

Determination of Eligibility

Barnes Point Water & Wastewater Treatment System

Olympic National Park

Clallam County

Washington

Prepared by

Annie Matsov, Historical Architect

Olympic National Park

600 E Park Avenue

Port Angeles, WA 98362

January 2025

Name of Property

Barnes Point Water & Wastewater Treatment System

Other Names

Barnes Point Wastewater Treatment Plant,
Lake Crescent Water Treatment Building,
1307 Lake Crescent Waste Water¹ Treatment Plant,
1309 Lake Crescent Water Treatment Plant/Pumphouse,
Utility Lake Crescent Barnes Point Water System,
Utility Lake Crescent Barnes Point Waste Water System

Location

Olympic National Park
Port Angeles Vicinity
Clallam County
Washington

Classification

Ownership of property: Federal
Category of property: Structure
Number of resources within property:

Eligible	Not Eligible	Type	Name
0	2	buildings	Water Treatment Plan/Pumphouse & Wastewater Treatment Plant
0	0	site	
0	21	structure	1 Absorption bed, 2 grinder pump lifts, 2 lift stations, 12 manholes, 4 wells
0	0	object	
0	23	Total	

Historic Function

GOVERNMENT / Water Treatment

Current Function

GOVERNMENT / Water Treatment

Architectural Classification

N/A

Materials

WOOD / Shingle, Plywood
METAL/Iron, Aluminum, Cast Iron, Steel
CONCRETE

¹ Facility Management Software System (FMSS) location names are written with the word “wastewater” split into two words. For the purposes of this document, the author has chosen to use the industry standard of “wastewater” written as one word.

Areas of Significance

N/A

Period of Significance

N/A

Significant Dates

N/A

State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X **does not meet the National Register Criteria.**

I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

A B C D

Signature of certifying official/Title **Date:**

**SULA
JACOBS** Digitally signed by
SULA JACOBS
Date: 2025.02.04
13:57:09 -08'00'

Sula Jacobs, Superintendent
Olympic National Park, National Park Service, Department of the Interior



Allyson Brooks Ph.D., Director
State Historic Preservation Officer

March 12, 2025

Sula Jacobs
Superintendent
US National Park Service - Olympic National Park

In future correspondence please refer to:
Project Tracking Code: 2025-01-00458
Property: Barnes Point Water & Wastewater Treatment System Determination of Eligibility
Re: Determined Not Eligible

Dear Sula Jacobs:

Thank you for contacting the Department of Archaeology and Historic Preservation (DAHP) regarding the above referenced proposal. This action has been reviewed on behalf of the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) under provisions of Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (54 U.S.C. 300101 et seq.). Our review is based upon documentation provided in your submittal.

We concur that Property ID: 736019, Lake Crescent Lodge - Barnes Point Water and Wastewater Treatment System is not eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Thank you for the opportunity to review and comment. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Maddie Levesque, M.A
Architectural Historian
(360) 819-7203
Maddie.Levesque@dahp.wa.gov



Summary Description

The Barnes Point Water & Wastewater Treatment System spans 150-acres along the south shoreline of Lake Crescent, approximately 18 miles west of Port Angeles, WA, at Olympic National Park. The Barnes Point Water & Wastewater Treatment System was designed and constructed between 1977-79 and serves the Lake Crescent Lodge concession complex, NatureBridge environmental education campus, park administrative and visitor services, and numerous residential sites located at Lake Crescent.

The treatment system is a utilitarian, electromechanical support system that provides potable water and wastewater processing for over one million visitors annually and includes 2 buildings (Wastewater Treatment Plant and Water Treatment Plant/Pumphouse), 17 secondary structures associated with wastewater treatment (absorption beds, lifts, and manholes), 4 secondary structures associated with water treatment (wells), and typical water system appurtenances (fire hydrants, valves, valve makers, meters, and meter boxes, pressurized force mains, gravity sewer pipes, and cleanouts).²

The Barnes Point Water & Wastewater Treatment System is an overlay boundary on 2 existing historic districts: Lake Crescent Lodge (listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2005, updated 2007 and 2023) and the Rosemary Inn Historic District (listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1979, updated 2005 and 2007), and 1 building: Storm King Ranger Station (listed on the NRHP in 2005, updated 2007).

Narrative Description

Eligible for the National Register

There are no eligible structures or buildings within the Barnes Point Water & Wastewater Treatment System.

Ineligible for the National Register

Lake Crescent Wastewater Treatment Plant (FMSS Location 20534, OLYM-1307)

Constructed in 1977-79

Building

Setting

The building sits in a clearing south of Barnes Creek and east of the Lake Crescent Road (former Highway 101) that is shared with a maintenance yard and employee housing for concession operations at Lake Crescent Lodge. The building is approached by an access road off Lake Crescent Road that runs east then north between the wastewater treatment plant building, maintenance yard, and housing. The treatment plant is shielded from public view by a vegetated buffer of mixed lowland coniferous forest to the north and west and a vegetated berm to the south. North of the building is a 70'-0" x 80'-0" surface parking lot. 4'-0" wide poured concrete sidewalks run along the east and west walls of the building, providing access to doors and stairs.

West of the building is a lift station that pumps sewage to the equalization tank at the start of the treatment process. A separate dosing tank pumps processed wastewater at the end of the treatment

² Generalizations needed to be made for some aspects of this complex mechanical and electrical systems that are integral to the operations of the Barnes Point Water & Wastewater Treatment System; however, a sufficient amount of documentation has been captured to determine that the system does not have a quality that is significant in American history or engineering.

process northwest to the absorption field that sits north of Barnes Creek and west of Lake Crescent Road. An adjacent drain pit receives any overflow from the dosing tank or spillage and washdown water from the treatment room and pumps that waste stream back into the equalization tank.

Exterior

The Wastewater Treatment Plant is one-story, has a clerestory roof sheathed in standing-seam metal roofing with a 2-1/2:12 slope, is rectangular in plan (76'-0" x 62'-8"), and constructed of 8" reinforced, split-face concrete blocks. The foundation consists of 12" wide footers and 4'-0" stem walls of continual poured concrete. The roof structural members vary between open web joists, glulam beams, and rafters. The building is divided into 6 interior rooms plus 2 tanks and was purpose-built to house the wastewater treatment system.

The front (east) façade contains two metal entrance doors, measuring 3'-4" x 7'-4", and one 8'-0" x 7'-0" four-paneled overhead door. The doors have metal frames, are painted brown, and have inset fixed glass lites. Two metal-sash, double-lite 3'-0" x 4'-0" sliding windows align at door height. A 30" diameter mechanical exhaust fan sits above the door to south. Six continual-pour concrete steps with an aluminum handrail access the loading dock on its south side. The overhead door opens from an 8'-0" x 3'-0" elevated, poured concrete loading dock with rubber bumpers. A flood light is centered above the overhead door. The roof gable extends 4'-0" over the loading dock.

The north wall has a metal double door opening measuring 6'-0" x 7'-4" with a metal frame. The doors and frame are painted brown. The wall has five industrial window openings measuring 4'-0" x 7'-0" and containing multi-lite metal sashes. Each sash has four stacked lites: fixed, awning, fixed, and hopper (from top to bottom).

The west wall has one door measuring 3'-4" x 7'-4" and three industrial windows that match the ones on the north wall. Above the first window opening (north) is a 4'-0" x 2'-0" aluminum louvered vent opening. Above the center window opening are two mechanical exhaust fans that match the one on the primary façade.

A series of fifteen continual-pour concrete steps along the west end of the south wall provide access to the grated top of the sludge and equalization tanks. The stairway has aluminum handrails on each side. The rails continue north and east along the roof edge, providing a protective barrier along the flat roof. The tanks are constructed of poured concrete walls and floor. The tanks' south wall is faced with split-faced concrete blocks, matching the rest of the building. On the ground floor, the south wall has paired sliding windows for the laboratory. These windows sit at the east end of the wall and are metal sashes with metal frames. The sludge and equalization tanks' north wall of poured concrete continues up to the roof line and houses four fixed window openings into the pump and blower room from the flat roof. The windows are 3'-6" x 2'-0" single-lite metal sashes. In the clerestory, the wall is clad in textured 1-11 siding panels. Five single-lite clerestory windows have metal sashes and trim painted brown. These windows are 4'-0" x 2'-4".

The flat-roofed section of the building has 3 flood lights mounted to the north wall and one to the west. They are metal and directed down onto walking surfaces and into the grated tank openings. An identical flood light is mounted on the south wall and is directed to the ground to light the pedestrian route to the stairs. A comminutor, which shreds the large solids as they enter the system, is mounted over the northwest corner of the equalization tank and housed in a box sided on four sides with T1-11 with a shed roof sheathed in asphalt siding. Three mechanical aerators are individually mounted onto the flat

roof (one over the equalization tank and two over the sludge tank) and housed in small structures with plywood sides and standing-seam metal roofing of their gable roofs. 2-1/2" galvanized pipes run parallel to the roof surface between the sludge tank mechanical aerators and transport air from the blower (interior) to the base of the sludge tank.

Interior

The building is divided into 8 spaces: 6 rooms and 2 tanks. The primary entrance is along the east wall and enters into the laboratory in the southeast corner of the structure. The room is 16'-4" x 16'-8" and provides work surface counters, a fume hood, eye wash station, and refrigerators. The floor is covered in 12" asbestos vinyl tiles. The walls are concrete block painted a cream color. The ceiling is 5/8" water resistant gypsum board painted white. The walls have 4-1/2" vinyl baseboards and 3" flat-stock wood trim at the ceiling painted cream.

On the north wall of the laboratory, an interior door leads to the 16'-0" x 16'-8" storage room. The room has a poured concrete floor, concrete block walls painted cream, and a 5/8" water resistant gypsum board ceiling that is painted white. The room has built-in shelves and bin storage with a work bench and vise.

To the west of the storage room are a restroom and janitor storage closet. The restroom has a toilet, sink, and shower. The floor is covered in brown 1" square ceramic tiles. The concrete block walls have 2" brown square ceramic tiles from the floor to 4'-0" height. In the shower, the tiles rise to 6'-8" along the walls. The sink, mirror, toilet, and shower fixtures are placed along the north wall. The janitor closet is 9'-0" x 4'-10" and includes a mop sink along the shared wall with the restroom. The concrete block walls have 2" ceramic tile to 3'-0" height around the mop sink. A light duty commercial electric water heater was installed in 2017 along west wall.

The 56'-0" x 26'-8" treatment room runs the full length of the building's north end. The room is divided into two spaces with an elevated chemical storage to the east and the treatment area to the west. The chemical storage area is elevated 3'-0" above floor height and accessed by 4-step concrete stairs from the north and the south. The stairs have square aluminum handrails on either side and lead to a 6'-0" wide landing that is flanked by chemical storage bays on either side: 3 to the north and 3 to the south. The bays are divided by 4" wide and 4'-0" high concrete block pony walls. At the end of the chemical storage area is the overhead door that leads to the exterior loading dock. The floor is unpainted poured concrete, the walls are constructed of concrete block painted cream, and the ceiling is 5/8" water resistant gypsum board painted white. The area includes an eye wash station, overhead hanging florescent lights and a fan, and surface-mounted electrical conduit.

To the west, the treatment area has poured concrete floors, concrete block walls, and a 5/8" water resistant gypsum board ceiling. At the center of the space, a 10'-0" x 35'-0" concrete pad elevated 3-1/2" above floor height holds the treatment system. An 8" wide floor drain trench covered by metal grate panels runs along the floor on three sides of the elevated concrete pad. On the concrete pad sits a Met-Pro Systems, Inc. brand skid-mounted physical-chemical wastewater treatment system painted bright blue. The system includes a control panel, a flocculator tank with a dedicated flash-mix chamber, a clarifier tank with sludge rake, 2 carbon adsorber tanks, a mixed-media pressure filter with automatic backwash, and a chlorine contact tank. The motor control center for the entire treatment process, a 7-unit grey metal cabinet, sits along the south wall. The treatment area has overhead hanging florescent lights and fans, surface-mounted electrical conduit, and overhead pipes that move effluent between the tanks and feed chemicals into the system.

An interior door along the south wall of the treatment room leads to the pump and blower room. The room is 11'-8" x 42'-0" with a poured concrete floor; concrete block walls on the north, east, and west; a poured concrete wall to the south; and a 5/8" water resistant gypsum board ceiling. An 8" wide floor drain trench covered by metal grate panels runs along the south wall. Nine 3-1/2" raised concrete pads hold (east-west) a sludge tank blower, absorber compressor, physical chemical treatment blower, equalization tank blower, two phase converters, an air compressor, 2 diaphragm pumps and another air compressor. The room has overhead hanging florescent lights and fans; surface-mounted electrical conduit; and pipes running across the floor, overhead, and up the walls that carry air, power, sludge, and influent.

The final spaces in the building are a 24'-0" x 20'-8" equalization tank and a 31'-4" x 20'-8" sludge tank. These tanks have no doors or windows and are not intended to be accessed by system operators. They have 12" poured concrete walls and a sloped concrete floor. They are open air at the top with fiberglass grating that forms a flat roof on the exterior. Roof-mounted mechanical aerators operate suspended paddles in both tanks that stir the contents. A comminutor, which shreds the large solids as they enter the system, and a 6" aluminum pipe are in the northwest corner of the equalization tank.

Absorption Beds (FMSS Location 20586)
Constructed in 1977-79
Structure

Setting

The wastewater treatment system's absorption beds are located under the recreation field within the Lake Crescent Lodge Historic District (listed on the National Register of Historic Places in 2007). The field includes an open grassed lawn that once served as a golf course and remains of a concrete tennis court. It is bound by Lake Crescent Road on the east, the one-way exit drive to the north, and a parking lot to the west. To the south is a wooded area and Barnes Creek.

Above Ground

At Barnes Creek, three 4" PVC (polyvinyl chloride) pipes that run between the Wastewater Treatment Plant building and absorption beds span the creek attached to the underside of the 1945 bridge along Lake Crescent Road. One pipe flows south, toward the Wastewater Treatment Plant, and serves as the primary sewage pressurized force main transporting raw influent from the collection system to the lift station west of the building. (In the winter, flow in this pipe is reversed by adjusting valves and raw influent from the concession housing area gravity flows back to the winter septic tank and into the smallest absorption bed.) The other two pipes flow north, from the treatment plant to the two primary absorption beds. Each dosing pump in the effluent wet well has its own discharge line that feeds its own absorption bed, and they are set to automatically alternate with each dose. All three pipes reach the bridge in the southeast corner, run along the south abutment, cross the creek bolted to the west bridge beam, and return underground north of the creek. An 18" insulated pipe with an aluminum sleeve houses the PVC pipes. The insulated pipe is mounted to the bridge by 5/8" welded, steel, webbed brackets.

Below Ground

Under the recreation field are the wastewater treatment system's absorption beds that distribute the treated wastewater from perforated vitrified clay pipes set in washed aggregate beds at a minimum depth of 30" below grade. The 3 absorption beds are made up of north-south parallel pipe runs, two that are 200'-0" long fed from the wastewater treatment plant and the third, to their west, that is half that

length and fed from the winter septic tank and dosing siphon. Each of the two large absorption beds has eight 4" perforated pipes spaced 6'-0" on center. The small absorption bed has eight 6" perforated pipes spaced 6'-0" on center. All piping is laid at a level plane within the top half of a 13" thick gravel bed, to allow for even distribution of treated wastewater across the system. The gravel bed is covered with filter fabric and topped with at least 30" of fill. The gravel bed extends 3'-0" on all sides away from the outermost pipes. The 8 pipes for the small absorption bed are fed from the north by a 6" ductile iron pipe header. The two large absorption beds are fed from the south by 4" ductile iron pipe headers. Within each bed, all absorption bed pipes are connected to each other at the downstream end by a perforated vitrified clay pipe header of the same size pipe as their laterals at the opposite header.

Buried north of the pipe runs in the recreation field, is an 8'-0" diameter septic tank. It is an Owens-Corning brand, 10,000 gallon tank with three 22" diameter "manways" with openings that sit 4" below grade and are covered by 4'-6" square concrete slabs. The septic tank also has a 3" galvanized steel pipe vent that extends 3'-10" above grade. Effluent from the septic tank gravity flows to a concrete dosing siphon box.

West of the septic tank is a buried 19'-0" x 7'-0" x 6'-0" siphon box, with 6" precast concrete walls and floor, that houses an automatic siphon, a 6" diameter cast iron inlet pipe from the septic tank, and 4" diameter ductile iron pipe outlet that connects to the smallest absorption bed.

As primary treatment during the winter, when flows are significantly reduced and the wastewater treatment plant is shut down for annual maintenance, flow from the pressurized force main is redirected into the septic tank by changing the adjacent valve configuration.

Grinder Pump Lift Stations (FMSS Location 20586)

Constructed in 1977-79

Structure

Setting

The Barnes Point Wastewater collection system include two grinder pump lift station assemblies. Grinder Pump Lift Station B is located across Barnes Point to the east, north of Storm King Ranger Station, near the National Park Service boathouse, and serves as the first and farthest sewage lift station in the collection system. Grinder Pump Lift Station C is located within the Lake Crescent Lodge Historic District, in a grassed area south of the lodge between the 1947 Cabins and parking lot. A Grinder Pump Lift Station A was never constructed.

Above Ground

The grinder pump control panel is contained in a 3'-0" x 2'-0" metal box with a hinged access door mounted to two 4x4 wood posts that sits 5'-6" above grade. From the bottom of the box, power cords in 1/2" conduit run into the ground and connect to the two wet well pumps, transformer, and float control. The grinder pumps are housed in their own pits with a 7'-0" diameter poured concrete slab at the surface and a 4'-0" x 2'-9" aluminum access cover in the center. The third component of the assembly is a separate valve box with a 4'-0" x 5'-0" concrete slab at the surface and a flush 3'-0" x 3'-0" aluminum access hatch door.

Below Ground

The grinder pump pits are 9'-0" deep (Pump B) and 7'-0" deep (Pump C) and constructed of 7" poured concrete walls and 9" floors. The conduit from the control panel runs along the inside wall and connects

to the respective parts. Each pit houses two submersible pumps that use a slide rail with upper guide brackets to connect with the ductile iron discharge elbow via a flange 4" from the floor. A chain connected to the top of the pit allows the pumps to be pulled for maintenance. Two 4" ductile iron pressurized discharge pipes exit through the concrete wall at least 3'-0" below grade to the adjoining valve box. The valve box is 4'-6" deep with 6" concrete walls and floor. It houses the gate valves and swing check valves associated with each grinder pump before combining discharge pipes into a single pressurized force main.

Lift Station No.1 (FMSS Location 20586)
Constructed in 1977-79
Structure

Setting

Lift Station No.1 sits within the Lake Crescent Lodge historic district, north of Lake Crescent Lodge and northwest of the recreation field with the absorption beds. The three-part assembly is located in a grassed area with the parking lot to its west and a forested area to the east.

Above Ground

At the surface, the lift station assembly includes two 3" thick reinforced poured concrete pads measuring 3'-6" x 4'-6" with one for the phase converter and the second for a transformer. The original Smith & Loveless brand wet well mounted sewage pump lift station was replaced in 1991 with a Gorman Rupp unit that sits separately with a control panel, heater, time recorder, blower, vacuum pump, and check valves above ground and concealed by a hinged fiberglass cover.

Below Ground

Below the fiberglass-covered lift station equipment is a 15'-0" deep wet well with 5" thick concrete walls and a 9" thick concrete floor. Cast iron steps run along one side of the shaft, spaced 12" on center. On either side of the steps, 4" ductile iron suction piping runs down the length of the shaft, stopping 6" from the floor. A 4" ductile iron discharge pipe exits through the wall of shaft about 5'-0" from the surface and transports pressurized wastewater toward the wastewater treatment plant or winter septic tank.

Lift Station No.2 (FMSS Location 20586)
Constructed in 1977-79
Structure

Setting

Lift Station No.2 sits along the west edge of the Rosemary Inn Historic District adjacent to Dardanella Cabin and includes a wet well and valve vault that contain access hatches to the pumps and valves.

Above Ground

The wells are capped with concrete lids that sit 4" above grade. The pump electrical control panel is mounted to a 6x4 wood post with a small gable roof with standing seam metal roofing that limits water intrusion into the enclosure. The lift station is powered from the Water Treatment Building from buried powerlines that run across the Rosemary Inn Historic District.

Manholes (FMSS Location 20586)

The system includes 12 precast concrete manholes set at variable depths for access to 4", 6", or 8" pressurized force main or gravity collection lines. They have 4" precast walls and 6" floors with a series

of cast iron steps, depending on their depth. At grade are 2'-2" diameter solid steel manhole covers that sit in 3'-0" steel frames that bolt to make a watertight seal.

Lake Crescent Water Treatment Plant/Pumphouse (FMSS 20535, OLYM-1309)

Constructed in 1977-79

Building

Setting

The building sits across a vehicle access road to the south of the Rosemary Inn Historic District (listed on the National Register in 1979). The site is bound by forest to the south, gravel vehicle parking on the east and west, and a small, grassy area (approximately 35'-0" x 15'-0") to the north. A split rail fence lines the north of the grassed area along the vehicle access road.

In the rear (south) of the building, is a free-standing transformer cabinet (3'-0" cube on a 5'-0" x 5'-0" x 10" poured concrete pad) that provides power to the water treatment and wastewater treatment systems. To its west, is a 1000-gallon double-walled fuel tank for the backup generator within the water treatment building.

Exterior

The Water Treatment Plant is a one-story, wood-frame building with a gable roof sheathed in standing-seam metal roofing with a 4:12 slope, and an L-shaped plan (42'-0" x 34'-2"). The building has a 1'-4" x 0'-8" continuous poured concrete footer, 2'-0" stem wall, and poured concrete floor. The walls are constructed of 2x4 studs, 16" on center. On the exterior, the walls are clad in alternating 5/8" textured 1-11 (T1-11) plywood and high density overlay plywood. Sixteen wood Fink trusses support the roof, spaced 24" on center, with 2x6 joists and top chords. The roof ridge runs north-south. The roof overhang extends 2'-6" on all sides. The exterior siding is painted green-grey with ochre doors and trim. On the interior, the building is divided into four rooms.

The main entrance to the building is on the south façade, accessed from a poured concrete drive. The metal entrance door is 3'-0" x 7'-0" with a 0'-6" x 3'-6" off-center, vertical glass panel over the handle. It has a metal frame with wood 1x4 flat stock trim that runs to the roofline. Above the door, the wall is clad in high density overlay plywood. Centered over the door is a 1'-0" x 1'-4" galvanized louver with inset screen and a wall-mounted light with metal frame and glass cover. To the east of the door, the wall is clad in 5/8" T1-11 plywood laid at a 45-degree angle. The rest of the south wall includes 10'-0" x 7'-0" aluminum louvers for air intake. The wall is covered in high density overlay plywood above and below the louvers and is trimmed in 1x4 flat stock that runs vertically to the roofline. The rest of the wall is covered in 5/8" T1-11 plywood laid at a 45-degree angle. The corner boards are 1x4 flat stock. At the gable end, a 1'-0" x 1'-4" galvanized louver with inset screen provides airflow from the attic crawlspace.

The east elevation has paired 3'-0" x 7'-0" metal doors at the south end that open out onto the poured concrete drive. Each door has a 2'-0" x 2'-6" fixed glass window above an inset louver panel of the same dimension. The door opening has a metal frame and wood flat stock trim. Centered over the doors is a wall-mounted light with metal frame and glass cover. Above and east of the doors, the wall is clad in high density overlay plywood. South of the door opening, the wall is clad in 5/8" T1-11 plywood laid at a 45-degree angle. The east wall has 2'-6" x 3'-4" Milgard Ultra brand (fiberglass with vinyl finish) paired sashes with wood sills and trim that were installed in 2019 and custom made to match original window openings. Below the window opening, the wall is clad in high density overlay plywood with flat stock

1x4 wood trim running vertically to the roofline. On either side of the window opening, the wall is clad in 5/8" T1-11 plywood laid at a 45-degree angle.

The north wall of the structure has three window openings that were replaced in 2019 to match the originals on the structure. The opening to the east has a 3'-6" x 3'-4" double-hung, one-over-one fiberglass with vinyl finish sash window with a wood sill and trim. The other two window openings have 3'-9" x 6'-4" multi-lite, fiberglass with vinyl finish sash windows with 5'-0" fixed lites over 2'-0" operable awning lites. These window openings also have wood sills and trim. Above and below all the window openings, the wall is clad in high density overlay plywood with flat stock 1x4 wood trim running vertically to the roofline. The rest of the wall is clad in 5/8" T1-11 plywood laid at a 45-degree angle with 1x4 flat stock corner boards. At the gable end, a 1'-0" x 1'-4" galvanized louver with inset screen provides airflow from the attic crawlspace.

The west wall has paired 3'-0" x 7'-0" polystyrene core, steel doors, each with a 24" x 30" fixed glass window. The doors have metal frames and wood trim. Centered over the doors is a wall-mounted light with metal frame and glass cover. Flanking the double door opening are 3'-9" x 6'-4" multi-lite, fiberglass with vinyl finish sash windows with 5'-0" fixed lites over 2'-0" operable awning lites. A 2'-0" diameter exhaust fan sits above the south window opening. On the south end of the west wall a 4'-6" x 6'-0" aluminum louver provides air intake to the interior space. Above and below the windows, doors, and louvers, the wall is covered in high density overlay plywood with flat stock 1x4 wood trim running vertically to the roofline above. The rest of the wall is covered in 5/8" T1-11 plywood laid at a 45-degree angle with 1x4 flat stock corner boards.

Interior

The building is entered from the south into an entry space with a janitor mop sink and restroom to the east. The sink is 2'-0" wide with a 5" raised lip. The wall around the sink is covered in 2" ceramic square tiles up to a 3'-0" height. The mop sink has been modified to hold a Reliance brand electric water heater. The restroom has a toilet, sink, and mirror along the north wall. The floors are covered in 1" ceramic square tiles with 2" tiles running up the wall to a 3'-0" height. The rest of the walls and ceiling in the restroom and mop sink area are 5/8" gypsum board painted white. The restroom has a metal door painted bright blue. The door opening has metal trim painted baby blue.

North of the entry is a 11'-8" x 16'-0" laboratory with 12" square vinyl flooring, vinyl baseboards, and 5/8" gypsum walls and ceiling. The room has built-in cabinetry, storage, work surfaces, a refrigerator, and desk. The interior window trim is flat stock wood painted baby blue. An interior metal door along the west wall opens into the hydro tank room. The door is metal, painted bright blue, and has a fixed lite window. The door opening has metal trim painted baby blue.

The hydro tank room has an epoxy-coated concrete floor with two raised concrete pads. In the northeast corner of the room, a raised platform (1'-6" x 11'-6" x 3-1/2") runs along the east wall. In the center of the room, a 13'-4" x 5'-0" concrete platform supports an aluminum superstructure. The room has three 11-1/2" diameter floor drains. The east interior wall is 2x4 stud-framed with 5/8" gypsum board interior finish painted white. The south interior wall is constructed of 8" concrete block. The interior door and window trim is flat stock painted baby blue. In the center of the room, 8 paired aluminum columns sit on the raised concrete platform and support 14" diameter high-density polyethylene (HDPE) water pipes. The aluminum superstructure includes bolted U-channels connecting each column pair and tensioned wire X-braces connecting the pairs to each other. Along the east and south walls are electrical cabinets and control panels including a flow meter and motor control center. Electrical conduit is surface-

mounted and florescent light fixtures hang from the 12'-0" ceiling. A ceiling hatch is centered in the room and provides access to the attic space.

The last space is a generator room. It is not connected to the other rooms from the interior but rather has exterior doors on the east wall. The floor is poured concrete; the walls have 5/8" painted gypsum board. The ceilings are 8'-0" and covered in fire-rated 5/8" gypsum board. A 250-kilowatt generator sits in the middle of the room. It includes a generator, motor, muffler, and exhaust duct that connects to the louvered screen on the west wall.

Wells (FMSS Location 20585)

Constructed in 1977-79

Structure

Setting

Two 8" diameter domestic wells are located just north (#1) and northeast (#2) of the Water Treatment Plant. A 10" diameter fire well (#3) is located in the woods, approximately equidistant between the Rosemary Inn Historic District and the Lake Crescent Lodge Historic District. An 8" diameter treatment plant well (#4) was originally intended to provide non-potable water to the Wastewater Treatment Plant and is located northeast of the building.

Above Ground

All four wells are constructed with vented steel well caps that sit 3'-0" above grade. Each well is encircled with a 5'-0" wood fence with vertical slats to provide well-head protection.

Below Ground

All wells are equipped with submersible pumps that have been replaced or upgraded over the years.

Well #1, a domestic water well, was rotary drilled to a total depth of 78'-8" and includes an 8" diameter welded steel casing that extends down to 70'-11" below grade. Well #1 has a 7" diameter liner that extends from 68'-11" to 73'-6" and a stainless steel screen extending from 73'-6" to 78'-8" below grade.

Well #2, also a domestic water well, was rotary drilled to a total depth of 78'-3" and includes an 8" diameter welded steel casing that extends down to 70'-5" below grade. Well #2 has a 7" diameter liner that extends from 68'-5" to 73'-1" and a stainless steel screen extending from 73'-1" to 78'-3" below grade.

Well #3, a fire well, was rotary drilled to a total depth of 72'-0" and includes a 10" diameter welded steel casing that extends down to 60'-2" below grade. The fire well has an 8" diameter liner that extends from 58'-2" to 61'-4" and a stainless steel screen extending from 61'-0" to 72'-0" below grade.

Well #4, the non-potable water well, was rotary drilled to a total depth of 90'-0" and includes an 8" diameter welded steel casing that extends down to 82'-6" below grade. Well #4 has a 7" diameter liner that extends from 80'-6" to 84'-8" and a stainless steel screen that extends from 84'-8" to 90'-0" below grade.

Linear Features of Water & Wastewater Systems (Collection, Treatment, Distribution, and Disposal)

Throughout this system, in an arch across Barnes Point (from the Lake Crescent Lodge area in the west across Rosemary Inn Historic District to the Storm King Ranger Station in the east), direct-bury electrical

cable runs underground between the Wastewater Treatment Building, Water Treatment Plant, and their associated wells, pumps, lifts, and power sources. This cable is laid a minimum of 4'-0" below grade, often in trenches shared with water pipes.

The water distribution system consists primarily of ductile iron pipe of varying diameter.

Typical water system appurtenances including fire hydrants, valves, valve makers, meters, and meter boxes can also be found throughout the Barnes Point water distribution system. Underground linear features of the wastewater collection system include pressurized force mains, gravity sewer pipes, and cleanouts.

FMSS Location Number	Facility Management Software System (FMSS) Location Title
20534	1307 Lake Crescent Waste Water ³ Treatment Plant
20535	1309 Lake Crescent Water Treatment Plant/Pumphouse
20585	Utility Lake Crescent Barnes Point Water System
20586	Utility Lake Crescent Barnes Point Waste Water System

Significance Evaluation

Criterion A

The water & wastewater systems at Barnes Point were examined for significance at a local level under Criterion A in the areas of government, entertainment/recreation, and conservation as an example of an NPS support system that enables recreation outside designated wilderness. The ubiquitous need and utilitarian nature of the system does not speak to broad patterns of history and is not significant under the NRHP Criterion A.

Criterion B

The water and wastewater treatment systems are not associated with the lives of significant persons and is ineligible under Criterion B.

Criterion C

The buildings and associated mechanical and electrical systems do not embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction; represent the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values. The system was purpose-built and designed by the Denver Service Center branch of the National Park Service to address the rising demand for potable water and wastewater treatment in the Barnes Point area of the park. The system was built to be a practical and efficient system used but not seen by visitors.

Criterion D

The site is unlikely to yield further information important in understanding local, regional, or national history, and is ineligible under Criterion D.

Associated Historic Context

The 1977-79 design and construction date for the water & wastewater systems at Barnes Point is outside the NPS's Mission 66 era (1956-1966) and Parkscape USA era (1967-1972). Therefore, it was not

³ Facility Management Software System (FMSS) location names are written with the word "wastewater" split into two words. For the purposes of this document, the author has chosen to use the industry standard of "wastewater" written as one word.

evaluated according to the 2015 *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources Multiple Property Documentation* nor the 2024 *Program Comment on Stewardship and Management of National Park Service Mission 66-Era Facilities* from the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

The 1977-79 design and construction date for the water & wastewater systems at Barnes Point is outside the park's context dates for exploration (1700s-1890s), settlement (1880s-1930s), industry (1880s-1938), entertainment/recreation (1890s-1940s), commerce (1920s-1940s), government/politics (1887-1940s), and architecture (1920s-1940s). Therefore, it was not evaluated according to the 2005 *Historic Resources of Olympic National Park Multiple Property Documentation*.

History & Context

Native American Use of Lake Crescent

Traditional knowledge and extant archeological evidence point to native use of Barnes Point, on the south shores of Lake Crescent, early in the post-glacial period about 13,000 years ago.

An origin story of Lake Crescent was compiled by the Klallam in 1988:

Lake Crescent lies on the north side of the Olympic Peninsula not far from the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The highest mountain overlooking it is Mount Storm King. Many, many years ago, the Klallam people and the Quileute people had a big battle near the shores of the Strait of Juan de Fuca. For two days they fought, from sunrise to sunset. Many warriors on both sides were killed, but neither side would ask for peace.

After watching the bloodshed for two long days, Mount Storm King became angry. On the third day he broke off a great piece of rock from his head and hurled it down into the valley. The rock was so huge that it killed all the men fighting in the valley below him, all the Klallam warriors and all the Quileute.

Through the valley flowed a small river. The rock hurled by Mount Storm King damned up this stream, and soon at the foot of the mountain where the fighting had been fiercest a peaceful lake sparkled in the sunshine. For many generations no Indian ever went to the place where the warriors had been punished by death. Today the Klallam are taught to respect the lake because of what took place long ago. Lake Crescent it is called today, and Mount Storm King mirrored in its clear depths, still looks out across the Straits of Juan de Fuca and over the forest-covered mountains. Mount Storm King guards the crescent-shaped shoreline and the calm blue waters of the lake he made so long ago.⁴

Birth and Growth of Recreational Tourism⁵

In the early 1860s, European settlers and fur trappers began exploring Lake Crescent with the first homesteads in the area claimed 20 years later. The first lodge, Marymere Resort, was constructed at Barnes Point ca.1900 to accommodate overnight guests and recreation on the lake. It burned ca.1914 and was quickly replaced by the Rosemary Inn Resort. A year later, construction started on a second Barnes Point overnight accommodation, Singer's Tavern (now called Lake Crescent Lodge). Between the

⁴ NPS, *Lake Crescent Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement*, (Port Angeles, WA: Olympic National Park, 1998), 88.

⁵ For full accounting and evaluation of this era at Barnes Point, see National Register of Historic Places nomination forms for Lake Crescent Lodge and the Rosemary Inn.

Rosemary Inn and Lake Crescent Lodge, modern conveniences of electricity, heat, plumbing, gardens, and sport were available to tourists in the wilderness setting of the northern Olympic Peninsula.⁶

The Federal Government at Lake Crescent⁷

In 1897, the federal government moved in when Lake Crescent was included as part of the Olympic Forest Reserve. The United States Forest Service was established and assumed management of the Olympic Forest Reserve in 1905 and started construction of the Storm King Ranger Station on the east end of Barnes Point. By that time, a primitive trail had been constructed along the south shore of Lake Crescent. In 1921, the US Forest Service set aside 16,600 acres around Lake Crescent for scenic and recreational activities; the next year they turned the primitive trail into a road for vehicle use. By 1931, the road was included as part of US Highway 101, a federal highway loop around the entire Olympic Peninsula.⁸

Leading up to the establishment of the National Park Service unit, President Roosevelt toured the Olympic Peninsula and stayed the night at Lake Crescent Lodge.⁹ The act establishing Olympic National Park was approved on June 29 (H.R. 10024) of 1938. Lake Crescent and Barnes Point were included in the park boundary; privately run recreational resorts at Barnes Point continued to operate, providing a service to park visitors. In 1951, the NPS purchased the Lake Crescent Lodge and leased the management of the resort. In 1959, NPS constructed a ten-unit, one-story motel north of the historic resort; and, in 1962, expanded the offerings by constructing a two-story motel in the same area and altering parking lots and pedestrian pathways.¹⁰

National Park Service Manages Recreational Tourism

Within 10 years, the park was grappling with high visitation levels and the need to strategize front country growth to protect back country wilderness. In 1973, a parkwide *Master Plan* was proposed (final approval came in 1976) to guide development, including identifying Barnes Point as one area of centralized potential visitor growth. By restricting development to the periphery of the park in small, easily-accessible, existing developed areas like Barnes Point, the *Master Plan* sought to protect the wilderness¹¹ areas south of Hwy 101.¹² An *Environmental Impact Statement* (EIS) for Barnes Point was completed the following year to address overnight accommodation deficiencies, develop fuller recreational activities, and improve utility services in order to protect public health – the need for a new

⁶ Pat Neal, *Rosemary Inn, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*, (Port Angeles, WA: Clallam County Cultural Resource Survey, 1979), 1; Jacilee Wray, et. al., *Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form*, (Seattle, WA: National Park Service (NPS), Columbia Cascade Support Office, 2007), 3-5.

⁷ For full accounting and evaluation of this era at Barnes Point, see National Register of Historic Places nomination form for Storm King Ranger Station.

⁸ NPS, *Olympic National Park: An Administrative History*, (Seattle, WA: NPS, Pacific Northwest Region, Cultural Resources Division, 1992).

⁹ Wray, *Singer's Lake*, 5.

¹⁰ Sang Bae, *Singer's Lake Crescent Tavern Historic District Addendum, Consensus Determination of Eligibility*, (Seattle, WA: NPS, Pacificwest Regional Office, Cultural Resources and Science Program, 2023), 1-2.

¹¹ On November 16, 1988, Congress enacted the Washington Park Wilderness Act (P.L. 100-668) which designated 876,669 acres of Olympic National Park as wilderness and 378 acres as potential wilderness. Approximately 60 percent (roughly 18,000 acres) of the Lake Crescent watershed, on the south side of U.S. Hwy 101, became congressionally designated wilderness.

¹² NPS, *Lake Crescent Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement*, 25.

and holistic water and wastewater treatment system at Barnes Point was documented.¹³ The EIS outlined the condition of water collection and wastewater treatment at Barnes Point.

Water was supplied to the Lake Crescent Lodge and a few adjacent residences from Falls Creek, south of Hwy 101. Most permanent residences at Barnes Point were served by private wells. A diversion dam and gravel beds collected and filtered water from Falls Creek into a small concrete siltation chamber. At its summer low, an estimated 75 gallons per minute flowed from Falls Creek. In the EIS, the summer flow was calculated to be “greater than the future maximum daily demand.” In the winter, the system froze solid, stopping flow, and no back-up or emergency system existed. This water was also used to supply fire suppression systems at Barnes Point. Without a storage system to collect the excess summer flow, the year-round demand had already exceeded the system, leaving no room for the recreational growth at Barnes Point that the park had identified in its *Master Plan*. Additional issues included turbidity, the chlorination process, water pressure, distribution pipes freezing, and the irregular size and material of the piping from years of cobbling together and maintaining the system.¹⁴

For wastewater treatment at Barnes Point, the system included septic tanks, cesspools, dry wells, small unit collection systems, and drain fields. The aged systems lacked a cohesive maintenance plan. Repair needs were commonly identified when wastewater would overflow its below-ground system and collect at the surface, occasionally flowing into Lake Crescent. Systems on small private parcels included septic tanks and drain fields too near water wells, threatening cross contamination. In the summer, algae growth along the lakeshore at Lake Crescent Lodge was identified; in the winter, storm surges and high winds eroded the shoreline, exposing collection systems, and caused raw sewage to enter the lake. Overall, the existing system was evaluated to be “inadequate to treat and dispose of present and future wastewaters at Barnes Point without the possible contamination of ground or lake waters.”¹⁵

Construction of the New Water and Wastewater System

In July 1977, the National Park Service’s Denver Service Center (DSC) completed design work on a new water and wastewater treatment system at Barnes Point. An 86-sheet set of architectural, electrical, mechanical, and civil drawings for the system was completed by the DSC, with the final approval on August 10, 1977 by Regional Director Edward J. Kurtz,¹⁶ though internal park records indicate it’d been in planning stages since 1965.¹⁷ The system included two buildings, absorption beds, 4 lift stations, 12 manholes, and 4 wells. The bids for construction were due September 28, 1977; the project was estimated to cost \$1.185 million.¹⁸ The system was designed to exceed the needs identified in the 1974 *Environmental Impact Statement*, allowing for future growth in the Barnes Point Area. Providing an

¹³ Yodder-Trotter-Orlob & Associates, *Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Proposed Development, Barnes Point, Olympic National Park, Washington*, (Walnut Creek, CA: Prepared by Contract for Olympic National Park, 1974), 1-1.

¹⁴ Ibid., pages 2-4 to 2-7.

¹⁵ Ibid., pages 2-7 to 2-9.

¹⁶ R. Dillon Buckle and Cooper of PAMCO, *As Constructed Drawings: Water & Wastewater Systems at Lake Crescent, Barnes Point*, OLYM_149_41031_B, (Seattle, WA: Prepared by Contract for Olympic National Park, 1980).

¹⁷ Olympic National Park, *1977 Superintendent’s Annual Reports*, Records of the National Park Service, 10 March 1978 (Port Angeles, WA: Park Archive, Accession No. OLYM-443, Catalog No. OLYM 18242).

¹⁸ Olympic National Park, *Staff Meeting Minutes September 9, 1977*, (Port Angeles, WA: Park Archive, Accession No. OLYM-449, Catalog No. OLYM 18429); and Olympic National Park, *Water and Wastewater Systems, Barnes Point, Lake Crescent, Project No. 9500-3160, Contract Bid Schedule*, (Port Angeles, WA: Park Archive, Accession No. OLYM-789, Catalog No. OLYM 30408).

underappreciated process that most visitors take for granted, the system was designed to function but not be seen. Services were designed in pits or buried lines; the structures were architecturally neutral.

The Wastewater Treatment Plant was sited behind a vegetated buffer in a previously undeveloped part of Barnes Point, southeast of Lake Crescent Lodge and across Hwy 101. As a purpose-built structure, its design was closely associated with its function, including large open rooms to house equipment and a section of flat roof over the holding tanks. The Water Treatment Building was constructed adjacent to what was later identified as the Rosemary Inn Historic District.¹⁹ As a small, one-story structure of low profile and minimal ornamentation, it does not distract from the inn and associated cottages. In November 1979, the final inspection of the system was completed. Barnes Point had a cohesive water and wastewater treatment system.²⁰

Growth of Infrastructure at Barnes Point

In 1986, the park constructed new concessionaire employee housing south of the wastewater treatment plant. This construction also included seven new structures, parking lots, pathways, and possibly the vegetated berm to shield the treatment plant building from view.²¹ The next year, US Highway 101 was rerouted to its current alignment, south of Barnes Point. This reduced the conflict between commercial, recreational, and residential users and separated the Wastewater Treatment Plant from the busy highway.²² In the late 1980s, the NPS constructed a ten-unit, two-story motel north of the Lake Crescent Lodge, both the concessionaire housing and the motel increased the demand on the existing water and wastewater treatment system.²³

In the early 1990s, the first changes were needed to the system. Controls and pumps were replaced at Lift Station No.1.²⁴ About a decade later, the roof was replaced on the Wastewater Treatment Plant with a change from asphalt shingle to standing-seam metal.²⁵

In 1998, the *Lake Crescent Management Plan* Environmental Impact Statement was completed to provide a new approach to manage visitor use in the sensitive cultural and ecological area of the park. At Barnes Point, the plan included the proposal to construct an accessible restroom at Bovee's Meadow, south of the Lake Crescent Lodge. The new facility was to include potable water and sewer hookups to the neighboring treatment facility. The existing restroom, a vault toilet, was identified as inadequate to handle the demand in the summer months.²⁶ It's unclear why the accessible restroom proposed in the *Management Plan* was never constructed. Today, Bovee's Meadow still has a single vault toilet.

¹⁹ Cathy Gilbert, et. al., *Four Historic Landscape Studies: Olympic National Park*, (Seattle, WA: NPS, Pacific Northwest Regional Office, Cultural Resources Division, 1984).

²⁰ Olympic National Park, *Staff Meeting Minutes December 3, 1979*, (Port Angeles, WA: Park Archive, Accession No. OLYM-449, Catalog No. OLYM 18429).

²¹ NPS, *Lake Crescent Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement*, 14; and Timothy R. Haley, Architect, *Architectural Drawings, Living Quarters, National Park Concessions, Inc.*, (Port Angeles, WA: Prepared for Olympic National Park, 1986).

²² Ibid., 12.

²³ Bae, 2-4.

²⁴ NPS, Facility Management Software System (FMSS), *Location 20585: Utility Lake Crescent Barnes Point Water System*, accessed 10 January 2025.

²⁵ NPS, FMSS, *Location 20534: 1307 Lake Crescent Waste Water Treatment Plant*, accessed 10 January 2025.

²⁶ NPS, *Lake Crescent Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement*, iii, 14, 34.

In 2019, the park rehabilitated the interior and performed cyclic maintenance on the exterior of the Water Treatment Building at the Rosemary Inn campus as part of a larger project to address public health deficiencies in the water treatment system. The building work included installation of custom-made doors and exterior windows to fit the existing openings, installation of new flooring in the laboratory, repainting interiors, repair and painting of the exterior siding, upgrading electrical and plumbing systems, and replacement of equipment in the hydrotank room. The public health concerns included the insufficient chlorine contact time and cross connection hazards. To correct these, the park installed additional pipe baffling and backflow devices. To correct fire flow deficiencies, the existing fire pump was automated.²⁷

²⁷ NPS, PEPC 73168: *Correct Public Health Deficiencies at Barnes Point Water Treatment System*, (Port Angeles, WA: Olympic National Park, 2017), Project Description.

Chronology of the Complex

Time

Immemorial	Traditional knowledge and archeological evidence point to native use of the land early in the post-glacial period. Since that time, Lake Crescent provided a place with a variety of plant and animal resources.
Early 1860s	First lake exploration by European settlers, fur trappers John Everett and John Sutherland.
1880s	Homestead settlements started around Lake Crescent.
Early 1890s	Sarah Barnes and sons, Paul & Edward, settled Barnes Point (mother and brothers of Press Expedition participant, Charles Barnes).
1897	Lake Crescent was included in the Olympic Forest Reserve.
1900s	Marymere Resort established at Barnes Point to accommodate overnight guests.
1903	Chris Morgenroth, Forest Reserve Ranger, constructed trail along south shore of Lake Crescent.
1905	US Forest Service was established and took over management of the Olympic Forest Reserve.
ca.1905	Storm King Ranger Station constructed at east end of Barnes Point by US Forest Service.
ca.1914	Marymere Resort burned and was later replaced by the Rosemary Inn Resort; Rosemary was constructed by local carpenter, John Daum, in craftsman bungalow style using local materials.
1915	Construction began on the Lake Crescent Lodge, known at the time as Singer's Tavern. The site provided modern comforts in a wilderness setting. "When it was known as Singer's Tavern, the lodge offered many of these modern comforts including electricity, steam heat, plumbing, strolling gardens with ornamental plants, croquet, bathing, a five-hole golf course, tennis, horseshoes, trapshooting, and boating. It featured formal dining and dancing." ²⁸
1921	US Forest Service set aside 16,600 acres around Lake Crescent for scenic and recreational activities.
1922	Morgenroth's trail was widened into a road for vehicle use.
1931	US Highway 101, a loop around the Olympic Peninsula, was completed.

²⁸ NPS, *Lake Crescent Management Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement*, 90.

- 1937 President Roosevelt stayed the night at Lake Crescent Lodge during a tour of the proposed new National Park site.
- 1938 The act establishing Olympic National Park was approved on June 29 (H.R. 10024), Lake Crescent and Barnes Point were included in the park boundary; a dedication ceremony was held at Rosemary Inn.
- 1951 The NPS purchased the Lake Crescent Tavern property from the Bovee Family; National Park Service Concessions, Inc. leased and managed the resort.
- 1959 The NPS constructed Marymere Rooms, a ten-unit one-story motel structure to the north of the resort.
- 1962 The NPS constructed Storm King Rooms, a two-story motel unit north of the Lake Crescent Lodge and east of the Marymere Rooms and the parking lot behind the eastern row of historic Lake Crescent Lodge lakeshore cabins was expanded.
- 1973 Olympic National Park *Master Plan* proposed with guidance for development and use of park land, including identifying Barnes Point as one area of potential visitor use growth in the front country in order to protect designated wilderness.
- 1974 *Barnes Point Environmental Impact Statement*, in response to proposed *Master Plan*, looked to improve accommodations at Barnes Point, develop fuller recreational activities, and improve utility services in order to protect public health (new water and wastewater systems needed to support increased visitor use).
- 1976 Olympic National Park *Master Plan* approved. The *Master Plan* provided overall guidance and management direction for the park, including a framework for future use and development. The *Master Plan* recommended “that development be restricted to the periphery of the park in small areas, generally in their existing location and extent. At Lake Crescent, the plan called for maintaining campgrounds, expanding lodging/cabins, and providing major interpretive services and equipment rental centers.”²⁹
- 1977-79 Barnes Point Water & Wastewater System constructed.
- 1979 The Rosemary Inn listed on National Register of Historic Places with statewide significance for its associated with recreation, architecture, and conservation.
- 1979 Heavy equipment broke loose from truck on Hwy 101 and damaged Storm King Ranger Station.
- 1980 As-constructed drawings completed of the Barnes Point Water and Wastewater system by contracted engineers, PAMCO.

²⁹ Ibid., 277.

1983	Storm King Ranger Station, Rosemary Inn Historic District, and Lake Crescent Lodge Historic District documented by the Historic American Buildings Survey.
1984	Lake Crescent Lodge and associated historic structures extensively preserved (exteriors) and rehabilitated (interiors) by the National Park Service.
1984	The cultural landscapes of Rosemary Inn and the Lake Crescent Lodge are first looked at by the NPS Regional Office as part of <i>Four Historic Landscape Studies: Olympic National Park</i> . Documentation included: mapping, cataloging, condition assessments, drawings, guidelines, and treatment recommendations.
1986	Lake Crescent Lodge determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.
1986	Storm King Ranger Station rebuilt 100-yards away from its original location using as much original materials as possible (mostly interiors); serves as visitor contact station and LE Ranger Administrative Office for Lake Crescent.
1986	Employee housing for the Lake Crescent Lodge concession operation was constructed south of the wastewater treatment plant, including the construction of a berm to shield the building (and smell) from the public.
1987	Highway 101 was rerouted to current alignment south of Barnes Point from its original alignment along Lake Crescent Road to reduce conflict between commercial, recreational, and residential users.
1987-97	During the ten-year period from 1987 to 1997, annual visitation rose 33 percent, from 3,362,535 in 1987 to 5,023,302 in 1997. During the same period, visitation to the Lake Crescent District (which includes day and overnight use both at Lake Crescent and Sol Duc visitor areas) increased from 1,799,673 in 1987 to 2,842,758 in 1997, an increase of 36 percent.
Late 1980s	The NPS constructed, Pyramid Mountain Rooms, a ten-unit two-story motel structure north of the Storm King Rooms.
1991	Lift Station No.1 pumps and controls replaced.
1998	<i>Lake Crescent Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement</i> (EIS) completed to provide new approach to manage visitor use in sensitive cultural and ecological area of the park.
ca.2000	Wastewater Treatment Plant building roof replaced with metal standing-seam.
2001	Installation of vault toilet at Bovee's Meadow.
2005	Lake Crescent Lodge, Rosemary Inn, and Storm King Ranger Station listed on the National Register of Historic Places as part of the <i>Historic Resources of Olympic National Park Multiple Property Listing</i> .

2007	Storm King Ranger Station individually listed on the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP).
2007	Lake Crescent Lodge NRHP nomination is updated to include elements of the cultural landscape.
2007	Rosemary Inn NRHP nomination is updated to include the historic cabins and outbuildings within a district.
2010	<i>Cultural Landscape Inventory</i> for Rosemary Inn Historic District completed by the NPS Pacificwest Regional Office.
2019	Interior rehabilitation of Water Treatment Building including new interior finishes and wholesale replacement of equipment in hydrotank room. Work also included the construction of custom doors and exterior windows to fit into existing openings.
2019	NPS started scoping the rehabilitation of the Barnes Point wastewater treatment system.
2020	Direct-bury powerlines from the Water Treatment Plant to the lift station at Rosemary were replaced with new lines in conduit.
2023	The Lake Crescent Lodge Developed Area NRHP nomination is updated to include a Mission 66 period of significance and enumerate 6 buildings, structures, and landscape features that contribute to the historic district.

Integrity

The Barnes Point Water & Wastewater Treatment System consists of the Barnes Point Wastewater Treatment Building, Barnes Point Water Treatment Building, and the associated electrical and mechanical support systems which retain all seven aspects of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association.

The Barnes Point Wastewater Treatment Building and Barnes Point Water Treatment Building have remained in their original locations. They're support systems have also remained in their original locations from the 1977-79 construction period and retain integrity of **location**.

When constructed in 1977-79, the system was integrated into a wooded peninsula on the south edge of Lake Crescent in the front country of Olympic National Park. The system continues to be a part of the heavily-visited recreational area within or adjacent to two historic districts and one historic structure. It has retained integrity of **setting**.

The general form, massing, and design of the structures and systems have remained consistent. The Wastewater Treatment Building features split-face concrete block construction, large warehouse windows, a clerestory gable roof, and open tanks with a flat roof. Inside the spaces continue to function as originally designed. The treatment process itself has seen few changes and continues to function as designed. The Water Treatment Building features wood siding laid in a decorative 45-degree angle with vertical trim boards that run from the roofline to the ground. Inside the spaces continue to function as

designed. The treatment piping has changed but the process continues to function as designed. The supporting systems were designed to disappear in the landscape and not distract from the historic setting. The entire system retains integrity of **design**.

The Wastewater Treatment Building was reroofed with standing seam metal ca.2000. Otherwise, it retains the original materials in its siding, windows, structure, and finishes. Cyclic component renewal of the Water Treatment Building was completed in 2019. New windows and doors were custom fit into existing openings and changes on the interior included new paint and vinyl floors installed in the laboratory. Throughout the mechanical and electrical systems, components have been repaired and replaced, but overall the system retains integrity of **materials**.

The Barnes Point Water and Wastewater Treatment system retains integrity of **workmanship** in its utilitarian mechanical and electrical systems and purpose-built architecture.

As it sits at Barnes Point within and adjacent to historic districts, the system retains integrity of **feeling** as a support system designed to provide a necessary function but not be seen. The above ground features are screened or remain behind vegetated buffers or are designed to not pull focus from the primary historic structure of the area.

Systemwide, the buildings and associated infrastructure retain integrity of **association** as a mechanical and electrical utilitarian system necessary to support visitor access to the Barnes Point area of the park.

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Geographical Data

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

S (Wastewater Treatment Plant): -123.804284° / 48.052183°

W (Grinder Pump C): -123.800207° / 48.056934°

N (Water Treatment Building): -123.794011° / 48.059300°

E (Grinder Pump B near Storm King Ranger Station): -123.787628° / 48.059380°

Verbal Boundary Description

See the USGS topographical maps for the points that correspond with the latitude and longitude coordinates indicated above.

The evaluated area boundary is an irregular polygon that follows the above ground and below surface features of the water and wastewater treatment systems. This includes the Wastewater Treatment Plant on the south end (S), Grinder Pump C to the west (W), the Water Treatment Building to the north (N), and Grinder Pump B near the Storm King Ranger Station to the east (E).

Boundary Justification

The Barnes Point Water & Wastewater Treatment System spans 150-acres along the south shoreline of Lake Crescent, approximately 18 miles west of Port Angeles, WA, at Olympic National Park.

Form prepared by

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January 2025

Additional Documentation

Maps

1. US Geological Survey, Lake Crescent Quadrangle, Washington, 7.5 Minute Series, 2014.
2. Barnes Point Site Plan, 2025.
3. An overview of Barnes Point at Lake Crescent. National Park Service, Olympic National Park map, 2025.

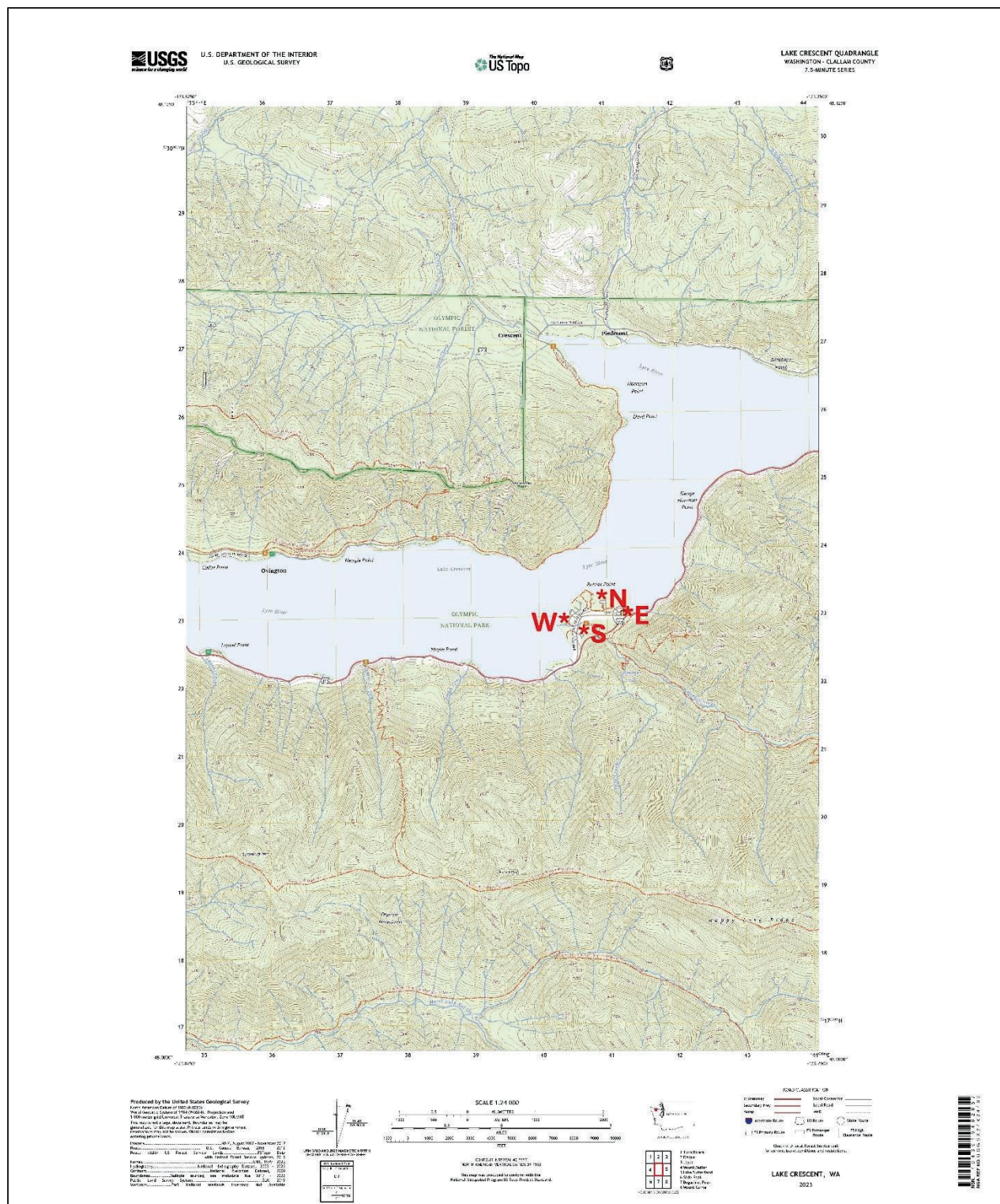
Figures

1. Lake Crescent Lodge tennis in the recreational lawn. Today, the absorption beds run north-south under the recreational lawn. A poured concrete tennis court is extant and contributes to the cultural landscape. (Clallam County Historical Society, 999.118.3)
2. Barnes Point on the south shore of Lake Crescent. (Excerpt from U.S. Geological Survey, Lake Crescent Quadrangle, Clallam County, Washington 7.5 Minute Series, 1950)
3. Site Plan and Index of 86-sheet as-built drawing set for Barnes Point Water and Wastewater Treatment System, showing full extent of project area. (PAMCO, "As Constructed Drawings: Water & Wastewater Systems at Lake Crescent, Barnes Point." OLYM_149_41031_B, 1980, Drawing Y-1, Sheet 2)
4. Floor Plan of Wastewater Treatment Plant. (PAMCO, "As Constructed Drawings: Water & Wastewater Systems at Lake Crescent, Barnes Point." OLYM_149_41031_B, 1980, Drawing A2, Sheet 54)
5. Wastewater Treatment Building Isometric of Physical Chemical Plant. (PAMCO, "As Constructed Drawings: Water & Wastewater Systems at Lake Crescent, Barnes Point." OLYM_149_41031_B, 1980, Drawing T-7, Sheet 47)
6. Detail Floor Plan and Section of Wastewater Treatment Plant Pump & Blower Room. (PAMCO, "As Constructed Drawings: Water & Wastewater Systems at Lake Crescent, Barnes Point." OLYM_149_41031_B, 1980, Drawing T9, Sheet 49)
7. Site Plan of Absorption Beds beneath recreational lawn of Lake Crescent Lodge cultural landscape. (PAMCO, "As Constructed Drawings: Water & Wastewater Systems at Lake Crescent, Barnes Point." OLYM_149_41031_B, 1980, Drawing R-1, Sheet 3)
8. Plan and Section of Wet Well Lift Station No.1 located within the Lake Crescent Lodge cultural landscape. (PAMCO, "As Constructed Drawings: Water & Wastewater Systems at Lake Crescent, Barnes Point." OLYM_149_41031_B, 1980, Drawing C11, Sheet 32)
9. Barnes Point Water Treatment Building Plan and Elevations. (PAMCO, "As Constructed Drawings: Water & Wastewater Systems at Lake Crescent, Barnes Point." OLYM_149_41031_B, 1980, Drawing A8, Sheet 76)
10. Water Treatment Building and Well No.1 at Rosemary Inn. (NPS photograph, Excerpt from 1985 *Rosemary Inn Historic Structure Report*)
11. Barnes Point, looking south, with water and wastewater treatment key points located. (NPS 1991)
12. Barnes Point Site Plan (Excerpt from 1998 *Lake Crescent Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement*)
13. 1999 Site Plan of Rosemary Inn Campus showing Water Treatment Building location and utility lines (PCR00-0003, OLYM 438)
14. Site Plan of Water Treatment at Barnes Point. (Excerpt from 2017 Rehabilitate Barnes Point Water Treatment System)

Photographs

1. East and South walls of Barnes Point Wastewater Treatment Plant (NPS/2024).

2. East and North walls of Barnes Point Wastewater Treatment Plant (NPS/2024).
3. Flat roof over tanks and clerestory windows of Barnes Point Wastewater Treatment Plant, looking northeast (NPS/2024).
4. Interior of Treatment Room of Barnes Point Wastewater Treatment Plant, looking west (NPS/2024).
5. Lift Station and valve vault west of Wastewater Treatment Plant, looking west (NPS/2024).
6. Insulated pipe running along the west bridge beam as it crosses Barnes Creek, looking south (NPS/2020).
7. Recreational field at Lake Crescent Lodge, looking east. The absorption beds are installed under the lawn, within the Lake Crescent Lodge cultural landscape (NPS/2024).
8. North and West walls of the Barnes Point Water Treatment Plant at Rosemary Inn Campus, looking south (NPS/2024).
9. North and East walls with fence line at Barnes Point Water Treatment Plant at Rosemary Inn Campus, looking south (NPS/2024).
10. Interior of Hydro Tank Room at Water Treatment Building, looking southeast (NPS/2024).
11. Lift Station No.2 and valve vault near Dardanella Cabin at Rosemary Inn Campus, looking north (NPS/2024).
12. Well #1 (behind fence) located at Rosemary Inn campus, north of the Water Treatment Plant, looking west. (NPS/2019).
13. Looking down into meter and valve vault for Well #3 (fire well) (NPS/2019).
14. Typical fire hydrant along water system, Well #3 seen in background, looking northwest. (NPS/2019).





Map 2: Barnes Point Site Plan, Annotated Google Map, 2025.



Map 3: An overview of Barnes Point at Lake Crescent. National Park Service, Olympic National Park Map, 2025.



Figure 1: Lake Crescent Lodge tennis in the recreational lawn. Today, the absorption beds run north-south under the recreational lawn. A poured concrete tennis court is extant and contributes to the cultural landscape. (Clallam County Historical Society, 999.118.3)

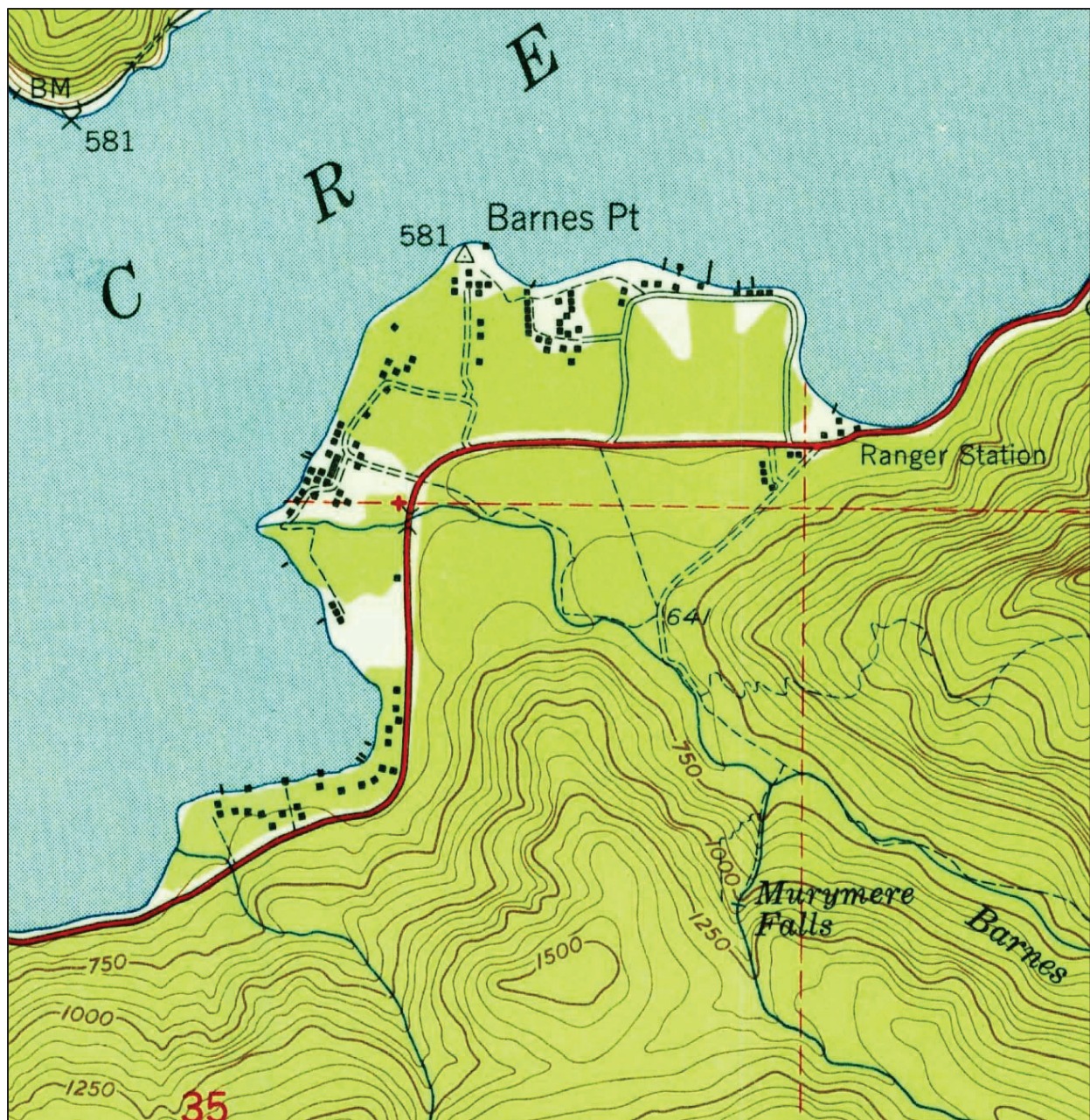


Figure 2: Barnes Point on the south shore of Lake Crescent. (Excerpt from U.S. Geological Survey, Lake Crescent Quadrangle, Clallam County, Washington 7.5 Minute Series, 1950)

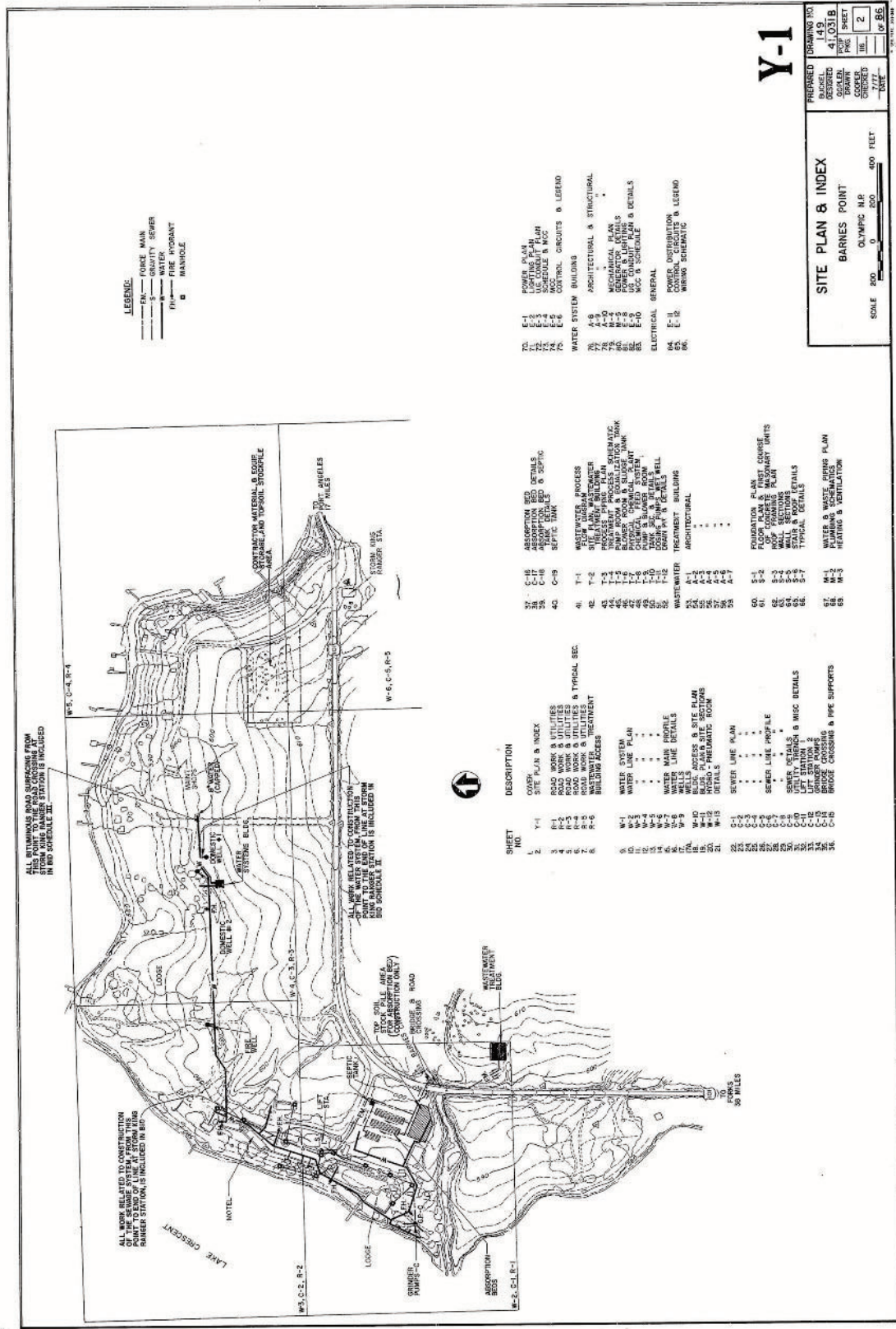
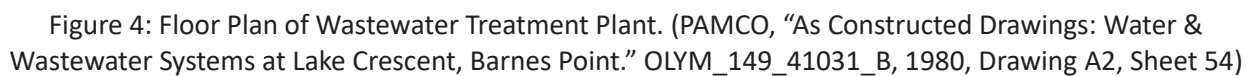
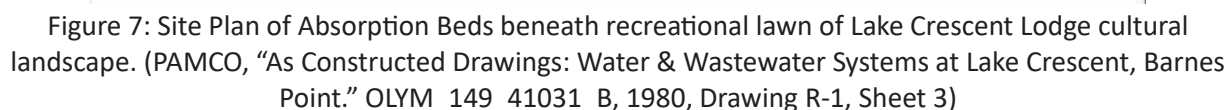


Figure 3: Site Plan and Index of 86-sheet as-built drawing set for Barnes Point Water and Wastewater Treatment System, showing full extent of project area. (PAMCO, "As Constructed Drawings: Water & Wastewater Systems at Lake Crescent, Barnes Point." OLYM_149_41031_B, 1980, Drawing Y-1, Sheet 2)





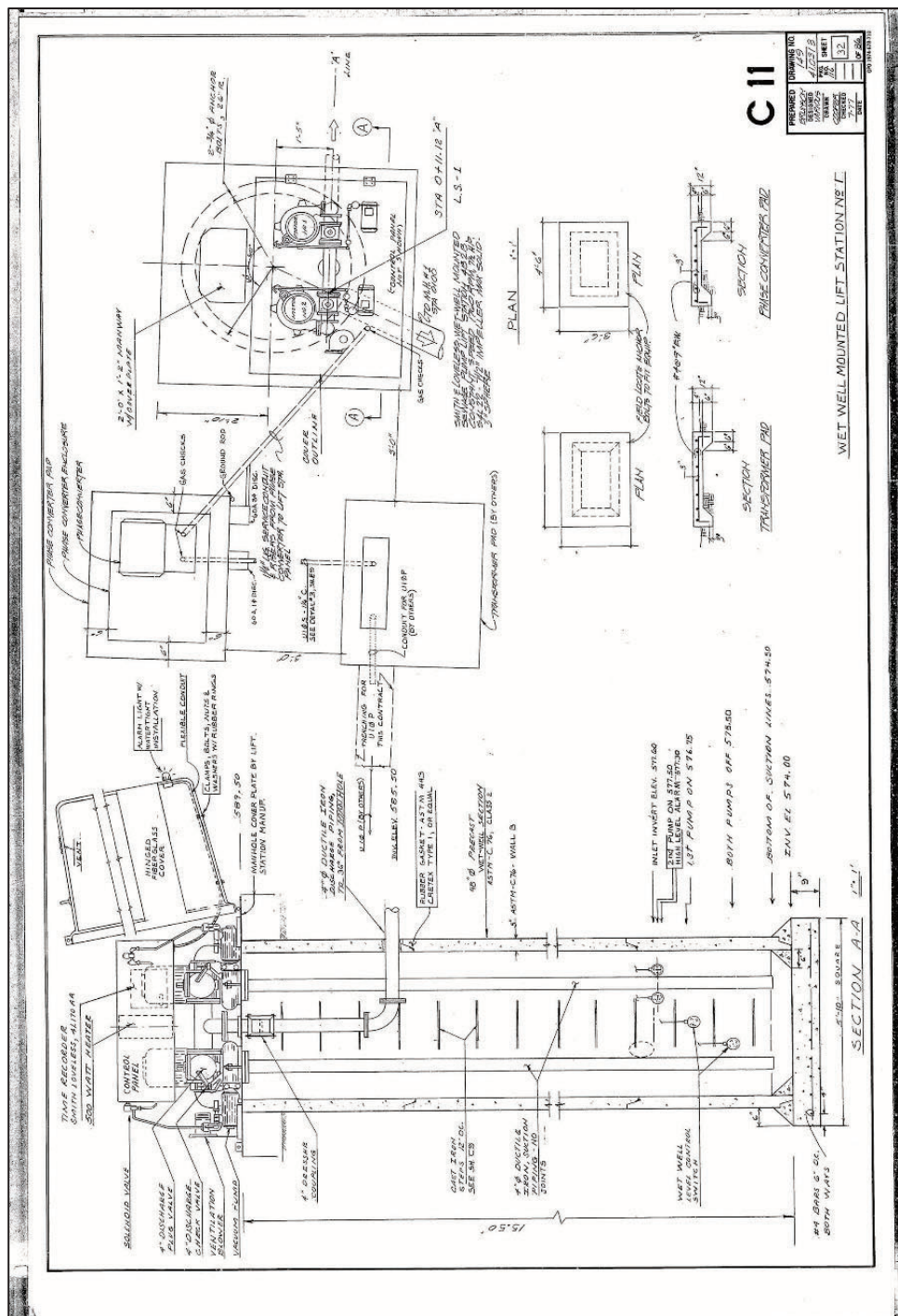


Figure 8: Plan and Section of Wet Well Lift Station No.1 located within the Lake Crescent Lodge cultural landscape. (PAMCO, "As Constructed Drawings: Water & Wastewater Systems at Lake Crescent, Barnes Point." OLYM_149_41031_B, 1980, Drawing C11, Sheet 32)

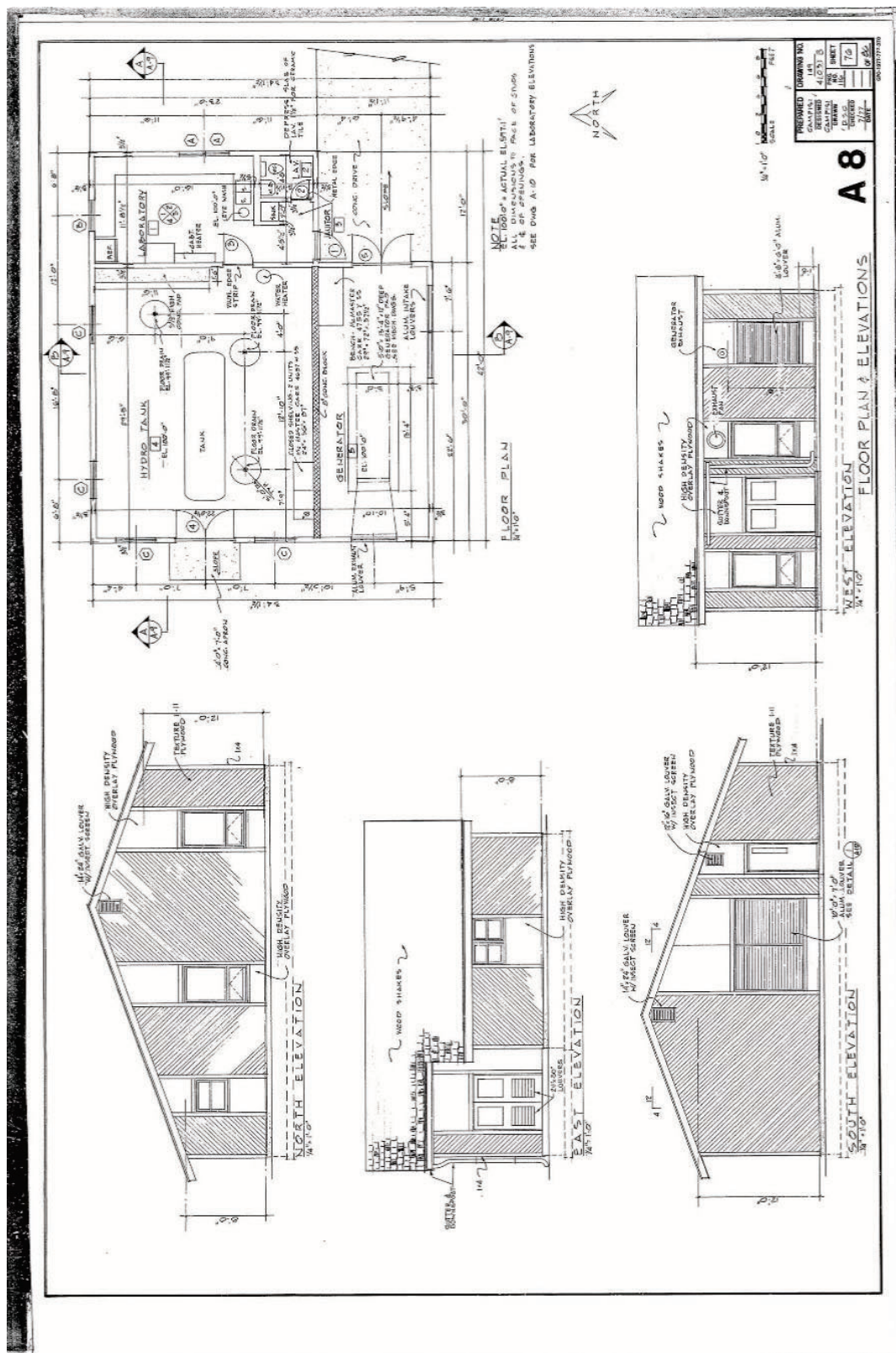


Figure 9: Barnes Point Water Treatment Building Plan and Elevations. (PAMCO, "As Constructed Drawings: Water & Wastewater Systems at Lake Crescent, Barnes Point." OLYM_149_41031_B, 1980, Drawing A8, Sheet 76)



Fig. 40
Water treatment plant and one of two wells outside
the gate. Drew Rocker, National Park Service, 1985.

Figure 10: Water Treatment Building and Well No.1 at Rosemary Inn. (NPS photograph, Excerpt from 1985 *Rosemary Inn Historic Structure Report*)



Figure 11: Barnes Point, looking south, with water and wastewater treatment key points located. (NPS 1991)

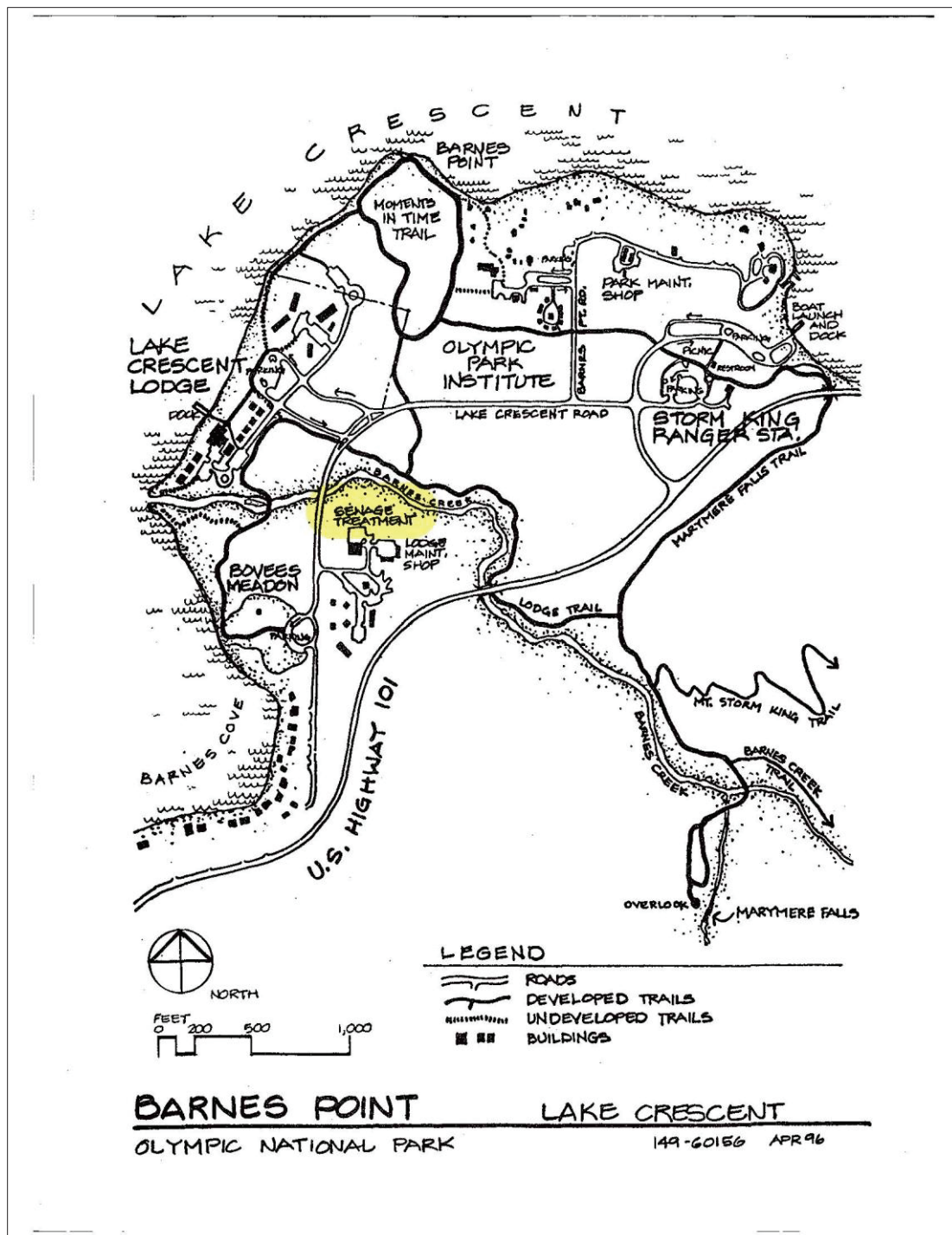


Figure 12: Barnes Point Site Plan (Excerpt from 1998 Lake Crescent Management Plan Environmental Impact Statement)

PCR-003

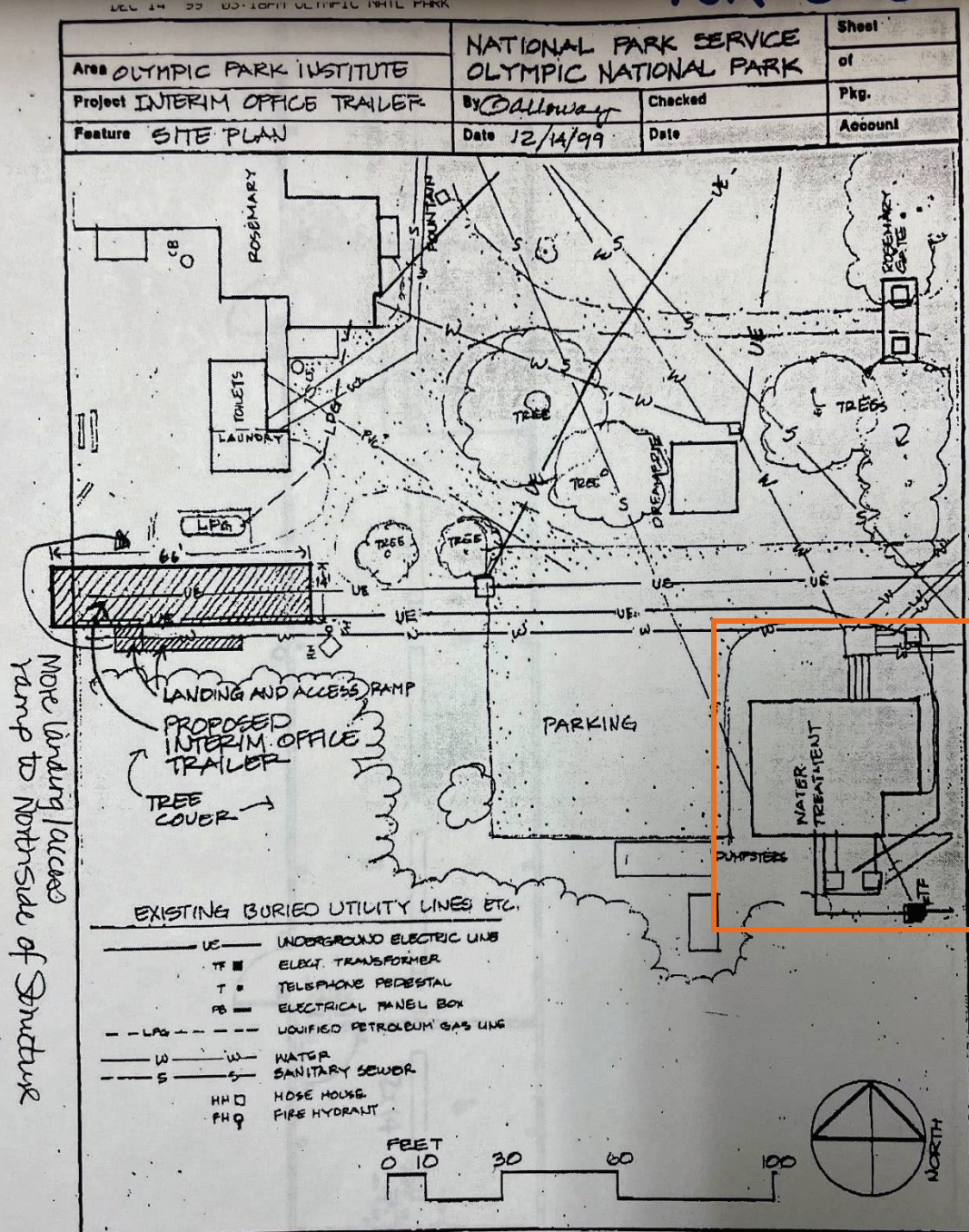


Figure 13: 1999 Site Plan of Rosemary Inn Campus showing Water Treatment Building location and utility lines. (PCR00-0003, OLYM 438)

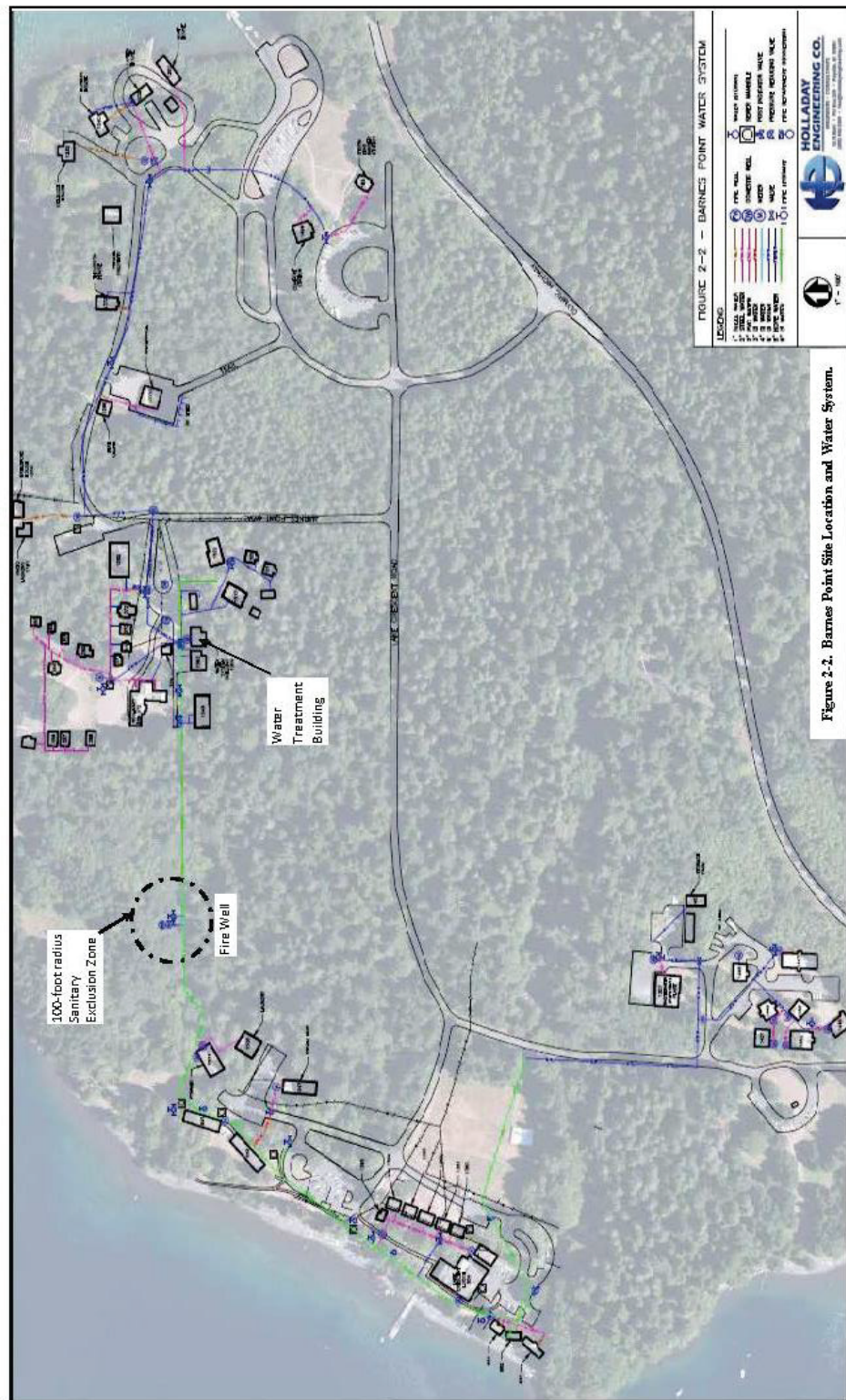


Figure 2-2. Barnes Point Site Location and Water System.

Figure 14: Site Plan of Water Treatment at Barnes Point. (Excerpt from 2017 *Rehabilitate Barnes Point Water Treatment System*)



Photograph 1: East and South walls of Barnes Point Wastewater Treatment Plant (NPS/2024).



Photograph 2: East and North walls of Barnes Point Wastewater Treatment Plant (NPS/2024).



Photograph 3: Flat roof over tanks and clerestory windows of Barnes Point Wastewater Treatment Plant, looking northeast (NPS/2024).



Photograph 4: Interior of Treatment Room of Barnes Point Wastewater Treatment Plant, looking west (NPS/2024).



Photograph 5: Lift Station and valve vault west of Wastewater Treatment Plant, looking west (NPS/2024).



Photograph 6: Insulated pipe running along the west bridge beam as it crosses Barnes Creek, looking south (NPS/2020).



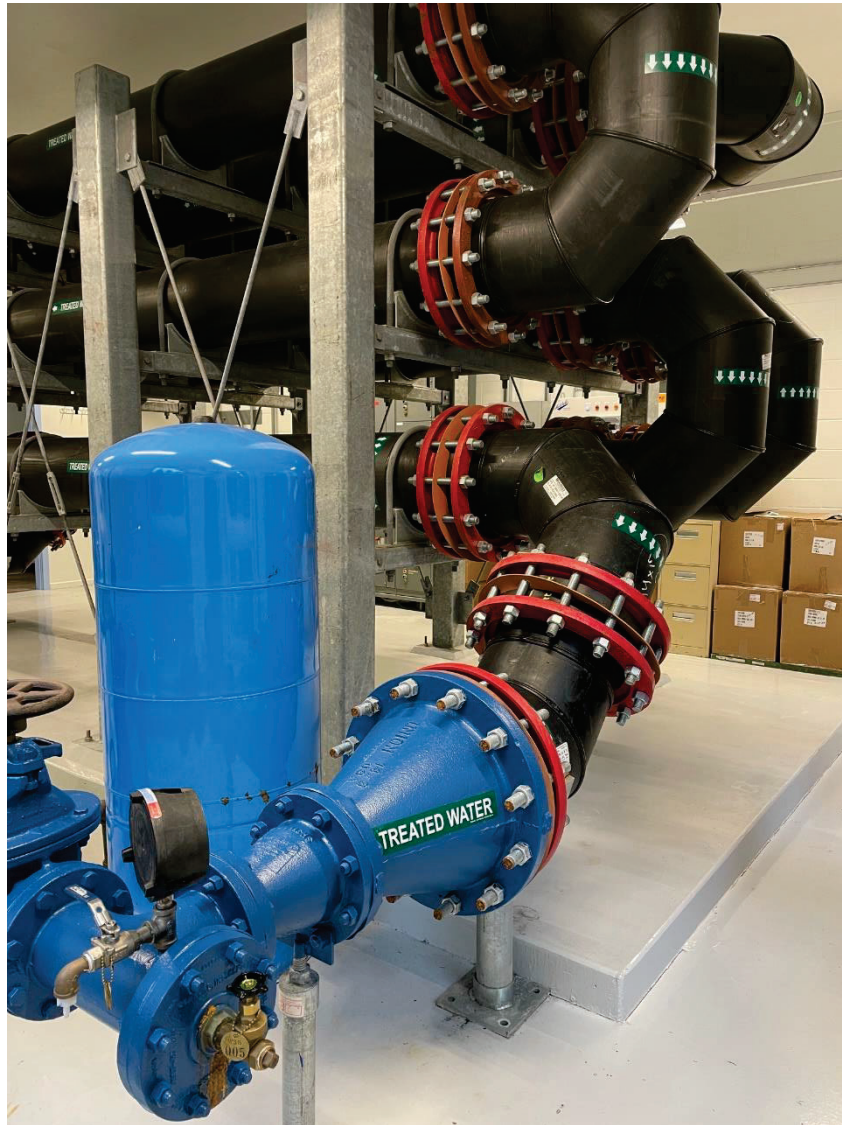
Photograph 7: Recreational field at Lake Crescent Lodge, looking east. The absorption beds are installed under the lawn, within the Lake Crescent Lodge cultural landscape (NPS/2024).



Photograph 8: North and West walls of the Barnes Point Water Treatment Plant at Rosemary Inn Campus, looking south (NPS/2024).



Photograph 9: North and East walls with fence line at Barnes Point Water Treatment Plant at Rosemary Inn Campus, looking south (NPS/2024).



Photograph 10: Interior of Hydro Tank Room at Water Treatment Building, looking southeast (NPS/2024).



Photograph 11: Lift Station No.2 and valve vault near Dardanella Cabin at Rosemary Inn Campus, looking north (NPS/2024).



Photograph 12: Well #1 (behind fence) located at Rosemary Inn campus, north of the Water Treatment Plant, looking west. (NPS/2019).



Photograph 13: Looking down into meter and valve vault for Well #3 (fire well) (NPS/2019).



Photograph 14: Typical fire hydrant along water system, Well #3 seen in background, looking northwest. (NPS/2019).