. A host of other facilities were added to the development during the 1920s by the RNPC, including a toboggan slide and a ski jump for winter recreation.

Public Campground Development

(The following section is a synthesis and modification of text from: National Park Service. Longmire Campground. A preliminary Cultural Landscape Inventory. (Seattle: Department of Interior, National Park Service, Cultural Resources Division, date), no pagination; Dolan, Longmire Cultural Landscape Design Guidelines, 18-20; and Catton, Wonderland, An Administrative History, 269-273, 322-327.)

As the numbers of visitors increased following World War I, the demand for overnight camping facilities increased and the park's privately-owned "hotel camps," such as the one run by RNPC, were overwhelmed. Sanitation problems increased, and the NPS determined that this was a pressing problem throughout the park system. Director Mather committed the NPS to the provision of free public auto camping facilities with potable water and sanitary sewer systems. In addition, he actively promoted visitation of the national parks by automobile. He believed automobile access to the parks would expand public visitation and therefore the constituency of support for the national parks.

In 1918, the NPS began auto campground development for the first time at Longmire, Paradise, and one mile inside the Nisqually Entrance. Longmire's first campground was constructed in the vicinity of the later Administration Building site, which operated alongside the RNPC hotel camp. By 1922, the NPS was building campgrounds with sewer systems, water faucets, comfort stations, and individual campsites with camp stoves and picnic tables. However, despite some success in improving sanitary conditions and providing camping facilities for visitors, neither the NPS nor concessionaires could keep up with the demand for campsites. Mather made the situation clear in his 1923 annual report: "Travel has grown to such an extent that the comparatively small midweek crowds desiring camping spaces could not be comfortably accommodated this year" (quoted in NPS ca. 1995). In 1923, he secured $25,000 for the

construction of a new auto campground at Longmire on the south side of the Nisqually River.

The development of the Longmire campground was conducted following Punchard's 1919 recommendations for the design of new auto camps. According to Punchard, campgrounds were to be located in an open meadow or forest cleared of understory, and near a supply of water. In addition, they were to have enough space for roads, parking, camping, and other improvements such as fireplaces, seats, tables, and shelters. They were to be concealed from main roads and at the same time, reached by graded and paved secondary roads. Park managers selected the site for the new Longmire campground because it was an area that was large enough to accommodate the amenities recommended by Punchard, yet still within the vicinity of Longmire Springs. Located on an overgrown glaciated river terrace, the new campground site was strewn with boulders and covered with a dense forest. In 1924, the park commenced the project by constructing a suspension bridge across the Nisqually River; the alignment of a half-mile approach road leading to the new campground along the south bank of the river, and the clearing of boulders and forest understory in the campground area. The Nisqually suspension bridge replaced an earlier pedestrian bridge that had existed in the same location since 1911. The Rustic style design for the single span suspension bridge featured whole log bridge towers from which cables suspended a decked floor system, stabilized by a Town lattice stiffening truss.

Additional funding secured the following year allowed the park to complete the next phase of the auto camp with the installation of a paved approach road, a half-mile gravel loop road, enough camp sites to accommodate two hundred cars, two comfort stations, a temporary water supply, twenty water faucets, and electric lights. The completed campground (then referred to as the Longmire Public Auto Camp) opened on August 5, 1925. Upon completion of the initial campground at Longmire, Mather immediately recognized the need to expand the facility, as already the demand for auto camping doubly outweighed the supply of campsites. He warned that, "holiday and weekend demands cannot be met until an additional unit equal in area, or greater than the present one is provided" (quoted in NPS ca. 1995).



Longmire viewed from Ramparts Ridge circa 1915.

National Park Service Development of Longmire: 1926-1942

The time between 1926 and 1942 is recognized as the most significant period in the development of Longmire by the NPS. During this era, the NPS applied a new approach of master planning to park development to create a more cohesive vision. In addition, design philosophies were solidified in park village planning and Rustic style architecture.

National Park Service Master Planning

(This section is a modification and adaptation of text from Dolan, Longmire Cultural Landscape Design Guidelines, 5-10.)

The origin of master planning in the NPS dates to 1925, when Assistant Director Horace Albright initiated the "comprehensive planning program" for national parks at the superintendents' conference in Mesa Verde. Mount Rainier's Superintendent Owen Tomlinson responded to this call with an "Outline for Park Development", which he completed in 1926. His plan included large-scale road projects, trail improvements, priority lists for new buildings, utility, fire, and sanitation plans, and plans for four new developed areas that would help relieve congestion at Longmire and Paradise. The plan paid particular attention to improving visitor facilities at Longmire. Tomlinson's plan was by far the most ambitious of any park's plan at the time. It was referred to as a "master plan" and ultimately became the model for future master plans throughout the national park system (Carr 1998, 230).

Master planning became a critical process at a time when parks were trying to balance the goals of accommodating increased visitor numbers while protecting park resources. The master plan allowed the park to be viewed as a single entity, in which all systems and facilities could be located and integrated. The master plan concentrated developed areas along a simple park road system, which served to limit development and physical intrusions into natural areas. The need for the planning process was especially great at Mount Rainier, as former development at Longmire and Paradise had been somewhat chaotic with a lack of planning.

The master plan was revised several times between the first master plan in 1926 and the realized master plan of 1942. The early 1930s brought a five-year period of revisions to the master plan, with a final draft completed in 1935. For each revision of the master plan, a new general development plan for Longmire and the other developed areas was created. The 1926, 1935, and 1942 general development plans for Longmire reflect increasing complexity, density, and refinement of the landscape design. These changes occurred with the expansion of Longmire's role in the administration and management of the park. They also reflected an expansion in the provision of visitor accommodations and services in response to a vast increase in visitation to the park by automobile.

Prior to the 1926 master plan, the federal government had constructed several buildings and facilities beside the concessionaire development at Longmire, yet development tended to be in a sporadic fashion, without an encompassing vision for the whole organization of the park village. Consequently, numerous buildings and facilities were removed or relocated after the 1926 plan, to better fit into a comprehensive organization of the village. These early facilities included a community kitchen built in 1910 (later converted into the Longmire library); a warehouse built in 1913 (later converted into Macy Dorm); and a supervisor's (superintendent's) office and park administrative headquarters built in 1916 (moved twice and converted into the Longmire museum).

Tomlinson involved Mather's collaboration on the first master plan for the park, and had the first general development plan for Longmire drawn up by the NPS Division of Landscape Engineering in San Francisco. Thomas Vint, a landscape architect who had served as Daniel Hull's assistant since 1923, oversaw the drafting of the 1926 Longmire general development plan, along with Ernest Davidson, an associate landscape architect with the NPS. For more than a decade, Vint and Davidson worked in partnership with Superintendent Tomlinson to expand and refine the Longmire village plan. Vint was largely responsible for supervising the design of the Rustic style architecture of Longmire. Davidson, the landscape architect, supervised the design and construction work in the field. Vint's most highly recognized architectural contributions at Longmire are the designs for the Administration Building and the Community Building. He is more renowned, however, for perpetuating the Rustic style throughout the western national parks during the 1920s and 1930s.

National Park Villages

(The following section is a modification and adaptation of text from Dolan, Longmire Cultural Landscape Design Guidelines, 5-10.)

In addition to large-scale master planning of parks, smaller-scale planning efforts went into developing “park villages.” A form of park development conceived of by Daniel Hull in the 1920s, villages were typically dense nodes of development that delineated carefully zoned areas for civic, utility, and residential uses. A plaza was traditionally the central civic zone with utility and residential areas segregated from the public space, but located nearby. Village planning helped NPS planners strike a balance between meeting the needs of park employees and visitors, yet preserving natural resources by preventing sprawl. The 1926 general development plan for Longmire and its subsequent revisions would implement these village design philosophies.

The 1926 general management plan for Longmire formalized the organization of the Longmire village into discrete areas, designated by their respective uses: plaza, residential, maintenance, campground, and meadow. The 1926 organization is still apparent and viable within the village landscape today, as the plan established an arrangement of areas that were suitably located within the landscape and functioned well for their particular uses. The zoning of the Longmire landscape represented a condensation of the process that was concurrently occurring at a much larger scale in the master planning of the whole park. Park planning principles of the time divided the national park into different areas based on their particular uses. A hierarchical circulation system of roads and trails interconnected various use-areas, according to the carrying capacity required for each use. Each area of Longmire served a unique purpose:

- The plaza was an open, central public gathering space around which visitor services and administration facilities were arranged;
- The residential area was a private area of NPS employee housing with lawn, trees and shrubs;
- The maintenance area was a paved service yard for the storage and repair of park tools and equipment;
- The campground was a secluded forested area for public automobile camping, picnicking and public gathering; and
- The meadow was a grassy, wet pasture mostly privately owned by the Longmire Springs Hotel Company, interpreted by the NPS as the location of the Longmire Cabin and the mineral springs, accessed by a loop trail named the Trail of Shadows.

The main axis interconnecting these areas was the central village road, labeled the “Auto Camp Road” on the 1926 plan. This road began as the broad, oiled pavement of the plaza beside the Nisqually Road, and narrowing, it turned perpendicularly to become a relatively straight spine between the residential and maintenance areas. The road curved around to cross the Nisqually River via the Nisqually suspension bridge (built in 1925) and continued on to the campground on the opposite side of the river. The 1926 plan made use of roads, buffer plantings, and the natural features of topography and the river to separate the five different areas. The same types of features for the delineation of areas are still apparent today.

Rustic Style Architecture and Naturalistic Landscape Design

(The following section is a modification and adaptation of text from Schiltgen, Managing a

Rustic Legacy, 61-64.)

While park village planning dictated the overall organization and land use patterns of Longmire, Rustic architecture guidelines influenced the feeling and character of buildings, structures, small-scale features, vegetation plantings, and circulation.

"Rustic style" architecture refers to a specific style that was refined and perpetuated by the NPS in the 1920s and 1930s. The Rustic philosophy holds that structures are considered an intrusion into the "natural beauty of nature's better canvases and are at most an accessory to nature" (Quoted in Schiltgen 1986, 61-62). The degree of success in Rustic design is "measurable by the yardstick of self-restraint" (Quoted in Schiltgen 1986, 62). Punchard supported this ideal in his 1919 report by saying, "Landscape design in the National Parks is a work of control, preserving the naturalness of the place so far as possible" (Quoted in Schiltgen 1986, 62).

Albert Good was commissioned by the NPS to produce a manual entitled Park Structures and Facilities (1935) which was directed at government agencies and professionals charged with designing buildings and structures in natural or recreational areas. In his book, Good emphasized the following Rustic style design guidelines: emphasize natural features, not man-made structures; buildings should be subordinate to the environment; buildings and structures should harken to the past and look as though made with primitive hand tools; structures should be over-scaled to match the scale of surrounding trees and rough terrain; irregular, curvilinear lines are favored over straight lines; low, horizontal silhouettes are less conspicuous and blend with the environment; vegetation should be planted around buildings and battered stone walls used at base of buildings to integrate them into the landscape; natural colors and native materials that blend into surroundings should be used; and multiple functions should be combined in single buildings to limit the number of buildings needed. These suggestions are all reflected within the Longmire development plans.

With the adoption of the 1926 general development plan came an intense period of construction at Longmire. This period began with the construction of new facilities at Longmire by park rangers and contract labor, and ended after nine years of continuous work by a newly-formed labor force. This labor force, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), was created by Congress in 1933 as a measure of the New Deal program in the Great Depression. The CCC provided work and vocational training for single, unemployed men through conserving and developing the country's natural resources. They became the most influential labor force within the national parks in implementing master plans and executing their associated facilities in the Rustic style. The CCC played a significant role in the realization of a Rustic style idiom for the national parks, and at Longmire, contributed to the building of what would become the largest collection of Rustic style buildings in the national park system. The CCC largely contributed to the construction of the campground, the residential area, and the maintenance area of Longmire between 1933 and 1942.

National Park Service Development of Longmire: 1926-1942

(The following section is a modification and adaptation of text from Dolan, Longmire Cultural Landscape Design Guidelines, 15-22; and National Park Service. Longmire Campground, no pagination.)

Between 1926 and 1942, construction work progressed concurrently in all areas of the village, so that in any one year, numerous projects were underway. Certain peak periods in the development of particular areas can be identified, however. The following is a brief description of the peak period in the historic development of each area of Longmire.

Development of the Plaza

The major development of the plaza occurred during the late 1920s, combining construction work by the NPS according to the 1926 general development plan and the development activities of concessionaires still concentrated near this area. The original National Park Inn burned down in 1926 and the Inn Annex (moved to its current location in 1920) was expanded to become the new National Park Inn. It was connected to the clubhouse next door by a covered breezeway. Rental cabins were constructed on the site of the original National Park Inn to augment the number of hotel rooms lost from the fire. Site improvements such as plantings, paths, and lawn area were made. The plaza served to link the private development with facilities provided by the NPS, so that this large welcoming space was surrounded by public buildings and visitor amenities, and by the meadow with a spectacular view of Mount Rainier to the north.

The clearing of forest vegetation and glacial stone debris, along with the grading and paving of the plaza, were accompanied by the following developments: the construction of a distinguished log and stone administrative building; the relocation and conversion of the former administrative office into the Longmire museum and naturalist's office; the widening of the Nisqually Road to facilitate the flow of traffic through Longmire and to accommodate more parking spaces; and the construction of a Gas Station, a comfort station, and a sanitary sewer system. Foundation plantings were installed around the Rustic style buildings, which faced onto the plaza. Glacial boulders salvaged from the clearing were used to outline the edge of the open space and island planting beds. NPS Director Horace Albright described the new administrative building with stone veneer and whole log siding as one of the finest in the NPS so far. After its completion in 1930, the view of the Administration Building across the plaza on the approach into Longmire became a familiar landmark for visitors to the national park. By the end of the period of significance in 1942, the plaza was characterized as a large, open, rectilinear gathering and parking space anchored by the park Administration Building at its eastern end and lined with guest visitor facilities along its southern side. From the visitor facilities, views extended northward across the meadow and to Mount Rainier's peak.

Development of the Residential Area

The development of the residential area can be divided into two major phases: the lower, more level area beside the central village road in the late 1920s, and the higher, steeper area nestled against the forest in the late 1930s. The first period of development proceeded in accordance

with the 1926 general development plan: numerous bungalow-style cottages were clustered around common areas of lawn and trees, with shrub and foundation plantings defining more intimate spaces between dwellings. Woodsheds were built adjacent to the cottages, and two multi-bay garages were located alongside a secondary residential road of oiled gravel. Development of the lower area progressed from the westerly end nearest the plaza to the easterly end near the Nisqually River crossing. As designated on the 1926 plan, a distinctive space was created in the center of the residential area: a large semi-circular, flat lawn area outlined by a "circle walk" and defined by a semi-circle of five cottages.

The second, higher tier of development of the late 1930s was constructed by the CCC in accordance with the 1935 general development plan for Longmire. The CCC's work involved the construction of simple cabins on the uphill side of the secondary residential road. Further up the hill the largest, most highly articulated bungalows of the residential area were built. Forest vegetation was selectively cleared, and the secondary residential road was extended into both a smaller loop road and an uphill spur terminating in a cul-de-sac. Construction of the cul-de-sac marked the completion of the residential area in 1941.

Development of the Maintenance Area

The peak period in the development of the maintenance area was in the late 1920s, when the majority of the larger buildings were built. More than one dozen buildings were built in the area during the superintendency of Tomlinson. Vint oversaw the architectural design and Davidson supervised the layout and construction of the buildings in the field. Each repair shed, equipment shed, and warehouse had a similar size and appearance: a long, cedar-shingled gable roof with a rear gable extension, clapboard siding, multi-paned casement windows and broad, plank doors. The buildings were laid out according to the organizational arrangement given by the 1926 general development plan: a utilitarian, gridiron pattern in which each building was oriented either parallel or perpendicular to the central village road. This arrangement gave rise to wide, rectilinear spaces between buildings that had continuous oiled pavement from façade to façade without curbs or sidewalks, to facilitate the maneuvering of vehicles and equipment.

In accordance with the 1926 plan, a buffer of coniferous trees was retained adjacent to the maintenance buildings along the central village road and augmented with additional plantings to screen the maintenance area from view by park employees in the residential area or visitors on their way to the campground. Two buildings were moved into the maintenance area during this period: one, the first warehouse built at Longmire in 1913, was relocated and converted into a dormitory for park employees (Macy Dorm); the second, a mess hall (today's library, L212) serving meals to 100 men, was moved away from the central village road and into the maintenance area in order to be out of sight for visitors viewing the new administrative building from the plaza.

With the arrival of the CCC work force in 1933, more buildings were added to the formal pattern of the maintenance area closer to the Nisqually River. In order to screen the view of the maintenance area from the campground on the other side of the river, the CCC planted native vegetation above a revetment stabilizing the riverbank. By 1935, the density and

organization of the maintenance area appeared much as it does today as evidenced by the 1935 general development plan. The organization of this area remains much the same today because further proposals for change were never implemented. The 1942 revised general development plan for Longmire showed one such proposal for the modification of the maintenance area: the spatial organization is reconfigured as a triangular shape to create larger turning radii for vehicles and heavy equipment. While this modification was never implemented, one more addition to the maintenance area in 1942 marked the last Rustic style building constructed at Longmire. An oil house, serving as a filling station as well as a storage space for oil, was one of the last buildings constructed in Mount Rainier National Park by the CCC.

Development of the Campground

As the largest of the five areas of the Longmire village plan, the campground was developed almost continuously between 1924 and 1938. Developed in the early 1920s and opened in 1925, many organizational aspects of the campground had already been established before the completion of the 1926 general development plan. Mather contributed his ideas for an enhanced campground facility to the 1926 General Development Plan. These recommendations included the construction of more spur roads, campsites, comfort stations and water supply, as well as the addition of bathhouse and laundry facilities and picnic grounds. After the adoption of the 1926 plan, more camp sites and roads were constructed in the campground; the water system was extended and the electric lights were installed between the campground and the Administration Building on the other side of the river. The 1926 plan shows a one-way, longitudinal main loop road with several secondary roads interlinking either side of the main loop, and campsites located on spurs off the roads.

In 1927, the NPS constructed a Rustic style Community Building at the entrance to the campground, at the request of Mather. In his concern for the quality of the visitor's experience, Mather conceived the idea of a large building for campers that would serve as a gathering space and as an educational and social activity center. The architectural design by Vint featured whole log slab walls, a steeply pitched, cedar-shingled roof with a shed roof front porch, whole log posts, beams and rafters and a stone masonry chimney. The building's site context was designed by the landscape architect Davidson, who also supervised the construction work in the field. Davidson's design revegetated the area regraded to receive the building with native shrubs and trees, created an entry walk to the front porch from the direction of the campground outlined with rocks and plants, established foundation plantings around the building, and created a level parking area in front.

Work continued into the 1930s, which served to refine and add on to the established organization of the campground plan through planting, paving, furnishings, clear delineation of roads and campsites, the addition of more structures, utilities, spur roads and campsites, and the diversification of parking spaces to accommodate larger vehicles, such as trailers, buses and caravans. Improvements to the campground were based on the landscape protection program developed by forest pathologist E.P. Meinecke. In the early 1930s, Meinecke fashioned his plan to correct impacts inflicted on vegetation in campgrounds though heavy use and trampling by the automobile. His plan essentially called for greater regulation in campground design and

management. To offset the damage campers and their cars caused, it was important to Meinecke that campgrounds be selected for their durability, where soils would not be easily compacted. Circulation should consist of a well-planned system of one-way roads from which angled parking spurs extended. One-way roads were important because they were narrower, required less space, and encouraged a smoother flow of traffic. Roads and parking spurs should be lined with rocks and boulders to protect vegetation and soils from automobiles. Meinecke believed that a well-designed campsite would deter campers from rearranging campsite features and from creating social trails that scar the landscape.

In the early 1930s another comfort station and community kitchen were added to the campground, yet construction activity did not peak again until the arrival of the CCC in 1933. Davidson supervised the work of the CCC and the implementation of Meinecke's system, which served to refine the articulation of the established campground plan. Davidson reported that much of the CCC's work in the campground was designed in the field so that improvements best fit and least disturbed the forest environment. The CCC outlined the main loop road, the secondary roads, parking spurs and campsites with glacial boulders that formerly laid strewn throughout the forest floor; planted shrubs and trees to define campsites, screen structures, and mark the entrance to the campground; laid several gravel paths to campground structures and to hiking trails; added faucets and drinking fountains throughout the campground, which were crafted from the glacial boulders; and constructed stone fireplaces, iron grills, tables, and tent sites for each campsite. The CCC also constructed a stone community fireplace for larger gatherings. These improvements more clearly demarcated the landscape plan on the ground and augmented the Rustic character of the campground through the addition of stone and wood-crafted features.

After 1933, the CCC continued to add two more comfort stations and expand upon the number of campsites and the size of the parking spurs. The year 1938 is recognized as the culmination of the Rustic style period of development for the campground, which by then had 310 campsites, a picnic area near the river and numerous facilities for campers. A 1937 survey of the campground, the "Longmire Campground Area Topographical Map" drawn by the park engineer of the time, indicates an extensive number of parking spurs, campsites and a myriad of Rustic style features and furnishings crafted by the CCC.

Development of the Meadow

By 1926, the Longmire meadow had already undergone several phases of development by the Longmire family and park concessionaire companies. The RNPC had already begun to clean-up the area in 1920, however, an NPS map drawn in 1929 showed several buildings and structures, such as a hospital and tennis courts still sited within the meadow. The approximately fifty-year-old cabin built by Elcaine Longmire was in need of restoration by 1934. Since this structure was on NPS-owned property, the CCC was able to work on the building and replace the whole-log walls with similar lumber.

The greatest extent of modifications to the meadow by the NPS occurred after its purchase from the Longmire Springs Hotel Company in 1939. Interpretation of the meadow was

expanded to include the natural features of the mineral springs and a beaver dam, as well as the historical feature of the former Longmire Springs Hotel site (built in 1890 and destroyed by fire in 1920). The CCC worked to clear remnant structures and other vestiges of the private resort era from the meadow, such as rock walls and pathways leading to former bathhouses, a tent camp and cabins, and to revegetate disturbed areas with native plant species transplanted from the surrounding national forest. The CCC also realigned the Trail of Shadows at the southerly end of the meadow to parallel the Nisqually Road and intercept a new parking area at the side of the road. The surface of the one-mile loop trail was improved, and repairs were made to the stone parapet walls encasing both Iron Mike and Soda Springs.

By the time of the cessation of the CCC's activities in 1942, the meadow was transformed into the quiet contemplative area of the Longmire village plan recognizable today. Gone were the sporting facilities, the resort structures and the numerous paths lined with rock walls penetrating meadow. Instead, visitors encountered a leafy trail of meadow sunlight and forest shadows, along which natural and historic features were marked.



Historic photo (circa 1920) showing a view of the plaza after the Inn Annex (today's National Park Inn) was moved to its current location. The original National Park Inn, to the right of the Inn Annex, burned down in 1926. (Tahoma Woods Archives, is1749)



Historic photograph showing the completed Administration Building with flagstone paths, lawn and foundation plantings. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps1372)



Historic photograph (1938) showing wood directional signs with routed lettering installed in front of the gas station. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps2143)



Historic photograph (1927) showing foundation plantings, rock-lined path, and road around the Longmire Campground Community Building. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps236)

Continuing Change and Development: 1942-present

Since 1942, the park has made incremental changes to address safety and overcrowding issues, resulting in some alterations to Longmire since the period of significance. Some of the more prominent changes were the result of the Mission 66 plan in the 1950s, and a plaza rehabilitation project in the 1990s. Since the late 1990s, an additional force has aided in the preservation of Longmire: the designation of the Longmire Historic District in 1991 and the Mount Rainier National Historic Landmark District in 1997. Since these designations, emphasis on preserving the historic integrity of Longmire has influenced recent rehabilitation of historic buildings and the construction of new buildings.

Mission 66

The main objectives of the Mission 66 plan for Mount Rainier were to 1) update and expand day-use facilities at the higher elevations, while moving overnight uses to less sensitive, lower elevation areas, and 2) restructure circulation systems to relieve over crowding throughout the park (Catton 1996, 476). These goals were addressed at Longmire by the decision to remove administrative, maintenance and residential functions from Longmire to Tahoma Woods, and to

convert the campground to overflow use only. This plan committed Longmire to a future of public accommodations, concessionaire housing, and relief of over-crowding (Catton 1996, 491). However, budget cuts set back the Tahoma Woods development plan. Administration functions did not move out of Longmire until 1977. In the meantime, the NPS decided to keep maintenance operations, some administrative offices and park housing at Longmire (Catton 1996, 490-499).

Mission 66 also resulted in changes to the campground and the maintenance area. The campground was modernized with the paving of gravel roads, construction of new roads to access new camping spurs, addition of concrete picnic tables and campfire pits in the campsites, and creation of a new picnic area at the north end of the campground. In 1961, Cougar Rock Campground was completed just north of Longmire and the Longmire campground was designated as overflow camping only during the busy summer months (Catton 1996). In the maintenance area, several buildings were removed in the years before and during Mission 66, such as a large garage to the west of the maintenance area and a schoolhouse behind L 203. Other buildings were relocated such as the utility sheds L 213, L 234 (which no longer remains), and L 229 (which was just recently moved again in 2004). In addition, some buildings were added in the 1950s through the 1990s including: L 010, L 011, L 136, L 138, L 140, L 141, L 236L 238, L 678 and an addition to L 209.

Activity over the Last Twenty Years

Over the last two decades, changes at Longmire have been relatively minimal. Changes that have occurred have been primarily in response to concerns about visitor and staff safety. Since the late 1990s, a stronger emphasis has been placed on preservation of Longmire as a cultural landscape. As a result, additions and rehabilitation projects since then have been more sensitive to the historic character of the site.

Natural hazards in combination with the deteriorating condition of the Nisqually suspension bridge were grounds for closing the campground to the public in the 1980s. Since then, the campground has only served seasonal park volunteers with recreational vehicles (RVs), who access the campground via a maintenance road from the south. More recently, the Nisqually suspension bridge underwent restoration completed in 2005. Also, the General Management Plan (2001) specifically calls for the opening of the campground to public picnicking and for continued use by park volunteers for RV camping.

To address parking needs for the employees at Longmire, the central village road was widened in the late 1980s under Superintendent Guse to create 90-degree parking along the southern road edge, near the entrance to the maintenance area. With the widening of the road, trees were removed that historically screened views into the maintenance area. Prior to this project, approximately three or four parking spaces were located close to the entrance to the maintenance area.

Several projects and management decisions have influenced the residential area. An ongoing project since the 1980s has been the rehabilitation and restoration of the cottages in the

residential area. Projects have included new cedar shingle roofs and new stone-clad foundations. In the 1990s, a number of mature coniferous trees were removed from the residential area to permit more light for residents; however, residents continue to complain about low-light levels in the area. Also in the 1990s, permanent, non-emergency/non-essential status staff was no longer permitted to live in Longmire and the residential area became primarily reserved for seasonal staff. With this use change, the park has considered alternative uses to maintain the cottages, as prescribed in the General Management Plan (2001). Currently, residences L 108 and L 109, have undergone conversion to office space. L 110 is planned to be converted to office space in the future. In the maintenance area, the triplex (now Tobin Center) was converted to offices and L-112, a residence, was converted to an employee lounge in the 1990s.

Conflicts between pedestrian and vehicular traffic in the plaza were addressed in the 1990s by a rehabilitation project that clearly separated the two types of traffic. The park used the historic precedence of rock-lined plant beds and islands in the plaza as a tool to delineate pedestrian and vehicular areas within the plaza. Vehicular movement through the plaza was limited to the Nisqually Road, by bordering the road with vegetation and glacial boulders. The remainder of the plaza was filled with pedestrian paths delineated by raised, rock-lined plant beds. Parking was completely removed from the front of the buildings lining the plaza, and moved to a new parking area in back of the buildings. These changes have altered the visitor experience in the plaza area.

Since the designation of the Longmire Historic District in 1991 and the Mount Rainier National Historic Landmark District (NHLD) in 1997, an increased emphasis has been placed on preserving the historic integrity of Longmire. For example, Macy Dorm was rehabilitated to provide additional office space for park employees. Careful attention was paid to the details of the exterior to more closely reflect the Rustic style used during the period of significance. Appropriately scaled dormers were added to the western façade that matched the eastern façade to allow more light into the building, instead of using skylights or some other form of window. A metal roof material was chosen that more closely resembled the color and character of the original cedar-shingled roof than the type of metal roofs used on other buildings in the maintenance area. In addition, windows were installed that reflected the style of windows used during the period of significance, instead of aluminum frame windows. The same care in design has gone into a new 5000 square foot Emergency Operation Center (EOC) completed in 2005. The siting and scale of the EOC building were carefully designed to fit into the historic spatial organization of the maintenance area and to not overshadow the typically low horizontal profile of the buildings.

During November 2006 flooding of the Nisqually River, riprap, trees, road embankment and shoulder, and sections of roadway were washed away just below the Longmire suspension bridge and downstream of the Longmire Community Building. The corner of the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was undermined. Park staff implemented historically compatible flood recovery and flood prevention measures in the Longmire area, addressing the damage. The project, including revegetation, is scheduled to be completed by fall 2009. Increased sensitivity to the historic character of Longmire has allowed for changes to occur to meet park

needs without compromising the integrity of the cultural landscape. As a result of cultural resource preservation awareness and minimal changes to Longmire since the period of significance, Longmire remains a prime example of a Rustic park village designed and developed by the NPS in the 1920s and 1930s.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Natural Systems and Features
Located at 2,700 feet in elevation, Longmire is situated within a lowland forest community that is characterized by Douglas fir, Western red cedar, and Western hemlock. The park village development is nestled into the forested valley of the Nisqually River, surrounded by steeply rising ridges. The Nisqually River runs through Longmire, separating the campground from the other areas of the development. The meadow, located within the northwestern portion of Longmire is filled with mineral springs, is bisected by a creek, and has a beaver pond at its northern end. Together, these natural features create a dramatic and beautiful setting for Longmire.

Spatial Organization
Longmire is organized into five distinct character areas that correspond to five different land uses: the meadow, the plaza, the residential area, the maintenance area, and the campground. The meadow is a wet, grassy opening in the forest in the northwestern portion of Longmire. The plaza is in a central location of Longmire that serves as the welcome mat to those driving along the Nisqually Road. The residential area is located in the northeastern portion of Longmire, nestled at the base of the steep hills that rise above the development. The maintenance area is located at a south central location within the park village, adjacent to the Nisqually River. Finally, the campground is located on the other side of the Nisqually River, within the southernmost portion of Longmire. The first four character areas are tightly grouped together, but buffered from one another by remnant vegetation screens. All five areas are connected by the main, central village road that runs east-west through Longmire.

Land Use
Land use within Longmire corresponds to the five character areas described above. The meadow is a less developed area used for interpretive programs. The plaza provides amenities to visitors, such as park information, lodging, restrooms, restaurant, General Store, and a museum. It also has administrative offices. The residential area is predominantly used to house permanent and seasonal park employees, however, some residences have been recently converted to office space. The maintenance area is a service yard for the storage and repair of heavy equipment, materials, and supplies. Several buildings also accommodate office space. Finally the campground is currently used for RV camping by Volunteers in Parks (VIPs) and tent camping by Student Conservation Association members (SCAs). The Community Building, located within the campground, is used for employee meetings and park events.

Circulation
Circulation features within Longmire include roads, parking areas, and pedestrian paths. The main access road to Longmire is the Nisqually Road. Branching off this road into Longmire proper is a central road that runs east-west through the park village, connecting the five character areas of Longmire. Roads within the plaza area include the looped road in front of the historic Gas Station and a large parking lot behind the National Park Inn that acts as a thoroughfare with parking on either side. Roads within the residential area are narrow and looped. One ends in a cul-de-sac at the highest point

of the residential area. The maintenance area has large open undifferentiated paved areas between the warehouse buildings that serve as circulation, parking, and storage areas. The system of narrow, looped roads within the campground is in a deteriorated state. However, one portion of the road system is maintained as a thoroughfare for commuting employees south of the park. The meadow has a well-established interpretive trail called the Trail of Shadows. All other pedestrian paths throughout Longmire function as access routes to buildings and shortcuts. These are typically edged with rocks and surfaced with forest duff, gravel, or asphalt. Most walkways to the front entrances of the residences are made of flagstone.

Buildings and Structures
Longmire has over sixty historic buildings and structures all reflecting Rustic style architecture. Some of the more prominent buildings include the Administration Building, the Community Building, and the National Park Inn. Other buildings include residences, warehouses, garages, a museum, a Gas Station, and a General Store. The exteriors of these buildings are clad with stones, half-log veneers, and milled lumber painted brown to reflect the materials and colors of the surrounding landscape. Windows are typically multi-paned and roofs are either cedar shingle shake or metal. An important historic structure is the Nisqually suspension bridge. Together, these details of design and materials add to the character of the 1920s/1930s development.

Small Scale Features
Small-scale features at Longmire are predominantly non-historic. Many, however, have been added with attention to their compatibility with the historic character of Longmire. Features such as picnic tables, benches, fire hydrant covers, propane tank screens, garbage and lampposts reflect qualities of Rustic design either through materials, form, color and/or placement. Together, these small-scale features help to support the historic feeling and character of the landscape.

Vegetation
Vegetation is utilized within Longmire following naturalistic landscape design principles that compliment Rustic style architecture. The majority of vegetation found within Longmire is native to the surrounding forests from which Longmire was carved. Many of the trees were allowed to remain through the construction of Longmire and date to the period of significance. Other native trees were transplanted to give the developed area a sense of age and maturity. Trees act as buffers to visually separate different areas of Longmire, with the most prominent buffer being between the plaza parking lot and the maintenance area. Trees act as backdrops to prominent buildings such as the National Park Inn, the Administration Building, and the Community Building. Smaller buildings, such as the residences appear to be nestled within a forest, under a light canopy of mature conifers.

Lawn creates a formal appearance in front of the Administration Building and spaces for recreation and leisure activities within the residential area. However, these lawns are in a deteriorated state, impacted by the heavy shade, poor soils, and compaction. Foundation plants are planted around the Administration Building, the Community Building and the National Park Inn to help blend these buildings into the surrounding landscape, however, the plants around the Administration Building and Community Building are minimal. No other buildings within Longmire retain their historic foundation

plantings. Several large river rock-lined plant beds were added in the 1990s in front of the National Park Inn that contain low-growing native vegetation. The low growing plants ensure that historically significant views are not blocked. Understory plants and groundcovers (with the exception of lawn) are practically non-extant throughout the historic district, except in the campground. The understory in the campground is thick and provides some privacy between camping spurs.

Views and Vistas
Views of the mountain and surrounding ridges historically influenced the siting of several buildings in Longmire. Important views of Mount Rainier from within Longmire include views from the porch of the National Park Inn, from the Community Building in the campground, and from the Trail of Shadows. The Trail of Shadows, in addition to providing views of the mountain, also provides important views of Eagle Peak and the meadow itself. Another important view is of the Administration Building facade when drivers approach Longmire from the Nisqually Entrance. This view gives a sense of arrival and an NPS presence.

Integrity
As established by the NHLD designation, Longmire Developed Area retains integrity to the period of significance. The cultural landscape, as documented in the CLI, retains integrity reflected in aspects of location, setting, feeling, association, design, workmanship, and materials. The site's location and setting are defined by the surrounding coniferous forest, the proximity of the Nisqually River, and the unique ecology of Longmire Meadow. Feeling and association are conveyed in the arrangement of site buildings and circulation patterns extant in each of Longmire's five character areas: the meadow, the plaza, the residential area, the maintenance area and the campground. Feeling and association are also conveyed through the significant views and vistas of Mount Rainier, which are still as vivid and impressive as they were during the period of significance. Other aspects of integrity including design, workmanship, and materials are evident in the site's buildings and structures, small-scale features, and circulation design. The site's association with early park planning and rustic style design is evident though the remaining built features (buildings, walls, bridges, etc.) through their locally sourced materials and hand-crafted workmanship.

Since the period of significance, there have been some alterations to smaller buildings and to some of the site's land use patterns reflecting changing needs of park maintenance and administration. The greatest changes have been the introduction of several new buildings in the maintenance area, the closure of Longmire campground to visitation from the general public, and impacts on vegetation and views resulting from flood incidents along the Nisqually River corridor. Overall, however, the remaining features at Longmire, including natural systems and features, spatial organization, land use, circulation, buildings and structures, small scale features, vegetation, and views and vistas, still convey their historic character and the landscape's significance. Today, Longmire remains an excellent example of an early national park village development, serving as an integral part of Mount Rainier National Park's early master planned infrastructure.

Landscape Characteristic:

Natural Systems and Features

District Wide

Natural systems and features played a large role in the establishment and development of Longmire as known today. The natural systems and features that played the greatest role in shaping the Longmire development are the springs within the meadow, the meadow itself, the steep topography surrounding the village, the Nisqually River, the layers of glacial boulders deposited by the river, and the surrounding mature forest.

When James Longmire stumbled across the meadow that would be named in his honor, he was inspired by the abundant cold and warm mineral springs that bubbled throughout the meadow. The following year, he returned to begin the construction of his health resort, which took advantage of what he believed to be healing qualities of the spring water. Longmire built a hotel at the meadow's edge and a bathhouse and stone spring encasements to capture the spring water. He constructed boardwalks across the wet meadow to provide access to the springs. The Longmire Springs Resort drew large numbers of tourists to Mount Rainier and popularized it as a recreation destination. As the springs continued to draw people to the meadow, development by concessionaires and by the park continued along the southern edges of the meadow. Overtime, the development evolved into the Longmire that is familiar today.

As Longmire was increasingly developed, the surrounding topography became an important aspect in the determination of where development should be located. The majority of development occurred on flat land and was confined by steep hills along its edges. The flat topography was easier to develop and, in the case of the maintenance area, easier to maneuver and store heavy equipment. The residential area was sited at the foot of a steeply rising hill. Those houses that were built on the flatter portion at the bottom of the hill were clustered closer together to create a community feel. Flat, open, lawn areas in between the clusters acted as common gathering and activity spaces. Those houses that were built higher up on the hill were spaced further apart, separated by rocky outcroppings and mature stands of trees. These houses were provided with increased privacy due to the surrounding topography.

The Nisqually River acted as a constraint on the size of the Longmire village core. Sited between the meadow and the river, the plaza, residential, and maintenance areas had a finite space in which they could be developed. The Nisqually River divided Longmire in half with the meadow, plaza, residential area, and maintenance area on the northwestern side and the public campground on the southeastern bank. The campground was placed on the opposite side of the river where the river had created a large flat terrace that could accommodate the campground. An additional advantage to this location, whether intentional or not, was the concealment of noise produced by hundreds of campers by the loud rushing Nisqually River. In addition, the river would have had the same effect on the maintenance area by drowning out the sounds of the equipment and machinery.

Over thousands of years, the Nisqually River has deposited deep layers of glacial boulders throughout the Longmire area. As buildings were constructed at Longmire, tons of these rocks were excavated. In an effort to find a place for the boulders, they became incorporated into every facet of the Longmire development. They were used in buildings as foundation walls.

They were used to line paths, roads, and planting beds. Round rocks were incorporated into spring encasements and walls in the Longmire Springs Resort development. They were used for picnic table bases and water spigots by the CCC in the campground. The use of river rock became a dominant theme in the physical manifestation of Rustic architecture that promoted the use of native and local materials. The wide degree to which the boulders were used throughout Longmire is evidence of the boundless availability of the material. Incorporating them into the Longmire design was a convenient and creative way to remove the piles of rock that inevitably accumulated during the period of significance, when most NPS construction was performed.

The mature forest surrounding Longmire served as a buffered edge that helped to blend the development into the surrounding landscape and as inspiration for native plantings throughout the development. In the tradition of Rustic architecture and naturalistic landscape architecture that prevailed during the period of significance, buildings were designed to blend in with the surrounding landscape. From the surrounding mature lowland forest consisting of Western hemlock, Western red cedar, and Douglas fir, park landscape architects took their cue and developed building designs that reflected the forest. They used large timbers, incorporated earth tones, and used native shrubs and small trees in plant beds. The thick mature forest also played a large role in the development of the campground through its ability to effectively conceal the large development under its thick canopy. Stands of existing and planted conifers were also used to screen the maintenance area from the plaza, residential area, and the campground.

The natural systems and features described above that were dominant during the development of Longmire still persist today. The meadow is still bubbling with mineral and occasional hot springs that attracted visitors to Mount Rainier in the late 1800s into the 1930s, albeit there are fewer today than what existed during James Longmire's time. The surrounding steep topography still defines the edges of the residential area, while the flat areas are still used for the maintenance area and the campground. The Nisqually River continues to divide Longmire with the campground on one side and the rest of the development on the other. The large number of river boulders put into use during historic development can still be seen in a variety of features such as the Administration Building, Iron Mike Springs, Soda Springs, and road, path, and planting bed edges, and the numerous water spigots in the campground. Mature forest continues to envelop Longmire and blend it into the surrounding landscape. As a result of these remaining natural systems and features and their apparent influences on the development Longmire, this is a landscape characteristic that retains integrity within Longmire.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Contemporary photograph of Longmire Meadow showing the forest, meadow, and mineral springs. (PWRO 2008)



Contemporary photograph of the Nisqually River where it flows under the Nisqually suspension bridge. (PWRO 2008)

Spatial Organization

District Wide

Spatial organization is a landscape characteristic of the Longmire cultural landscape that has changed little since the period of significance (1926-1942). Longmire was a planned landscape with early designs appearing in the general development plan of 1926, which were later refined in the master plans of 1935 and 1942. These plans incorporated the addition of new National Park Service development with previously constructed buildings and roads built by private developers and concessionaires before the period of significance. The layout of Longmire was based on a "park village" philosophy that was the predominant approach to designing national park developments in the 1920s and 1930s. The level of careful planning and organization by park service designers is still evident in the physical organization of Longmire today.

Longmire is divided into five distinct character areas: the meadow, the plaza, the residential area, the maintenance area, and the campground. The clusters are tightly grouped together, but buffered from one another by remnant vegetation screens. The areas are connected by the main, central village road that runs east-west through Longmire.

The meadow was the original developed area of Longmire that attracted visitors to Mount Rainier. The location of this development was based on the natural resources of the meadow and its springs. The wide-open space of the meadow provided room for development with minimal effort to clear new space. This area was incorporated into the NPS development plans as an interpretive feature. The next area to be developed was the concessionaire businesses to the south of the meadow. In the 1926 general development plan, this became the village plaza. The plaza was positioned to be the main entrance into Longmire where visitors experienced a sense of arrival and could access amenities. Changes to the plaza over time have diminished the grand sense of arrival, which is discussed in more detail in the plaza section of the analysis and evaluation. However, the plaza still functions as the main concentration of visitor amenities.

Once the visitor passes through the plaza, the central village road leads the visitor through the core of the village proper. The residential area, which houses government and concession employees, is to the north of the road. The maintenance area is located to the south of the road. These two areas were purposely tucked behind the plaza to hide them from general view from the Nisqually Road. After passing through the center of the village, the village road crosses the Nisqually River to access the campground. Historically, the location for the campground was chosen because it was the largest, flat area that could accommodate large numbers of campers and still be within relatively close proximity to the Longmire meadow, which was still the main draw to Longmire in the 1920s and 1930s. Bringing visitors through the village, past the residential area to access the campground created a privacy conflict for residents, noted even during the historic period. However, no other alternative route was ever provided. The campground continued to be used by park visitors into the 1960s.

The plaza has a large open space defined with historic buildings and trees along its edges and announces the visitor's arrival with a prominent view of the Administration Building at its eastern end. The meadow is a large, open, clearing of predominantly herbaceous plant species, dotted with mineral springs, a beaver pond, and a small stream. A border of trees and the Trail of Shadows, which encircles the meadow, define its edges. The residential area retains its informal or organic layout of curvilinear, narrow roads and cul-de-sacs, creating cottage clusters that share common lawn areas, and more private homes higher up on the hill spaced by trees and rock outcroppings. The maintenance area is organized in a gridiron pattern of buildings with wide corridors of uninterrupted pavement to create rectilinear yards. The campground still reflects 1920s and 1930s design philosophies with its system of narrow looped roads. Roads, buildings, and visitor amenities blend seamlessly into the densely forested landscape. Analyzed individually, each of the five areas are unique from each other in the arrangement of buildings, circulation paths, and small-scale features. (Each area is described in their respective section to follow.)

Spatial organization patterns established at Longmire during the period of significance continue to be prominent characteristics of the cultural landscape. The village is still divided into five distinct areas. These remaining organizational patterns in Longmire work to shape and arrange elements in the landscape to meet the needs of visitors and staff in each area. Together, these

organizational patterns maintain an important aspect of the historic character of the cultural landscape.

Meadow
The meadow is a large, moist, oblong-shaped clearing carpeted with low-growing herbaceous plant species. As the topography gently slopes upward at the edges of the meadow, the clearing is enveloped by a mix of both indigenous and introduced native tree species. Several mineral springs still bubble throughout the meadow keeping the ground moist. A spring-fed stream flows southward through the center of the meadow, collecting in a beaver pond at the northern end of the clearing. An interpretive trail called the Trail of Shadows skirts the edge of the meadow, starting at the plaza, weaving in and out of tree canopy and open meadow. The trail links several remaining features from the original development that pre-date the period of significance. These include the Longmire cabin and two mineral spring encasements (Soda Springs and Iron Mike Springs). Interpretive signs also highlight natural features, such as plant and animal communities, and processes.

Little change has occurred within the meadow since the period of significance. By 1939, all of the original Longmire Springs Resort buildings and structures had been removed by the CCC. The Trail of Shadows was aligned by the CCC in the same year and still retains the same alignment today. One difference is the spur trail to the center of the meadow, which was once a semi-circle loop and is now a straight path. In addition, a parking strip that was added in 1939 at the southern end of the meadow (northern edge of the plaza), was removed during the 1990s rehabilitation of the plaza.

Plaza
With its prominent location at the entry to Longmire from Nisqually Road, the plaza was designed as the welcoming mat for park visitors. Dense forest along the Nisqually Road gave way to a large, open, irregular-shaped space that was longer than it was wide. The edges of the plaza were defined by buildings and mature conifer trees. The Administration Building anchored the eastern edge of the plaza and was the first building visitors saw as they headed northeast on Nisqually Road into Longmire. The Administration Building was sited to create a strong park presence as visitors entered the plaza. The southern edge of the plaza was lined with several buildings that provided visitor services including overnight accommodations, a general store, a museum, a service station, the main administrative offices for the park, and restrooms. The northern boundary was defined by the meadow's lightly forested edge. The plaza served as a large open space for vehicular parking and pedestrian traffic defined by buildings along its edges.

Changes to the plaza since the historic period include addition of planting beds in the large open area once used for vehicle parking and pedestrian gathering. The result is an emphasis on the Nisqually Road as a thoroughfare and detracts from the plaza as a stopping place. In addition, the parking and gathering space has been moved to the backside of the Inn. These spatial organization changes have affected the experience of the plaza by shifting the entry from the

plaza proper to the backside of the Inn. Despite this change, many of the physical aspects of spatial organization still remain. The plaza is still dominated by a large open space lacking mature trees and is defined with historic buildings along its eastern and southern edges. The northern edge is defined by the tree-lined Longmire meadow. The ground plane of the open area has been altered with planting beds, but as long as tree volunteers are not allowed to mature, the space will retain its sense of openness with views of the surrounding buildings. The Administration Building still provides a park presence as travelers round the bend in the Nisqually Road and enter the plaza.

Residential Area

The spatial organization of the residential area has been little modified since its completion in 1941. Combining Rustic style design principles with a suburban-type neighborhood plan, the spatial organization of the residential area was conceived with an informal or organic layout rather than a formal geometry. This organization enabled the neighborhood plan to make use of the native topography for the creation of an appealing variety of home sites and common areas. Curvilinear, narrow roads and cul-de-sacs were delineated in parallel orientation to the native contours and linked dwellings of a lower-lying area of housing nearer the central village road with a later expansion area on the higher, steeper slopes to the north and east.

Distinguished by more highly articulated Rustic style architecture, the later, upper houses were designed as bungalows. Their well-spaced sequence along an ascending, upper cul-de-sac allowed for the maximum privacy of residents. Built between 1939 and 1941, the Rustic bungalows of the higher slope were the last houses constructed in the residential area. The majority of dwellings were located in the lower, more level part of the residential area, however, and were organized in clusters rather than a linear sequence, for a more social, community atmosphere. Housing clusters of the lower level enclosed a series of open, common areas of lawn and trees containing picnic tables and shared facilities such as a tennis court. The first houses, built before 1932, were more simply designed cottages, oriented with respect to the central village road or to a cul-de-sac off the central village road near the administrative building, from which two community garages were accessed. Clusters of cottages built in a generally west to east progression formed the enclosures to a series of common areas within the setback-zone off the central village road.

Anomalous among the typically irregular cottage clusters and common area, one geometrically shaped space was designed as a dominant feature of the residential area in the 1926 general development plan. This distinctive space was a semi-circular cluster of five cottages arranged around a “circle-walk” within a lawn area. First conceived as a treeless open area, rather like a village common, the circle-walk area did not remain devoid of trees. Trees and shrubs were later planted within the semicircular lawn area. This circle-walk area remains a dominant feature of the residential area, distinct from the adjacent, irregular spaces created by other cottage clusters.

Maintenance Area

The spaces of the maintenance area were organized within a triangular land area, bounded on all sides by vegetated buffers. A forested buffer beside the plaza, a coniferous tree and shrub buffer along the central village road, and a riparian forest buffer beside the Nisqually River contained the spaces of the maintenance area and effectively screened them from the rest of the village. Within these boundary buffers, a formal layout of spaces was designated for the maintenance area on the 1926 general development plan for Longmire. A geometric pattern of buildings and pavement indicated the intended utilitarian uses of the area. During incremental expansions throughout the period of significance, the original grid organization of the area was perpetuated and gradually extended in the direction of the river.

This pattern of spatial organization is still clearly evident today: each building is oriented either parallel or perpendicular to the central village road; wide corridors of uninterrupted pavement exist between rows of long warehouse-type buildings; and these buildings form the walls of stark, rectilinear yards. This utilitarian spatial organization still conveys the historic character of an area designed for continuous, industrial activity. This design maximized available space for maneuvering large vehicles and maintenance equipment, reduced maintenance needs within the area and created large outdoor work areas for the service and repair of equipment. A new Emergency Operations Center (EOC) was completed in 2005. This building was carefully sited and designed to fit within the historic spatial organization of the maintenance area.

Campground
The campground is a uniquely designed area of Longmire that blends features, such as roads and comfort stations, seamlessly into the densely forested landscape. The campground floor is relatively flat, strewn with moss-covered river boulders and some undulating topography. The understory is thin in the north end (once a designated picnic area), but somewhat thicker at the south end (to historically provide privacy for camping). A thick canopy of dense conifers covers the entire campground. After crossing the Nisqually River via the Nisqually suspension bridge, a road paralleling the Nisqually River leads to the Community Building in this forested setting. The building serves as a destination point and provides a sense of arrival into the campground. From this point, the road leads to the main feature around which the campground is organized: a system of narrow looped roads. One main loop road encompasses the entire campground with lateral roads cutting across the main loop to create smaller loops within. Branching off from each road are angled parking spurs that access individual campsites. Campsites are delineated by the placement of stones and vegetative screens. A system of footpaths leads to currently unused water spigots and comfort stations.

When completed in the 1930s, the campground had a total of 310 campsites. Special consideration was given to its spatial organization to make sure the campground could handle large numbers of people and automobiles, and not detract from the natural beauty of the site. Based on the recommendations of forest pathologist E.P. Meinecke, the campground was laid out with a one-way looped road system because one-way roads were narrower and promoted a smooth flow of traffic. Campsites were thoughtfully arranged with a picnic table and fire pit, believing that if they are well placed, campers would not rearrange them. Amenities such as the

comfort stations and water spigots were carefully dispersed throughout the campground and stone-lined paths were used to access them discouraging the creation of social trails.

Changes since the period of significance include the addition of new roads (added in the 1950s), an increase in camping spurs, and the addition of a picnic area at the northern end (close to the Community Building). Over the last decade, most of these non-historic roads have been largely removed, except for the northernmost loop accessing the picnic area that is now predominantly used for Volunteers in Parks (VIP) RV camping. Until recently, a lack of maintenance and active removal of picnic tables and fire pits had caused many of the unused campground spurs to disappear. Beginning in 2007, after the 2006 flood, Student Conservation Association members (SCAs) have used the campground as the center of volunteer flood repair operations. When not involved in repair projects in other parts of the park, the SCAs have cleared debris, re-delineated campsites with rock, and cleaned moss from stone features. Today, many features of spatial organization still remain within the campground. Buildings still stand in their original locations. One-way looped roads still define the circulation patterns and organization of the campground. Over half of the historic camping spurs are still discernable.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

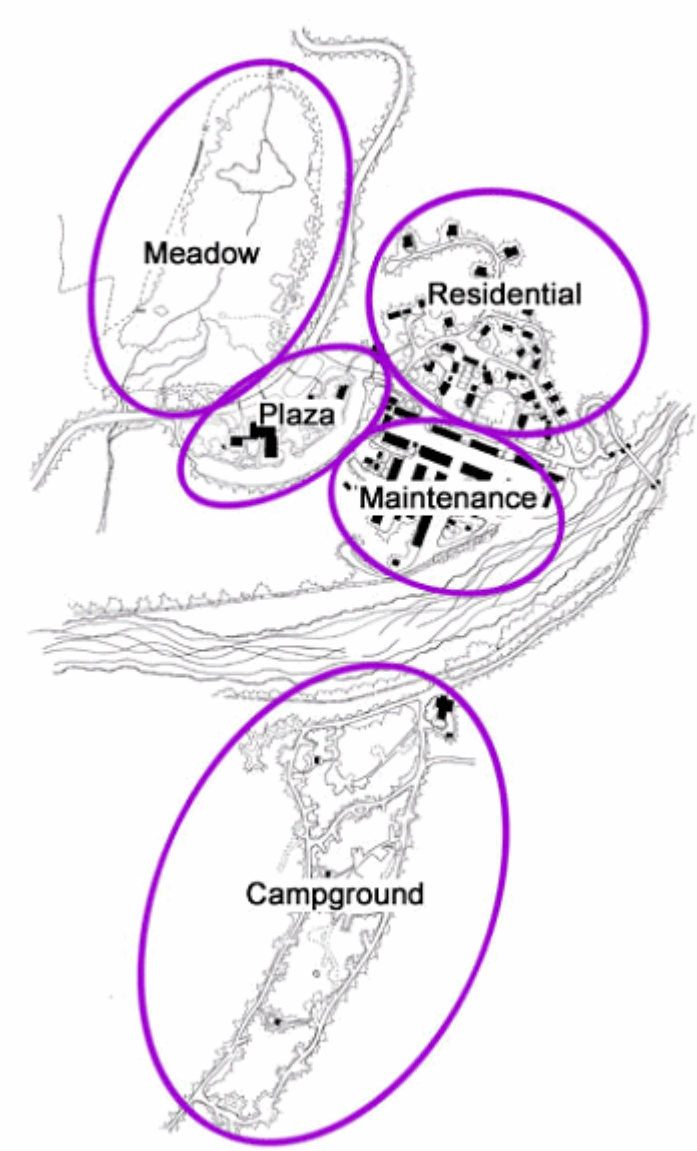


Diagram showing the spatial organization of Longmire into five distinct zones: meadow, plaza, residential, maintenance, and campground (CCS, 2003)

Land Use

Meadow

During the period of significance, the meadow was recognized as a unique wildlife habitat within the dense mountain forest. The anomaly of such a clearing within the forest seems to have been perpetuated by the presence of mineral springs, which created uniquely mineralized growing conditions, promoting the growth of certain species and preventing the growth of others.

Since 1939 when the meadow came under ownership of the park, the area has served to

educate visitors about the natural and cultural features that are part of its history. To serve this function, the Trail of Shadows was developed as an interpretive trail with numerous wayside stations. The site of the nineteenth-century Longmire Springs Hotel was delineated on the ground for the edification of visitors, while the history of the mineral springs and the Longmire cabin was narrated through interpretive signs along the trail. The species-rich margin between the forest and the meadow was interpreted, and a spur trail leading to a beaver pond highlighted the natural features of the meadow.

During the removal of the former resort development, care was taken to attempt to return the meadow to its natural state before the Longmire's arrival. Areas disturbed by former construction and demolition were revegetated with transplants of native species. The Trail of Shadows was clearly delineated at the edge of the meadow to encourage visitors to use the trail and not trample on meadow or forest vegetation. By 1942, all buildings and structures related to the Longmire Springs Resort had been removed from the meadow by the CCC to create the quiet, undeveloped meadow that is interpreted and experienced by visitors today.

The use of the meadow to interpret the unique cultural and natural history of Longmire Springs is still perpetuated today by the Trail of Shadows. The Trail of Shadows, one of a few front country trails in the park, meanders along the edge of the meadow. Signs emphasize both natural and historic features for visitors. The eastern half of the trail is universally accessible. A survey completed in the 1990s provided recommendations to make the entire trail accessible through considerable changes to the trail's alignment. This plan has yet to be implemented.

Plaza
The plaza was created to serve as an alighting point for visitors where they could park, learn about Mount Rainier, and make use of public facilities and services. The plaza was also created as the location of the Administration Building, a symbol of civic authority amidst the scenic landscape. Consequently, these intended functions shaped the design of the plaza as an expansive open space immediately proximate to the Nisqually Road, where the Administration Building could be viewed in a position of prominence as visitors approached Longmire. The amorphous shape of the plaza physically linked pre-existing concessionaire businesses and new national park buildings in a cohesive group, catering to visitor's needs and the operation of the national park. The plaza was a place where people could find lodging at the National Park Inn, exhibits at the museum, gasoline at the service station, a general store, comfort stations, and gathering space in front of the Inn in the plaza proper.

In the 1950s, the Mission 66 plan called for changes that affected land use within the plaza area. The plan called to move administrative functions from Longmire's Administration Building to a new administrative building at Tahoma Woods. Due to insufficient funds, the move progressed slowly. In the meantime, the park's goals were reassessed and some administrative offices were allowed to remain at Longmire, which are still there today.

In the 1990s, the plaza was rehabilitated to alleviate safety concerns regarding pedestrian and

vehicular traffic. To address the issue, vehicular routes and pedestrian paths were separated and clearly defined with plant beds lined with glacial stones. As a result, the open gathering space in front of the Inn was filled in with plant beds and a web of paths. Parking, which was also historically located in front of the Inn, was moved to the rear.

Despite these changes, the plaza continues to accommodate many of its intended historic uses and functions. Visitors enter the plaza via the Nisqually Road and their arrival is marked by their view of the Administration Building. Historic buildings that border the edges of the plaza continue to serve visitors by providing hiker information, lodging, restrooms, a general dtore, and museum exhibits. Paths within the low rolling plant beds continue to link pedestrians to the surrounding buildings, although in a much more prescribed way than historically. Additionally, the plaza still houses some park administrative offices in the Administration Building.

Residential Area
Conceived to function as housing for NPS employees, the residential area was designed and constructed as a neighborhood of dwellings with an array of social and private spaces. To support the basic use, a variety of accommodations were designed to suit different employee needs. Duplex cottages, single cottages, small cabins and large, relatively sophisticated bungalows became the residences of employees with or without partners and families, with seasonal or permanent positions and with lower or higher levels of staff seniority. To enrich the basic use of employee housing with an experience closer to living in a residential neighborhood, dwellings were communally oriented around common areas and shared facilities were provided. Picnic areas, a tennis court, community garages, shared woodsheds, and parking areas encouraged social interaction while supplementing the basic use of the area.

Changes in the residential population began to take place in the residential area during the Mission 66-era. During this time, the park began to move permanent employees out the flood and lahar zone of the Nisqaully River to Tahoma Woods. Housing shifted from primarily permanent residences to a mix of permanent and seasonal residences. Until the early 1990s, housing in Longmire continued to have a mix of permanent and seasonal residences, including several families. The completion of the General Management Plan in the 1990s and its attention to safety and geo-hazards at Longmire has resulted in moving nearly all permanent employees and families out of Longmire. As a result of this shift, maintenance of the buildings and grounds of the residential area has been in decline in the last ten years due to constant turnover of residents.

Over the last decade, some houses have been converted to alternate uses such as office space (L 108) and a seismic lab (L 508). Buildings L 109 and L 110 were converted into offices in 2004. The converted offices are conveniently located in the houses directly behind the Administration Building, keeping office spaces grouped together. The adaptation of permanent employee housing into offices, labs, and seasonal employee housing has been a compromise between the park's desire to remove permanent housing, provide seasonal employee housing, and its responsibility to keep the historic houses in use and maintained. Adaptive reuse is one

way to ensure the cottages and the Rustic era neighborhood remain intact and maintained.

Despite these changes in land use, 22 of the 26 Rustic houses are still used for employee housing today. Employee housing remains the primary use of the residential area and supplementary supporting facilities continue to confer a neighborhood atmosphere. Most of the dwellings built during Longmire's period of significance remain. Common areas for summer picnics and gathering remain as the social centers of the residential area.. In 2005, a campfire ring was installed behind L109 and L110 to create an outdoor social area for Longmire residents where historically a horseshoe pit was located. This area was determined by park staff to provide the least disturbance in terms of historic preservation and air quality. Winding roads and cul-de-sacs are still narrow, slowing traffic and providing visual clues to a sense of domesticity within the area. A community recycling station perpetuates the neighborhood use of an early community garage. Continuation of the historic land use has contributed greatly to the preservation of the historic character of the residential area.

Maintenance Area
The maintenance area was designed to function as the center of the maintenance operations for Mount Rainier National Park. Large warehouse-type buildings and expansive paved yards were needed for storage of vehicles and equipment and for the service and repair of machinery. These intended uses shaped the design of the area as a geometric pattern of buildings and paved yards. Straight rows of long warehouses, equipment, and repair sheds defined the edge of wide rectangular, yards. The uninterrupted rectilinear arrangement of spaces optimized room for the maneuver and storage of vehicles and use of the yards as outdoor work areas. Support facilities such as a mess hall-cook's quarters, a dormitory and shower house expedited efficient daily operation within the area.

Changes to the area since the period of significance include a shift towards increased mixed-use. Non-maintenance uses, such as park housing (L 136), concessionaire housing (L 140 and 141), and a fitness center (L 212) are located within this area. L 134 is used as interpretive staff office space and the Tobin Center (L 135), which was formerly an apartment building, was converted to offices in 1992. In 2005, an emergency operations center (EOC) was completed in the eastern edge of the maintenance area. However, the number of non-maintenance uses are few and do not dominate the overall maintenance function of the area.

The maintenance area still serves as the center for all maintenance operations in the park. The land use embodied by this area continues to be evident in the utilitarian appearance of most buildings and in the simple layout for maneuvering large equipment. Buildings house maintenance staff offices, equipment supply and storage facilities, and repair shops. A park employees' laundry facility continues to represent accessory functions that support the primary, industrial uses.

Campground

During the period of significance, the campground was used as an automobile camp for visitors where they could intimately experience the mountain landscape in a community-oriented setting. This primary use shaped the design of the campground as an area with many public amenities and with a layout that aimed to protect the surrounding native forest. Public facilities were designed in the Rustic style to reduce their visual impact within the forest and to elicit the emotive qualities of nature through their irregular forms and native materials. The layout of the campground was demarcated on the ground with glacial boulders. Roads, paths, campsites and public facilities were outlined with glacial stones to control movements of visitors and vehicles, and deter disturbances to the forest trees and understory. In 1934, the campground's design was considered a campground model for the "prevention of indiscriminate driving" and the protection of vegetated areas. A Rustic Community Building and a picnicking area equipped with a community kitchen and a large community fireplace, encouraged visitors to congregate and share the experience of camping in the park.

The campground has undergone the most change in land use of all areas in Longmire. Designed and constructed to be a public auto campground, today it is closed to visitor camping, but serves as an RV and tent campground for VIPs and SCAs. With limited use, the campground has received limited maintenance resulting in the neglect of dozens of historic features. However, the original road system, the historic camping spurs, the stone lined-paths, the comfort stations, and the Rustic water spigots remain in testament to its original intent and use. The Community Building is now used predominantly for park staff meetings. The use of the campground by SCAs is positive, as without an increase in use or an adaptive reuse plan for the campground, its historic integrity will be lost. RV camping and an access road to maintenance facilities to the south of the campground help to keep northern portions of the campground maintained. The General Management Plan (2001) calls for the campground area to accommodate volunteer camping and public picnicking.

Circulation

Meadow

Historic circulation in the meadow included a parking area and an interpretive trail. The parking area was located along the southern edge of the meadow (on the northern side of the Nisqually Road) where visitors could leave their vehicles and access the trailhead. The Trail of Shadows circumnavigated the meadow. Portions of the trail pre-dated the establishment of the park as the trail was built loosely along the alignment of the original entrance route to the Longmire Springs Hotel. Photographs from the mid-1930s show the entrance to the Trail of Shadows in approximately the same location as the easternmost crosswalk over Nisqually Road. A dry-laid stone wall marked the trailhead with two short stone pillars on either side of an opening in the wall. After the Rainier National Park Company (RNPC) took over the management of the Longmire property and began to clean up the meadow, the NPS was able to reestablish a nature guide service using the trail in 1922. In 1925, the NPS in cooperation with the Boy Scouts completed a full loop around the meadow. The Trail of Shadows was first mentioned in the National Park Service records in the same year. When the CCC improved and re-delineated the trail in 1939, glacial stone walls were removed, cinders were laid on the surface, and boardwalks and culverts were used to span drainages and wet areas. The trail connected several cultural features such as the Longmire Cabin, Iron Mike Springs, and Soda

Springs. A looped spur trail allowed visitors to access the meadow clearing and several bubbling springs and provided access to a spur trail to Ramparts Ridge and the Wonderland Trail.

With the rehabilitation of the plaza in the 1990s, the parking area was removed and the strip infilled with planting beds. Visitors now park behind the National Park Inn. Paths lead them from behind the Inn and across the Nisqually Road to reach the meadow on the north side with designated pedestrian crossings painted on the road. The Trail of Shadows is relatively unchanged in alignment and character. The trail still remains in the high ground where meadow vegetation transitions into the forest. Curving in and out of the forest's edge, the alignment of the trail creates a sequence of darkness and light. Views into the meadow from the trail are glimpsed through alder, willow, and cottonwood on the east side of the trail and Douglas fir, Western red cedar, and Western hemlock on the western portion of the trail. At the trailhead, the trail is approximately twelve feet wide, paved with asphalt, and its edges lined with a wood fence. The eastern portion of trail that runs from the trailhead to Longmire cabin has been graded and surfaced to meet universal access standards. The first twenty-five feet of this portion of trail is surfaced with asphalt. The remainder of the trail to the cabin is surfaced with crushed gravel and ranges from five to six feet in width. After crossing a Rustic footbridge near Iron Mike Springs, the western portion of the trail narrows to widths of two to four feet and is surfaced with forest duff. This portion of the trail traverses through denser forest of native conifers and crosses two additional Rustic bridges, several wood culverts, and a boardwalk (see "Buildings and Structures" and "Small Scale Features" for more detail).

Three spur trails and a trailhead give visitors the opportunity to access the meadow clearing, observe natural features, and access the Wonderland Trail. The first spur trail is an adaptation of the looped spur trail that was built by the CCC. The loop was straightened, but continues to extend nearly to the center of the meadow where the sound of bubbling springs is heard and a spectacular view of Mount Rainier can be appreciated on a clear day. The next spur is a short path that allows visitors a closer look at the beaver pond. The third spur is a wood boardwalk that provides visitors an opportunity to see a travertine mound and views of Eagle Peak. A trailhead on the western portion of the loop provides access to Ramparts Ridge with views of Longmire below and connects to the Wonderland Trail. This pattern of circulation is relatively unchanged since 1939 and still functions as a trail interpreting the unique natural and cultural features of the meadow.

Plaza

During the period of significance, Longmire's entrance at the western edge of the plaza created a strong sense of arrival into the park village. As drivers came around a bend in the Nisqually Road, the road widened to a large open area anchored by the Administration Building at the far eastern end and edged with additional buildings to the south and the meadow to the north. This large, open space was the predominant circulation feature of the plaza area. Circulation routes within the plaza were relatively undifferentiated so that vehicular and pedestrian traffic shared the same broad area. The peripheral edge of the pavement was lined with glacial stones

salvaged during the clearing of the site. This single row of large stones served as bumper stops for vehicles parking in front of the all buildings edging the plaza.

The National Park Inn was located adjacent to the southern edge of the pavement and had foundation plantings to soften the transition between the edge of the pavement and the building's front porch. Other buildings such as the Administration Building, the museum, the comfort station and the general store (clubhouse) were set back from the edge of the pavement and had gravel or stone pathways leading to their front entrances. The pathways led through planted or lawn areas. The Administration Building had a flagstone pathway to the front porch leading through a lawn area. The museum (then located near the Nisqually Road and the Administration Building and not moved to its current location until 1978) had a gravel pathway leading to the Administration Building. A cluster of eight guest cabins (removed after 1969) was located in the depression just west of the General Store (clubhouse). Access to these cabins was provided by a main path that led through the center of the cluster with shorter paths branching off to each front door. The cabins and associated paths were removed after the period of significance and replaced with a picnic area.

In addition to the open circulation system of the plaza proper, smaller secondary roads were used to access areas behind the main front of buildings along the southern edge of the plaza. One of these roads turned off the Nisqually road, just west of the cabin complex, in the same location as the first entry road into Longmire today. This was used to access a cluster of cabins behind the Inn. A second narrow road turned off of the plaza proper between the National Park Inn and the Gas Station. A third road was located between the comfort station and the museum. These latter two roads provided access to maintenance buildings located south of the museum. These two roads have been incorporated into the path system of the plaza, however, they have been significantly altered from their historic appearance. Maps also indicate that a road extended further southwest from the maintenance buildings south of the museum to provide an informal western entry into the maintenance area proper. This entrance has since been blocked with a berm along the southern edge of the Inn parking lot.

Stone and gravel paths were typically edged with glacial stones. Gravel or soil trails that emanated from the plaza included the Wonderland Trail access trail (located near the Administration Building), and a trail leading directly to the Nisqually River (located behind the National Park Inn). The river trail no longer exists.

The museum was relocated near the comfort station in 1978 after which patterns of circulation in the plaza remained relatively unchanged until a National Park Inn rehabilitation project in the late 1980s and 1990s. The rehabilitation project included moving the parking and entrance to the Inn to the rear of the building. An access road was added that looped behind the Inn from the Nisqually Road to the central village road. Vehicles are accommodated along this new access road with 90-degree parking spaces on either side. This zone behind the buildings was historically a thick vegetation buffer between the plaza and the maintenance area. The effect of the rehabilitation project was the removal of vehicular parking from the central open space of

the plaza and the separation of pedestrian and vehicular traffic for safety. Consequently, the rear sides of the public buildings in the plaza have become more important in the arrival experience of visitors. Limited project funds led to abandonment of landscape plans in front of the Inn. The former plaza space was left as a dirt and boulder field. Several years later, funding was acquired to rehabilitate the former plaza area. The historically undifferentiated expanse of the plaza's pavement was transformed into a system of pathways between island plant beds and added a secondary road providing the opportunity to drive by the service station. The pathways behind the Inn, service station, comfort station, and museum reflect the Rustic style design with their curvilinear alignments and glacial stone edging, and occasionally appear to follow the alignments of historic secondary roads.

These recent modifications to circulation have led to some confusion for both drivers and pedestrians in Longmire. As vehicles approach Longmire, they can see the Administration Building ahead, but views of all other buildings are obscured by vegetation until the driver passes them. This does not allow enough time for drivers to determine what services are available and whether or not they should stop at Longmire. With the loss of parking in front of the Inn and the addition of two main entrances into Longmire, drivers are unsure of where to park or where to turn. Pedestrians are confused by the web of crisscrossing paths through the plaza. It is not clear which path is the most direct route from the National Park Inn to the Administration Building. Nor is there an obvious connection between the back of the Inn to the front of the Inn. These issues can be addressed through future treatment of the plaza and can be completed in a way that will strengthen the integrity of the plaza.

Residential Area
The circulation system designed for the residential area consisted of roads, roadside parking areas, and pedestrian paths. The design was distinctive in the width of its roads and their curvilinear alignment, as well as its flagstone and gravel pathways lined with glacial stones. Cul-de-sacs and discrete roadside parking areas were also unique features of the circulation system of the residential area. The width, alignment and materials of these circulation features remain generally unchanged since the period of significance.

By 1941, the circulation system of the residential area was complete. A narrow, curvilinear secondary residential road off the central village road looped around the main, lower level of the residential area between the Administration Building on the west side and a far east intersection point with the central village road near the Nisqually suspension bridge access road. The secondary road branched northeast into a higher loop up the steep slope, and ascended northwest into an upper cul-de-sac where the development terminated. A lower cul-de-sac spur served cottages (L 108-110) built near the Administration Building where the topography began to ascend to a steeper slope. Another cul-de-sac spur off the secondary residential road that accesses (L 107 and 111-112) was not indicated on historic plans of the residential area and appears to be a modification of the original road alignment near the community garages. All roads were surfaced in oiled gravel and were later paved in asphalt. Over time, roads were edged with glacial boulders salvaged from the clearing and development of home sites.

Several discrete roadside parking areas were designed and constructed in the residential area during the 1930s. Three parking areas were built on the north side of the central village road at the boundary of the residential area. One parking area anchored each leg of the circle-walk through the commons and another was located further east near the intersection of the central village road with the secondary residential road. This parking area was removed in the 1990s. Sized between twenty and thirty feet in width, each parking area along the road held only two to three cars parked at a ninety-degree angle to the road. The glacial stones or whole-logs, which outlined these parking areas, also served as bumper stops. A smaller parking area was created opposite the community garages at the side of the secondary residential road, and another roadside parking area was graded at the side of the upper cul-de-sac. These small roadside-parking areas for one or two cars served residents whose dwellings had no garage.

Since the period of significance, more roadside parking areas have been added to the residential area. Many of the dwellings without garages now have a parking area beside them, resembling a driveway. Some dwellings, which have individual garages, now also have new parking areas in between the garage and the dwelling, used for parking a second vehicle or as the sole vehicular parking area when the garage is used for the storage of other items. The traditionally discreet parking areas along the northern side of the central village road at the circle-walk have been extended to form one, 100-foot wide parking area that spans the width of the circle-walk area. Another large roadside parking area has recently been created off the central village road near the houses L 112 and L 113. This parking area also spans approximately 100 feet and penetrates into the traditionally planted setback-zone for the residential houses. A new sidewalk connecting this parking area with the Administration Buildings runs parallel to the roadside parking area, further reducing the setback-area available for screen planting. The perceptual effect of the increase in number and size of parking areas is an apparent widening of roads and an increase in the extent of the hard surfaces of asphalt or gravel, along with a reduction in soft, planted lawn area.

Paths of stone or gravel, often edged in glacial stones, were designed to link front or rear porches with roads or neighbor’s dwellings. Where setbacks from the road were large, paths were longer and had smooth, curving alignments through lawn areas. The gravel semicircular path of the “circle-walk” through the commons was a distinctive feature of the earliest design for the residential area on the 1926 general development plan. Edged in glacial stones, the semicircular path enveloped a common area of lawn and trees. Spurs leading off the semicircle to individual cottage porches were built of dry-laid, flat flagstone. Two larger glacial stones were often laid as portal markers where paths or roads intersected. A smaller semicircular gravel path linked three cabins on the north side of the secondary residential road. The larger circle-walk and the smaller semicircular path still remain, but are in poor condition, surfaced in gravel and edged with glacial stones. Two stone spur paths off the circle-walk have been removed and realigned to cottage porches from another angle. Many of the stone spur paths are now in an uneven, deteriorated condition. The majority of paths throughout the residential area, however, remain relatively unchanged in width, alignment and materials.

Maintenance Area
The design of circulation for the maintenance area typifies its use as an area for industrial activities. The 1926 general development plan revealed a design for broad corridors of undifferentiated pavement within the maintenance area for the most efficient movement of vehicles and equipment. Circulation within the maintenance area still reflects this optimization of space for vehicular access. The corridors of pavement still serve as rectilinear yards with a durable surface for outdoor work activities. Both pedestrian and vehicular traffic traditionally share the same asphalt paved areas, which reach from building façade to building façade without curbs or sidewalks.

A broad strip of asphalt penetrates through the boundary buffer at the central village road to form the main entrance into the maintenance area. A secondary portal exists at the far eastern end of the central village road, at the point where the road begins to wind up to the Nisqually suspension bridge. A secondary gravel access road paralleling the river leads from this eastern entrance into the maintenance area. The larger, more westerly entrance off the central village road is the one created by the 1926 plan. The easterly secondary entrance is a more recent addition to the area and is indicated as “proposed” on the 1942 Longmire Development Plan.

Stone-lined paths have been added between Macy Dorm, L 011, 134, 212 and 238 in the western portion of the maintenance area. This area has undergone several changes with buildings being removed and new ones constructed since the period of significance. It is probable that the paths were added or altered in conjunction with these changes and are not historic. A new stone-lined gravel path was added in 2003 to create easier access between the Library and Macy Dorm.

Campground
Circulation in the campground was designed to spread out a large number of campsites and parking spurs over a broad land area, while creating access to all public spaces and facilities. The circulation design also carefully controlled the movements of vehicles and visitors in order to reduce the physical impact of the development on the native forest. The circulation system of the campground contained the following features: the access road leading from the Nisqually suspension bridge to the Community Building; the main loop road circumventing the campground; secondary loop roads interconnecting all spaces; parking spurs at campsites; and paths and trails.

Roads within the campground were relatively narrow (approximately twelve feet wide). The main loop road and interconnecting secondary roads were designated as one-way, to promote visitor safety and reduce road width and hence the impact on the forest. All roads, parking spurs, campsites and paths were edged with glacial boulders cleared from the forest floor, to restrict the movement of vehicles and visitors to the designated right-of-way. Boulders lining the edge of campsites deterred visitors from trampling forest understory and boulders lining roads and parking spurs served as bumper stops, protecting tree trunks from wayward vehicles.

The surface of the access road to the campground was oiled pavement, while within the campground, the main loop road, secondary roads, and parking spurs were gravel. Paths leading from either side of the main loop to the public facilities in the middle areas were surfaced in gravel or fine organic material. Campsites were surfaced with soil and fine organic material resembling the forest floor. A trail created by the CCC led from the south end of the campground to a beaver dam. The trail was later converted to a road when a sawmill was relocated from Kautz Creek to south of the campground. Two trailheads were constructed on either end of the Nisqually suspension bridge. At the western end of the bridge was the Nisqually River trailhead which was the beginning of a trail that headed northward along the banks of the river. At the eastern end of the bridge was the Eagle Peak trailhead that was constructed of mortared, rough hewn, stone steps that curve up and around a rock cut along the road to the campground. Both trails still exist, although the Nisqually River trail is unmaintained.

During the Mission 66-era, an additional road paralleling the west side of the main loop was added and parts of the original roads were paved. Some parking spurs were enlarged from twenty to forty feet deep and more campsites were added. Recently, more areas off the main loop road have been regraded to accommodate RV parking for park volunteers. Today, much of the historic circulation system remains as an organizing element of the historic landscape design: the access road from the bridge to the campground remains as the entry into the area, and the main loop road and many of the secondary roads are still evident with boulder edging remaining along some lengths. However, all roads are in a deteriorated physical condition. Several roads constructed during the Mission 66-era, including the western-most looped roads and a secondary loop in the southern half of the campground, have all but disappeared under forest duff and vegetation growth. In 2006, the main access road to the campground was undercut by the Nisqually River during a flood event. A portion of the road collapsed and the parking area in front of the Community Building was washed away. Since then, the river bank has been stabilized a slurry wall faced with boulders and rock and the original alignment of the road has been reconstructed along with a new parking area at the Community Building. Campsites are recognizable as spaces relatively devoid of vegetation and in some placed they are still partly outlined in glacial stones. Paths leading from the main loop road to the remaining comfort stations area still visible, lined with stones on either side. The original west-side leg of the main loop road is still used by park maintenance crews to access a sewage treatment plant south of the campground. Trailheads near the Nisqually suspension bridge still remain, however the stone steps at the Eagle Peak trailhead need to be repointed and the Nisqually River trailhead has become somewhat overgrown with vegetation due to minimal maintenance of the trail.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Trail of Shadows

Feature Identification Number: 130307

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Longmire Central Village Road

Feature Identification Number: 130311

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Longmire Administration Building Walkways

Feature Identification Number: 130313

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Longmire Secondary Residential Road

Feature Identification Number: 130321

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Longmire Residential Area Cul-de-sac

Feature Identification Number: 130323

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Longmire Reisdential Area Circle Walk

Feature Identification Number: 130325

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Longmire Residential Walkways (18)

Feature Identification Number: 130327

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Longmire Maintenance Area Roads

Feature Identification Number: 130329

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Longmire Campground Loop Roads

Feature Identification Number: 130335

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Longmire Campground Access Road

Feature Identification Number: 130337

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Trail of Shadows Spur

Feature Identification Number: 130309

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Longmire Plaza Sidewalks

Feature Identification Number: 130315

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: National Park Inn Parking Area

Feature Identification Number: 130317

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Longmire Gas Station Driveway

Feature Identification Number: 130319

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Longmire Secondary Access Road

Feature Identification Number: 130331

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Longmire Winter Equipment Storage Area

Feature Identification Number: 130333

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Boardwalk on the western side of the Trail of Shadows loop, where the path passes through forested area characterized by Douglas fir and Western red cedar. (PWRO 2008)



Contemporary photograph of a historic flagstone walkway in the residential area. (PWRO 2008)



Contemporary photograph showing improvements to the pathway system around comfort station L 305 in the campground area. (PWRO 2008)

Buildings and Structures

Meadow

One building, the Longmire Cabin (built in 1888), and two structures, Iron Mike and Soda Springs (discovered in the nineteenth-century and encased in 1920), contribute to the historic character of the meadow. Longmire Cabin, located beside the Trail of Shadows and near Iron Mike Spring at the northerly end of the meadow, is the only remaining building from the nineteenth-century Longmire Springs resort development. Built in 1888 by Elcaine Longmire, son of James Longmire, the cabin is the oldest building in Mount Rainier National Park. Once used as a meat house, a watchman's house, and a residence for some of Elcaine Longmire's helpers, the cabin was located outside James Longmire's original land claim. Elcaine Longmire built the log cabin intending to apply for a homestead claim adjacent to his father's mineral claim, in the hope of further developing the meadow as a resort. The claim was not approved, however, and after the establishment of Mount Rainier National Park, the cabin persisted on National Park land.

The building is a one-story, one-room, rectangular cabin measuring 13 feet by 16 feet, with a steeply pitched, cedar-shingled gable roof and deeply projecting gable purlins. The walls are

made of unhewn half-cut Douglas fir logs with saddle notching at the corners and wood chinking. Inside, framing beams are exposed on the ceiling, the interior walls are unfinished and the floor is made of split cedar planks. The original log walls of the cabin were replaced in-kind by the CCC in 1934. In 1970, the National Park Service replaced the roof and base logs, added new floor joists, floor and poured a concrete foundation. While none of the original materials remain, the Longmire Cabin can still be found in its historic location, and the log frame construction is still typical of the period of early settlement in the region.

Iron Mike and Soda Springs are two structures created when their naturally occurring mineral springs were encased with stone parapet walls. Iron Mike Spring is located near Longmire Cabin in the northerly portion of the meadow and Soda Spring is located closer to the plaza at the southeastern portion of the meadow. Iron Mike Spring obtained its name from the high iron content of its waters and the rust color of its deposits. This spring has a circular stone masonry enclosure and concrete steps and walkway to the spring, all surrounded by a U-shaped parapet wall, retaining the slope of the edge of the forest. Soda Spring, named for the soda, magnesium, iron, and sodium chloride content of its waters, has a stone masonry enclosure surrounded by a wooden plank walkway. An earthen spur trail edged by stone parapet walls leads from the Trail of Shadows to Soda Spring. Soda Spring is located away from the forest's edge within the more level topography of the meadow clearing.

Both springs were among those developed by the Longmires into a therapeutic resort and were advertised for their "curative powers." These are the only springs that retain stone masonry, however, the masonry was restored in the mid-1990s. Iron Mike and Soda Springs are cultural features interpreted along the Trail of Shadows. They enrich the visitor's understanding of the nineteenth-century development of the meadow and contribute to the historic character of the area.

Plaza
The following Rustic style buildings of the plaza date from the historic period of development or earlier: the National Park Inn (built in 1917 and relocated in 1920), the Clubhouse (now general store) (built in 1911, now used as a gift shop), the gas station (built in 1929), the comfort station (built in 1926), the museum and visitor center (built in 1916 and relocated in 1929 and 1978) and the Administration Building (built in 1928).

The National Park Inn is a timber frame, 2 ½-story building. It has a steeply pitched, cedar-shingled roof with intersecting gables and projecting eaves and purlins. The exterior siding is rough-lapped Douglas fir on the first story and cedar shingles on the second. The front façade has a full width, 1-story shed roof porch with multiple entrances of wooden steps and rails penetrating the foundation plant bed. The plant bed softens a foundation of glacial stones. The front steps descend directly onto the pavement of the plaza. The first floor of the National Park Inn contains a lobby, restrooms, dining room, and a kitchen in the rear addition. Hotel rooms are found mostly on the second floor. There are two ADA accessible rooms on the ground floor.

The general store, formally the Clubhouse, is located on the west side of the National Park Inn. It is one of the oldest log buildings in the park. The building has 1 ½-stories; a medium pitched, cedar-shingled gable roof with projecting purlins; gable dormers in front and a 1-story shed roof porch extending along the length of the front façade. The general store has a front center entrance; whole-log walls with saddle notching; whole-log post and beam framing and a glacial stone foundation. A pathway leads between flanking plant beds to the central entrance. The building's interior has undergone several remodels with changes in use since the period of significance. Initially built as a recreation center by the Tacoma and Eastern Railroad to serve guests staying at the original National Park Inn, the clubhouse became the hotel manager's residence in 1926. Later the building was converted to a dormitory for women hotel employees. The building and the neighboring National Park Inn were purchased by the NPS in 1952, and the dormitory's interior was converted for use as an information center for hikers in 1980, and later converted to a general store.

The gas station is a 1 ½-story, concrete, stone and timber frame building with a steeply pitched, cedar-shingles gable roof. The building has log veneer siding and stone veneer from the ground to windowsill level. Whole-log posts and beams frame the front porch and comprise the projecting roof verge and supporting brackets. Reproduction gas pumps sheltered by the porch are mounted on an island of glacial stones. Inside the building, the first floor served as a storage and sales office, and the upper floor contained a small apartment. Currently, the gas station is used as transportation exhibit on the first floor and an office space on the second floor. A new secondary road created as a result of the rehabilitation of the plaza now passes by and through the porch of the gas station, enabling access to the building. As one of the best surviving examples of a Rustic gas station in the national park system, the gas sis an independently listed National Historic Landmark.

The comfort station is a 1-story, small rectangular building with a medium pitched, cedar-shingled gable roof with projecting eaves and purlins. The building has porches with cedar-shingled gable roofs at each entrance, centered at each end. The comfort station has rough-lapped Douglas fir siding, pivot windows and a concrete foundation. The building has undergone at least two renovations. In 1959, the whole log posts and beams framing the porches were replaced with standard milled timbers. In the 1970s, eight new pivot windows replaced the four existing ones. A brick chimney was also removed. Although altered, the comfort station is the oldest such facility in the national park.

The museum is a timber frame, 1 ½-story rectangular building, with a steeply pitched, cedar-shingled gable roof with projecting eaves and purlins, a brick chimney and cedar-shingle siding. The front façade has a 1-story front porch, partially enclosed and containing glass double doors. The museum was formerly the first administrative headquarters of the national park, serving as the superintendent's (supervisor's) office for more than ten years. The museum was relocated from the entrance to the plaza near the Administration Building to its present site near the comfort station in 1978. It is now partially screened by a vegetative buffer of native trees

and understory shrubs. The museum contains glass display cases of natural history and historical exhibits and has an information booth for visitors. It is one of the oldest museums in the national park system with many original exhibits. The character of the interior retains integrity as an early NPS naturalist's museum, the facility precursor to the Mission 66 Visitor Center.

The Administration Building is a large, 2-story building with a stone, concrete and timber frame. The building has a medium pitched, cedar-shingled gable roof with projecting eaves and purlins, vertical half-log veneer at the gable ends and massive vertical whole logs at the corners. The first story of the building consists of glacial boulder masonry embedded in concrete, and the upper story has half-log slab veneer. The boulder masonry of the first floor is the most striking portion of the building. The stones graduate in size toward the upper story, with the most massive stones being embedded in the concrete foundation. The front façade has a porch of whole-log posts, beams and rafters with a cedar-shingled shed roof, framing the glass double doors at the front entrance. The porch is paved with flagstones and connects to a flagstone pathway leading through a front lawn area to the edge of the road pavement. The rear side of the building also has a shed-roof porch of whole-log posts, beams and rafters. This porch formerly served as a porte cochere, which sheltered park staff arriving in vehicles. Inside the building, the first and second floors contain park staff offices. The basement contains a jail, safe, utilities, and restrooms. As one of the best surviving examples of a Rustic administration building designed by Thomas Vint in the national park system, the Administration Building is an independently listed National Historic Landmark.

The library is a 1 ½-story building of timber frame, topped by a steeply pitched, cedar-shingled gable roof with projecting eaves and purlins. The building has a rough-lapped Douglas fir siding, a brick chimney and a front center entrance. Originally built as a community kitchen in 1910, it is the oldest, non-residential government-built building in the national park. The community kitchen was converted into a library in the 1920s and continues to serve in this role. The library is partially enveloped by a vegetated buffer of large coniferous trees.

The National Park Inn's wood shed is a compatible rustic structure designed and constructed in the 1990s. It is a 1-story open, rectangular structure. The gable roof is covered with cedar shingles. The structure is partially enclosed with log-veneer walls that extend up half of the height of the structure. The concrete foundation has a stone veneer.

Residential Area

The different types of housing constructed in the residential area during Longmire's historic development period are generally categorized in this document as cottages, cabins and bungalows. All these housing types could be labeled as cottages, however, or all could be said to have a bungalow-style. In this general categorization, the label "bungalow" is reserved for the most highly-articulated houses of the residential area built between 1939 and 1941; the label "cabin is reserved for the smallest, simplest houses; and the label "cottage" is given to the remaining medium-sized houses, mostly constructed during the late 1920s and early 1930s. A

typical description of each general category is given, along with a description of the woodsheds and garages built between 1926 and 1942.

The cottages of the residential area are 1 ½-story, rectangular eight-room dwellings with an average floor size of 1,600 square feet. Many were built according to a Standard House Plan developed by the National Park Service's Landscape Design Office in San Francisco, under the supervision of Thomas C. Vint. Cottage roofs were typically medium pitched with cedar-shingles and a stone-veneer brick chimney at the ridgeline. Each cottage has a gable-roof front porch with either a simple wooden rail or a low cedar-shingle wall; each front porch has wooden decking leading to a path of flagstones or gravel. The cottages have either cedar-shake or rough-lapped clapboard siding, stone and concrete foundations and double or triple , multi-pane sash or casement windows.

The cabins of the residential area are one-story, rectangular five-room dwellings with a floor size generally less than 700 square feet. Built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), many followed an "Employee Cabin Plan" developed by the NPS Branch of Plans and Designs, under supervision of Ernest A. Davidson. Cabin gable roofs are low pitched and cedar-shingled, extending over a recessed front porch, each roof with a stone-veneer brick chimney. Front porches have square-wood columns and a stone-concrete or flagstone floor leading to a path of flagstones or gravel. The cabins have vertical board and batten siding, with stone and concrete foundations and double hung sash windows. Some cabins have a shed roof extension along half of the front façade covering the porch. Where on an incline, the cabins have stone masonry foundations with a crawl space.

The bungalows of the residential area are 1 ½-story, rectangular dwellings with six rooms on the main floor, an attic and a partial basement housing a laundry/furnace room and a one-bay garage. With a floor size of approximately 2,270 square feet, each bungalow has a steeply pitched, cedar-shingled gable roof with a shed roof extension over a side porch. Each roof features a stone-veneer brick chimney at the ridgeline and has projecting eaves and purlins. Built by the CCC, the bungalow design was developed by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design, under the supervision of Acting Chief of Planning W.G. Carnes. Each has double-hung, multi-pane sash windows, cedar-shake siding and a stone masonry foundation. The flight of steps to each side porch is made of flagstones, along with the porch floor and the walls of the partial basement. A stone path leads from the roadside to porch steps, and a concrete driveway conveys vehicles into each basement garage. The design and construction of these dwellings represents a high level of craftsmanship.

Woodsheds and garages are structures located beside many cottages of the residential area. The cabins were built without woodsheds or garages, and the bungalows were designed with garages built into their basements. Two community garages were built with multiple bays, each storing seven cars. The other structures were designed as individual garages and woodsheds to hold one or two cars or firewood. Many garages and woodsheds were physically attached to their adjacent cottage by a gable-roof breezeway. The multiple or community garages have

been reduced in vehicular storage capacity since Longmire's historic development period. One now has four bays and the other has six, with a few of the bays occupied by a community recycling station. Each multiple garage is a wooden frame, one-room structure, with a medium pitched cedar-shingled gable roof. The exterior siding is rough-lapped clapboard, and each garage has a double door with vertical wooden planks.

The individual woodsheds and garages vary in floor size between 250 and 340 square feet. Some cottages were provided with both a woodshed and a garage, while others received only a woodshed or a garage, depending on the relative size of the dwelling and its proximity to an access road. Some of these structures lacked foundations and were removed due to deterioration of their condition. Today, only one woodshed or garage serves any one cottage in the residential area. These one-story, one-room, rectangular structures have medium pitched, cedar-shingled gable roofs with bracket roof supports at the gable ends. Cedar shingles form the exterior siding and double doors are board and batten or finished with vertical wooden planks.

In addition to the buildings described above, one structure - the tennis court –remains from the period of significance. The concrete court is still used for tennis and other recreational activities, such as basketball. A basketball hoop has been added to one end of the court since the period of significance.

Since the historic development period of Longmire, few changes have occurred to modify the appearance of the buildings and structures of the residential area. The most frequently occurring changes are the substitution of wooden sash or casement windows with aluminum replacement windows and the addition of an aluminum and glass storm door at the front of dwellings. However, many dwellings have not been subject to these changes. The loss of some woodsheds has resulted in some loss of definition in the finer texture of spatial organization of the residential area. As well as their primary storage functions, woodsheds also served to partition spaces between dwellings and therefore created smaller, more intimate spaces. Despite these changes, approximately 34 buildings and structures continue to support the use of the residential area for employee housing and office space. This uniquely large group of Rustic style buildings and structures greatly contributes to the historic character of the residential area.

Maintenance Area

During the historic development period of Longmire, more than a dozen buildings and temporary structures were constructed within the maintenance area including warehouses, garages, sheds, a dormitory, and a mess hall. These buildings were typically constructed with simple utilitarian architecture that followed Rustic design principles in color, materials, and scale. The large buildings were oriented on a grid that defined the rectilinear spaces of the maintenance area, while the smaller buildings were inserted between the adjacent ends of larger buildings, or within the yards, in geometric orientation. Since the period of significance, several of these buildings have undergone some changes, such as the replacement of windows and doors, often with historically incompatible features. As a result, only eight of the sixteen historic

maintenance buildings were found to be contributing features of the 1997 National Historic Landmark District (NHLD). Although half of the buildings are not contributing as individual features of the district, they still remain in their historic locations, retain their historic massing and spacing, and contribute significantly to the spatial organization of the maintenance area in a grid-like, utilitarian pattern and therefore are important to the historic character and feel the maintenance area. Contributing buildings include (the Library (L 005), Macy Dorm (L 101), the Tobin Center (L 135), Warehouse L 201, Equipment Building L 208, the Auto Shop (L 209), and Shops L 212 and L 214. The most recent addition to the maintenance area is the Emergency Operation Center (EOC), constructed in 2005 and was designed in a manner that is compatible with the historic district. Below are descriptions of the historic buildings and their character defining features.

The warehouses and shops (L 201, L 203, L 205, L 206, L 207, L 208, L 209, L 210, L 211, L 212, L 214, L 215), continue to serve as warehouses, equipment sheds and repair shops and are the largest historic structures within the character of the maintenance area. Each of these Rustic style buildings has a similar size and appearance: 1-story (L 201 is 1 ½-story), timber frame buildings with medium-pitched gable roofs with projecting eaves and purlins and rear gable extension; rough-lapped wood siding painted dark brown; and large utility doors. Some of the concrete foundations of these buildings were embedded with a veneer of glacial stones while other buildings were built with dry-laid stone foundations. While these buildings were built during the historic development period, some common changes have been made to many of the buildings: cedar-shingle roofs have been replaced with corrugated metal and standing seam metal roofs; wooden plank sliding doors have been replaced with overhead metal doors; and casement windows have been replaced with large, fixed panes of glass. As a result, several of the warehouses have been listed as non-contributing resources of the NHLD nomination. Although they may not contribute as individual features, their integrity can be enhanced through restoration of architectural details. Apart from their individual integrity, these buildings continue to contribute to the integrity of larger landscape patterns of spatial organization and land use as described above. One of the warehouses, L-203 has been rehabilitated since the 1997 NHLD nomination was completed. While the building has been partially converted from shop spaces over the years, the overall bones of the structure: framing, beams, rafters and massing have remained unchanged. In 2007-2008, the windows, roof, and siding have all been replaced with in-kind or compatible materials, restoring the historic integrity of the building. The overall appearance of the building on the exterior is one of the most compatible among the warehouses in the maintenance area.

The Oil House (L 202) has a concrete and timber frame, 1 story, rectangular plan, with a medium-pitched metal roof. The front façade has a porch and the rear façade has a concrete platform and porch. Constructed in 1942, this building was one of the last buildings to be constructed within the park by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Except for the replacement of cedar shingles with metal roofing and removal of the fuel pump, the Oil House remains largely unaltered.

The Tobin Center (L 135) has a wood frame and is one-story, modified rectangular structure with a medium-pitched metal gable roof and two gable roof extensions over enclosed and open porches on front and rear facades. This building was constructed in 1928 and originally served as a mess hall. It was converted to a dormitory in 1947, and more recently converted to an office building in 1992. Changes to the exterior of the building include the replacement of cedar shingles with metal roofing.

Macy Dorm (L 101) is a timber frame, 1 ½ story, modified rectangular building with a medium-pitched metal roof with projecting eaves and purlins. The roof has four shed dormers, two on each side, and a stone chimney. The building is sided with wood lapped siding and has casement windows. This building was originally constructed in 1913 to serve as a warehouse. In 1929, the building was moved to its current location and converted to a bunkhouse. In 2001, the dorm was rehabilitated for office space and is an example of compatible design. Alterations to the building include replacement of cedar shingles with a metal roof, two additional dormers on the west façade, new windows, and a door and the east façade.

The Library (L 005) is a timber frame, 1 ½ storied, rectangular building with a steeply-pitched cedar shingle roof. The roof has projecting eaves and purlins and the exterior is clad with wood siding. This building was constructed in 1910 as a community kitchen and is the oldest existing government building at Longmire. It was converted to a library in the 1920s and currently functions in this role. The exterior of the building remains largely intact, except for the foundation which was replaced in 1981.

Despite contemporary modification to buildings and structures within the maintenance area, the Rustic style is still evident in remaining architectural details, features and finishes. Overall building forms still convey the industrial historic character of the area.

Campground
Of the six Rustic style structures constructed within the campground during the historic development period, four still remain. The six original buildings were the Community Building and garage/woodshed (built 1927), three comfort stations (built in ca. 1930, 1933, and 1935 to replace preliminary comfort stations), and one structure, the community kitchen (built 1931). The community kitchen, which was equipped with facilities for group cookouts beside the picnicking area, no longer exists. The garage/woodshed in the rear of the Community Building was destroyed by a fallen tree in approximately 2002.

The Community Building is a timber frame, two-story building, with a modified “T-plan.” The building has a steeply pitched, cedar-shingled gable roof with projecting eaves and purlins. This large building has whole-log posts and beams, whole-log rafters, a stone masonry chimney and log slab walls. On the front façade of the building, a shed roof porch has massive whole-log posts and beams. The front porch has a concrete slab floor, raised approximately 6 inches above the level of the parking area in front. During the historic development period, the straight line edge of the concrete slab was softened with shrub plantings, which emanated from

boulders piled beside the base of porch posts. The rear wing contains two apartments and also features a steeply pitched, cedar-shingled, gable roof and a stone chimney. The rear wing has board and batten siding. The foundation walls for the entire building are made of glacial boulders and concrete. Once called "The Community House" and considered the crowning achievement of the campground, the Community Building was designed to house a large main hall with a welcoming fireplace and a stage area for lectures and special events. This use is still perpetuated through its use for National Park special events and guests. In recognition as one of the best surviving examples of a Rustic architecture designed by Thomas Vint in the national park system, the Community Building is an independently listed National Historic Landmark.

The three comfort stations within the campground are relatively unmodified and contribute to the historic character of this area. These comfort stations are located near the northern end, the middle, and most southerly end of the campground and were built by the CCC in 1930, 1933, and 1935, respectively. Each Rustic style comfort station features a cedar-shingled gable roof and Douglas fir rough-lapped siding. The siding was painted dark brown to blend with the colors of the natural environment. The comfort stations reflect the former public use of the campground and its Rustic historic character. In 2008, the south comfort station, L-305, was compatibly, adding a shower stall for volunteers.

Marking the approach to the campground, the Nisqually suspension bridge is a structure that contributes to the Rustic character of the campground area. The bridge spans the Nisqually River to link the areas of Longmire; it is a 1951 reconstruction of the original 1925 bridge. The bridge deck underwent a second reconstruction in 2005. The original Rustic style suspension bridge was reconstructed to bear heavier loads. This was necessitated by the increased vehicular use during the expansion of the campground in the Mission 66-era and the increasing size and weight of vehicles. The original whole-log towers, floor system and wood stiffening truss were burned. Reconstruction involved the fabrication of new lumber, timbers and hardware; the erection of new towers; the replacement of the deck and stiffening truss; and the re-hanging of the cables and hanger rods. (The cables, cable shoes and hanger rods were salvaged from the original bridge and were reused.) The original design of the bridge was largely repeated in the new structure, but the original logs were replaced with dimensional lumber and the original "Town" stiffening truss was changed to a "Howe" truss for greater rigidity. The same design was repeated in the 2005 reconstruction of the bridge deck. This single-span suspension bridge with 30-feet tall trapezoidal towers and a 15-feet wide deck creates an impressive and memorable entrance to the approach to the campground. It reflects the Rustic design of a bridge built during Longmire's historic development period and is the only remaining timber-frame vehicular suspension bridge designed by the National Park Service.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Nisqually Suspension Bridge

Feature Identification Number: 137158

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Soda Spring

Feature Identification Number: 130343

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6695

LCS Structure Name: Soda Spring

LCS Structure Number: CS-1

Feature: Iron Mike Mineral Spring

Feature Identification Number: 130341

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6696

LCS Structure Name: "Iron Mike" Mineral Spring

LCS Structure Number: CS-2

Feature: L 001 Longmire Administration Building

Feature Identification Number: 130345

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6703

LCS Structure Name: Administration Building

LCS Structure Number: L-001

Feature: L 002 Longmire Museum

Feature Identification Number: 130347

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6704

LCS Structure Name: Longmire Museum (Old Administration Building)

LCS Structure Number: L-002

Feature: L 003 Longmire Plaza Comfort Station

Feature Identification Number: 130349

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30002

LCS Structure Name: Longmire Comfort Station

LCS Structure Number: L-003

Feature: L 004 Longmire Cabin

Feature Identification Number: 130339

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 1079

LCS Structure Name: Longmire Cabin

LCS Structure Number: L-004

Feature: L 005 Longmire Library

Feature Identification Number: 130525

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30004

LCS Structure Name: Longmire Library

LCS Structure Number: L-005

Feature: L 006 Longmire Community Building

Feature Identification Number: 130679

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 6706

LCS Structure Name: Community Building

LCS Structure Number: L-006

Feature: L 008 Longmire Maintenance Office

Feature Identification Number: 130527

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 010 Longmire Maintenance Lab

Feature Identification Number: 130529

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 011 Longmire Audio Visual

Feature Identification Number: 130531

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 101 Macy Dormitory

Feature Identification Number: 130533

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30005

LCS Structure Name: Dormitory

LCS Structure Number: L-101

Feature: L 107 Residential Area Communal Garage

Feature Identification Number: 130397

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30225

LCS Structure Name: Employee Garage

LCS Structure Number: L-107

Feature: L 108 Residential Area Office

Feature Identification Number: 130435

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30006

LCS Structure Name: Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-108

Feature: L 109 Residential Area Office

Feature Identification Number: 130437

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30007

LCS Structure Name: Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-109

Feature: L 110 Residential Area Office

Feature Identification Number: 130439

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30008

LCS Structure Name: Duplex Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-110

Feature: L 111 Residence (Cottage)

Feature Identification Number: 130441

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30009

LCS Structure Name: Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-111

Feature: L 112 Residential Area Office

Feature Identification Number: 130443

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30010

LCS Structure Name: Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-112

Feature: L 113 Residence (Cottage)

Feature Identification Number: 130445

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30011

LCS Structure Name: Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-113

Feature: L 114 Residence (Cottage)

Feature Identification Number: 130447

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30012

LCS Structure Name: Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-114

Feature: L 115 Residence (Cottage)

Feature Identification Number: 130403

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30013

LCS Structure Name: Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-115

Feature: L 116 Residence (Cottage)

Feature Identification Number: 130405

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30014

LCS Structure Name: Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-116

Feature: L 117 Residence (Cottage)

Feature Identification Number: 130407

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30015

LCS Structure Name: Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-117

Feature: L 118 Residence (Cottage)

Feature Identification Number: 130409

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30016

LCS Structure Name: Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-118

Feature: L 119 Residence (Cottage)

Feature Identification Number: 130411

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30017

LCS Structure Name: Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-119

Feature: L 120 Residence (Cabin)

Feature Identification Number: 130413

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30018

LCS Structure Name: Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-120

Feature: L 121 Residence (Cabin)

Feature Identification Number: 130463

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30019

LCS Structure Name: Employee's Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-121

Feature: L 122 Residence (Cabin)

Feature Identification Number: 130417

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30020

LCS Structure Name: Employee's Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-122

Feature: L 123 Residence (Cabin)

Feature Identification Number: 130419

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30021

LCS Structure Name: Employee's Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-123

Feature: L 124 Residence (Cabin)

Feature Identification Number: 130487

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30022

LCS Structure Name: Employee's Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-124

Feature: L 125 Residence (Cabin)

Feature Identification Number: 130489

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30023

LCS Structure Name: Employee's Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-125

Feature: L 126 Residence (Cabin)

Feature Identification Number: 130491

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30024

LCS Structure Name: Employee's Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-126

Feature: L 127 Residence (Cabin)

Feature Identification Number: 130493

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30025

LCS Structure Name: Employee's Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-127

Feature: L 128 Residence (Cottage)

Feature Identification Number: 130495

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30026

LCS Structure Name: Employee's Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-128

Feature: L 129 Residence (Cottage)

Feature Identification Number: 130497

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30027

LCS Structure Name: Employee's Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-129

Feature: L 130 Residence (Bungalow)

Feature Identification Number: 130499

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30028

LCS Structure Name: Employee's Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-130

Feature: L 131 Residence (Bungalow)

Feature Identification Number: 130501

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30029

LCS Structure Name: Employee's Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-131

Feature: L 132 Residence (Bungalow)

Feature Identification Number: 130503

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30031

LCS Structure Name: Employee's Residence

LCS Structure Number: L-132

Feature: L 134 Interpretation Field Office

Feature Identification Number: 130535

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 135 Tobin Center

Feature Identification Number: 130537

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30032

LCS Structure Name: Tobin Center

LCS Structure Number: L-135

Feature: L 136 Longmire Residence

Feature Identification Number: 130539

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 137 Communal Garage

Feature Identification Number: 130505

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30224

LCS Structure Name: Auto Garage

LCS Structure Number: L-137

Feature: L 138 Longmire Sign Shop

Feature Identification Number: 136652

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 140 Longmire Concessionaire Housing

Feature Identification Number: 130559

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 141 Longmire Concessionaire Housing

Feature Identification Number: 130561

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 150 Residence Garage

Feature Identification Number: 130507

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30219

LCS Structure Name: Woodshed-Garage

LCS Structure Number: L-150

Feature: L 151 Residence Garage

Feature Identification Number: 130509

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30220

LCS Structure Name: Garage

LCS Structure Number: L-151

Feature: L 152 Residence Garage

Feature Identification Number: 130511

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30221

LCS Structure Name: Employee Garage

LCS Structure Number: L-152

Feature: L 153 Residence Garage

Feature Identification Number: 130513

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30222

LCS Structure Name: Employee Garage

LCS Structure Number: L-153

Feature: L 154 Residence Garage

Feature Identification Number: 130515

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30223

LCS Structure Name: Employee Garage

LCS Structure Number: L-154

Feature: L 155 Residence Garage

Feature Identification Number: 130517

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30287

LCS Structure Name: Employee Garage

LCS Structure Number: L-155

Feature: L 157 Residential Area Woodshed

Feature Identification Number: 130519

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30216

LCS Structure Name: Storage for Residence L-113

LCS Structure Number: L-157

Feature: L 158 Residential Area Woodshed

Feature Identification Number: 130521

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30217

LCS Structure Name: Employee Garage

LCS Structure Number: L-158

Feature: L 159 Longmire Storage

Feature Identification Number: 130563

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 201 Longmire Warehouse

Feature Identification Number: 130565

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30035

LCS Structure Name: Longmire Warehouse Building

LCS Structure Number: L-201

Feature: L 202 Longmire Oil House/ Paint Shops

Feature Identification Number: 130567

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30036

LCS Structure Name: Longmire Oil House

LCS Structure Number: L-202

Feature: L 203 Longmire Utilities and Radio Shops

Feature Identification Number: 130569

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: L 205 Longmire Equipment Building

Feature Identification Number: 130571

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 206 Longmire Equipment Building

Feature Identification Number: 130573

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 207 Longmire Equipment Building

Feature Identification Number: 130575

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 208 Longmire Equipment Building

Feature Identification Number: 130633

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30037

LCS Structure Name: Longmire Equipment Building

LCS Structure Number: L-208

Feature: L 209 Longmire Auto Shop

Feature Identification Number: 130635

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30001

LCS Structure Name: Longmire Equipment Service Garage

LCS Structure Number: L-209

Feature: L 210 Longmire Equipment Building

Feature Identification Number: 130637

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 211 Longmire Equipment Building

Feature Identification Number: 130639

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 212 Longmire GIS/Trails & Grounds Shop

Feature Identification Number: 130641

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30038

LCS Structure Name: Longmire Mess Hall

LCS Structure Number: L-212

Feature: L 213 Longmire Maintenance Shop

Feature Identification Number: 130643

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 214 Longmire Carpentry Shop

Feature Identification Number: 130645

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30039

LCS Structure Name: Longmire Carpentry and Repair Shop

LCS Structure Number: L-214

Feature: L 215 Longmire Roads Shop

Feature Identification Number: 130647

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 221 Longmire Generation Shed

Feature Identification Number: 130649

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 229 Longmire Maintenance Shed

Feature Identification Number: 130669

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 236 Longmire Storage Shed

Feature Identification Number: 130671

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 238 Longmire Maintenance Offices

Feature Identification Number: 130673

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 302 Longmire Campground Comfort Station

Feature Identification Number: 130685

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30040

LCS Structure Name: Longmire Auto Camp Comfort Station

LCS Structure Number: L-302

Feature: L 303 Longmire Campground Comfort Station

Feature Identification Number: 130681

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30041

LCS Structure Name: Longmire Auto Camp Comfort Station

LCS Structure Number: L-303

Feature: L 305 Longmire Campground Comfort Station

Feature Identification Number: 130683

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30042

LCS Structure Name: Longmire Auto Camp Comfort Station

LCS Structure Number: L-305

Feature: L 501 Longmire General Store

Feature Identification Number: 130351

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30043

LCS Structure Name: Longmire National Park Inn Store

LCS Structure Number: L-501

Feature: L 508 Longmire Seismic Lab

Feature Identification Number: 130523

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 600 National Park Inn

Feature Identification Number: 130353

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30044

LCS Structure Name: National Park Inn

LCS Structure Number: L-600

Feature: L 601 Longmire Plaza Wood Shed

Feature Identification Number: 130357

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: L 620 Longmire Gas Station

Feature Identification Number: 130355

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 30045

LCS Structure Name: Longmire Service Station

LCS Structure Number: L-620

Feature: L 678 Longmire Utilities Shed

Feature Identification Number: 130675

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Feature: Longmire Emergency Operations Center

Feature Identification Number: 130677

Type of Feature Contribution: Non Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Contemporary photograph of Longmire Administration building, L-001. (PWRO 2008)



Contemporary photo showing the National Park Inn, L 600. (PWRO 2008)



Contemporary photograph showing Gas Station, L 620. (PWRO 2008)



Contempory photograph showing the three historic building typologies found in the residential area. From left to right, cabin, cottage and bungalow. (PWRO 2008)



Contemporary photograph showing a large warehouse, L 201, in the Maintenance area. A river rock foundation adds to the rustic character of the loading dock. (PWRO 2008)



Contemporary photograph of the Longmire Community Building, L 006. (PWRO 2008)

Small Scale Features

Meadow

During the construction of the Trail of Shadows in the 1930s, several small-scale features were added to improve accessibility of the trail along the edges of the wet meadow. Features such as footbridges, a boardwalk, wood and stone-faced culverts carried visitors across streams and marshy areas. Overtime, these features required maintenance and have been replaced with compatible Rustic features. Today, three Rustic bridges, one Rustic boardwalk and several culverts continue to provide access around the Longmire meadow along the Trail of Shadows and are compatible with the historic setting.

Since the period of significance, several incompatible small-scale features have been added. In an effort to revegetate degraded areas along the trailhead, incompatible wood fences were constructed to constrain visitors to the trail. Historically, the park used stone walls to demarcate the edges of the trailhead. The current zigzag wood fences detract from the historic character of the trail.

Along the western portion of the Trail of Shadows, at the trail head to Rampart's Ridge, is an

exposed wooden stave pipe. This pipe reflects the historic water conveyance system that used to run from Rampart's Ridge during the early years of Longmire. It was part of the original NPS-built water supply for Longmire, delivering water from a redwood storage tank to the village. The pipe has been exposed over time by water runoff and foot traffic along the trail. The pipe is broken and no longer usable, but remains an interesting feature of the historic use of the area.

Although some small-scale features are incompatible with the historic character of the trail, many compatible and historic features still remain, such as the benches, boardwalk, culverts, and wood stave pipe. The wood stave pipe is a remnant from the period of significance that carried water from a water tank on Ramparts Ridge to the Longmire development below. A dry-laid culvert headwall was installed in 2009 at the Trail of Shadows trailhead to conceal an exposed metal pipe. Together, these small-scale features help to maintain the Rustic historic character of the trail.

Plaza
Small-scale features of the plaza were installed to facilitate use by the public and promote a sense of park presence. In the 1930s, a plaque was placed in honor of Stephen Mather. Located just north of the Administration Building entrance, the plaque is mounted on a rock face, flanked with stone benches on either side, and accessed by a flagstone walkway. Also near the Administration Building is a set of steps that historically connected the entrance walkway to the edge of the plaza. The walkway has been extended beyond the steps toward the altered plaza to a crosswalk. Another set of steps is located just northwest of the general store connecting walkways around the National Park Inn to the picnic area. Historically, these steps were constructed to access the guest cabins that were located within the current picnic area.

Some historic small-scale features may have been moved to new locations within the plaza, but remain compatible with the historic setting. A drinking fountain made from a large boulder is located at the Wonderland Trail access trail in front of the Administration Building to provide guests an opportunity to fill water bottles. (This fountain may have been added or moved to its current location when the plaza was altered in the 1990s.) The fountain reflects Rustic and naturalistic features typical of the area. A tree ring display in front of the museum that interprets the age of the tree for guests may have been moved from the Longmire campground in the 1970s when the museum was moved to its current location. Historic photographs show a similar tree ring display in the campground. Whether or not the current display is the historic display, it is compatible with the historic setting.

Some small-scale features that were used historically have been replaced or rehabilitated since the historic period for several reasons, such as replacing historic features that have deteriorated over time or the need to meet new safety standards. Many of these features have been replaced in a way that is compatible with the historic setting. All of the historic signs have been replaced since the historic period. Some of the replacement signs have been made of wood.

Those that must be made of metal, such as road signs, have been mounted on wooden posts to soften their appearance. Garbage cans have been replaced, but are painted in earth tones and discreetly placed along paths. Wooden chairs on the National Park Inn porch, where guests have historically enjoyed views of Mount Rainier, are reproductions of the original chairs. A flagpole has stood in front of the Administration Building since the historic period, projecting the federal government presence. However, the pole itself has been replaced.

Several non-historic small-scale features have been carefully incorporated into the plaza area, with attention paid to detail. Rustic style lampposts have been added along the parking lot behind the National Park Inn to improve visitor safety. The Rustic snow shelters over each hydrant were constructed in the 1980s, replacing miniature, wood cabin-like structures, one of which is still present in the campground area. Rustic style picnic table and benches have been constructed from logs.

Residential Area
Small-scale features were historically placed throughout the residential area to augment uses necessary within a residential community. Historic features include retaining walls near L 127, the tennis court, retaining walls in the backyards of the residences on the cul-de-sac up on the hill, culverts, a set of stone steps near the tennis court, planter boxes on front porches, clotheslines, manhole covers and catch basins.

Non-historic small-scale features have been added since the historic period to modernize living conditions. Many of these are compatible when appropriately placed or concealed. Propane tanks, satellite dishes, utility meters, garbage cans, and water spigots are compatible when painted earth tones to blend in with the surroundings, screened with Rustic style fencing or wooden boxes, and excluded from the front facades of the residences. Those that are in obvious sight are incompatible. Rustic style picnic tables are compatible in the common use areas; however, metal picnic tables are not. Non-historic, but Rustic styled lampposts and Rustic styled hydrant covers are also compatible.

Maintenance Area
Small-scale features found within the maintenance area support utilitarian uses of the area. Some features have been substituted by contemporary replacements since the historic period, but a similar complement of features still exists. Their relatively non-decorative and utilitarian appearance continues to contribute to the industrial character of the maintenance area. Compatible features include: fire hydrants, catch basins, manhole covers, garbage cans, utility boxes, propane tanks, wood signs, hose reels, gas pumps, communications antennas, power poles and power lines.

Campground
Small-scale features in the campground area were designed on site during construction by NPS and CCC crews to ensure that they blended seamlessly into the surroundings. Overtime, moss covered these small-scale features, softening their appearance against the forest floor and

enhancing the intended naturalistic effect. Although portions of the campground are no longer in use, many of the historic small-scale features still exist. Twenty-four stone water fountains and faucets dot the campground, indicating the areas of greatest historic use. A large campfire circle lined with stones is located in a central location within the lower half of the campground. One stone fire pit still remains in the southern half of the campground. In addition, remnants of historic pathways still remain: steps to the northernmost comfort station and stone-lined paths to drinking fountains, water faucets, and three comfort stations. Remnants of stone terraces are visible at the northernmost portion of the campground historically used for picnicking.

Non-historic small-scale features have been added since the historic period to replace deteriorating historic features and to improve the visitor experience. These features are compatible when they blend with the surroundings. Brown garbage cans and one wood-sheltered fire hydrant are discretely placed throughout the northern portion of the campground. Some features, such as RV electrical boxes, undisguised utility boxes, a Mission 66-era kiosk, metal picnic tables, and concrete picnic table bases are all conspicuous, incompatible small-scale features. Concrete and metal fire pits from the Mission 66-era are non-contributing, but are relatively inconspicuous. The metal and concrete picnic tables are to be removed in 2009 and gradually replaced by 2011.

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Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Contemporary photograph of a rustic style picnic table in the plaza picnic area. (PWRO 2008)



Contemporary photograph of historic culvert with stone headwall, located in the residential area. (PWRO 2008)



Contemporary photograph of historic river rock spigot located in the campground area. (PWRO 2008)



Contemporary photograph of historic fire pit in the campground area, (PWRO 2008)

Vegetation

Meadow

The meadow is a naturally occurring wetland ecosystem composed of both native species and species that were introduced to the Longmire area that reflect its various uses throughout its history. This natural system was disturbed by human intervention in the late nineteenth and early twentieth-centuries with the development of the Longmire Springs Resort, but since 1939 has largely been allowed to re-establish.

Plants that can tolerate saturated, hydric soils, minerals discharged by the mineral springs, and full-sun exposure thrive in the meadow clearing. While some woody plants do emerge within the clearing, most plants are non-woody or herbaceous, such as skunk cabbage (Lysichitum americanum), devil's club (Oplopanax horridus), sedges (Carex sp.), and rushes (Juncus sp.). As the topography rises at the edge of the clearing, growing conditions become more well-drained and more woody plants take a hold, such as willow (Salix sp.), Douglas spirea (Spiraea douglasii), red alder (Alnus rubra), and black cottonwood (Populus balsamifera ssp. trichocarpa)). These plants begin a transition into the woody vegetation of the shady forest, which envelops the clearing of the meadow. The native coniferous forest surrounding the

meadow and much of Longmire has Western hemlock (Tsuga heterophylla), Douglas fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii), and Western red cedar (Thuja plicata) as the dominant tree species. Other trees include Pacific silver fir (Abies amabilis), grand fir (Abies grandis), and bigleaf maple (Acer macrophyllum). A small number of lodgepole pines (Pinus contorta), a species introduced to the Longmire area, are also found along the edge of the meadow, signs of the historic Longmire Springs development (this species may have been transported from its typical higher elevation on pack horse hooves). Understory shrubs of the forest include vine maple (Acer circinatum), huckleberry (Vaccinium sp.), salal (Gaultheria shallon), and salmonberry (Rubus spectabilis). A historic photograph taken from the National Park Inn looking toward the meadow in 1936 shows that a border of trees between the Nisqually Road and the meadow provided glimpses and filtered views of the open area beyond.

As structures and remnants of the resort era were demolished and removed by the CCC in the 1930s, the disturbed areas (mostly at the margins of the central, wettest area) were revegetated with native plants taken from a neighboring national forest. Over the last fifty years or more, the natural processes of competition and adaptation have exerted an influence over the 1939 plantings and account for much of the current distribution of plants. Today, not all species in the meadow are indigenous. Some non-native as well as native species, have been either inadvertently or deliberately introduced into the meadow as a result of human activities. In the 1990s, some native trees and shrubs were added at the southerly end of the meadow, in the location of the former roadside parking area. As a result, the screen of trees between the meadow and the Nisqually Road has become thicker and denser than it was historically, blocking filtered views to the meadow. Despite these changes in vegetation, the overall patterns of vegetation remain relatively unchanged since the removal of the resort development in the 1930s. The vegetation of the meadow reflects the historic character of the interpretive area created for national park visitors by 1939.

Plaza

Vegetation in the plaza was historically restricted to the setback areas between the edge of the paved plaza and the buildings; the area immediately surrounding the buildings; and discrete areas within the broad expanse of the paved plaza, such as planting islands. With the construction of the Administration Building, a lawn was planted around the building to give a more formal appearance than other plaza buildings. A foundation bed of native evergreen and deciduous shrubs, groundcovers and ferns served to soften the outline of the large building. In its historic location, the museum had a small lawn area in front with a bed of vine maples mixed with other native shrubs immediately against the building. After the period of significance, the museum was moved across the street to its current location and lawn was not reestablished in the building's new location. The National Park Inn had a raised foundation plant bed along the front and sides, retained by a low wall of dry-laid river rocks. A mixture of native shrubs, groundcovers and ferns softened the foundation of the building. The Clubhouse (today's general store) had a large plant bed between the front porch and pavement of the plaza. The service station had a large island plant bed in front. This island bed directed vehicles alongside the outer face of the gas pumps, i.e., a strip of pavement existed between the island bed and the pumps.

The bed was raised, retained at the edge by several layers of dry-laid glacial stones, and filled with a mixture of native shrubs. Similar raised island beds existed at the west and east ends of the plaza, where the Nisqually Road opened up onto the broad expanse of pavement. These island beds served to define the outer edges of the plaza.

Another kind of planting was the more informal vegetated buffer that screened the rear side of the plaza's buildings and partially surrounded the museum, the comfort station, and service station. A mixture of pre-existing mature trees supplemented with new native trees and a lush understory of native shrubs formed a backdrop for the buildings. The effect of the planting design was to soften the hard edges of the plaza with lawn, plant beds, and forest vegetation, while leaving the majority of the area a large, uninterrupted open space for visitors' activities.

Since the period of significance, the plaza's vegetation has undergone some major changes. In the late 1980s, the pavement in front of the National Park in was removed as part of a rehabilitation project. With a lack of funds to complete the landscaping, the area was left as a dirt and boulder field. In the 1990s, the plaza was was landscaped with a large number of plant beds and a myriad of pedestrian paths interweaving throughout. The beds are raised, lined with river boulders and filled with native vegetation. Low growing plant species were used to maintain the open space of the historic plaza with views to the surrounding buildings and mountain peak. Just as plant beds were historically used to define the edges of the plaza, these plant beds help to define the pedestrian area from the Nisqually Road. With the implementation of the planting plan, a bed in front of the Gas Station, although much larger than the original island, was reestablished. The plant beds directly adjacent to the front of the Inn have been enlarged, but are in their historic locations. The 1990s raised plant beds throughout the plaza are incompatible, non-contributing features of the village.

In addition to the plaza plant beds, vegetation continues to blend buildings into the surrounding landscape through foundation plantings and informal vegetated backdrops. With the addition of parking at the rear of the National Park Inn, the backdrop of trees behind the Inn has been pushed back 50 feet or so. However, the remaining forest edge is still visible from the front of the Inn and acts as a backdrop to the building. Despite changes to vegetation in the plaza, many aspects of these vegetation features continue to reflect the intent and style intended by the original plantings within the plaza. They continue to follow the principles of naturalistic landscape design and using compatible materials, such as local stones and native vegetation.

Residential Area

While most vegetation in the residential area historically consisted of native plants, numerous types of planting arrangements were designed for either aesthetic or utilitarian purposes. These arrangements of plants can be distinguished by their different compositions and are identified as follows: foundation plantings, buffer plantings, island and boundary plantings, specimen trees, lawn, and ornamental plantings in containers. These plantings were highly maintained to create a neat and tidy appearance. A description of the historic location and typical composition of each planting arrangement follows.

Foundation plantings were included in the earliest design for the residential area in 1926. These plantings either partially or completely outlined the foundation of cottages and woodsheds, obscuring the straight line of demarcation between each building and the ground plane. In accordance with Rustic style principles of design, the softening of foundations was believed to more closely harmonize the appearance of buildings with natural surroundings. Foundation plantings were composed of a native mixture of smaller evergreen and deciduous shrubs and groundcovers, ferns and perennials, such as salal, Oregon grape (Mahonia nervosa), snowberry (Symphoricarpos albus), sword fern (Polystichum munitum), bunchberry (Cornus canadensis), and mountain sorrel (Oxyria digyna). Almost all of these foundation plants have been removed or lost over time. Some foundation plants were lost when the park rehabilitated residences with new foundations. The structures were lifted and solid concrete foundation walls were installed and faced with stones. The excavated areas around the houses were never backfilled to create a slope away from the structures and were never revegetated. Existing foundation plantings are limited to a few sword ferns.

Buffer plantings were added to the design of the residential area in order to create more intimate, private spaces within the Rustic subdivision. Located in the open areas between neighboring dwellings, woodsheds and garages, buffer plantings provided enclosure in the vicinity of individual residences. Buffer plantings were composed of a native mixture of larger evergreen and deciduous shrubs and ferns, such as vine maple, oceanspray (Holodiscus discolor), huckleberry, and bracken fern (Pteridium aquilinum). These plants were massed in a naturalistic or irregular grouping, reflecting the distribution of naturally occurring vegetation.

Island plantings were designed to punctuate the open, common areas between the clusters of cottages and to give spatial definition. Often picnic tables and benches were located beside island plantings. Boundary plantings were intermittently massed along the edge of the residential area, adjacent to the central village road and at the margin of the native forest to the north and east. Boundary plantings provided intermittent screening of the social spaces of the residential area from the central village road and increased density and diversity of the forest's edge. Island and boundary plantings had a composition of native shrubs clustered beneath trees. The trees included a mixture of the coniferous Douglas fir, Western hemlock, and Western red cedar with deciduous red alder. Clustered beneath the trees in a naturalistic arrangement, larger shrubs emulated the understory canopy found in the native forest. A mixture of evergreen and deciduous understory shrubs included vine maple, sword fern, and huckleberry. Overtime, the canopy trees have matured and have created a dark forested appearance instead of the earlier park-like setting with some trees but still mostly a sunny environment. This has undoubtedly contributed to the loss of the low and mid story plantings.

Specimen trees were allowed to grow in isolation within the open, lawn areas. Based on historic photographs of the Longmire area taken circa 1915 before the residential area was developed, it is clear that some of these trees were remnants of the native forest preserved during the construction of the residential area. Other trees were native transplants placed close to the

buildings following construction. Specimen trees were mostly tall conifers, reflecting the dominant species of the surrounding forest. These trees included Douglas fir, Western hemlock, Western red cedar, yellow cedar (Chamaecyparis nootkatensis), and grand fir (Abies grandis)

Lawn was designed to cover the majority of open space in the residential area to provide a formal appearance and also a durable surface for leisure activities and children's games. Originally seeded, the lawn probably consisted of a variety of sun and shade tolerant turf-grasses that were not native to the mountain landscape. The lawn was originally established by watering with a sprinkler system and was then maintained in a relatively close-cropped condition by mowing.

Ornamental plants in containers decorated the cottages, cabins, and bungalows of the residential area. Planted and maintained by residents, flower boxes adorned front porches and window boxes ornamented the facades of simple cabins. Probably containing exotic, half-hardy or tender ornamental plants, these containers can be seen in historic photographs of the residential area. The ornamental plants were probably replaced on a seasonal basis to personalize the homes of residents. Ornamental plants may have included annuals such as petunia, impatiens and geranium as well as perennials such as chrysanthemum, begonia and dahlia.

Of the various planting arrangements described above, the greatest losses in vegetation of the residential area are foundation plantings, buffer plantings, island plantings, and boundary plantings. Common to all of these planting arrangements are shrubs. Consequently, since the historic development period of Longmire, the number and diversity of shrubs in the residential area has been depleted. With these losses, the finer grain of texture of the spatial organization is more obscured, fewer partitions to larger spaces exist and there are fewer privacy buffers in between dwellings. Buildings appear to stand out more clearly within more open, less well-articulated spaces. Numerous specimen trees remain, though many of these have been reduced through natural mortality losses or with the expansion of roadside parking along the central village road. While eroded or degraded in certain areas by compaction and tree-shading, the lawn remains a unifying vegetation feature throughout the residential area, though in a deteriorated condition. Containerized ornamental plants continue to adorn a few porches, personalizing and decorating the space of residents.

Maintenance Area
In order to maximize available space for vehicular maneuvers and operations, plantings were restricted to the periphery of the maintenance area and to zones between the adjacent ends of buildings. Vegetation within the maintenance area had a less formal or maintained appearance than the plaza or residential areas. Vegetated areas were largely forested buffers designed to screen the industrial activities of the maintenance area from visitors and park staff within other areas of the village. A forested buffer was designated along the central park road in the 1926 general development plan to screen views from the residential area into the maintenance yard. Other forest buffers were sited along the Nisqually River bank to screen views from the

campground, and along the western edge of the maintenance area to screen views from the plaza. These buffers were composed of pre-existing tree cover that was augmented by additional tree plantings. The buffer along the river required reestablishment in the early 1930s after the construction of a revetment along the northern bank. Large trees also helped to conceal views of rooftops from higher elevations, such as the view from Rampart's Ridge.

Since the period of significance, the effectiveness of these buffers has decreased due to loss of trees and understory vegetation. A remnant of the buffer along the central village road still exists alongside where it serves to partially screen the maintenance area from the residential area. The screening capacity of this plant strip has been reduced in efficacy with the maturity of the vegetation and the widening of the central village road for additional parking. Lower branches have been lost as the trees have gained height and mature shrubbery has died out, reducing the density of foliage at building-level. Trees acting as a buffer between the residential area and the maintenance area were removed in 1988 to increase the width of the road to accommodate parking. Additional trees between L 205 and L 206 have been lost since 1995. Trees along the riverbank have been reduced by flooding and peripheral construction in the maintenance area of employee housing, a secondary road, and, more recently, the EOC. At the edge of the maintenance area adjacent to the plaza, the forest buffer was thinned with the construction of the parking lot behind the National Park Inn. While some earthworks and tree plantings have been installed to re-establish a visual screen, overall loss of buffers around the maintenance area has had a negative impact on the integrity of vegetation in this area opening up views into the maintenance area from other developed areas of Longmire. Enhancement of the buffers will greatly improve the historic character of the landscape.

Campground
Vegetation introduced into the campground by design performed the following three functions: vegetated buffer plantings to augment native forest areas disturbed by construction; screen plantings to conceal the appearance of buildings from a distance and to create privacy buffers between campsites; and foundation plantings around buildings to soften their appearance and harmonize them with the forest landscape.

The riverbank was planted with a vegetated buffer of Western hemlock, Douglas fir, huckleberry, and vine maple. The interior disturbed areas of the forest were augmented with native trees, understory shrubs and ferns. After the clearing of vegetation and the regrading of new roads, these transplants were used to revegetate areas at the side of roads and to increase the density of the forest edge.

Screen plantings of native understory shrubs such as vine maple, huckleberry, and salmonberry were planted to conceal the sight of comfort stations from across the campground. While each campsite was completely cleared of vegetation to reduce the risk of fire, areas between campsites were revegetated with native understory shrubs and young trees, such as Western red cedar, Western hemlock, red alder, Douglas fir, Pacific silver fir, vine maple, and huckleberry. These plantings served to increase the density of forested areas within the

campground and to increase screening capacity and therefore the privacy of camping visitors.

Foundation plantings were added around the Community Building, the community kitchen and each of the comfort stations. These plantings of sword fern, salal, and Oregon grape, among others, were intended to soften the appearance of each building in its immediate surroundings and therefore harmonize the building's architecture with the forest landscape. Foundation plantings surrounding the Community Building were supplemented with plantings along either side of a pathway leading from the front porch toward the direction of the campground. Small deciduous and evergreen shrubs were mixed with ferns along the edges of the stone-lined pathway and around the building's foundation.

Today some losses in vegetation can be recognized. The diversity of the vegetated buffer plantings along the Nisqually River is reduced, with red alder now dominating the riparian edge along with some young coniferous trees. In the campground's interior, screen plantings within the forest understory and around remaining comfort stations are reduced in density and diversity. There have also been losses in density and diversity of foundation plantings around remaining buildings. These losses have resulted in a sense of vacuity within the campground's interior, less well-defined spaces, and more conspicuous comfort stations.

Views and Vistas

Meadow
Several views were important features of the meadow in 1939, and they continue to enrich the experience of visitors today. As visitors walk along the Trail of Shadows they are able to capture amazing views of Mount Rainier, Eagle Peak, and natural features within the meadow itself. A spur trail was extended from the main spine of the trail into the meadow to provide an unimpeded view of Mount Rainier. Additional views of the peak can be captured along the southwest portions of the trail through a light stand of deciduous trees. Eagle Peak is visible from the western segment of the trail, with the best viewing spot from a boardwalk that carries visitors just beyond the tree-lined edge and into the meadow clearing. Other views include those of features within the meadow itself. The trail provides views of a beaver pond, springs, plants and other natural features. All of these contributing views are made possible by lines of sight though vegetation at the margin of the meadow clearing as visitors walk the Trail of Shadows and its spur trails.

Plaza
Two views within the plaza area are associated with Longmire's period of significance. One is an external view of the surrounding landscape, particularly of the mountain peak and meadow, the other is an internal view of buildings within the plaza. Each view was planned and maintained for the enrichment of the visitor's experience in the park.

The first is the view from the porch of the National Park Inn across the plaza and into the meadow, providing the foreground for the spectacle of Mount Rainier in the distance. The National Park Inn was oriented in this location to take full advantage of the dramatic view. Historically, the tree screen along the southern edge of the meadow was thin, providing glimpses into the meadow. Selective clearing was done in 2007 by a fire fuels reduction crew.

Today, the trees have filled in and have completelypartially blocked views into the meadow from the National Park Inn porch. However, on clear days, the mountain's peak is still in full view from this vantage point.

The second is the view of the front façade of the Administration Building across the plaza from the Nisqually Road upon entering Longmire. As visitors drive into Longmire, they round a bend in the road where the Administration Building, backed by forest and the steeply rising slopes of Eagle Peak, becomes the driver's first visual recognition of Longmire. The Administration Building was deliberately sited in this position of prominence to announce the role of Longmire as the administrative headquarters of the national park. This view of the Administration Building became a recognized signature of Longmire for visitors to the park, and the open view remains an important feature in the sequence of arrival.

Residential Area
Views were not a landscape characteristic that played a role in the development and layout of the residential area. However, due to the close proximity of the residential and maintenance areas, it was important that views into the maintenance area were screened in order to improve the experience of the residents. As a result, a buffer of mature trees between the two areas was retained and augmented with additional plantings to act as a visual barrier. Over time, this vegetative screen has been removed to allow for parking along the central village road (see the "Vegetation" discussion in the maintenance area analysis and evaluation section) allowing views into the maintenance area that detract from the historic character of the residential area. After the parking was installed on the south side of the village road, vegetation still remained between buildings L-205 and L-206. During an early 1990s site visit, the State Historic Preservation Officer recommended that at a minimum, the vegetation between the two buildings should be retained to screen the view into the maintenance area. This vegetation was removed after 1992 and now views into the maintenance area are prominent from the residential area.

Maintenance Area
Views were not a landscape characteristic that played a role in the development and layout of the maintenance area. However, a view of Mount Rainier's peak is prominent when exiting the maintenance area. This is not a historically significant view, but is a fortunate result of the maintenance area access road creating an opening in the tree canopy.

Campground
The campground, positioned under a dense canopy of native forest, has one prominent view that is associated with Longmire's period of significance. A spectacular view from the Community Building's front porch of Mount Rainier's peak was historically created and maintained through the removal of trees along the Nisqually River's south bank. The building was oriented to align the front porch with the view. Over time, this view was obscured by plant growth. In 2001, through cooperation of the cultural and natural resources teams and park volunteers, this view was reestablished with the selective removal of trees. Flood damage in

November 2006 completely opened up the view by washing away the trees of the river embankment, the road, and the parking area. Flood repairs have included rebuilding the river bank, the road, and parking area in front of the Community Building. Until vegetation is reestablished, the view will remain wide open. This view once again prevails and adds to the historic character of the campground area.

Presently, incompatible views are apparent from the road along the southern bank of the Nisqually River looking toward the maintenance area and the bank revetment on the northern side of the river. Views into the maintenance area reveal buildings, maintenance equipment, and gravel piles. The revetment appears as an unnatural scar in the river bank and does not blend into the surrounding landscape and detracts from the visitor experience and the historic character of the campground area. A vegetation buffer of mixed Douglas fir, red alder, and willow is planned for the top of the revetment on the west side of the river in fall 2009.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Contemporary photograph showing the historic view from the porch of the National Park Inn. (PWRO 2008)



Contemporary photograph showing historic view from the Longmire Community Building. The 2006 flooding of the Nisqually river undermined and uprooted trees along the banks of the river in front of the building, opening up the view. (PWRO 2008)

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/30/1998

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 07/01/2009

Stabilization Measures:

Buildings and Structures
Most of the buildings on site, including all of the buildings in the plaza area, are on a regular maintenance schedule and remain in fair to good condition. However, several structures are in danger of deterioration. Accumulated plant material should be removed from the roofs of site structures in the residential area, maintenance area, and the campground to prevent deterioration and decay. Several structures in the residential area need to be reroofed due to loose or buckling shingles. Rotting members on the back side of Longmire Cabin need to be repaired or replaced. Three CCC-built cabins in the Residential Area, L-123, 124, and 125, are in very poor condition and as of 2009, are no longer inhabitable. While these are diminutive, secondary structures, their preservation is critical to retaining the spatial organization of the area and the three types of historic housing in Longmire.

Vegetation Management
Invading grasses and weeds in the ornamental beds throughout Longmire Plaza need to be removed in order to preserve the neat appearance associated with the Plaza's historic character.

Trail and Walkway Maintenance and Stabilization
Stabilization measures are necessary along many of the walkways and trails throughout the site. Park staff should realign river rock edging, clear pathways of invading vegetation, and true uneven flagstones. Vegetation has begun to colonize the Circle Walk in the residential area and should be removed. In steeper areas along the Trail of Shadows, where the gravel is eroding off the trail onto the forest floor, edging might be necessary to prevent further damage. The pathway system in the campground area needs particular attention.

Small Scale Features Maintenance and Repair
Across the site, small scale features such as picnic tables, spigot stations and water fountains are in need of repairs, including repointing masonry, securing loose stonework, and removing vegetation. Most of the picnic tables in the campground area are missing their wooden benches and table tops, which should be replaced. Removing the moss and colonizing vegetation from historic spigot stations and water fountains in the campground is necessary to prevent further deterioration of these features.

Stonework Maintenance & Reconstruction
The historic stonework within site walls needs maintenance as well as some minor repairs. Basic maintenance that should be undertaken includes repointing the mortar joints which have begun to

deteriorate over time and removing vegetation from crevices and along curb edges. Walls that have loose or missing stones should be repaired. Care should be taken to ensure that the proper color, texture, size and finishing technique of stone and mortar joints are maintained in order preserve the historic character of the features. In the Plaza picnic area a dry stacked stone wall, which has some loose stones that have fallen, needs to be repaired. The stairs adjacent to this wall have loose stones and crumbling mortar and need to be repaired. A section of the stone wall along the residential area tennis court also needs to be restacked.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Structural Deterioration

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Several historic features show signs of structural deterioration ranging from minor to severe. Mortar is cracked and chipping and some stones have come loose in the staircase leading into the plaza picnic area. The dry stacked stone wall on either side of this staircase has begun to collapse, tumbling stones into the picnic area. A portion of the low, dry-stacked, stone wall beside the tennis court in the residential area has also slid. In the campground area many picnic tables and other historic small-scale features have fallen into disrepair. The shingles on the roofs of several buildings in the residential area are beginning to come lose or buckle. Deterioration is also evident on the back side of Longmire cabin.

Type of Impact: Erosion

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: The Nisqually floods of 2006 undermined and uprooted much of the existing vegetation along the north and south side of the Nisqually River at Longmire, drastically altering the view from the Longmire Community Building, and exposing the maintenance area to view from the campground.

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Most features in the campground area, including circulation design, buildings and structures and small-scale features are jeopardized due to deferred maintenance. The historic alignment of campground pathways has been obscured due to loss of edging stones, accumulated plant matter and invading vegetation. Moss and colonizing vegetation threaten historic, river stone

	spigots and water fountains. While much work has been accomplished by the SCAs in 2007-2009, more investment is still needed by the park to continue to resore deteriorated infrastructure, such as the road system and the historic picnic area near the Community Building.
Type of Impact:	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Weeds and grasses have invaded the planting beds throughout the Plaza area. Grasses and small forbs are threatening to obscure the historic alignment of some residential area pathways, including the Circle Walk.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Rehabilitation

Approved Treatment Document: General Management Plan

Document Date: 09/01/2001

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Cost Date: 09/01/2001

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Title: For bibliography see "Supplemental Information".

Supplemental Information

Title: Additional Photographs

Description: Additional historic and contemporary photographs are available in a separate pdf file. This file is available from the Pacific West Regional CLI Coordinator or from the cultural resources staff at Mount Rainier National Park.

Title: Bibliography

Description:

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Title: Boundary Map

Description: Map showing the boundary for the Longmire Developed Area. This map is saved as a pdf file and is available from the park cultural resources staff or the Pacific West Region CLI Coordinator.

Title: Site Plans

Description: A series of 11x17 site plans showing the Longmire Developed Area, the Plaza Area, the Residential Area, the Maintenance Area, the Meadow Area, and the Campground Area. These maps are saved as pdf files and are available from the park cultural resources staff or the Pacific West Region CLI Coordinator.

Early Development by the Longmire Family, Concessionaires, and the National Park Service: 1883-1925



Historic photograph (circa 1890-1906) showing early development in the meadow by James Longmire. In the foreground is a spring encased in stone. (Tahoma Woods Archives, is1082)



Historic photograph (circa 1906-1920) of Mrs. Virinda Taylor Longmire, James Longmire's wife, holding a glass of spring water in front of the Longmire Springs Hotel. (Tahoma Woods Archives, twc1290)



Historic photograph (circa 1906-1920) showing development within the meadow, looking southwest. Longmire Springs Hotel is in the foreground. (Tahoma Woods Archives, n5)



Historic photograph (circa 1906-1920) showing the original National Park Inn located west of today's general store. (Tahoma Woods Archives, is1181)



Historic photograph (pre-1920) showing the Inn Annex, which is today's National Park Inn, in its first location on the north side of Nisqually Road. (Tahoma Woods Archives, is1748)



Historic photograph (circa 1910) showing a boardwalk and tent cabins located in the southwestern portion of the meadow. (Tahoma Woods Archives, L125)



Historic photograph (circa 1920) showing a view of the plaza after the Inn Annex (today's National Park Inn) was moved to its current location. The original National Park Inn, to the right of the Inn Annex, burned down in 1926. (Tahoma Woods Archives, is1749)



Historic photograph (1928) showing Iron Mike Spring, encased in 1920 at the north end of the meadow. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps508)



Historic photograph showing the Nisqually suspension bridge with its towers constructed of whole log timbers. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps2054)



Historic photograph showing Rustic elements of the Administration Building along its north elevation. Note the battered stone wall, the foundation plantings and a young vegetative screen planted to eventually block views into the residential area. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps1684 1929)

National Park Service Development of Longmire: 1926-1942

Development of the Plaza



Historic photograph (1929) showing development of the plaza, looking west from the Administration Building. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps1702)



Historic photograph (circa 1927) showing the cabin complex beside Nisqually Road that replaced the original National Park Inn after it was destroyed by fire. This is the current location of the picnic area. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps225)



Historic photograph showing the completed Administration Building with flagstone paths, lawn and foundation plantings. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps1372)



Historic photograph (circa 1930s) showing the museum in its second location, just northwest of the Administration Building. The museum was moved to its current location in 1978. (Tahoma Woods Archives, is527)



Historic photograph (1929) showing the gas station with an island plant bed in front. (Tahoma Woods Archives, n4)



Historic photograph (1938) showing wood directional signs with routed lettering installed in front of the gas station. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps2143)

Development of the Residential Area



Historic photograph (1937) showing a cottage in the residential area with rock-lined paths and native foundation plantings. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps1937)



Historic photograph showing a cottage in the residential area with a planter box on the front porch and foundation plantings around the base of the house. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps1742)



Historic photograph (1935) showing the area bordered by a semi-circle pathway. The common area was surfaced with lawn and the pathway with gravel. The pathway was delineated with stone. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps1883)



Historic photograph showing a rock-lined road in the lower residential area. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps2125)



Historic photograph (1938) looking southwest toward the central common area with L 126 and L 127 in the forefront. Yards typically had lawn and flagstone paths leading to the front door with two stones marking the beginning of each path. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps2127)



Historic photograph (1938) showing the retaining wall in front of L 127. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps2126)



Historic photograph (1935) showing L-125 with lawn and vine maples planted in front. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps1833 1935)

Development of the Maintenance Area



Historic photograph (pre-1935) showing L 206 and L 207 with sliding wood doors. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps240)

Development of the Campground



Historic photograph (1927) showing foundation plantings and rock-lined path and road around the Community Building. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps236)



Historic photograph (1937) showing a Rustic picnic table constructed with stone bases for the table and benches. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps1948)

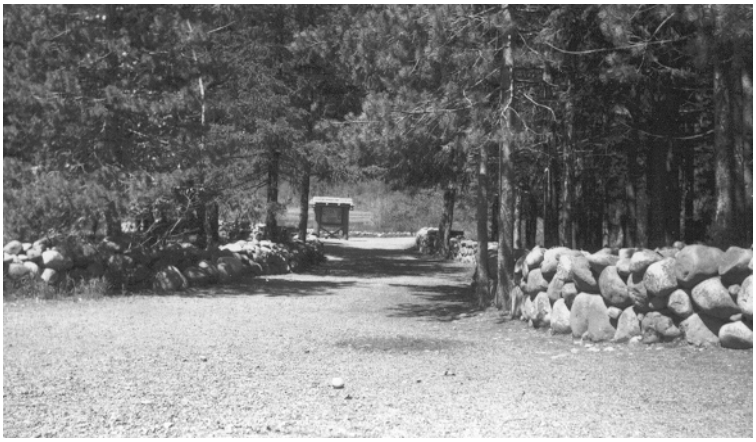


Historic photograph (1937) showing a Rustic picnic table constructed with large logs. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps1946)



Historic photograph (1937) showing a Rustic fire pit constructed of stone. (Tahoma Woods Archive, ps1949)

Development of the Meadow



Historic photograph showing the entrance to the Trail of Shadows with a Rustic kiosk and mortared stone walls. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps2296)



Historic photograph (1936) showing a later entrance to the Trail of Shadows with a low stone wall. The tree buffer along the southern edge of the meadow was thin enough to allow light through from the meadow and provided small glimpses into the meadow from the plaza area (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps1935)

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

Natural Systems and Features



Contemporary photograph showing the meadow surrounded by steep topography. Rampart's Ridge is in the background (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing the Nisqually River that divides Longmire. River rock was integrated into buildings, roads, paths, walls, and drinking fountains throughout Longmire (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing local rock incorporated into the Rustic style Administration Building (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing native forest vegetation at the edge of the meadow. Native plants were historically used in plant beds within the developed areas of Longmire (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).

MEADOW

Land Use



Contemporary photograph showing an interpretive wayside panel along the Trail of Shadows.

Buildings and Structures



Contemporary photograph showing the Longmire Cabin, L 004 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photographs showing Iron Mike Spring (left) and Soda Spring (right), (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).

Circulation



Contemporary photographs showing (left) the trail on the east side of the Trail of Shadows that is universally accessible and surfaced with a trail stabilizer, and (right) the west side of the trail that meanders through dense forest and is surfaced with forest duff (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).

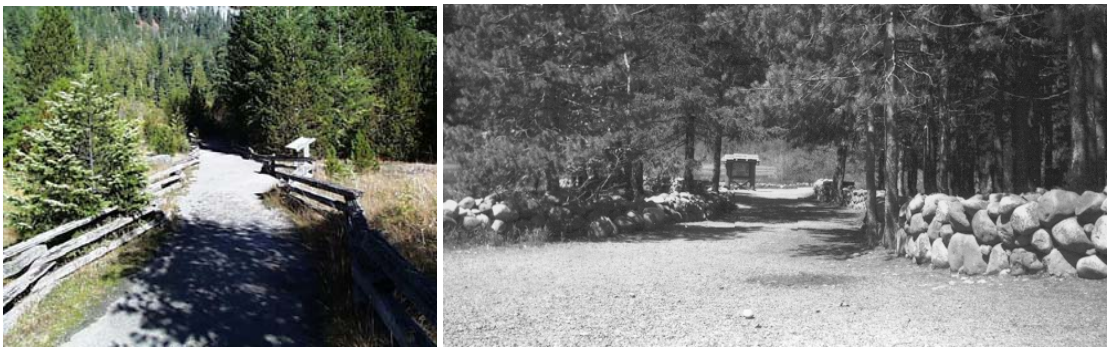
Small Scale Features



Contemporary photograph showing, left to right, a Rustic footbridge, boardwalk, and wood culvert (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing an incompatible, exposed culvert at the trailhead of the Trail of Shadows. This culvert received a compatible dry-laid headwall in 2009 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing, left, the incompatible zigzag fencing along the Trail of Shadows (PWRO-Seattle, 2003), and right, a historic photograph of rock walls and kiosk (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps2296).



Contemporary photograph showing a historic wood stave water pipe near the trailhead of Rampart's Ridge Trail.

Vegetation



Contemporary photographs showing meadow vegetation (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photographs showing mature coniferous forest through which the Trail of Shadows meanders (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photographs showing riparian vegetation at the south end of the meadow along a creek (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).

Views and Vistas



Contemporary photographs showing, from right to left, view of the meadow, Mount Rainier, and Eagle Peak from the Trail of Shadows (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).

PLAZA

Buildings and Structures



Contemporary photograph showing the National Park Inn, L 600 and island plant beds in the Plaza (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing general store, L 501 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing gas station, L 620, with reproduction gas pumps (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing the comfort station, L 003 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing the museum, L 002 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing Administration Building, L 001 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing the library, L 005 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing the compatible woodshed behind the general store (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).

Circulation



Contemporary photograph (left) showing Nisqually Road as it enters Longmire. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003) Lack of signs and obscured views of buildings make it difficult for drivers to determine whether or not to stop at Longmire. Contemporary photograph (right) of the central road through Longmire as it passes the Administration Building. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003). From this angle, it appears that the driver should continue straight, instead of turning right into the parking lot behind the National Park Inn.


Contemporary photograph showing the crisscrossing paths in front of the National Park Inn leading towards the gas station and the Administration Building. Historically, the Plaza was an open gathering space (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)



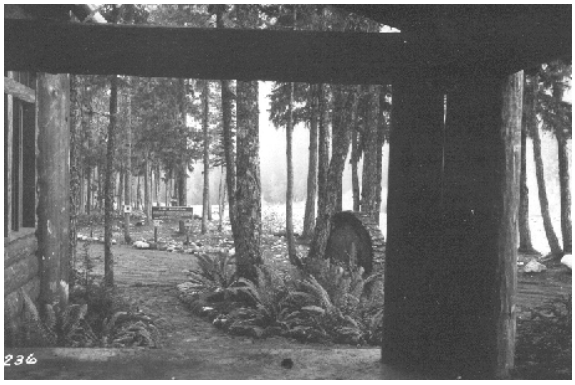
Contemporary photographs showing a typical path in the Plaza lined with stones. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)

Small Scale Features





Contemporary photographs showing, from left to right, the Stephen Mather plaque, the walkway steps in front of the Administration Building, and the set of steps to the picnic area west of the general store. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)

Left: Contemporary photograph showing a tree ring display outside the Longmire museum. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003) Right: A historic photograph showing a similar tree ring display outside the campground Community Building in 1927. (Tahoma Woods Archives, ps236)



Contemporary photograph showing a compatible wood sign in front of the National Park Inn.



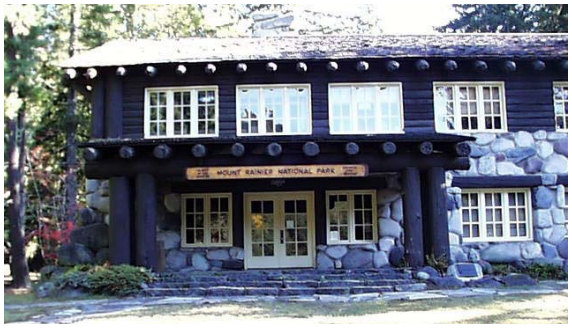


Contemporary photographs showing, from left to right, a lamp post, picnic table, and fire hydrant cover that are all built in the Rustic style.

Vegetation




Contemporary photographs showing plant beds that were constructed to fill in the historic plaza area in front of the National Park Inn (left), (trees behind still act as a backdrop to the Inn), and a rehabilitation of a historic plant bed adjacent to the north side of the Inn (right). (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)





Contemporary photograph showing the lawn and low-growing foundation plantings remaining in front of the Administration Building (left), similar to the historic foundation plantings shown during the period of significance, n.d. (right) (PWRO-Seattle, 2003 and Tahoma Woods Archives, ps1372 respectively).

Views and Vistas


Contemporary photograph showing view of Mount Rainier from the National Park Inn porch (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).


Contemporary photograph showing the view of the Administration Building, backed by Eagle Peak, as visitors enter Longmire from the Nisqually Entrance (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).

RESIDENTIAL AREA

Land Use



Contemporary photograph showing opportunities for picnicking within the common area of the residential area (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).

Buildings and Structures



Contemporary photograph showing a typical cottage, L 117 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing a typical cabin, L 120 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing a typical bungalow, L 131 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing a typical community garage, L 107 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing the tennis court within the residential area (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).

Circulation



Contemporary photographs showing (left) the secondary residential road through the lower residential area lined with stones and non-historic parallel parking, and (right) a road in the upper residential area that leads to the cul-de-sac with historic driveways accommodating the parked vehicles (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing the historic circle walk lined with glacial stones (PWRO-Seattle, 2003). Many portions of the path need realignment of the stone edging.




Contemporary photographs showing (left) a curvilinear flagstone path in the lower residential area, and (right) a more formal flagstone path leading to L 130 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003). Both of these walkways were recently reset.

Small Scale Features




Contemporary photographs showing (left) a historic retaining wall near L 127 and (right) a historic set of stairs near the tennis court (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).




Contemporary photographs showing (left) a planter box on residence L 128 and (right) a clothesline and retaining wall west of residence L 115 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing a compatible screen for a propane tank that blends with the surroundings (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).

Vegetation



Contemporary photograph showing lawn around residence L 117 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003). The foundation plants have been removed since the historic period.



Contemporary photograph showing the loss of lawn on the back side of L 118 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003). Shady conditions have led to the loss of lawn throughout the residential area.



Contemporary photograph showing the common area in the residential area (PWRO-Seattle, 2003). The lawn has become patchy and tree roots have created a hilly area rather than the historically flat lawn.

Views and Vistas



Contemporary photograph showing undesirable view from the residential area into the maintenance area (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).

MAINTENANCE AREA

Buildings and Structures



Contemporary photograph showing a typical large warehouse building, L 201 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003). All of the windows on L 201 were replaced with compatible Pella simulated divided light casements in 2004.



Contemporary photograph showing the small oil house, now paint shop, L 202 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing the rectilinear, paved yards of the maintenance area (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).

Circulation





Contemporary photographs showing (left) the historic wide, rectilinear paved areas between buildings that serve as both vehicular and pedestrian routes, and (right) the narrow, rock-lined paths found in the western portion of the maintenance area. This type of pathway is compatible on the outskirts of the maintenance area. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)

Small Scale Features




Contemporary photograph showing a fire hydrant and manhole cover in the maintenance area (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).




Contemporary photograph showing garbage cans and pipe storage in the maintenance area (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).

Vegetation



Contemporary photograph showing mature trees in the maintenance area. Trees are typically found between buildings and at the outer edges of the area. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)



Contemporary photograph showing parking along the central village road on the backside of maintenance warehouse buildings. Historically, a tree buffer existed where the parking is located now. The trees helped to screen views from the residential area into the maintenance area. (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)



Contemporary photograph showing an undesirable view into the maintenance area from the National Park Inn parking lot (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing a lack of understory plants in front of the Tobin Center, L 135 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).

Views and Vistas



Contemporary photograph showing view of Mount Rainier from within the maintenance area (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).

CAMPGROUND

Buildings and Structures



Contemporary photograph showing the Community Building, L 006 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).

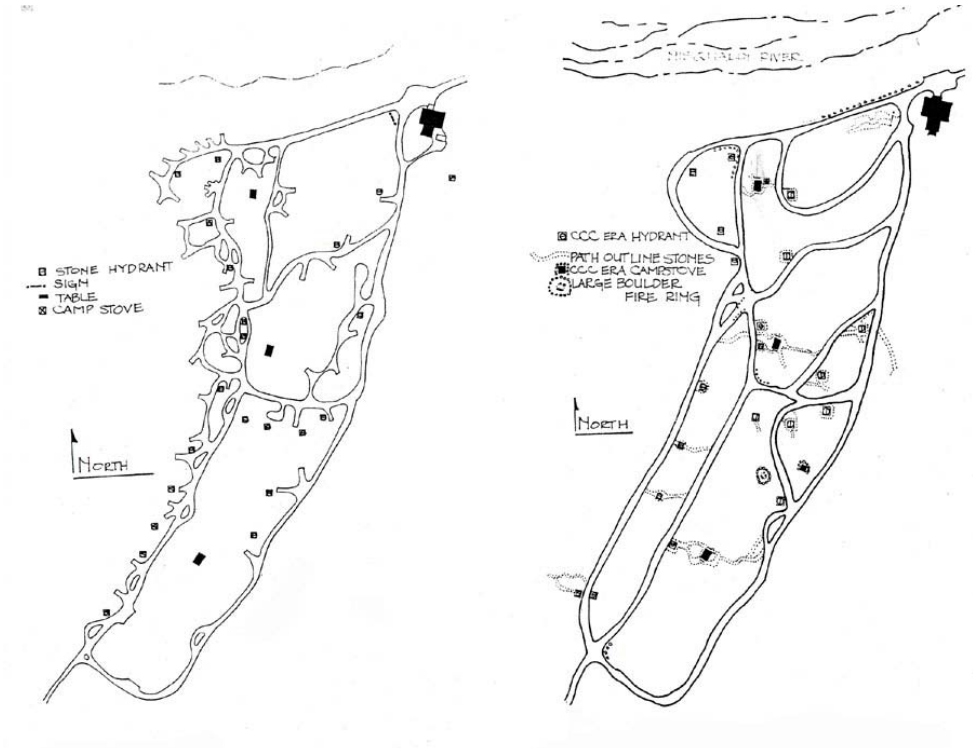


Contemporary photograph showing a historic comfort station at the south end of the campground (L 305) (PWRO-Seattle, 2003). This building was rehabilitated in 2008.



Contemporary photograph of the Nisqually River suspension bridge, showing new deck and rail tresses reconstructed in 2003 (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).

Circulation



Diagrams from the Longmire Campground Cultural Landscape Inventory (1995) showing circulation patterns within the campground during the period of significance, ca. 1938 (left), and circulation patterns in 1995 (right), which include circulation routes added during the Mission 66-era (PWRO-Seattle, 1995).



Contemporary photograph showing the recent bank stabilization along the Nisqually River after a flood in 2003 eroded the bank and washed out the access road to the campground (PWRO-Seattle, 2004). A more devastating flood occurred in November 2006 resulting in rebuilding of the embankment and road to the campground.



Contemporary photographs showing (left) the narrow main road through the campground that is paved and currently used as a two-way road, and (right) a secondary road used historically to access campsites and is used today to access RV campsites (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing rock-lined paths to a water faucet (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing RV camping by volunteers in the campground (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing an example of existing VIP RV campsites within the campground (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)

Small Scale Features





Contemporary photograph showing (left) a historic water faucet and (right) a historic drinking fountain (PWRO-Seattle, 2003). These features were cleared of moss in 2008-09.



Contemporary photograph showing (left) the historic fire ring used for interpretive programs and (right) a historic fire pit in a camping site (PWRO-Seattle, 2003)

Vegetation


Contemporary photograph showing sparse foundation plantings around the Community Building (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).



Contemporary photograph showing remaining Mission 66-era picnic table bases in the northern end of the campground. These incompatible concrete tables bases will be removed in 2009. Note the lack of understory vegetation defining the individual picnic areas. PWRO-Seattle, 2003)

Views and Vistas



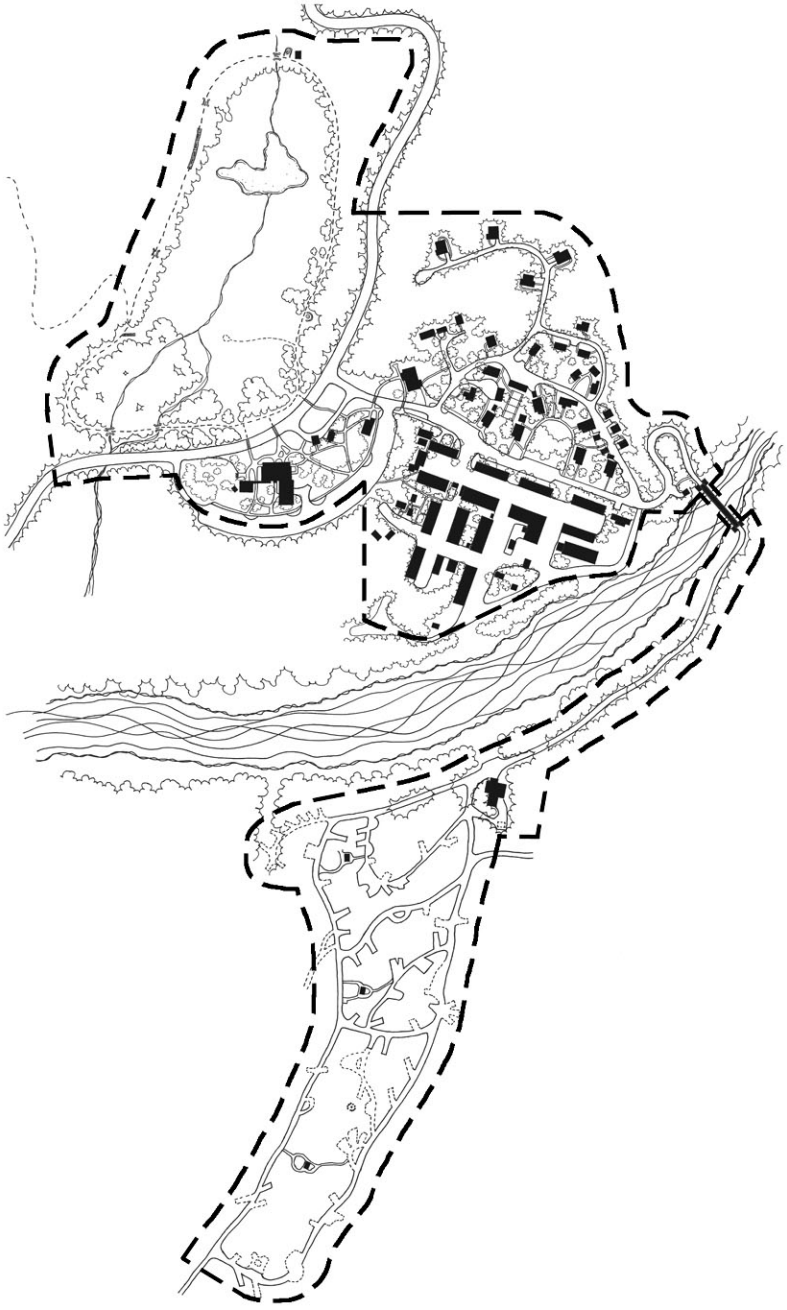
Contemporary photograph showing recently restored historic view from the Community Building of Mount Rainier (PWRO-Seattle, 2003). Since the November 2006 flood, the view is opened considerably more.



Contemporary photograph showing undesirable view of riprap and maintenance buildings from the entrance road to the campground. This view was historically screened with a tree buffer (PWRO-Seattle, 2003).

Longmire Developed Area Boundary

Longmire Developed Area Cultural Landscapes Inventory



Legend

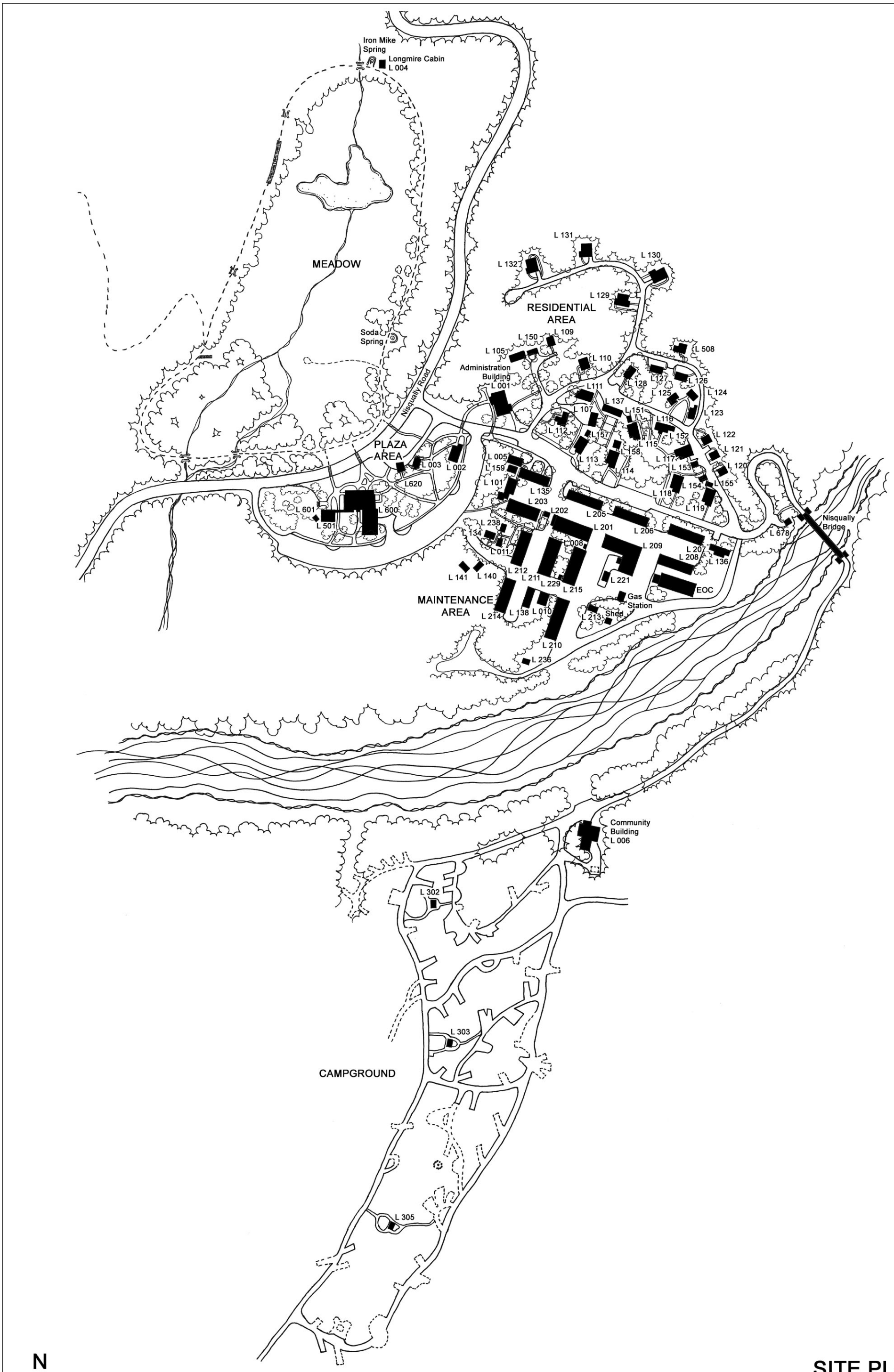
Longmire Historic Disrict Boundary

500 0 500 1000 Feet

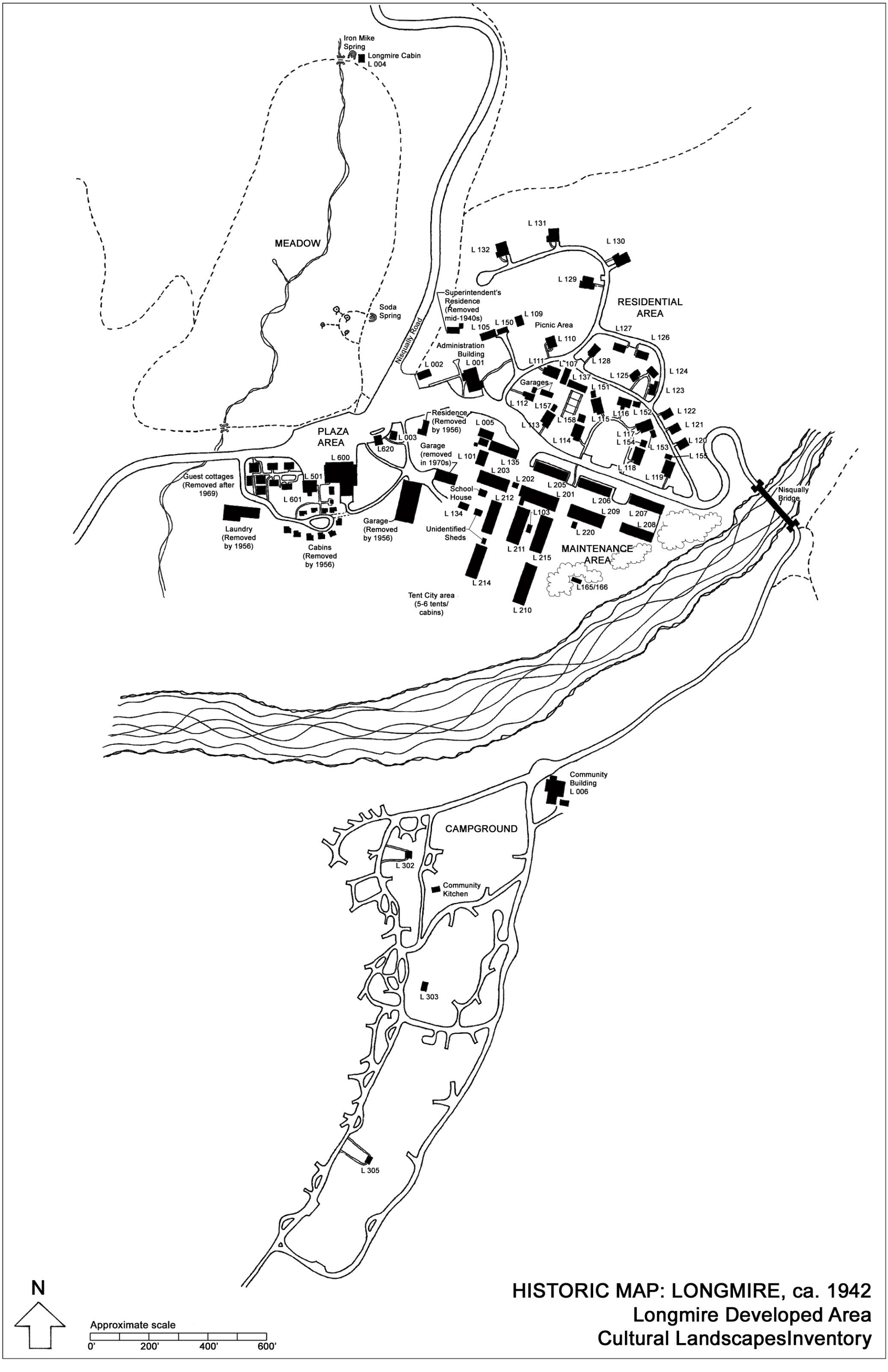
Data Source:
National Historic Landmark Nomination, 1997

N

National Park Service
Pacific West Region Office - Seattle
Cultural Resources



SITE PLAN
Longmire Developed Area
Cultural Landscapes Inventory



HISTORIC MAP: LONGMIRE, ca. 1942
Longmire Developed Area
Cultural LandscapesInventory

KEY

--- Trail

Boardwalk

Universally accessible route

Meadow and mountain views

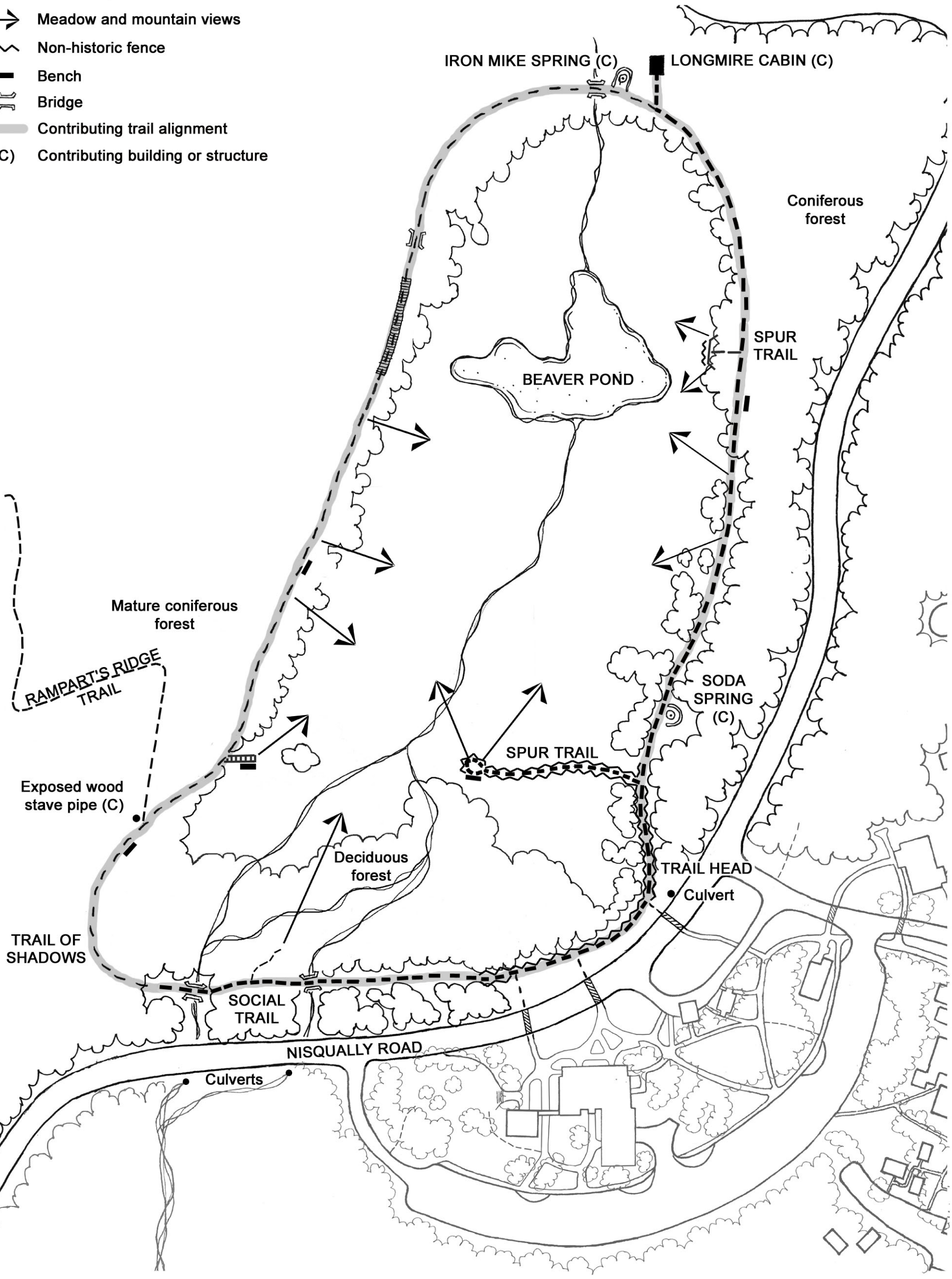
Non-historic fence

Bench

Bridge

Contributing trail alignment

(C) Contributing building or structure



N

Contributing Building

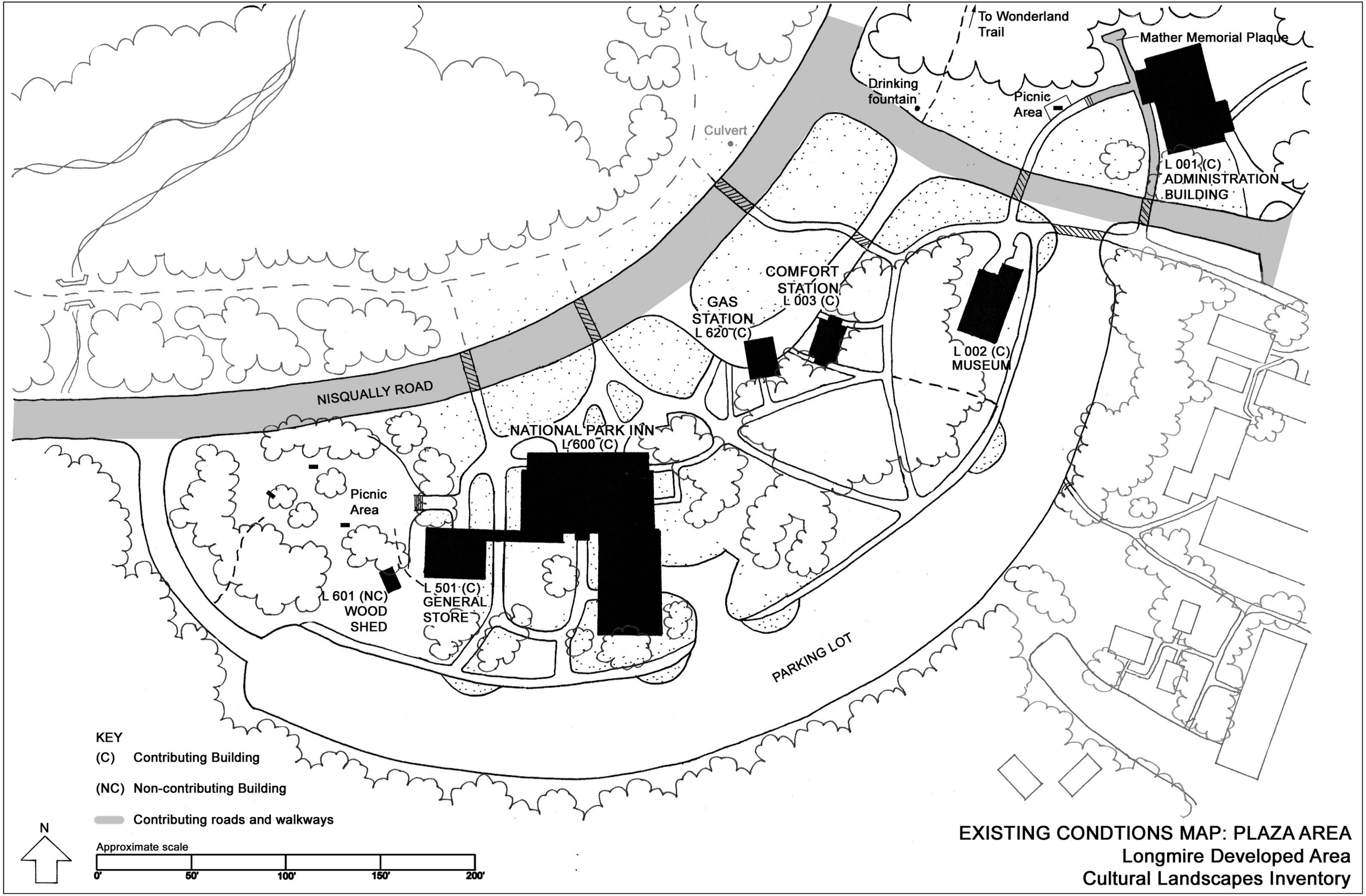
Approximate scale

0' 100' 200' 300'

EXISTING CONDITIONS MAP: LONGMIRE MEADOW

Longmire Developed Area

Cultural Landscapes Inventory



EXISTING CONDTIONS MAP: PLAZA AREA
Longmire Developed Area
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

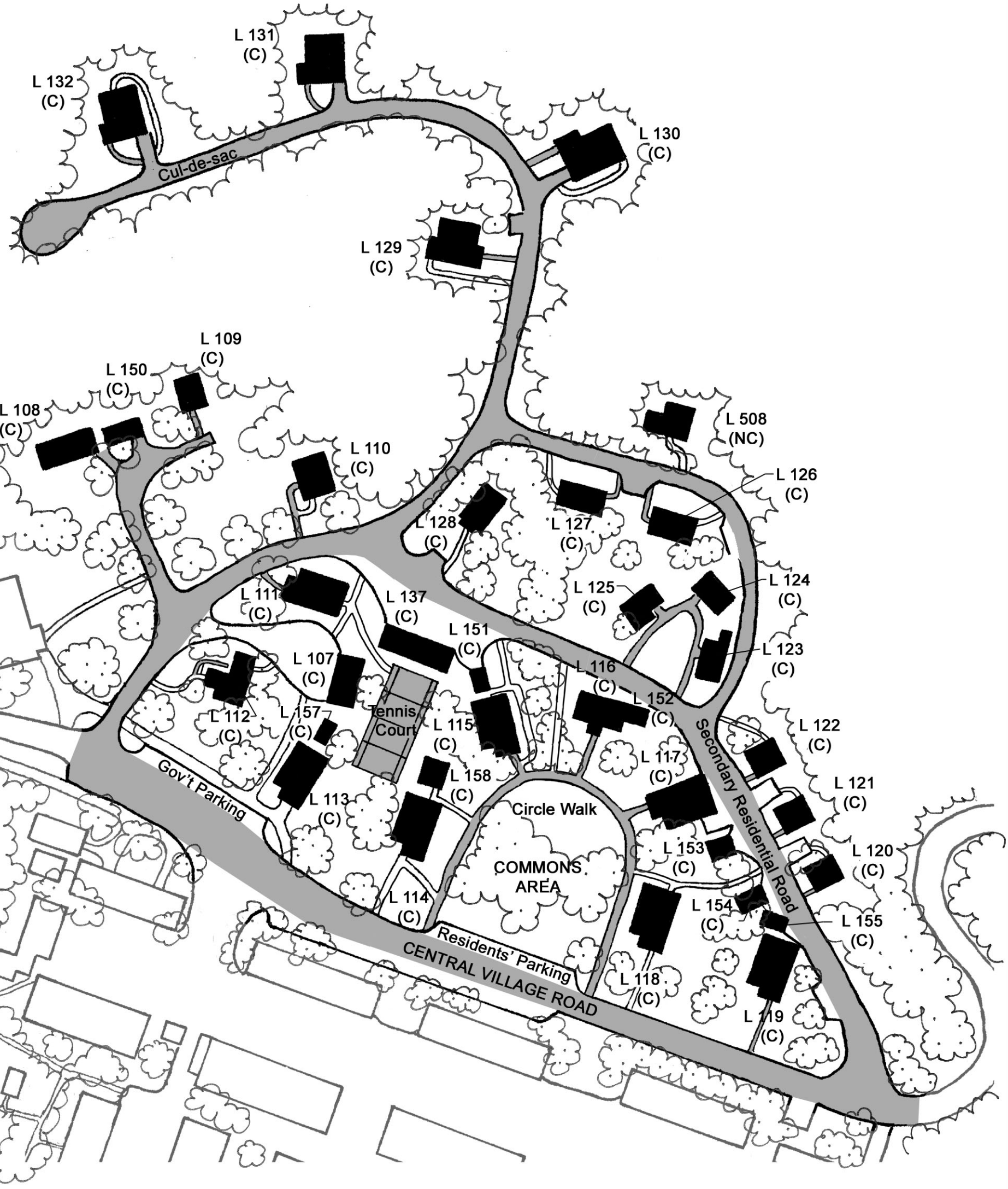
KEY

(C) Contributing Buildings

(NC) Non-Contributing Buildings

Contributing Roads, Walkways, and Tennis Court

Building #	Building type/Name	Building #	Building type/Name	Building #	Building type/Name
L 107	Communal Garage	L 119	Cottage	L 131	Bungalow
L 108	Office	L 120	Cabin	L 132	Bungalow
L 109	Office	L 121	Cabin	L 137	Communal Garage
L 110	Office	L 122	Cabin	L 150	Garage
L 111	House	L 123	Cabin	L 151	Garage
L 112	Office	L 124	Cabin	L 152	Cottage
L 113	Cottage	L 125	Cabin	L 153	Garage
L 114	Cottage	L 126	Cabin	L 154	Garage
L 115	Cottage	L 127	Cabin	L 155	Garage
L 116	Cottage	L 128	Cottage	L 157	Woodshed
L 117	Cottage	L 129	Cottage	L 158	Woodshed
L 118	Cottage	L 130	Bungalow	L 508	Seismic Lab



EXISTING CONDITIONS MAP: RESIDENTIAL AREA
Longmire Developed Area
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

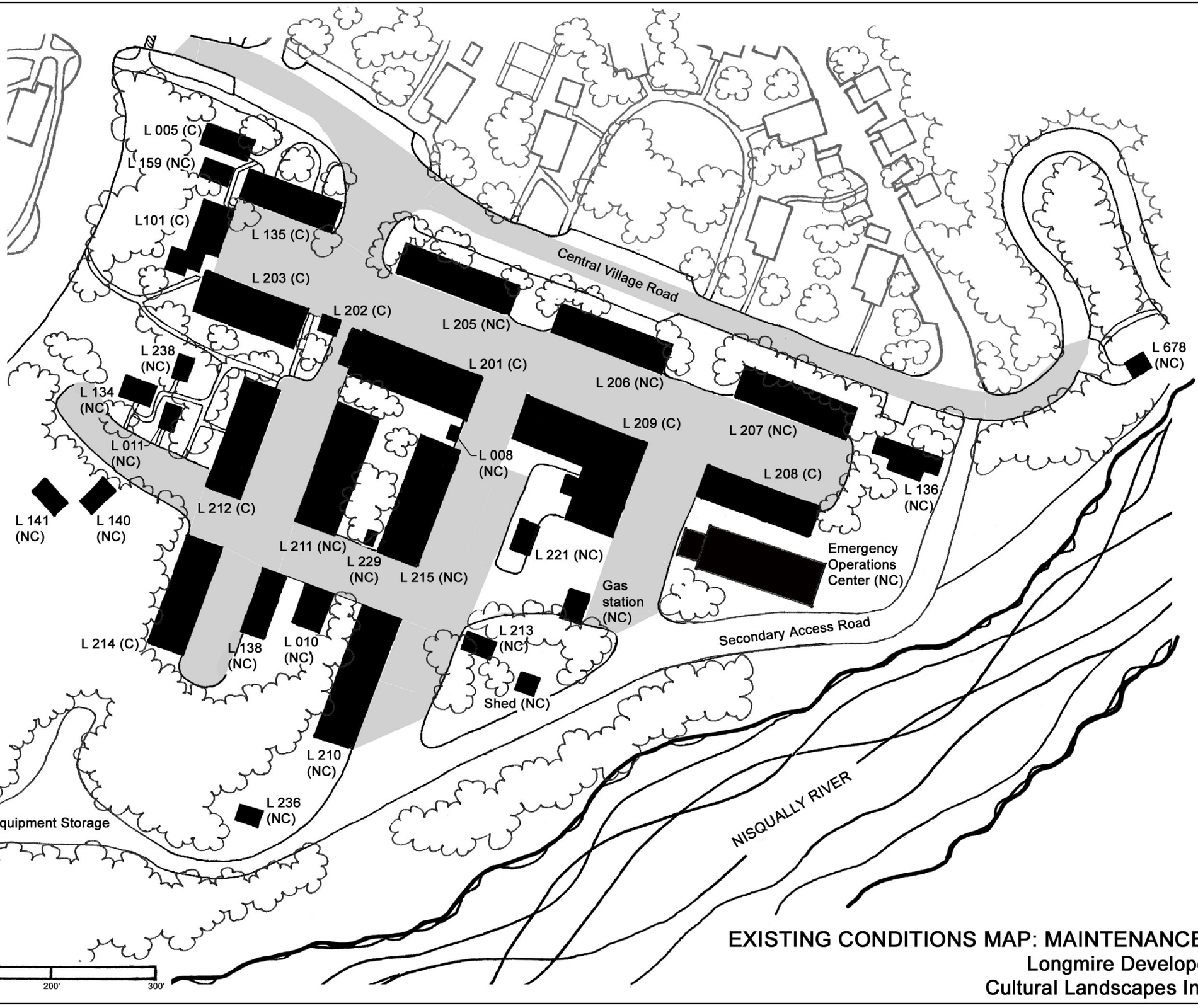
KEY

(C) Contributing Buildings

(NC) Non-contributing Buildings

Contributing Circulation Features

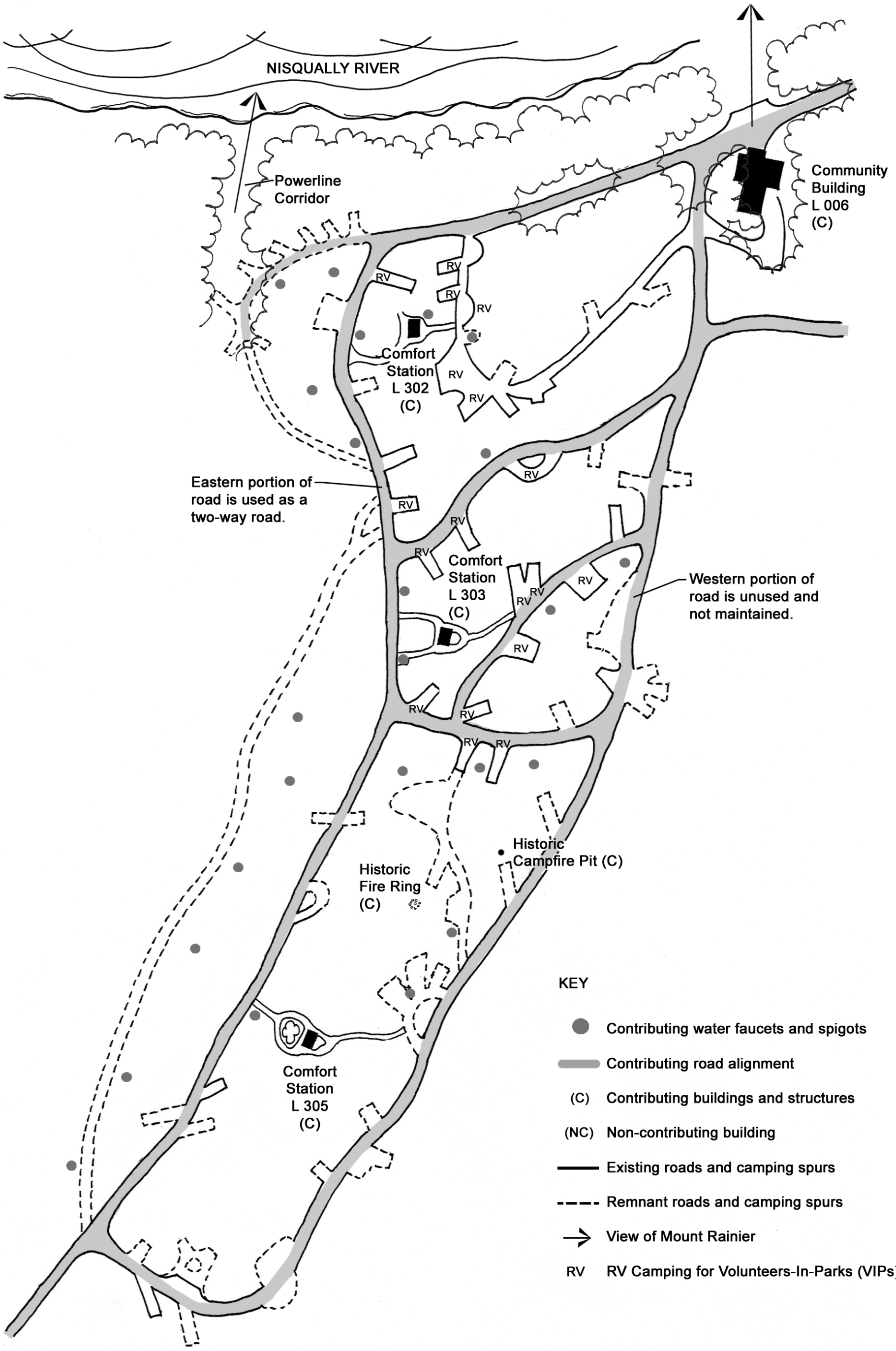
Building #	Building Type/Name
L 005	Library
L 008	Office
L 010	Lab
L 011	Audio Visual
L 101	Macy Dormitory
L 134	Residence
L 135	Tobin Center
L 136	Residence
L 138	Sign Shop
L 140	Concessionaire Housing
L 141	Concessionaire Housing
L 159	Storage
L 201	Warehouse
L 202	Oil House/Paint Shop
L 203	Utilities & Radio Shops
L 205	Equipment Building
L 206	Equipment Building
L 207	Equipment Building
L 208	Equipment Building
L 209	Auto Shop
L 210	Equipment Building
L 211	Equipment Building
L 212	GIS/Trails & Grounds
L 213	Shop
L 214	Carpentry Shop
L 215	Roads Shop
L 221	Generator Shed
L 229	Shed
L 236	Storage Shed
L 238	Offices
L 678	Utilities Shed



EXISTING CONDITIONS MAP: MAINTENANCE AREA

Longmire Developed Area

Cultural Landscapes Inventory



EXISTING CONDITIONS MAP: LONGMIRE CAMPGROUND
Longmire Developed Area
Cultural Landscapes Inventory