Form No 10-306 (Rev 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Bandelier Buildings and Frijoles Canyon Lodge

AND/OR COMMON
Bandelier National Monument CCC Historic District (Preferred)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Bandelier National Monument __ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
3

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
New Mexico	35	Los Alamos and Sandoval	028 and 043

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	X MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	**PUBLIC ACQUISITION**	**ACCESSIBLE**	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	X OTHER Government Residence

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS *(If applicable)*
National Park Service -- Southwest Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER
P. O. Box 728

CITY, TOWN
Santa Fe —— VICINITY OF

STATE
New Mexico

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC National Park Service -- Southwest Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER
P.O. Box 728

CITY, TOWN
Santa Fe

STATE
New Mexico

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
List of Classified Structures Inventory

DATE
1984

X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS National Park Service

CITY, TOWN
Washington

STATE
D. C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
_EXCELLENT	_DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	_RUINS	X ALTERED	_MOVED DATE_____
_FAIR	_UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Bandelier CCC Historic District contains 31 buildings all of pueblo revival design executed with a solid architectural unity that romantically mimicked a small New Mexican village. Designed by National Park Service architects and landscape architects and built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, this group of buildings provided a complete development for a national monument--from office space and residences for employees to lodging for guests.

Included within the Bandelier CCC Historic District are the thirty-one buildings, an entrance road, and minor structures such as stone water fountains and faucets in the former campground. Twenty-nine of the buildings are in Frijoles Canyon--a green canyon cut into the Pajarito Plateau containing thirteenth through sixteenth century cliff dwellings, other archeological features, and a permanent stream. Two of the buildings are on the mesa top along the entrance road that leads down into the canyon.

The buildings were designed as the administrative, residential, and maintenance core of Bandelier National Monument, and as a lodge for tourists who visited the monument. The lodge was necessary because other accomodations were in Santa Fe, reached in the 1930s by eighteen miles of poor dirt road and seventeen miles of partially paved highway.

The buildings are pueblo revival structures (also called Spanish pueblo style), and nearly all are single-story structures. The only two-story structures are a small former concessioner's residence (B-18) and the fire lookout (B-30). The main buildings were designed to give the appearance of a small southwestern village wrapped around three sides of a central wooded plaza. The fourth side of the plaza is a green strip bordering the stream known as Rito de los Frijoles. Additional lodge units and the monument's residential and maintenance areas were built off the main plaza. The lodge units were reached by a series of flagstone pathways that led up from the lodge lobby (B-17) through small courtyards and patios that stepped up the hillside on several levels and that were planted with native vegetation. The maintenance yard, built parallel to the entrance road, was walled off from visitor view. The rear of one of the maintenance buildings (B-3) provided a third (southeast) side of the plaza. The residential structures were tucked away up the hillside from the entrance road, hidden from visitor view by vegetation and topography. The two main street facades were in front of the lodge lobby and dining room (B-17 and B-15) and in front of the museum/headquarters (B-2).

The buildings and the spaces between the buildings created a very strong sense of place still evident today. This sense of place, with its extremely evident New Mexican flavor is primarily due to the thoroughness of design--from the landscape architecture that is inseparable from the building architecture, down to the interior design details. The quality of workmanship of everything from the stone-cutting to the finish details of the furnishings was extremely high. The craftsmanship of the Bandelier CCC camp was held up as the prime example of CCC accomplishments throughout all of the southwestern national parks and monuments. The woodworkers were so good that they were entrusted to make the doors for the new museum at Tumacacori National Monument, which replicated the extremely decorative work from the doors of another Spanish colonial mission. The quality of the architectural and landscape design was as high.

All of the buildings were constructed of stone -- Bandelier rhyolite tuff. The buildings were connected to each other by a series of stone walls, plastered portals, flagstone walkways, and stone-edged planting beds. The entrance road was partially bordered with a stone guardrail and stone-lined gutter. The consistent use of stone created an overwhelming sense of visual unity. The interplay of masses and voids, with a solid building mass relieved by a recessed portal, for instance, added spatial diversity to that strong unity.

The buildings responded to the existing topography--from the flat canyon floor to the steeper terrain up toward the base of the cliffs. As an example, one lodge structure (B-19) was constructed on several levels as it proceeded up toward the base of the cliffs. The stepped parapets along the roofs appropriately reflected these elevation changes. This response to the topography provided an additional organic tie between the buildings and the site. The placement of the buildings created additional spaces--the spaces between the buildings had as much architectural interest as the spaces inside the buildings.

The buildings were all constructed with similar architectural elements, and they are summarized here along with alterations that have occurred to the buildings as a group over the years. The list that follows includes the building numbers, names, date of construction, original use, present use, and any other noteworthy alterations.

Nearly all of the buildings were constructed with stone footings. Walls were gently battered and washed with a thin coat of mud

plaster, designed to wear off giving the rough coursed ashlar masonry a more weathered and used appearance. Projecting viga (round, peeled beam) ends were cut with an axe, emphasizing a more primitive appearance. Parapets surrounded the roofs, which were drained by canales (scuppers). Most windows were multi-light casements of wood frame construction. Some of the windows (B-1) were covered with band-sawn grilles in zig-zag patterns. Heavy wood doors were mortised together with multiple inset panels or were three layers of thick tongue-and-groove (V-groove) boards. Doors and windows were capped with large hewn lintels. Portal walls were stuccoed and painted. The original mud plaster finishe in some of the portals was removed shortly after construction due to maintenance problems and replaced with stucco. Corbels topping the columns supporting portal roofs were decoratively carved with Spanish colonial designs.

On the interiors, most ceilings were peeled vigas, supporting aspen latias in perpendicular or herringbone patterns. Rooms were built with corner fireplaces, one of the main sources of heat. Many rooms had bancos (built-in benches) and built-in shelves. Most interior walls were finished with hard plaster, often painted with Spanish colonial and Indian designs. Interior woodwork in some of the buildings (B-2, B-17) was carved in extremely decorative designs (railings, built-in shelves, panelling, corbels, beams, etc.). Room configuration had the typical pueblo revival additive quality, where a link between one room and the next often meant a small change in level of one or two steps. Most floors were flagstone, varnished to a high gloss, although concrete and some wood floors were constructed.

Furniture for each building was constructed by the CCC and included desks, beds, wood boxes, and chairs for the lodge cabins. The CCC built couches, chairs, and coffee tables for the lodge lobby, and dining tables and chairs for the dining room--all of spanish colonial design. Even the hardwood curtain rods in the interiors picked up the architectural theme. Light fixtures, mirrors, and switchplates were also of spanish colonial design. The development also benefitted from the Federal Arts Project. Pablita Velarde did a series of paintings for the museum. Helmut Naumer completed four pastels of Rio Grande pueblo scenes. Chris Jorgensen did a watercolor of desert scenery. Sculptor Raymond Terken made models for museum exhibits.

Original uses for the buildings included an administrative center for the monument, a lodge with a dining room and cabins for tourists, a maintenance area, and a residential area. Some of those uses have changed and are detailed in the building list

that follows, but they are briefly summarized here. The lodge closed permanently in 1978 after more than a decade of diminishing operations. Lodge cabin units were converted to park housing and office spaces. Most of the lodge units were constructed with two bedrooms sharing a bath. As housing, one bedroom was turned into a living room/kitchenette, and the other left a bedroom. The administrative office functions of the monument were moved into the former lodge dining room and employee dormitory (B-15 and B-16). When the dining room and lunch room closed, the concessioner opened a small snack bar in the former curio shop attached to the old lodge lobby. The lodge lobby was turned into a new, larger curio shop (all in B-17). These changing functions necessitated some interior modifications also summarized in the building list. The maintenance and other residential structures have retained their uses with only minor building modifications.

Most of the buildings were originally heated with a variety of fuels--propane, wood, oil, and coal. These multiple fuels were replaced with natural gas during the 1960s and early 1970s. Gas wall furnaces were installed in most of the buildings at that time. The original built-up roofs were replaced with a spray urethane foam treatment in 1980. Many of the original furnishings remained in use in the structures; others were accessioned into the park collection and are in storage. Original lighting fixtures remain, but have been augmented in office spaces by removable fluorescent lights. All original furnishings, art work, and light fixtures are covered by the nomination form. Other changes included the enclosing of several portal bays with removable wood frame partitions for concessioner's storage. The wooded plaza was cut into in 1952, and essentially turned into a wooded parking island. The original multi-light casement windows in the residential buildings were replaced with insulated thermal-pane casements about 1980. Skylights were added to a few of the residential structures about the same time. In general, the exteriors look very much as they did shortly after construction. Most of the interior changes were done without harming historic fabric, so they are reversible. Two small pit toilets constructed concurrent with the fire lookout and the entrance station were demolished within the past twenty years. Other than those, all of the buildings constructed by the CCC remain.

The buildings are in fair to good condition. On-going projects include rehabilitation of water, sewer, electrical, and gas lines; replacement of flagstone and curbstone; rehabilitation of decaying wood structural members; and installation of

insulated windows and fire alarm systems.

List of Buildings

Note: "Original use" is the historic name and/or use; "present use" in most instances is the name by which the building is commonly known today, in addition to its number.

B-1
1934
Original use: comfort station and public showers for former campground.
Present use: comfort station for picnic area.
Alterations: pumice block partition in men's room shower, 1959; concrete block retaining wall behind structure to help drain water away from building, unknown date.

B-2
1935 and 1936, 1939-40
Original use: originally two structures, the museum (1936) and the administrative offices (1935), connected by a portal; addition constructed between the two buildings in 1939-40 which added a lobby behind the portal.
Present use: visitor center.
Alterations: most of old office space converted to audio-visual room in 1969, resulting in removal of wood frame office partitions, light-proofing windows, blocking off small portion of window at rear of building for AV equipment.

B-3
1935
Original use: warehouse.
Present use: warehouse.
Alterations: interior partitions of wood frame and metal lath added in 1939, and more windows added at that time while portion of building used for office space. 1945-1953+ northeast portion of building used as two-room apartment.

B-4
1935
Original use: garage and blacksmith shop.
Present use: carpenter's shop.
Alterations: fire in 1938 necessitated partial rebuilding of structure; new lighting installed 1977.

B-5

1935
Original use: gas and oil house.
Present use: gas and oil house.
Alterations: modern gas pumps and bollards added in recent years, replacing earlier units.

B-6
1935-36
Original use: garage.
Present use: equipment shed (for storing lumber and forest fire suppression tools). Alterations: six of the eight bays enclosed, and interior partitions constructed by 1977; concrete floor poured over original gravel floor in 1977.

B-7
1936
Original use: residence.
Present use: residence.
Alterations: wood storage shed, 1939; bedroom addition, 1941; kitchen cabinets installed 1967; thermal pane windows installed 1977.

B-8
1937
Original use: residence.
Present use: residence.
Alterations: wood storage room added 1939; living room converted to bedroom and new living room constructed 1941; kitchen remodelled and back patio enclosed 1973.

B-9
1935
Original use: comfort station.
Present use: comfort station.
Alterations: 1940 alteration to allow for installation of furnace; interior rehabilitated in 1966; back wall of toned slump block constructed on portal in recent years (date uncertain).

B-10
1937
Original use: ranger dormitory and garage.
Present use: temporary quarters, garage, and laundry room.
Alterations: laundry room addition constructed 1940; southeast living space remodelled into kitchen and porch enclosed with slump block wall in 1973; thermal pane windows installed, probably 1978.

B-11
1937
Original use: residence.
Present use: residence.
Alterations: wood storage building and root cellar added 1939.

B-12
1937
Original uses: CCC carpentry building, then concessioner's storage and laundry building beginning in 1941.
Present use: storage.
Alterations: southeast end of building partitioned off into laundry space in 1941; partitioned room further divided into two more additional spaces in recent years (unknown date); concrete block addition constructed on northwest corner of building (unknown date).

B-13
1937
Original use: garage for Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: meeting room.
Alterations: smaller doors and windows added in large garage bay doors, unknown date.

B-14
1939
Original use: oil and gas house, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: office supply storage.
Alterations: gas pump, which is old and may be original, has been moved four feet from original location and mounted on small concrete pedestal.

B-15
1937
Original use: Dining room, kitchen, and lunch room for Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: half of park administration building.
Alterations: dining terrace covered with fiberglass roof in 1960; 1968 changes included partitioning kitchen and lunch room into office spaces after removing equipment, constructing an insulated roof over the dining terrace, and partitioning a small portion of the dining terrace into office space.

B-16
1938
Original use: employee dormitory, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.

Present use: half of park administration building.
Alterations: connected to B-15 in 1968 as part of the remodelling, by construction of dining terrace roof; back terrace enclosed at later (unknown) date.

B-17
1939
Original use: Lobby and sales room, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: sales room remodelled into snack bar in 1968; lobby and writing room turned into souvenir shop same year.

B-18
1938
Original use: operator's residence, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: housing for Mrs. Evelyn Frey, the former operator and a park VIP. Alterations: none, other than changes in heating system.

B-19
1939
Original use: Cabin Group A, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: park housing.
Alterations: kitchenettes added between 1968 and 1978.

B-20
1938
Original use: Cabin Group B, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: park housing.
Alterations: kitchenette added, between 1968 and 1978.

B-21
1938-39
Original use: building known as "the kiva" and contained the lodge's hot water system, cedar closets for linen storage in the basement, and men's and women's restrooms and a utility room on the first floor.
Present use: park storage.
Alterations: none known.

B-22
1938
Original use: power house.
Present use: power house.
Alterations: machinery changed on interior when the monument obtained commercial electrical service.

B-23

1939
Original use: Cabin Group D, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: park offices.
Alterations: fluorescent lights added to augment historic lights in 1977.

B-24
1939
Original use: Cabin Group C, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: office space and park housing.
Alterations: kitchenettes added to two units at the southwest end of the building, between 1968 and 1978.

B-25
1939
Original use: stable and chicken house, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: stable for monument stock.
Alterations: six stalls rehabilitated in 1953; new pole corral constructed 1956; minor changes to living quarters, 1968.

B-26
1940
Original use: entrance station.
Present use: entrance station.
Alterations: portion of patio wall removed in 1965; stop lights installed on building in 1976.

B-27
1940
Original use: Cabin Group E-1, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: park housing.
Alterations: kitchenettes installed between 1968 and 1978.

B-28
1940
Original use: Cabin Group E-2, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: park housing.
Alterations: kitchenettes added between 1968 and 1978.

B-29
1940
Original use: Cabin Group E-3, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: park library and curatorial storage.
Alterations: southeast unit partitioned into two rooms in 1980, celotex ceiling installed, styrofoam placed over windows, and plumbing fixtures removed from the bathroom; library underwent considerably less alteration; bars installed on windows, unknown

date.

B-30
1941
Original use: Fire lookout.
Present use: fire lookout.
Alterations: kichen/bathroom addition built on to small first floor residence in 1956; window framing angle changed from perpendicular-to-the-ground to angling further out toward the eaves (date unknown); new steps and guardrail constructed around catwalk in 1977.

B-32
1941
Original use: monument custodian's residence.
Present use: superintendent's residence.
Alterations: skylight installed in 1981; thermal pane windows installed circa 1978.

Archeological Potential. Because of location at the base of cliff dwellings that received intensive use over several centuries, archeological potential within the canyon section of the district would seem to be high. The massive amount of excavation required for each building, however, lowers the potential for prehistoric resources. The historic records covering the building construction make no note of any archeological resources found in the process of construction. All those working on construction of the buildings--from the architects to project superintendents to laborers--were aware of Bandelier's archeological resources and the laws governing their protection. The CCC enrollees were taught about the importance of the archeological resources. Archeologist Paul Reiter and others were working on stabilizing ruins just a short distance away in the canyon. The landscape architect was very cautious about his placement of a baseball field for the CCC enrollees, but he never wrote of similar concerns on the placement of the buildings. The records do indicate noteworthy archeological discoveries in other areas of the monument, but no mention is made in connection with construction.

Potential for sub-surface historical archeological resources on the mesa top, edging the road into the canyon, and in the canyon proper exists but is limited. The CCC destroyed all of the old buildings in the canyon, including any buildings that may have been left over from the time that Judge Abbott and his wife occupied the canyon (1907) and the buildings constructed by George and Evelyn Frey for the old hotel/dude ranch they ran in the

canyon (1925+). The CCC filled in a portion of a historic irrigation ditch and turned it into a trail. The CCC also removed what remained of "an old Mexican cabin" that appeared on a 1932 map. The CCC did not disturb the historic "threshing floor" that appeared on the earliest survey maps. When the CCC moved out of the canyon, the National Park Service cleaned up and "naturalized" the site of the former CCC camp and regraded the area to more natural contours. Thus, most surface remains probably were removed or disturbed, with the exception of Mrs. Frey's orchard and a section of the irrigation ditch she used. Additional historical archeological resources in Frijoles Canyon may turn up in the course of the monument's archeological survey, which will be conducted within this decade.

Intrusions

The only non-conforming intrusion is a temporary metal building--a portable storage building -- next to B-29. This structure is only visible behind B-29.

Exclusions

Trails constructed by the CCC within the monument were not included in this National Register Form. So much change has occurred to the trails over the years--primarily re-building because of damage caused by natural forces--that discerning exactly which portions were CCC-built and which sections were of more recent origin would be nearly impossible. The trails were well designed and laid out by landscape architects, but this fact alone does not make them eligible. They were built to follow reasonable grades and with appropriate scenic interest to keep the hiker occupied while proceeding to major archeological features throughout the park. The construction of the trails did not entail anything of major engineering significance. The small bridges constructed by the CCC were either entirely removed or replaced through the years. Sections of trails built by the CCC were re-routed for resource management concerns. Minor changes still occur to the trails each year. For these reasons, the trails did not have enough integrity or significance to be included on this nomination form.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
_PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE
_1600-1699	XARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	XSOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
_1700-1799	XART and Crafts	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER
_1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION
X1900- Present	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)
		_INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1933-Present BUILDER/ARCHITECT Lyle Bennett and other National Park Service Personnel

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bandelier CCC Historic District is of exceptional significance in American architecture. As a group the district represents a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity of pueblo revival (or Spanish-pueblo) style architecture. The district possesses an architectural unity of theory and style that begins with the site and building design and continues through into the finer interior details. All of the work was executed at extremely high standards of craftsmanship, which makes the district even more remarkable considering the meager funding and lack of skilled labor. The district is a prime example illustrating the guiding principles of National Park Service architecture (often called "rustic architecture" or "parkitecture") that developed during the 1920s and 1930s. Also, the Bandelier CCC Historic District is the largest collection of CCC-built structures in a national park and perhaps in the nation that has not been altered by the addition of new structures within the district.

The Bandelier CCC Historic District is of regional significance in American social history. First, the Bandelier CCC Camp employed several thousand men, mostly local New Mexican people, from 1933 to 1941 as part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. Not only did the unskilled people involved learn building and crafts skills in carrying out NPS designs, but they received so much on-the-job training that they carried out this extremely ambitious program at levels of skill comparable to master craftsmen. Second, the buildings played a minor supportive role during World War II to top-secret Project Y of the Manhattan District Engineer (the "Manhattan Project") by housing nuclear physicists, technicians, and contractors connected with the development of the atomic bomb at Los Alamos a few miles away.

From the earliest days of the National Park Service, architects, landscape architects, and park service directors had definite ideas about the sorts of structures they felt were suitable for national parks, spurred on by great minds in the private sector

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Harrison, Laura Soulliere and Randall W. Copeland. Historic Structures Report: CCC Buildings, Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico (Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, at press).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approximately 54 acres

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	13	384710	3969900
B	13	384957	3961765
C	13	386462	3958800
D	13	381660	3959765

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
New Mexico	35	Los Alamos	028
New Mexico	35	Sandoval	043

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Laura Soulliere Harrison Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION: National Park Service -- Southwest Regional Office

DATE: 1985

STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 728

TELEPHONE: (505) 988-6787

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe

STATE: New Mexico

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ____Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 899-214

such as Frederick Law Olmstead, landscape architect James S. Pray of Harvard University, and J.Horace MacFarland of the American Civic Association. Experimentation in building style and site design throughout the 1920s resulted in the formulation of the principles of what is now termed "rustic architecture." New graduates and young apprentice architects and landscape architects were pulled into the park service and schooled in this "environmental design," under the guidance of NPS landscape architect Thomas Vint and others.

The basic precept of "rustic architecture"--or "parkitecture" as they sometimes called it--was that any structure built in a park should harmonize with its environment. Every fireplace and picnic table, and every comfort station, ranger cabin, and visitor center should look as if it belonged in its setting. Structures harmonized with their natural environments through the use of onsite or locally available materials, such as granite and massive timbers in Yosemite, and rhyolite tuff at Bandelier. Structures also related to the surrounding topography through shape and form. Here they were designed to fit the canyon floor and gradually rise up to the base of the cliffs. In addition, structures often reflected appropriate local cultural traditions--pueblo revival in the southwest, or colonial revival in the east. Careful landscape planning, which here included staining of blasted rocks along the entrance road to make them appear more weathered, contributed greatly to the overall effect. Rustic architecture was not a style, even though its practitioners often referred to it as such. Rather, it was a movement that could incorporate within its grasp any number of styles, and at Bandelier the chosen style was pueblo revival.

The style chosen for development in each National Park area was not necessarily devoid of outside architectural influences. As long as an architectural style fell within the precepts of rustic building design, its designers considered it appropriate. Pueblo revival--with its natural building materials, battered walls, and small scale--was appropriate. The international style, with so much concrete, straight lines, and banded windows, would not have been considered appropriate. The adoption of pueblo revival fit the Bandelier locale perfectly -- both in the choice of materials and recent architectural trends. A large proportion of new construction in Santa Fe was being done in what was termed the "Santa Fe style" (heavy on the adobe, vigas, corner fireplaces, latias, decorative corbels, and the like) at the time. A series of New Mexico mission churches were preserved or creatively restored during the 1920s and early 1930s. La Fonda, the large hotel in downtown Santa Fe, had a pueblo revival addition

designed in the late 1920s by architects John Gaw Meem and Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter. In 1930, Meem was designing buildings for the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe, an organization with direct connections to the National Park Service. This activity was admittedly noticed by the designers for Bandelier. The architects for the Bandelier development did not strive for an archeological correctness of duplicating a Spanish colonial/pueblo village, but rather used the basic building forms and elements as the springboard for some slightly romantic creativity. The result was a development strongly tied to Southwestern cultural traditions, as well as the design theories of "parkitecture."

The buildings harmonized with their natural setting through the use of onsite materials, small scale, color, tecture, massing, and placement on the existing topography. The buildings harmonized with their cultural setting through their pueblo revival style, appropriate for that area of the southwest, and through the materials and techniques with which it was executed. The cultural connection is carried through the interior of the buildings, not only in paint schemes and room configurations, but also in the details of exposed vigas and latias, hewn lintels, carved corbels, handmade furniture and light fixtures.

The Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Act was passed in 1933 and provided work relief by training unskilled men in a variety of skills in national parks, forests, and related areas. Bandelier had been tranferred to the National Park Service from the Forest Service in 1932 and had only one government building--a small ranger residence. The ECW program was the key to the new monument's facility development. Some funding and large amounts of manpower became available. Beginning with a relatively modest comfort station in the campground and an entrance road in 1933 and 1934, the entire development project ended up with a total of thirty-one structures to its credit.

One valuable lesson that the designers and managers learned early was that breaking development into small components was an easy way to get through the bureaucratic constraints to get their designs built. The ECW program had a statutory $1500 limitation on materials for building construction in National Parks, and that limitation could be overcome only with strong justification and approval from the NPS director in Washington. The original intent was that the CCC should construct only minor buildings in national parks. Also, most projects were scheduled for completion during one enrollement period--six months. Both of these factors limited the size of buildings that could be constructed. The designers circumvented these limitations by

constructing in a modular manner. In B-2, for instance, the administrative offices and the museum were constructed as two separate buildings connected by a portal--which amounted to three projects. Several years later an additional room was constructed (a fourth project) linking the two buildings together into one large building. The development for the new Frijoles Canyon Lodge followed the same pattern: instead of one large building to house the main dining room and the lobby, two separate buildings (B-15 and B-17) were constructed, creating a comfortable portaled patio space between them. The choice of pueblo revival architecture meshed perfectly with these design constraints. The small scale of that type of architecture, and its medieval additive quality were the perfect answer to design limitations.

The $1500 limitation on the cost of building materials necessitated the use of onsite or locally available materials. Stone, timber, gravel, sand, and clay were used with the only cost being that of transporting the materials from the site of origin to the building site. Timber for ponderosa vigas and aspen latias came from Sawyer Mesa and other areas of the adjacent Santa Fe National Forest. Most of the building stone came from the site of the monument's present amphitheatre, which was then U.S. Forest Service land. The use of locally available materials again coincided perfectly with the rustic architecture philosophy and pueblo revival design.

The buildings have changed some since construction, and these changes are detailed in the description section. Most of the changes were limited to the interiors. They were done to keep the buildings in use as functions changed, and done in such a manner that they are nearly all reversible. Additional minor interior changes should be expected in all of the buildings, as the monument's needs change. With the exception of two small pit toilets, all of the buildings constructed by the CCC for Bandelier's permanent development remain. All new construction since that time was done on the mesa-top, hidden from canyon view. The design unity evident in the district immediately after construction is still there; it has not been diluted by the construction of new buildings. This architectural unity is the most important factor in the district's significance. This is the only CCC-built development in the entire National Park system that has retained its original architectural flavor to this extent.

When the U.S. Army began assembling people for top secret Project Y of the Manhattan District Engineer (the development of the atomic bomb) in Los Alamos in late 1942 and early 1943, they were

faced with a severe housing shortage. The newly forming Los Alamos Laboratory began pulling together a cadre of scientists and technical experts from universities, private industry, and branches of the armed forces. People were arriving faster than housing could be built. To alleviate that problem, the Governing Board of Los Alamos Laboratory searched for temporary housing alternatives nearby. One of the facilities used was Frijoles Canyon Lodge. The Army took over the lodge in June 1943 and began using it for housing. Lodge units were occupied by nuclear physicists and technicians and their families from June until October, 1943. The lodge was a social place not only for those who lived there, but also for those connected with the project who would often come down for dinner with the others. The scientists were not allowed to socialize outside the very tight security of Project Y personnel, but could at least enjoy each other's company in a comfortable setting away from the intensity of Los Alamos. From January through March 1944, the Lodge was occupied by 108 people working for McKee Construction Company--a contractor in charge of constructing housing in Los Alamos. The Army housed a small number of people in the Lodge in July 1944 and then returned it to the concessioner, Mrs. Evelyn Frey, in August 1944. After the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, the staff at the monument finally found out who their tenants had been during 1943 and 1944.

The exceptional significance of the Bandelier buildings lies in their impact as a group. The thoroughness of the designers and the skill of the builders combined to create a unified development. Taken individually, each structure was a well-detailed, solid piece of work. Collectively the development was a masterpiece combining fine architecture, landscape architecture, and arts and crafts. The unity of design threaded through the landscaping to the buildings and their contents, down to the hardware on the doors and created a sense of place so strong that it predominates today. The whole was greater than the sum of its parts.

Designers The collaborative effort of the facility development at Bandelier is exemplified by the following list of designers. Obviously, with this many designers involved, it is apparent that the rustic architecture philosophy was well engrained in all of the NPS designers to obtain this unity in the final development. However, the contributions of one designer in particular should not be overlooked. Lyle Bennett designed the overall layout and the majority of the structures, and he was on site during most of the construction. His supervision gave the buildings the

"signature" that is so evident.

The following is a list of architects and landscape architects whose names appear on the original drawings. (Note: The term "landscape architect" was the title used for many of the architects in the National Park Service Branch of Plans and Design. Many of those "landscape architects" had degrees in architecture, rather than landscape architecture. Also, some of those with degrees in landscape architecture designed buildings, further clouding the issue.) Bennett also designed the 1930s remodelling/rebuilding of the Painted Desert Inn at Petrified Forest National Monument and a number of buildings at Mesa Verde, all under consideration for landmark status.

B-1: Jared Morse
B-2: Administrative office building by Lyle Barcume; Museum building A. Paul Brown (possibly in collaboration with Lyle Bennett); lobby/patio addition by Lyle Bennett; 1969 A/V room by A. Norman Harp.
B-3: Lyle Barcume; 1939 interior changes by J.M.E., possibly monument ranger James M. Eden.
B-4: Lyle N. Barcume; 1939 heater room addition by Lyle E. Bennett.
B-5: Lyle N. Barcume
B-6: Lyle N. Barcume
B-7: A. Paul Brown; 1939 alterations by Lyle Bennett and Del Jones.
B-8: A. Paul Brown; 1939 alterations by Lyle Bennett and Del Jones.
B-9: As yet unknown architect with initials A.B.J.; 1940 alterations by Lyle E. Bennett; 1966 alterations by A. Norman Harp.
B-10: Designer unknown (probably Bennett); 1940 alterations by Lyle E. Bennett.
B-11: Designer unknown (probably Bennett);; 1940 alterations by Lyle E. Bennett.
B-12: Richard W. Thompson; 1941 alterations by Lyle E. Bennett.
B-13: Richard W. Thompson
B-14: Richard W. Thompson
B-15: As yet unknown (probably Bennett)
B-16: As yet unknown (probably Bennett)
B-17: Robert W. Albers; 1939 heating plan by Ken Saunders; 1968 alterations by A. Norman Harp.
B-18: Robert W. Albers
B-19: Robert W. Albers
B-20: Lyle E. Bennett
B-21: Lyle E. Bennett

B-22: Lyle E. Bennett
B-23: Lyle E. Bennett
B-24: Lyle E. Bennett
B-25: Lyle E. Bennett
B-26: Lyle E. Bennett
B-27: Lyle E. Bennett
B-28: Lyle E. Bennett
B-29: Lyle E. Bennett
B-30: Lyle E. Bennett
B-32: Lyle E. Bennett
Stone walls, walks, steps, soil preparation and other site design: Charles A. Richey.
Furniture: Charles D. Carter and Lyle Bennett.
Light fixtures and details: mainly Lyle E. Bennett.

Boundaries

The boundaries for this district were chosen to include all of the structures and the original site plan for the campground.

NPS Form 10-900-a
(3-82)

OMB No. 1024-0018
Exp. 10-31-84

United States Department of the Interior
N tional Park Service

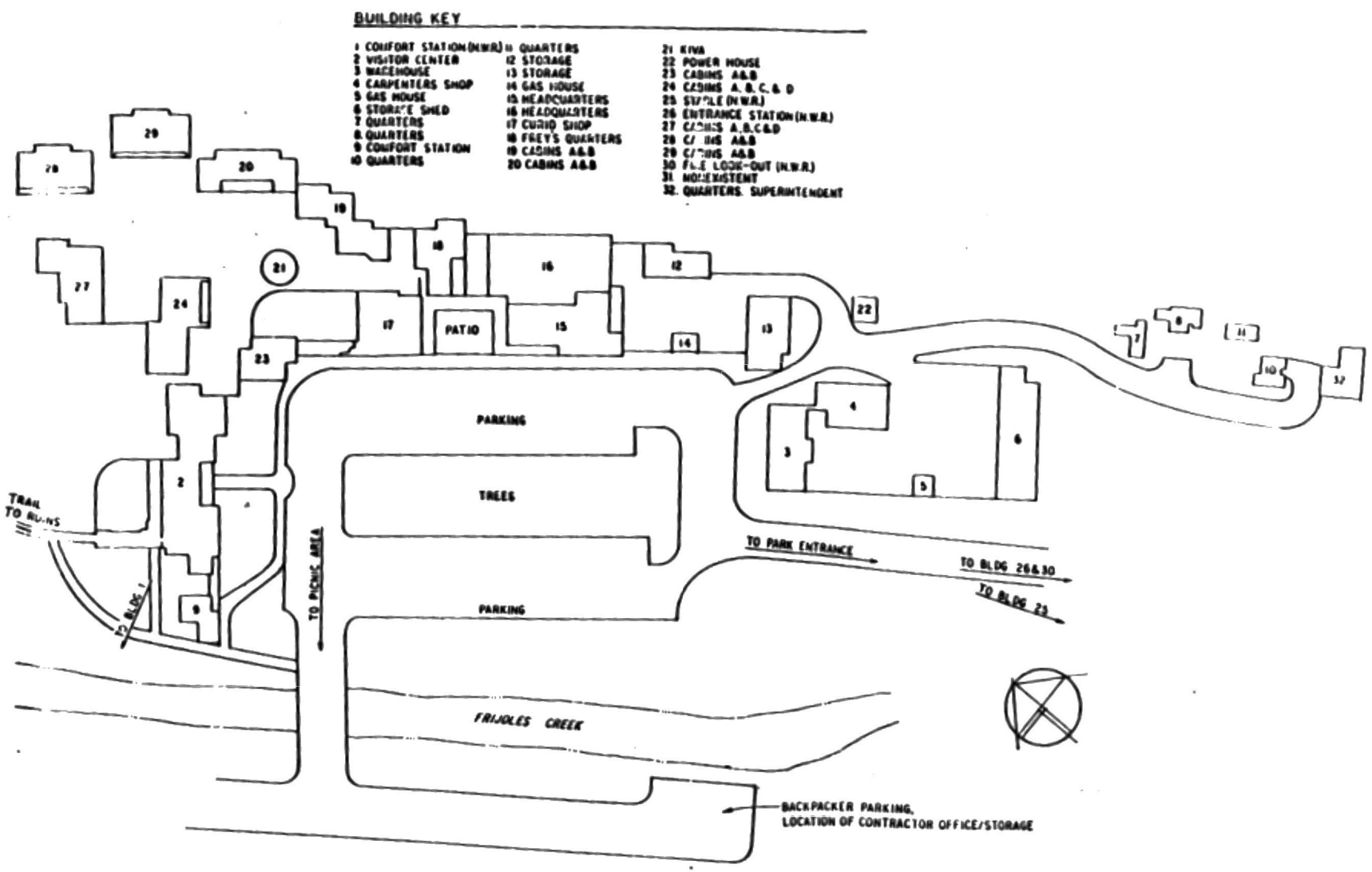
National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form

For NPS use only

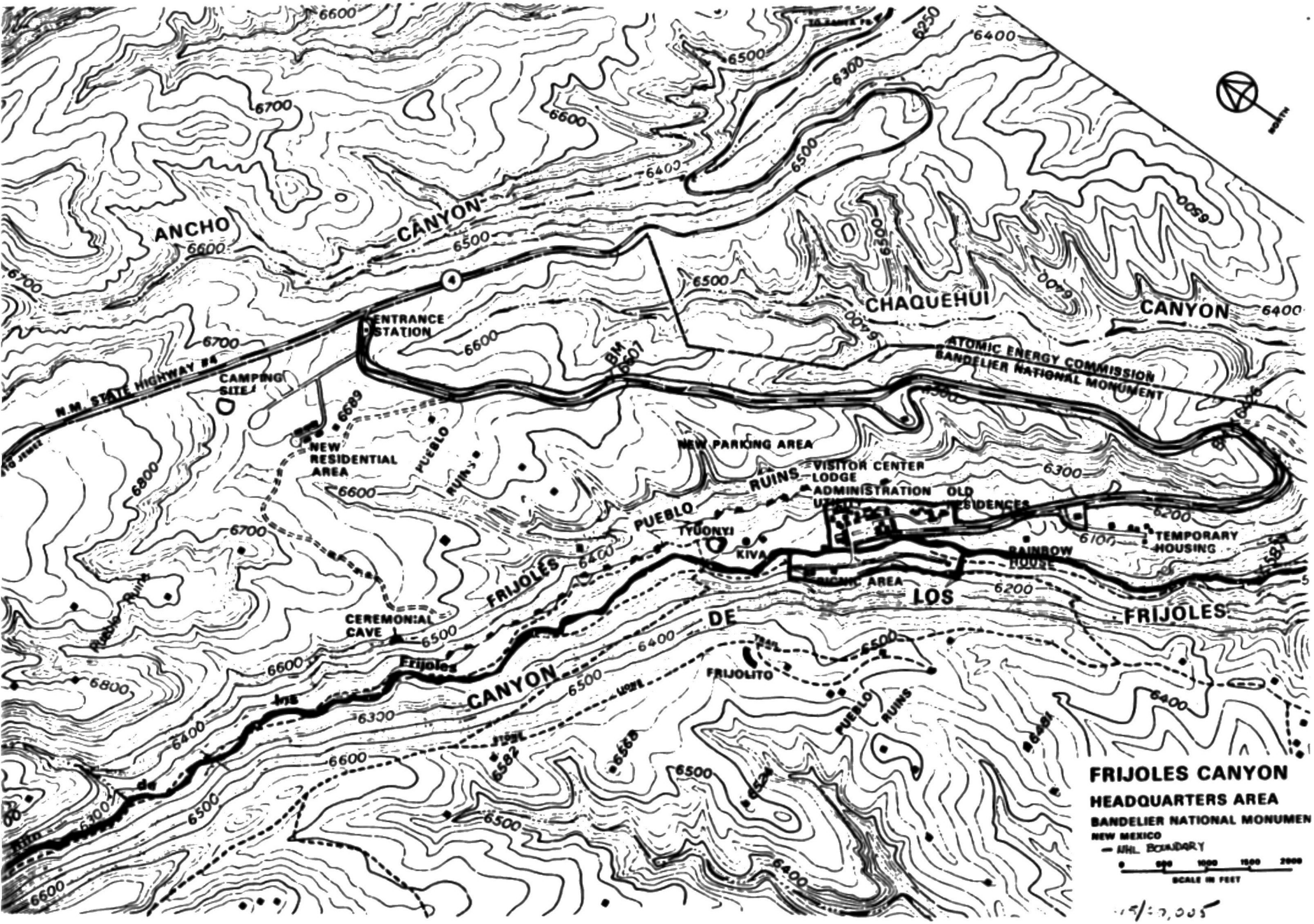
received

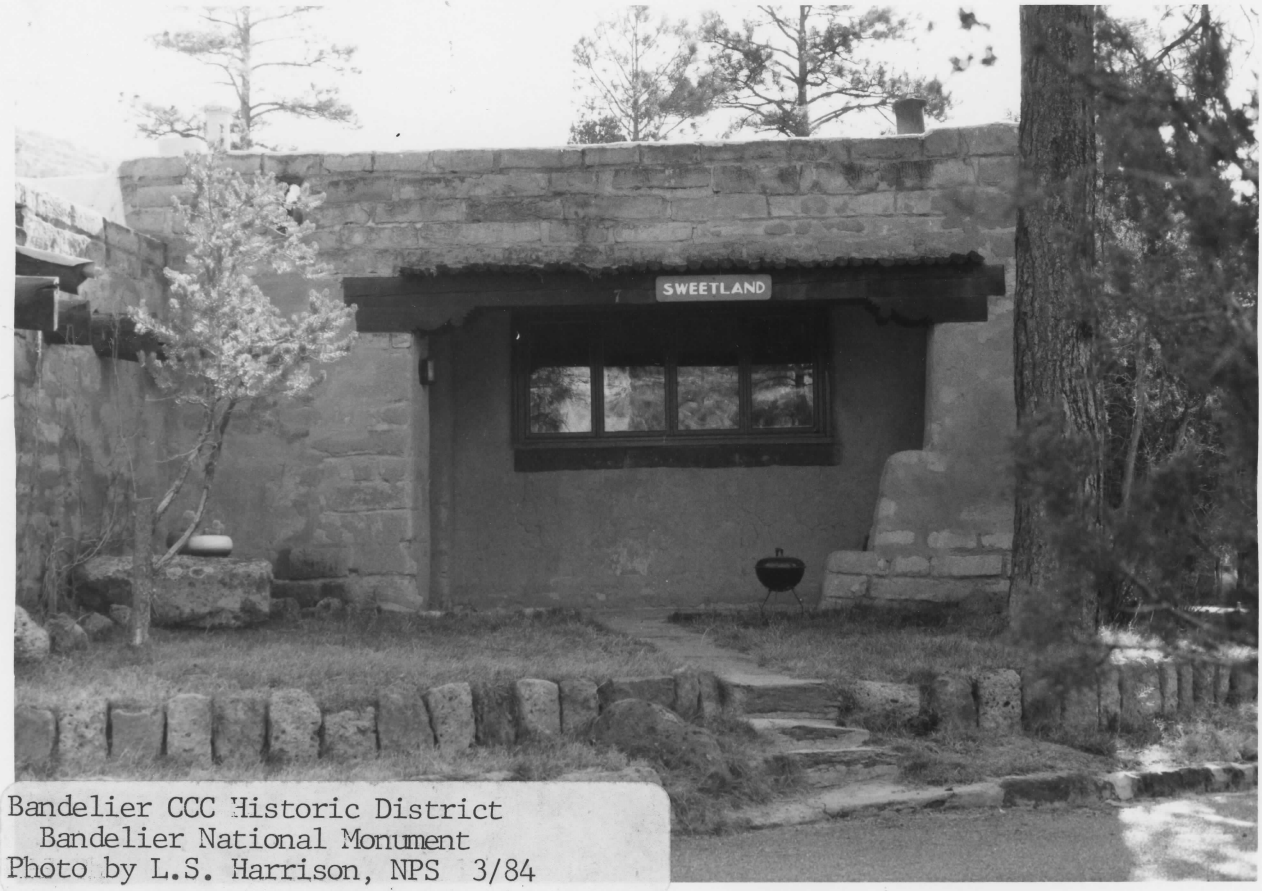
date entered

The boundary, as shown on the enclosed map, begins at a point 75 feet northeast of the northeast corner of the entrance station, then follows the road 10 feet out from the outer edge of the road approximately 7200 feet to the turn-off for the fire lookout, then follows the countour of the land at points 50 feet from the west corner and 100 feet from the south corner of the lookout, then northeast back to a point 10 feet from the outer edge of the road, then runs parallel to the road to a point 50 feet southwest of the southwest corner of the superintendent's residence, then northeast 250 feet, then north-northwest 1600 feet, then west-southwest 550 feet to Rito de los Frijoles, then north-northwest 500 feet along the western edge of the Rito, then west-southwest 300 feet, then south-southeast 2000 feet, then due east 400 feet to the west bank of the Rito, then northerly along the Rito bank approximately 1500 feet to the south edge of the bridge, then east across the Rito to a point 10 feet west of the west edge of the parking lot, then parallel to the road and 10 feet from its outer edge to the north edge of the intersection of the stable road, then along that road edge to a point 50 feet southwest of the southwest corner of the stable and corrals, then east-northeast back to a point 10 feet out from the outer edge of the road, then along the road 10 feet from the outer edge of the road to a point 75 feet southeast of the southeast corner of the entrance station, then north to the starting point.

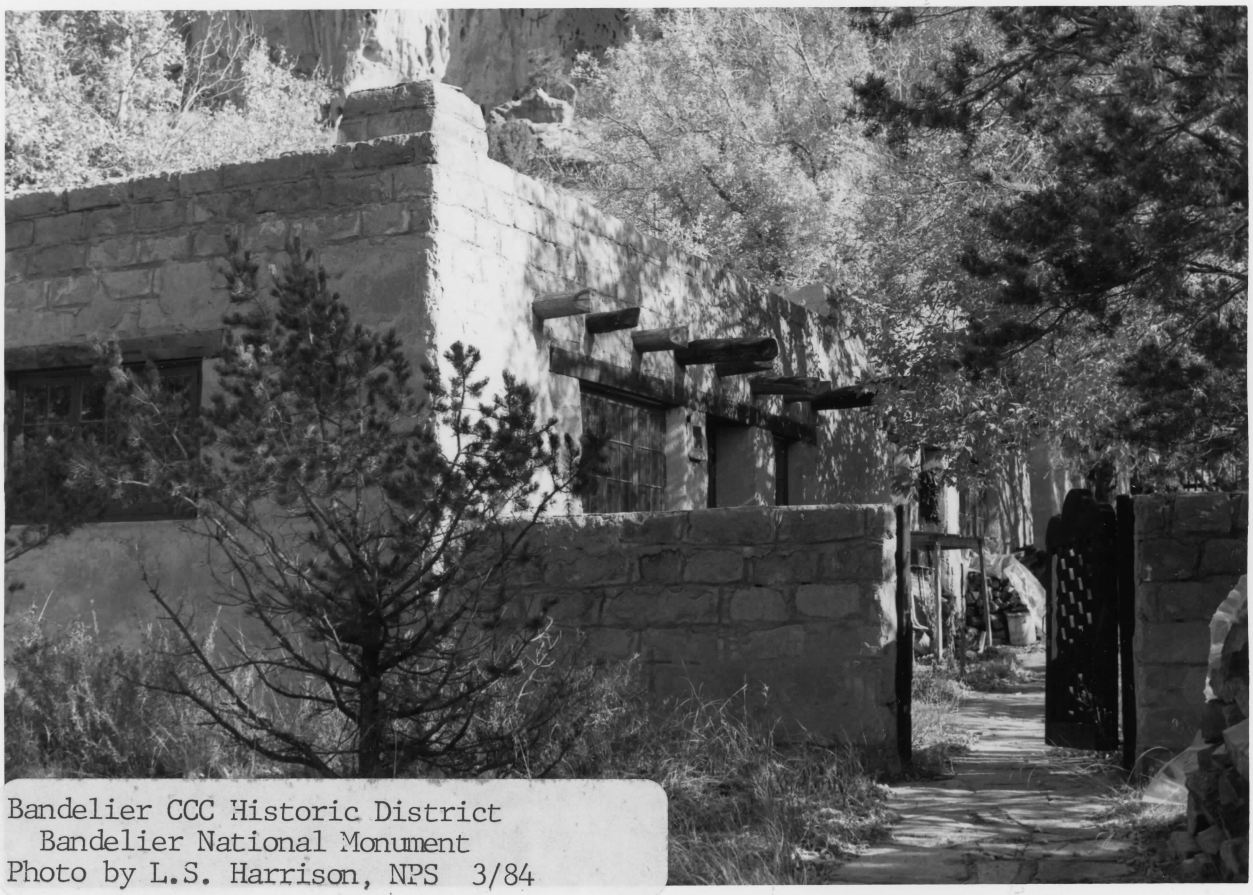

BUILDING KEY
1 COMFORT STATION (N.W.R.)
2 VISITOR CENTER
3 WAREHOUSE
4 CARPENTERS SHOP
5 GAS HOUSE
6 STORAGE SHED
7 QUARTERS
8 QUARTERS
9 COMFORT STATION
10 QUARTERS
11 QUARTERS
12 STORAGE
13 STORAGE
14 GAS HOUSE
15 HEADQUARTERS
16 HEADQUARTERS
17 CURIO SHOP
18 FREY'S QUARTERS
19 CABINS A&B
20 CABINS A&B
21 KIVA
22 POWER HOUSE
23 CABINS A&B
24 CABINS A, B, C, & D
25 SWALE (N.W.R.)
26 ENTRANCE STATION (N.W.R.)
27 CABINS A,B,C&D
28 CABINS A&B
29 CABINS A&B
30 FIRE LOOK-OUT (N.W.R.)
31 NONEXISTENT
32. QUARTERS SUPERINTENDENT
PATIO
PARKING
TREES
PARKING
TRAIL TO RUINS
TO BLDG 1
TO PICNIC AREA
TO PARK ENTRANCE
TO BLDG 26&30
TO BLDG 23
FRIJOLES CREEK
BACKPACKER PARKING,
LOCATION OF CONTRACTOR OFFICE/STORAGE

SITE PLAN


ANCHO CANYON
CHAQUEHUI CANYON
ENTRANCE STATION
CAMPING SITE
N.M. STATE HIGHWAY #4
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW RESIDENTIAL AREA
PUEBLO RUINS
NEW PARKING AREA
VISITOR CENTER
LODGE
ADMINISTRATION
OLD RESIDENCES
TEMPORARY HOUSING
RAINBOW HOUSE
PICNIC AREA
TYUONYI
KIVA
PUEBLO
FRIJOLES CANYON
LOS FRIJOLES
CEREMONIAL CAVE
Frijoles Ruins
FRIJOLITO
PUEBLO RUINS
BM 6507
6689
6582
6588
6523
6481
FRIJOLES CANYON
HEADQUARTERS AREA
BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMEN
NEW MEXICO
— NHL BOUNDARY
0 500 1000 1500 2000
SCALE IN FEET
1"=1,000'



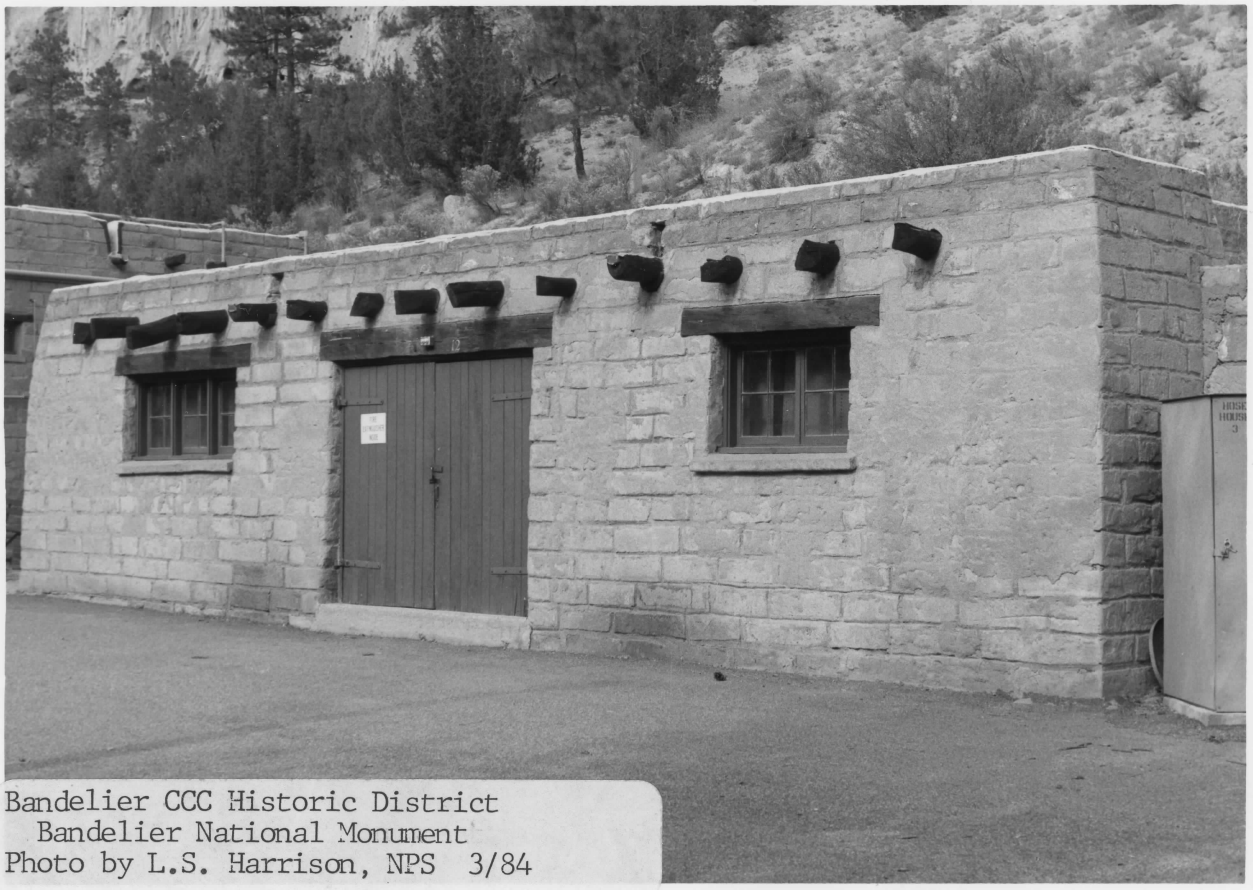
Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
Photo by L.S. Harrison, NPS 3/84



Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
Photo by L.S. Harrison, NPS 3/84

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
Photo by L.S. Harrison, NPS 3/84

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
Photo by L.S. Harrison, NPS 3/84



Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
Photo by L.S. Harrison, NPS 3/84

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
Photo by L.S. Harrison, NPS 3/84

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
The "Kiva" (B-21)

GOVERNMENT RESERVATION

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Stone walls, steps, and landscaping in former Frijoles Canyon Lodge area

28

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Entrance road and guardrail

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Road into Frijoles Canyon

A 6 6 A

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Fire Lookout, B-30

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Entrance road and guardrail

29A

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Cabins (permanent housing), B-29

FIRE ALARM

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
Cabins (now offices), B-24

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Portal and patio at rear of Museum/Visitor Center (B-2)

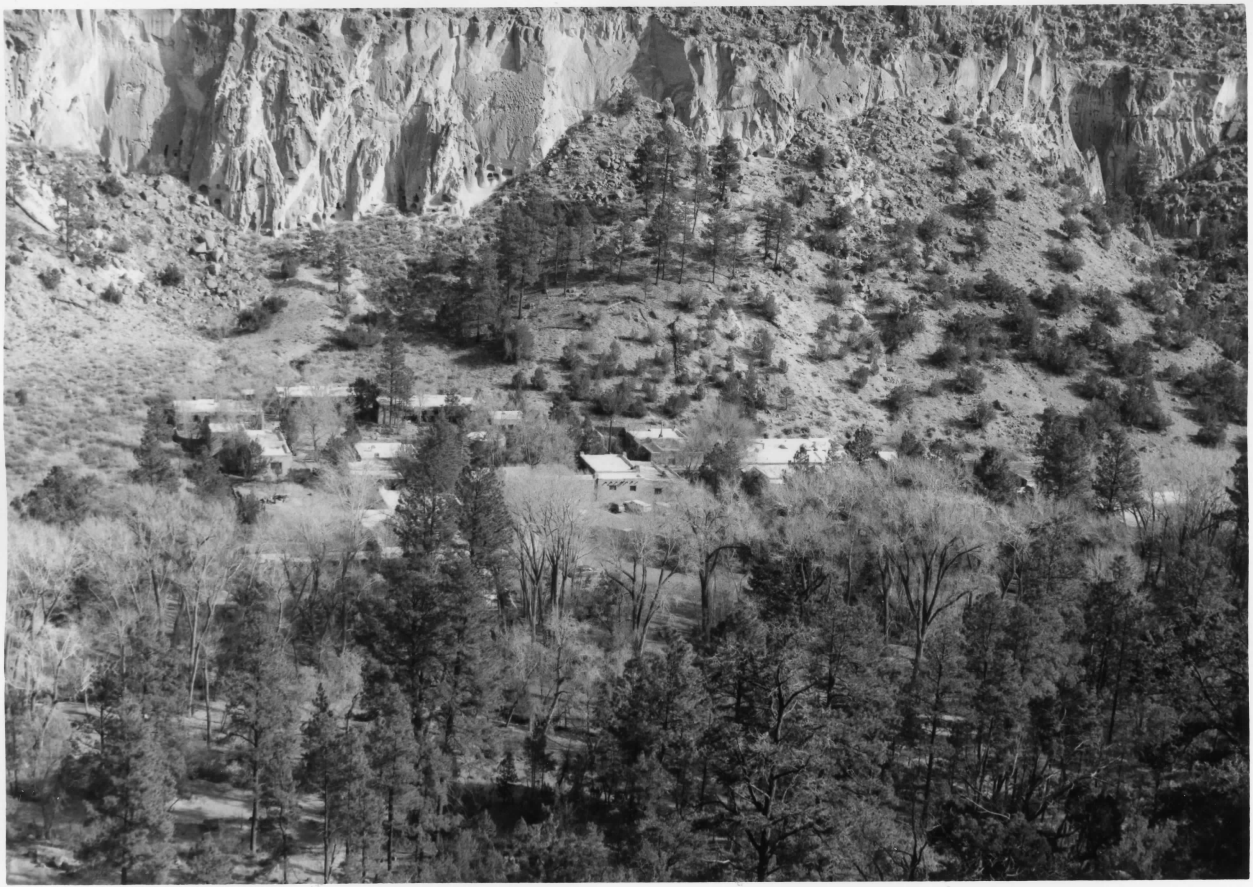
Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Portal between Comfort Station (B-1) and
Museum/Visitor Center (B-2)

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
B-19, former cabins for Frijoles Canyon
Lodge, now permanent housing.

8
4

VISITOR CENTER

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Front elevation of Museum/Visitor Center
(B-2)



Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Most of the District complex, as seen from the trail above.

6

4

25

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Stables, B-25

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Cabins, B-20, formerly Frijoles Canyon
Lodge, now housing

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Portal and patio at rear elevation of
Museum/Visitor Center

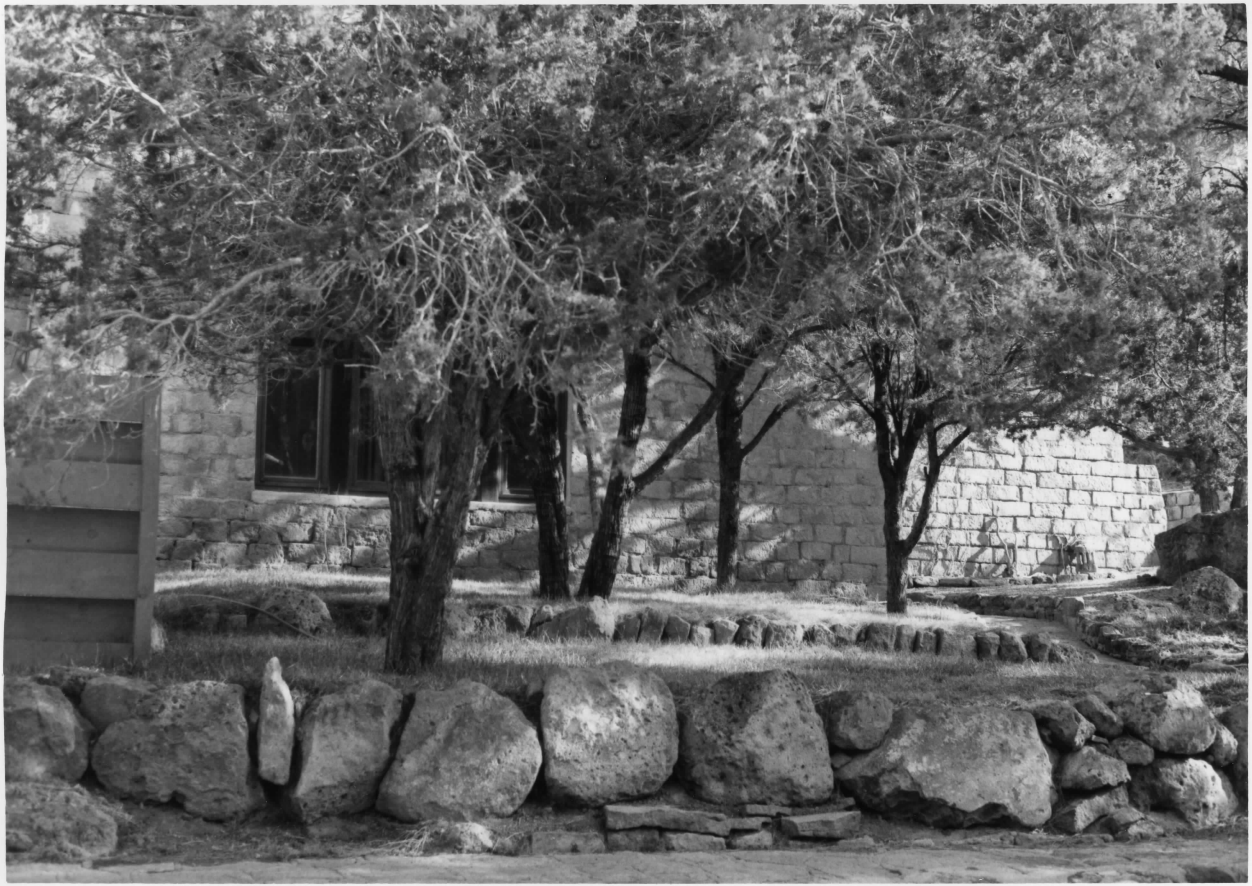
J.HUNTER

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Superintendent's Residence, B-32

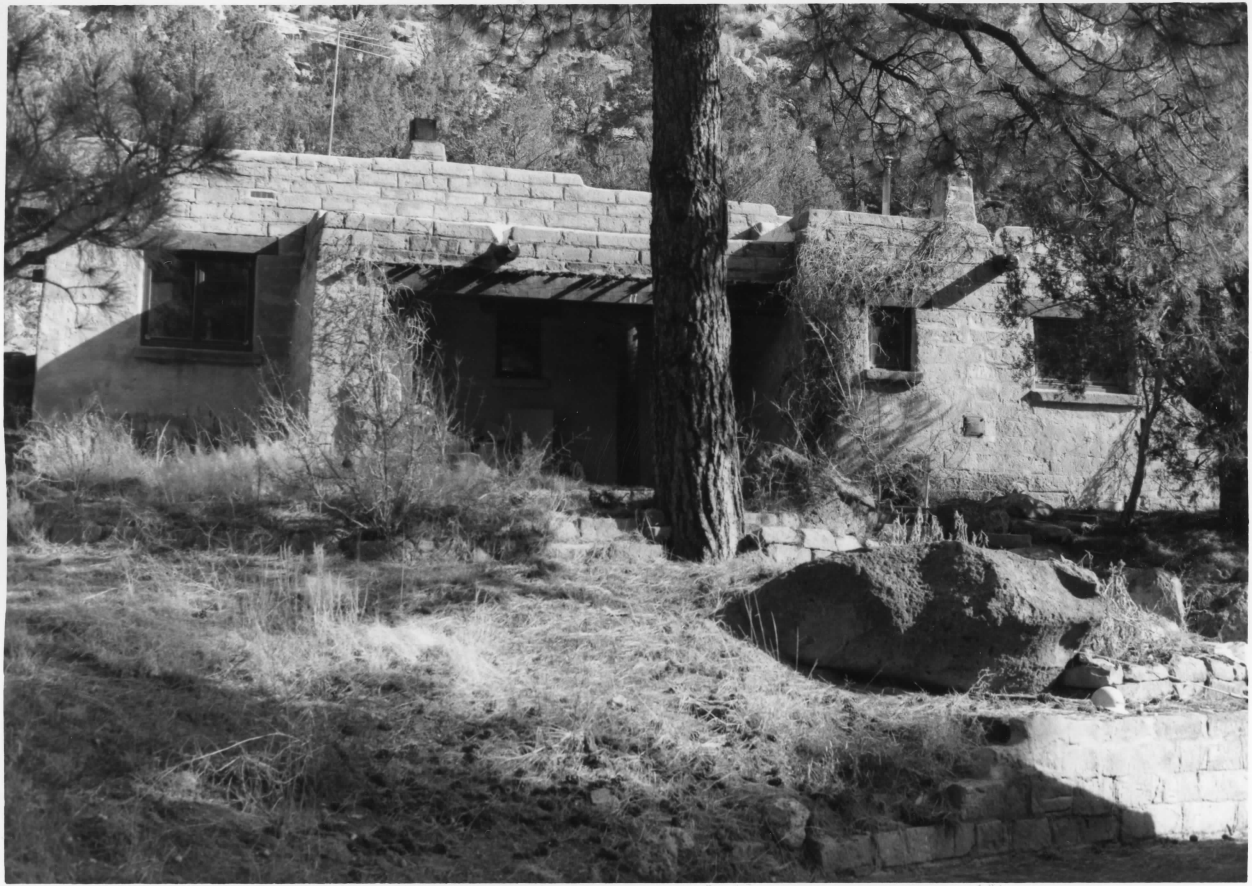
Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Cabins (now seasonal housing), B-27

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Rear elevation of Museum/Visitor Center (B-2)

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
B-17 left (present snack bar and curio shop), and B-15 right (present Monument Headquarters)



Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Quarters B-8, residential area



Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Quarters B-11, residential area

4 8

BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT
VISITOR CENTER
NO PETS PERMITTED
IN BUILDINGS
OR ON TRAILS

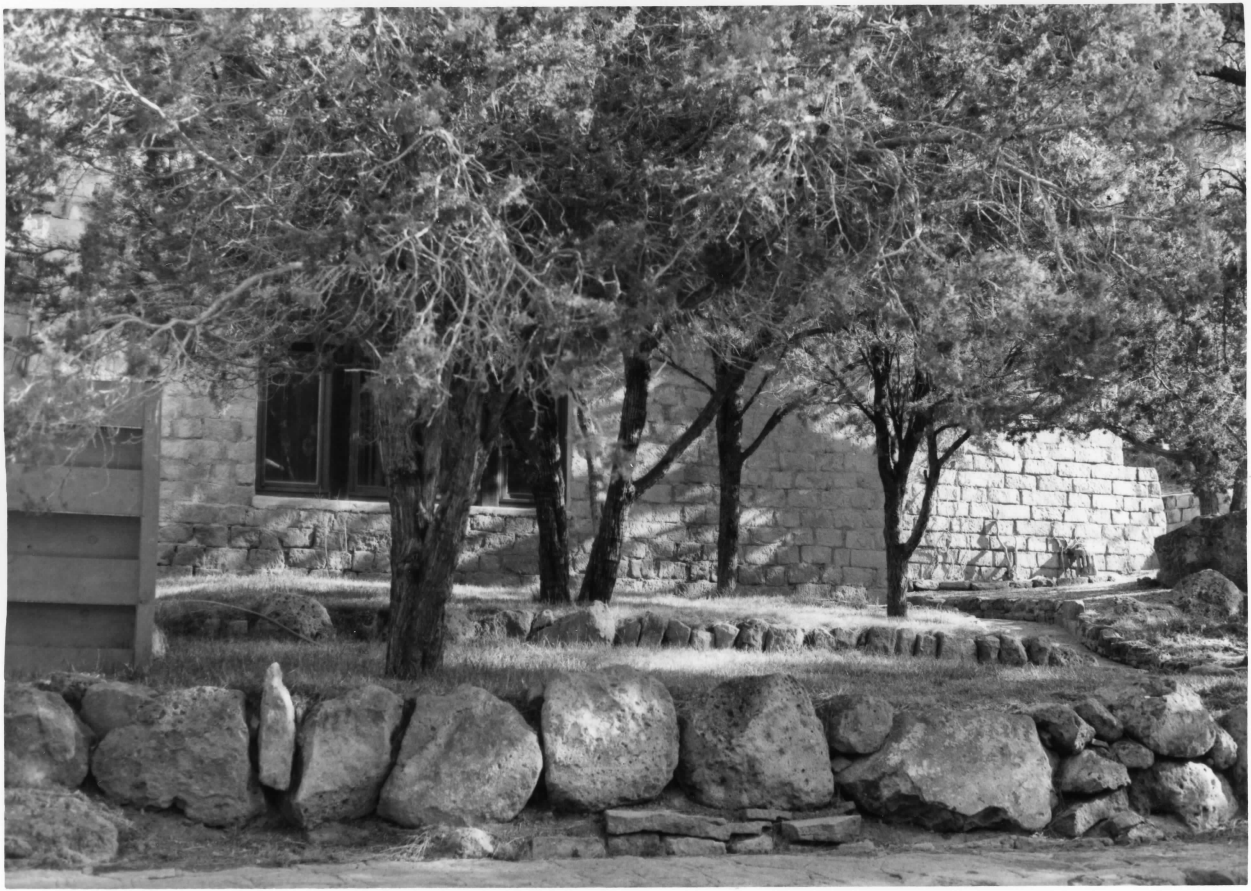
Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Front elevation of Museum/Visitor Center
(B-2)

8

4

29A

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Cabins (permanent housing), B-29

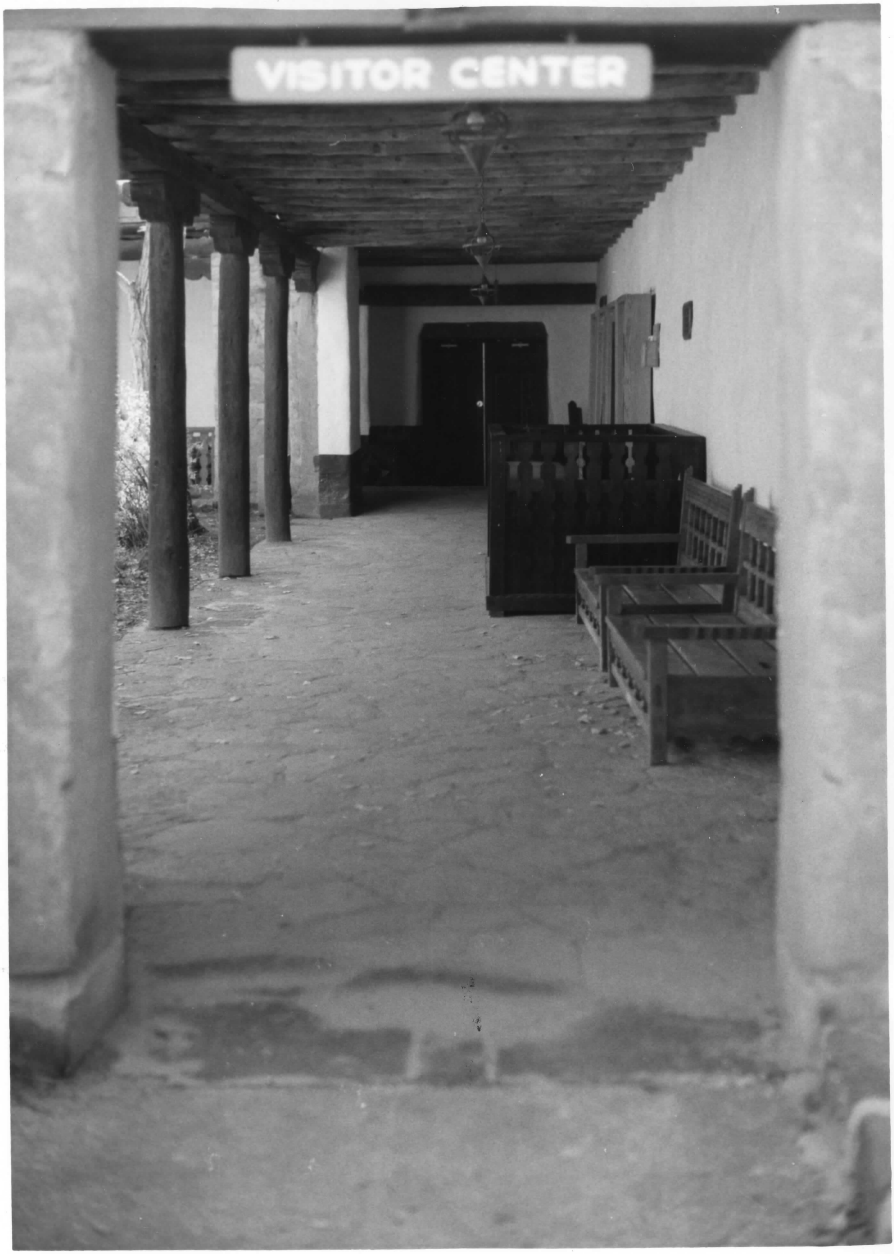


Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
3/84
Quarters B-8, residential area

4 6

KEEP
RIGHT

VISITOR CENTER


VISITOR CENTER

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FRIJOLES QUADRANGLE
NEW MEXICO
7.5 MINUTE SERIES (TOPOGRAPHIC)
SE/4 FRIJOLES 15' QUADRANGLE

4755 IV NW (VALLE TOLEDO)
4755 IV NE (GUAJE MOUNTAIN)
4755 I NW (FUYE)
4755 IV SW (BLAND)
4755 I SW (WHITE ROCK)
(CAÑADA) 4755 III NW
(MONTOSO PEAK) 4755 II NW

106°22'30" 35°52'30" 106°15'

377000m.E. 490 000 FEET 386000m.E.

3970000m N. 3969 3968 3967 3966 3965 3963 3962 3961 3960 3959 3958 3957000m N.

1 730 000 FEET

35°45' 47'30" 50' 20' 17'30"

R. 5 E. R. 6 E.

T. 19 N. T. 18 N. 1 770 000 FEET

LOS ALAMOS CO
SANDOVAL CO

FOREST BOUNDARY
GRANT BOUNDARY
MONUMENT BOUNDARY

SANTA FE NATIONAL FOREST
RAMON VIGIL GRANT
BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT
SAN MIGUEL MOUNTAINS

Pajarito Canyon
Twomile Canyon
Twomile Mesa
South Mesa
Sandia Canyon
Los Alamos Canyon
Mesita de Los Alamos
Mortandad Canyon
Cañon de Valle
Threemile Mesa
Pajarito Mesa
Mesita del Buey
Cañada del Buey
Cedro Canyon
SACRED AREA
Mesita del Potrillo
Potrillo Canyon
Water Canyon
Fence Canyon
Frijoles Mesa
Escobas Mesa
Burnt Mesa
Ancho Canyon
Mesa del Rito
Cañon de los Frijoles
Lummis Canyon
Alamo Canyon
Capulin Canyon
Stone Lions Shrine
Pueblo of the Stone Lions
Hondo Canyon
Ceremonial Cave
Upper Frijoles Falls
Lower Frijoles Falls
Chaquehui Canyon
Rito de los Frijoles
Rio Grande
White Rock Canyon

Boundary Peak
St Peters Dome
VABM 8463 Dome Lookout Tower

Upper Frijoles Crossing
Frijoles (Monument Headquarters) (BM 6066)
Sawyer Mesa Rd
Alamo Springs
St Peters Dome Rd
Ruins
Pueblo Ruins
Trail
Stone
Lions
Frijoles
Bland
Capulin
Canada

BM 7628
BM 7613
BM 7482
BM 7023
BM 7610
BM 7300
BM 7669
BM 7198
BM 7103
BM 6853
BM 6607
BM 6250
BM 6189
BM 5520

7791 7750 7514 7219 7012 6990 6920
8049 7608 7152
7386 7178 7223 7022
7482 7023 7070
7610 7300 7249 7143 7198 7669
7103 6853 6854 6689 6607 6582 6250
6965 7515 7225 7010 7232 6611 6475 6189 6953 6492 6281
8335 8108 8082 7863 7657 7357 8244 8102
6497 6481 6461 6441 6440 6415 6398 6378 6340 5871 5391

Bandelier National Monument CCC Historic District
UTMs:
A 13 384710 3961900
B 13 384957 3961765
C 13 386462 3958800
D 13 386060 3958675
E 13 384900 3960100

FRIJOLES QUADRANGLE
New Mexico

Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography from aerial photographs by multiplex methods 1952 and by planetable surveys 1937
Aerial photographs taken 1947. Field check 1952

Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
10,000-foot grid based on New Mexico coordinate system, central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 13, shown in blue

Dashed land lines indicate approximate locations
Land lines unsurveyed in T. 19 N.–R. 5 E.

Unchecked elevations are shown in brown

GN MN 0°46' 14 MILS 13½° 240 MILS
UTM GRID AND 1952 MAGNETIC NORTH DECLINATION AT CENTER OF SHEET

SCALE 1:24000
1 MILE
1000 0 1000 2000 3000 4000 5000 6000 7000 FEET
1 KILOMETER
CONTOUR INTERVAL 20 FEET
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

NEW MEXICO
QUADRANGLE LOCATION

ROAD CLASSIFICATION
Medium-duty Light-duty
Unimproved dirt
State Route

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U. S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225, OR WASHINGTON, D. C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

INTERIOR—GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, WASHINGTON, D. C.—1973

FRIJOLES, N. MEX.
SE/4 FRIJOLES 15' QUADRANGLE
N3545—W10615/7.5

1952

AMS 4755 IV SE—SERIES V881

DRAFT NHL NOMINATION

Fuller

Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC: BANDELIER BUILDINGS AND FRIJOLES CANYON LODGE

AND/OR COMMON: BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT CCC HISTORIC DISTRICT (PREFERRED)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER: BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT _NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: LOS ALAMOS X VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 3

STATE: NEW MEXICO CODE: 35 COUNTY: LOS ALAMOS AND SANDOVAL CODE: 028/043

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	_AGRICULTURE	X MUSEUM
_BUILDING(S)	_PRIVATE	_UNOCCUPIED	_COMMERCIAL	X PARK
_STRUCTURE	_BOTH	_WORK IN PROGRESS	_EDUCATIONAL	_PRIVATE RESIDENCE
_SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	_ENTERTAINMENT	_RELIGIOUS
_OBJECT	_IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	_SCIENTIFIC
	_BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	_INDUSTRIAL	_TRANSPORTATION
		_NO	_MILITARY	X OTHER: NPS RESIDENCE

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS (If applicable): NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE

STREET & NUMBER: OLD SANTA FE TRAIL (P.O. BOX 728)

CITY, TOWN: SANTA FE ___ VICINITY OF STATE: NEW MEXICO

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE

STREET & NUMBER: OLD SANTA FE TRAIL

CITY, TOWN: SANTA FE STATE: NEW MEXICO

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: LIST OF CLASSIFIED STRUCTURES INVENTORY

DATE: 3/84 X FEDERAL _STATE _COUNTY _LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CITY, TOWN: WASHINGTON STATE: D.C.

Ref Yarnall 212 705-7671

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	X ALTERED (MINOR)	__MOVED DATE_____
X FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
__PREHISTORIC	__ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	__COMMUNITY PLANNING	__LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	__RELIGION	
__1400-1499	__ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	__CONSERVATION	__LAW	__SCIENCE	
__1500-1599	__AGRICULTURE	__ECONOMICS	__LITERATURE	__SCULPTURE	
__1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	__EDUCATION	__MILITARY	X SOCIAL HUMANITARIAN	
__1700-1799	X ARTS & CRAFTS	__ENGINEERING	__MUSIC	__THEATER	
__1800-1899	__COMMERCE	__EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	__PHILOSOPHY	__TRANSPORTATION	
X 1900- PRESENT	__COMMUNICATIONS	__INDUSTRY	__POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	__OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		__INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1933 - PRESENT BUILDER/ARCHITECT LYLE BENNETT AND OTHERS

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

HARRISON, LAURA SOULLIÈRE AND RANDALL W. COPELAND. HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT: CCC BUILDINGS, BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT, NEW MEXICO (DENVER: NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, DENVER SERVICE CENTER, AT PRESS). [Can the biblio. be broadened?]

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY _____

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A			
B			
C			
D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

THE BOUNDARY FOR THE BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT CCC HISTORIC DISTRICT IS SHOWN AS THE RED LINE ON THE ACCOMPANYING USGS 15' QUADRANGLE OF FRIJOLES, NEW MEXICO.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
NEW MEXICO		LOS ALAMOS*	
NEW MEXICO		SANDOVAL	

* LEGISLATION UNDERWAY TO HAVE ENTIRE PARK PUT UNDER SANDOVAL COUNTY. SHOULD BE APPROVED IN 1985

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE
LAURA SOULLIÈRE HARRISON

ORGANIZATION
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF HISTORY

DATE
1985

STREET & NUMBER
P.O. BOX 728

TELEPHONE
(505) 988-6737

CITY OR TOWN
SANTA FE

STATE
NEW MEXICO

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ____Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Description

The Bandelier CCC Historic District contains 31 buildings all of pueblo revival design executed with a solid architectural unity that romantically mimicked a small New Mexican village. Designed by National Park Service architects and landscape architects, and built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, this group of buildings provided a complete development for a national monument--from office space and residences for employees to lodging for guests.

Included within the Bandelier CCC Historic District are the thirty-one buildings, an entrance road, and minor structures such as stone water fountains and faucets in the former campground. Twenty-nine of the buildings are in Frijoles Canyon--a green canyon cut into the Pajarito Plateau containing thirteenth through sixteenth century cliff dwellings, other archeological features, and a permanent stream. Two of the buildings are on the mesa top along the entrance road that leads down into the canyon.

The buildings were designed as the administrative, residential, and maintenance core of Bandelier National Monument, and as a lodge for tourists who visited the monument. The lodge was necessary because other accomodations were in Santa Fe, reached in the 1930s by eighteen miles of poor dirt road and seventeen miles of partially paved highway.

The buildings are pueblo revival structures (also called Spanish pueblo style), and nearly all are single-story structures. The only two-story structures are a small former concessioner's residence (B-18) and the fire lookout (B-30). The main buildings were designed to give the appearance of a small southwestern village wrapped around three sides of a central wooded plaza. The fourth side of the plaza is a green strip bordering the stream known as Rito Frijoles. Additional lodge units and the monument's residential and maintenance areas were built off the main plaza. The lodge units were reached by a series of flagstone pathways that led up from the lodge lobby (B-17) through small courtyards and patios that stepped up the hillside on several levels and that were planted with native vegetation. The maintenance yard, built parallel to the entrance road, was walled off from visitor view. The rear of one of the maintenance buildings (B-3) provided a third (southeast) side of the plaza. The residential structures were tucked away up the hillside from the entrance road, hidden from visitor view by vegetation and topography. The two main street facades were in front of the lodge lobby and dining room (B-17 and B-15) and in front of the museum/headquarters (B-2).

The buildings and the spaces between the buildings created a very strong sense of place still evident today. This sense of place, with its extremely evident New Mexican flavor is primarily due to the ~~the~~ thoroughness of design --from the landscape architecture

that is inseparable from the building architecture, down to the interior design details. The quality of workmanship of everything from the stone cutting to the finish details of the furnishings was extremely high. The craftsmanship of the Bandelier CCC camp was held up as the prime example of CCC accomplishments throughout all of the southwestern national parks and monuments. The woodworkers were so good that they were entrusted to make the doors for the new museum at Tumacacori National Monument, which replicated the extremely decorative work from the doors of another Spanish colonial mission. The quality of the architectural and landscape design was as high.

All of the buildings were constructed of stone -- Bandelier rhyolite tuff. The buildings were connected to each other by a series of stone walls, plastered portals, flagstone walkways, and stone-edged planting beds. The entrance road was partially bordered with a stone guardrail and stone-lined gutter. The consistent use of stone created an overwhelming sense of visual unity. The interplay of masses and voids, with a solid building mass relieved by a recessed portal, for instance, added spatial diversity to that strong unity.

The buildings responded to the existing topography--from the flat canyon floor and its rounding up toward the base of the cliffs. As an example, one lodge structure (B-19) was constructed on several levels as it proceeded up toward the base of the cliffs. The stepped parapets along the roofs appropriately reflected these elevation changes. This response to the topography provided an additional organic tie between the buildings and the site. The placement of the buildings created additional spaces--the spaces <u>between</u> the buildings--with as much architectural interest as the spaces <u>inside</u> the buildings.

The buildings were all constructed with similar architectural elements, and they are summarized here along with alterations that have occurred to the buildings as a group over the years. The list that follows includes the building numbers, names, date of construction, original use, present use, and any other noteworthy alterations.

Nearly all of the buildings were constructed with stone footings. Walls were gently battered and washed with a thin coat of mud plaster, designed to wear off giving the rough coursed ashlar masonry a more weathered and used appearance. Projecting viga (round, peeled beam) ends were cut with an axe, emphasizing a more primitive appearance. Parapets surrounded the roofs, which were drained by canales (scuppers). Most windows were multi-light casements of wood frame construction. Some of the windows (B-1) were covered with band-sawn grilles in zig-zag patterns. Heavy wood doors were mortised together with multiple inset panels or were three layers of thick tongue-and-groove (V-groove) boards. Doors and windows were capped with large hewn lintels. Portal walls were stuccoed and painted. Original mud plaster finishes in some of the portals were removed shortly after

construction due to maintenance problems and replaced with stucco. Corbels topping the columns supporting portal roofs were decoratively carved with Spanish colonial designs.

On the interiors, most ceilings were peeled vigas, supporting aspen latias in perpendicular or herringbone patterns. Rooms were built with corner fireplaces, one of the main sources of heat. Many rooms had bancos (built-in benches) and built-in shelves. Most interior walls were finished with hard plaster, often painted with detailing of Spanish colonial and Indian designs. Interior woodwork in some of the buildings (B-2, B-17) was carved in extremely decorative designs (railings, built-in shelves, panelling, corbels, beams, etc.). Room configuration had the typical pueblo revival additive quality, where a link between one room and the next often meant a small change in level of one or two steps. Most floors were flagstone, varnished to a high gloss, although concrete and some wood floors were constructed.

Furniture for each building was constructed by the CCC and included desks, beds, wood boxes, and chairs for the lodge cabins. The CCC built couches, chairs, and coffee tables for the lodge lobby, and dining tables and chairs for the dining room--all of spanish colonial design. Even the hardwood curtain rods in the interiors picked up the architectural theme. Light fixtures, mirrors, and switchplates were also of spanish colonial design. The development also benefitted from the Federal Arts Project. Pablita Velarde did a series of paintings for the museum. Helmut Naumer completed four pastels of Rio Grande pueblo scenes. Chris Jorgensen did a watercolor of desert scenery. Sculptor Raymond Terken made models for museum exhibits.

Original uses included an administrative center for the monument, a lodge with a dining room and cabins for tourists, a maintenance area, and a residential area. Some of those uses have changed and are detailed in the building list that follows, but they are briefly summarized here. The lodge closed permanently in 1978, after more than a decade of diminishing operations. Lodge cabin units were converted to park housing and office spaces. Most of the lodge units were constructed with two bedrooms sharing a bath. As housing, one bedroom was turned into a living room/kitchenette, and the other left a bedroom. The administrative office functions of the monument were moved into the former lodge dining room and employee dormitory (B-15 and B-16). When the dining room and lunch room closed, the concessioner opened a small snack bar in the former curio shop attached to the old lodge lobby. The lodge lobby was turned into a new, larger curio shop (all in B-17). These changing functions necessitated some interior modifications also summarized in the building list. The maintenance and other residential structures have retained their uses with only minor building modifications.

Most of the buildings were originally heated with a variety of fuels -- propane, wood, oil, and coal. These multiple fuels were

replaced with natural gas, during the 1960s and early 1970s. Gas wall furnaces were installed in most of the buildings at that time. The original built-up roofs were replaced with a spray urethane foam treatment in 1980. Many of the original furnishings remained in use in the structures; others were accessioned into the park collection and are in storage. Original lighting fixtures remain, but have been augmented in office spaces by removable fluorescent lights. Other changes included the enclosing of several portal bays with removable wood frame partitions for concessioner's storage. The wooded plaza was cut into in 1952, and essentially turned into a wooded parking island. The original multi-light casement windows in the residential buildings were replaced with insulated thermal-pane casements about 1980. Skylights were added to a few of the residential structures about the same time. In general, the exteriors look very much as they did shortly after construction. Most of the interior changes were done without harming historic fabric, so they are reversible. Two small pit toilets constructed concurrent with the fire lookout and the entrance station were demolished within the past twenty years. Other than those, all of the buildings constructed by the CCC remain.

The buildings are in fair to good condition. On-going projects include rehabilitation of water, sewer, electrical, and gas lines; replacement of flagstone and curbstone; rehabilitation of decaying wood structural members; installation of insulated windows and fire alarm systems.

List of Buildings

Note: "Original use" is the historic name and/or use; "present use" in most instances is the name by which the building is commonly known today, in addition to its number.

B-1
1934
Original use: comfort station and public showers for former campground.
Present use: comfort station for picnic area.
Alterations: pumice block partition in men's room shower, 1959; concrete block retaining wall behind structure to help drain water away from building, unknown date.

B-2
1935 and 1936, 1939-40
Original use: originally two structures, the museum (1936) and the administrative offices (1935), connected by a portal; addition constructed between the two buildings in 1939-40 which added a lobby behind the portal.
Present use: visitor center.
Alterations: most of old office space converted to audio-visual room in 1969, resulting in removal of wood frame office partitions, light-proofing windows, blocking off small portion of

window at rear of building for AV equipment.

B-3
1935
Original use: warehouse.
Present use: warehouse.
Alterations: interior partitions of wood frame and metal lath added in 1939, and more windows added at that time while portion of building used for office space. 1945-1953+ northeast portion of building used as two-room apartment.

B-4
1935
Original use: garage and blacksmith shop.
Present use: carpenter's shop.
Alterations: fire in 1938 necessitated partial rebuilding of structure; new lighting installed 1977.

B-5
1935
Original use: gas and oil house.
Present use: gas and oil house.
Alterations: modern gas pumps and bollards added in recent years, replacing earlier units.

B-6
1935-36
Original use: garage.
Present use: equipment shed (for storing lumber and forest fire suppression tools). Alterations: six of the eight bays enclosed, and interior partitions constructed by 1977; concrete floor poured over original gravel floor in 1977.

B-7
1936
Original use: residence.
Present use: residence.
Alterations: wood storage shed, 1939; bedroom addition, 1941; kitchen cabinets installed 1967; thermal pane windows installed 1977.

B-8
1937
Original use: residence.
Present use: residence.
Alterations: wood storage room added 1939; living room converted to bedroom and new living room constructed 1941; kitchen remodelled and back patio enclosed 1973.

B-9
1935
Original use: comfort station.
Present use: comfort station.
Alterations: 1940 alteration to allow for installation of

furnace; interior rehabilitated in 1966; back wall of toned slump block constructed on portal in recent years (date uncertain).

B-10
1937
Original use: ranger dormitory and garage.
Present use: temporary quarters, garage, and laundry room.
Alterations: laundry room addition constructed 1940; southeast living space remodelled into kitchen and porch enclosed with slump block wall in 1973; thermal pane windows installed, probably 1978.

B-11
1937
Original use: residence.
Present use: residence.
Alterations: wood storage building and root cellar added 1939.

B-12
1937
Original uses: CCC carpentry building, then concessioner's storage and laundry building beginning in 1941.
Present use: storage.
Alterations: southeast end of building partitioned off into laundry space in 1941; partitioned room further divided into two more additional spaces in recent years (unknown date); concrete block addition constructed on northwest corner of building (unknown date).

B-13
1937
Original use: garage for Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: meeting room.
Alterations: smaller doors and windows added in large garage bay doors, unknown date.

B-14
1939
Original use: oil and gas house, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: office supply storage.
Alterations: gas pump, which is old and may be original, has been moved four feet from original location and mounted on small concrete pedestal.

B-15
1937
Original use: Dining room, kitchen, and lunch room for Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: half of park administration building.
Alterations: dining terrace covered with fiberglass roof in 1960; 1968 changes included partitioning kitchen and lunch room into office spaces after removing equipment, constructing an insulated roof over the dining terrace, and partitioning a small

portion of the dining terrace into office space.

B-16
1938
Original use: employee dormitory, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: half of park administration building.
Alterations: connected to B-15 in 1968 as part of the remodelling, by construction of dining terrace roof; back terrace enclosed at later (unknown) date.

B-17
1939
Original use: Lobby and sales room, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: sales room remodelled into snack bar in 1968; lobby and writing room turned into souvenir shop same year.

B-18
1938
Original use: operator's residence, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: housing for Mrs. Frey, the former operator and a park VIP. Alterations: none, other than changes in heating system.

B-19
1939
Original use: Cabin Group A, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: park housing.
Alterations: kitchenettes added between 1968 and 1978.

B-20
1938
Original use: Cabin Group B, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: park housing.
Alterations: kitchenette added, between 1968 and 1978.

B-21
1938-39
Original use: building known as "the kiva," and contined the lodge's hot water system, and cedar closets for linen storage in the basement, and men's and women's restrooms and a utility room on the first floor.
Present use: park storage.
Alterations: none known.

B-22
1938
Original use: power house.
Present use: power house.
Alterations: machinery changed on interior when the monument obtained commercial electrical service.

B-23
1939
Original use: Cabin Group D, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.

Present use: park offices.
Alterations: fluorescent lights added to augment historic lights in 1977.

B-24
1939
Original use: Cabin Group C, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: office space and park housing.
Alterations: kitchenettes added to two units at the southwest end of the building, between 1968 and 1978.

B-25
1939
Original use: stable and chicken house, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: stable for monument stock.
Alterations: six stalls rehabilitated in 1953; new pole corral constructed 1956; minor changes to living quarters, 1968.

B-26
1940
Original use: entrance station.
Present use: entrance station.
Alterations: portion of patio wall removed in 1965; stop lights installed on building in 1976.

B-27
1940
Original use: Cabin Group E-1, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: park housing.
Alterations: kitchenettes installed between 1968 and 1978.

B-28
1940
Original use: Cabin Group E-2, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: park housing.
Alterations: kitchenettes added between 1968 and 1978.

B-29
1940
Original use: Cabin Group E-3, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: park library and curatorial storage.
Alterations: southeast unit partitioned into two rooms in 1980, celotex ceiling installed, styrofoam placed over windows, and plumbing fixtures removed from the bathroom; library underwent considerably less alteration.

B-30
1941
Original use: Fire lookout.
Present use: fire lookout.
Alterations: kichen/bathroom addition built on to small first floor residence in 1956; window framing angle changed from perpendicular to the ground to angling further out toward the eaves (date unknown); new steps and guardrail constructed around

catwalk in 1977.

B-32
1941
Original use: monument custodian's residence.
Present use: superintendent's residence.
Alterations: skylight installed in 1981; thermal pane windows installed circa 1978.

Archeological Potential (Note: This section is required for regular national register forms. This property is not listed separately on the National Register at this time--it is protected only because of its inclusion within a national monument. So this section on "archeological potential within a district" is included here to meet the requirements in How to Complete National Register Forms, page 13, Item 7, C., 8.)

Because of location at the base of cliff dwellings that received intensive use over several centuries, archeological potential within the canyon section of the district would seem to be high. The massive amount of excavation required for each building, however, lowers the potential for prehistoric resources. The historic records covering the building construction make no note of any archeological resources found in the process of construction. All those working on construction of the buildings -- from the architects to project superintendents to laborers -- were aware of Bandelier's archeological resources and the laws governing their protection. The CCC enrollees were taught about the importance of the archeological resources. Archeologist Paul Reiter and others were working on stabilizing ruins just a short distance away in the canyon. The landscape architect was very cautious about his placement of a baseball field for the CCC enrollees, but he never wrote of similar concerns on the placement of the buildings. The records do indicate noteworthy archeological discoveries in other areas of the monument, but no mention is made in connection with construction.

Potential for sub-surface historical archeological resources on the mesa top, edging the road into the canyon, and in the canyon proper exists but is limited. The CCC destroyed all of the old buildings in the canyon, including any buildings that may have been left over from the time that Judge Abbott and his wife occupied the canyon (1907) and the buildings constructed by George and Evelyn Frey for the old hotel/dude ranch they ran in the canyon (1925+). The CCC filled in a portion of a historic irrigation ditch and turned it into a trail. The CCC also removed what remained of "an old Mexican cabin" that appeared on a 1932 map. The CCC did not disturb the historic "threshing floor" that appeared on the earliest survey maps. When the CCC moved out of the canyon, the National Park Service cleaned up and "naturalized" the site of the former CCC camp and regraded the area to more natural contours. Thus, most surface remains probably were removed, with the exception of Mrs. Frey's orchard and a section of the irrigation ditch she used. Additional

historical archeological resources in Frijoles Canyon may turn up in the course of the monument's archeological survey, which will be conducted within this decade.

Intrusions

The only non-conforming intrusion is a temporary metal building--a portable storage building -- next to B-29. This structure is only visible behind B-29.

Exclusions

Trails constructed by the CCC within the monument were not included in this National Register Form. So much change has occurred to the trails over the years--primarily re-building because of damage caused by natural forces--that discerning exactly which portions were CCC-built and which sections were of more recent origin would be nearly impossible. The trails were well designed and laid out by landscape architects, but this fact alone does not make them eligible. They were built to follow reasonable grades and with appropriate scenic interest to keep the hiker occupied while proceeding to major archeological features throughout the park. The construction of the trails did not entail anything of major engineering significance. The small bridges constructed by the CCC were either entirely removed or replaced through the years. Sections of trails built by the CCC were re-routed for resource management concerns. Minor changes still occur to the trails each year. For these reasons, the trails did not have enough integrity or significance to be included on this National Register Form.

Significance

The Bandelier CCC Historic District is of exceptional significance in American architecture. As a group the district represents a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity of pueblo revival (or Spanish-pueblo) style architecture. The district possesses an architectural unity of theory and style that begins with the site and building design and continues through into the finer interior details. All of the work was executed at extremely high standards of craftsmanship, which makes the district even more remarkable considering the meager funding and lack of skilled labor. The district is a prime example illustrating the guiding principles of National Park Service architecture (often called "rustic architecture" or "parkitecture") that developed during the 1920s and 1930s. Also, the Bandelier CCC Historic District is the largest collection of CCC-built structures in the nation that has not been altered by the addition of new structures within the district.

The Bandelier CCC Historic District is of secondary significance in American social history. First, the Bandelier CCC Camp employed several thousand men, mostly local New Mexican people, from 1933 to 1941 as part of Roosevelt's New Deal. Not only did the unskilled people involved learn building and crafts skills in carrying out NPS designs, but they received so much on-the-job training that they carried out this extremely ambitious program at levels of skill comparable to master craftsmen. Second, the buildings played a minor supportive role during World War II to top secret Project Y of the Manhattan District Engineer by housing nuclear physicists, technicians, and contractors connected with the development of the atomic bomb at Los Alamos a few miles away.

From the earliest days of the National Park Service, architects, landscape architects, and park service directors had definite ideas about the sorts of structures they felt were suitable for national parks, spurred on by great minds in the private sector such as Frederick Law Olmstead, landscape architect James S. Pray of Harvard University, and J.Horace MacFarland of the American Civic Association. Experimentation in building style and site design throughout the 1920s resulted in the formulation of the principles of what is now termed "rustic architecture." New graduates and young apprentice architects and landscape architects were pulled into the park service and schooled in this "environmental design" under the tutelage of NPS architect Thomas Vint and others.

The basic precept of "rustic architecture" --or "parkitecture" as they sometimes called it -- was that any structure built in a park should harmonize with its environment. Every fireplace and picnic table, and every comfort station, ranger cabin, and visitor center should look as if it belonged in its setting. Structures harmonized with their natural environments through the use of on-site or locally available materials, such as granite and

massive timbers in Yosemite, and rhyolite tuff at Bandelier. Structures also related to the surrounding topography through shape and form. Here they were designed to fit the canyon floor and gradually rise up to the base of the cliffs. In addition, structures often reflected appropriate local cultural traditions -- pueblo revival in the southwest, or colonial revival in the east. Careful landscape planning, which here included staining of blasted rocks along the entrance road to make them appear more weathered, contributed greatly to the overall effect. Rustic architecture was not a style, even though its practitioners often referred to it as such. Rather, it was a movement that could incorporate within its grasp any number of styles, and at Bandelier the chosen style was pueblo revival.

The style chosen for development in each National Park area was not necessarily devoid of outside architectural influences. As long as an architectural style fell within the precepts of rustic building design, its designers considered it appropriate. Pueblo revival--with its natural building materials, battered walls, and small scale--was appropriate. The international style, with so much concrete, straight lines, and banded windows, would not have been considered appropriate. The adoption of pueblo revival fit the Bandelier locale perfectly -- both in the choice of materials and recent architectural trends. A large proportion of new construction in Santa Fe was being done in what was termed the "Santa Fe style" (heavy on the adobe, vigas, corner fireplaces, latias, decorative corbels, and the like) at the time. A series of New Mexico mission churches were preserved or creatively restored during the 1920s and early 1930s. La Fonda, the large hotel in downtown Santa Fe, had a pueblo revival addition constructed in the late 1920s, by John Gaw Meem, assisted by M.E.J. Colter. In 1930, Meem was designing buildings for the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe, an organization with direct connections to the National Park Service. This activity was undoubtedly noticed by the designers for Bandelier. The architects for the Bandelier development did not strive for an archeological correctness of duplicating a Spanish colonial/pueblo village, but rather used the basic building forms and elements as the springboard for some slightly romantic creativity. The result was a development strongly tied to Southwestern cultural traditions, as well as the design theories of "parkitecture."

The buildings harmonized with their natural setting through the use of on site materials, small scale, color, tecture, massing, and placement on the existing topography. The buildings harmonized with their cultural setting through their pueblo revival style, appropriate for that area of the southwest, and through the materials and techniques with which it was executed. The cultural connection is carried through the interior of the buildings, not only in paint schemes and room configurations, but also in the details of exposed vigas and latias, hewn lintels, carved corbels, handmade furniture and light fixtures.

The Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Act was passed in 1933, and

provided work relief by training unskilled men in a variety of skills in national parks, forests, and related areas. Bandelier had been tranferred to the National Park Service from the Forest Service only a year earlier and had only one government building--a small ranger residence. The ECW program was the key to the new monument's facility development. Some funding and large amounts of manpower became available. Beginning with a relatively modest comfort station in the campground and an entrance road in 1933 and 1934, the project ended up with a total of thirty-one structures to its credit.

One valuable lesson that the designers and managers learned early was that breaking development into small components was an easy way to get through the bureaucratic constraints to get their designs built. The ECW program had a statutory $1500 limitation on materials for building construction in National Parks, that could be overcome only with strong justification and approval from the NPS director in Washington. The original intent was that the CCC should construct only minor buildings in national parks. Also, most projects were scheduled for completion during one enrollement period -- six months. Both of these factors limited the size of buildings that could be constructed. The designers circumvented these limitations by constructing in a modular manner. In B-2, for instance, the administrative offices and the museum were constructed as two separate buildings connected by a portal--which amounted to three projects. Several years later an additional room was constructed (a fourth project) linking the two buildings together into one large building. The development for the new Frijoles Canyon Lodge followed the same pattern: instead of one large building to house the main dining room and the lobby, two separate buildings (B-15 and B-17) were constructed, creating a comfortable portaled patio space between them. The choice of pueblo revival architecture meshed perfectly with these design constraints. The small scale of that type of architecture, and its medieval additive quality were the perfect answer to design limitations.

The $1500 limitation necessitated the use of on-site or locally available materials. Stone, timber, gravel, sand, and clay were used with the only cost being that of transporting the materials from the site of origin to the building site. Timber for ponderosa vigas and aspen latias came from Sawyer Mesa and other areas of the adjacent Santa Fe National Forest. Most of the building stone came from the site of the monument's present amphitheatre, which was U.S. Forest Service land. The use of locally available materials again coincided perfectly with the rustic architecture philosophy and pueblo revival design.

The buildings have changed some since construction, and these changes are detailed in the description section. Most of the changes were limited to interior changes, which were done to keep the buildings in use as functions changed, and done in such a manner that they are nearly all reversible. Additional minor interior changes should be expected in all of the buildings, as

the monument's needs change. With the exception of two small pit toilets, all of the buildings constructed by the CCC for Bandelier's permanent development remain. All new construction since that time was done on the mesa-top, hidden from view from the canyon. The design unity evident in the district right after construction is still there; it has not been diluted by the construction of new buildings. This architectural unity is the most important factor in the district's significance. This is the only CCC-built development in the entire National Park system that has retained its original architectural flavor to this extent.

When the U.S. Army began assembling people for top secret Project Y of the Manhattan District Engineer (the development of the atomic bomb) in Los Alamos in late 1942 and early 1943, they were faced with a severe housing shortage. The newly forming Los Alamos Laboratory began pulling together a cadre of scientists and technical experts from universities, private industry, and branches of the armed forces. People were arriving faster than housing could be built. To alleviate that problem, the Governing Board of Los Alamos Laboratory searched for temporary housing alternatives nearby. One of the facilities used was Frijoles Canyon Lodge. The Army took over the lodge in June 1943 and began using it for housing. Lodge units were occupied by nuclear physicists and technicians and their families from June until October, 1943. The lodge was a social place not only for those who lived there, but also for those connected with the project who would often come down for dinner with the others. The scientists were not allowed to socialize outside the very tight security of Project Y personnel, but could at least enjoy each other's company in a comfortable setting away from the intensity of Los Alamos. From January through March 1944, the Lodge was occupied by 108 people working for McKee Construction Company--a contractor in charge of constructing housing in Los Alamos. The Army housed a small number of people in the Lodge in July 1944 and then returned it to the concessioner, Mrs. Evelyn Frey, in August 1944. After the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, the staff at the monument finally found out who their tenants had been during 1943 and 1944.

The exceptional significance of the Bandelier buildings lies in their impact as a group. The thoroughness of the designers and the skill of the builders combined to create a unified development. Taken individually, each structure was a well-detailed, soild piece of work. Collectively the development was a masterpiece combining fine architecture, landscape architecture, and arts and crafts. The unity of design threaded through the landscaping to the buildings, to their contents, down to the hardware on the doors and created a sense of place so strong that it predominates today. The whole was greater than the sum of its parts.

Designers The collaborative effort of the facility development at Bandelier is exemplified by the following list of designers. Obviously, with this many designers involved, the rustic architecture philosophy was well engrained in all of the NPS designers to obtain this unity in the final development. However, the contributions of one designer in particular should not be overlooked. Lyle Bennett designed the majority of the structures and was on site during most of the construction. His on-site supervision gave the buildings the "signature" that is so evident.

List of architects/landscape architects. (Note: The term "landscape architect" was the title used for many of the architects in the National Park Service Branch of Plans and Design. Many of those "landscape architects" had degrees in architecture, rather than landscape architecture.) Bennett also designed the 1930s remodelling/rebuilding of the Painted Desert Inn at Petrified Forest National Monument.

B-1: Jared Morse
B-2: Administrative office building by Lyle Barcume; Museum building A. Paul Brown (possibly in collaboration with Lyle Bennett); lobby/patio addition by Lyle Bennett; 1969 A/V room by A. Norman Harp.
B-3: Lyle Barcume; 1939 interior changes by J.M.E., possibly monument ranger James M. Eden.
B-4: Lyle N. Barcume; 1939 heater room addition by Lyle E. Bennett.
B-5: Lyle N. Barcume
B-6: Lyle N. Barcume
B-7: A. Paul Brown; 1939 alterations by Lyle Bennett and Del Jones.
B-8: A. Paul Brown; 1939 alterations by Lyle Bennett and Del Jones.
B-9: As yet unknown architect with initials A.B.J.; 1940 alterations by Lyle E. Bennett; 1966 alterations by A. Norman Harp.
B-10: Designer unknown (probably Bennett); 1940 alterations by Lyle E. Bennett.
B-11: Designer unknown (probably Bennett);; 1940 alterations by Lyle E. Bennett.
B-12: Richard W. Thompson; 1941 alterations by Lyle E. Bennett.
B-13: Richard W. Thompson
B-14: Richard W. Thompson
B-15: As yet unknown (probably Bennett)
B-16: As yet unknown (probably Bennett)
B-17: Robert W. Albers; 1939 heating plan by Ken Saunders; 1968 alterations by A. Norman Harp.
B-18: Robert W. Albers
B-19: Robert W. Albers
B-20: Lyle E. Bennett
B-21: Lyle E. Bennett
B-22: Lyle E. Bennett
B-23: Lyle E. Bennett

B-24: Lyle E. Bennett
B-25: Lyle E. Bennett
B-26: Lyle E. Bennett
B-27: Lyle E. Bennett
B-28: Lyle E. Bennett
B-29: Lyle E. Bennett
B-30: Lyle E. Bennett
B-32: Lyle E. Bennett
Stone walls, walks, steps, soil preparation and other site design: Charles A. Richey.
Furniture: Charles D. Carter and Lyle Bennett.
Light fixtures and details: unknown, but possibly Lyle E. Bennett.

Boundaries

The boundaries for this district were chosen to include all of the structures and the original site plan for the campground.

Hit List Update

Besides meeting the regular criteria for national significance in terms of architecture, the buildings must meet the following to be included as part of this study:

-constructed by or for NPS for administrative, visitor use, interpretive purposes;
-constructed by concessionaires, individuals, or other groups for similar purposes;
-constructed within present-day national park boundaries.

This list is subject to constant change and updating. Not all of those included in this list may meet the criteria; those that do not will be dropped down to the category of "other sites ~~studied~~." I have tried to limit this list to those of exceptional quality that have the most integrity, fewest alterations, best craftsmanship, and best architecture.

Considered (OSC)

Correct

Submit

Midwest Region

1. JNEM, the Arch. Site work completed. Draft nomination in the computer. Because of its youth, it will have to be found of transcendent significance

Pacific Northwest

2. Crater Lake. Administrative/residential buildings. Site work scheduled for August. Possible district includes all 19 buildings of the Munson Valley group.

In future update Could you give dates of construct

3. Mount Rainier. Longmire District (Administration building, community building, service station.)

4. Mount Rainier. Paradise District (Inn, Annex, Guide House and ranger station). Site work scheduled for August.

5. Mount Rainier. Sunrise District (north and south blockhouses and visitor center). Site work scheduled for August.

6. Oregon Caves. Concession and administrative structures. Site work scheduled for August. (These may lack architectural integrity).

Rocky Mountain

7. Bryce. Lodge and de luxe cabins. Site visit scheduled for June. (These may lack architectural integrity). Draft sketched in on the computer.

8. Cedar Breaks. Visitor center. Site visit scheduled for June. Draft sketched in on the computer.

9. Dinosaur National Monument. Quarry Visitor Center. Site visit

scheduled for October. Draft begun on the computer. Interview with architect who did preliminary design completed 3/10/85. The first modern building of any architectural consequence constructed by the park service.

10. Glacier. 1917 Residences. Site visit scheduled for July. After looking at photographs, I am not particularly convinced that these buildings meet the criteria. Regional staff has requested that I consider them in this study.

11. Glacier. Many Glacier Hotel. May be considered as a Great Northern District with Sperry and Granite Park Chalets. Am approaching State Historic Preservation Office about Glacier Park Hotel and Belton Chalets to be included as part of a federal/private joint district nomination. Will see how it bounces. Site visit scheduled for July.

12. Glacier. Lake McDonald Lodge. Site visit scheduled for July. (This may not have outstanding architectural significance.)

13. Grand Teton. Superintendent's residence. Site visit scheduled for July.

14. Mesa Verde. Administrative/residential structures. Draft outlined in computer. Site visit scheduled for November.

15. Rocky Mountain National Park. Administration Building. Site visit scheduled for October. This building may have undergone enough alteration that it's integrity has been marred, so it may not meet the criteria.

16. Rocky Mountain National Park. Shadow Mountain Lookout. Site visit scheduled for October.

17. Yellowstone. Hamm Stores Community Center. Site visit scheduled for July. Perhaps included as part of district.

18. Yellowstone. Lake Hotel. Site visit scheduled for July.

19. Yellowstone. Lower Hamm Stores. Site visit scheduled for July. 1910 rustic. Perhaps included as part of district.

20. Yellowstone. Norris, Fishing Bridge, and Madison Museums. Site work scheduled for July. Possibly will be considered as a district with non-contiguous boundaries. Fishing Bridge is particularly important in the development of what came later in NPS rustic architecture.

21. Yellowstone. Old Faithful Inn. Draft nomination begun in the computer. Site work scheduled for July.

22. Yellowstone. Roosevelt Arch. Site visit scheduled for July.

23. Zion. East Entrance station. Site visit scheduled for June.

Borderline.

24 Zion. Grottoes ranger station. Site visit scheduled for June. Borderline.

Southwest Region

25 Bandelier. Site work completed. Draft nomination completed. All 31 CCC buildings being included as a landmark district. This is the only known group of CCC buildings in the United States whose integrity has not been marred by the addition of new buildings into the district.

26 Hot Springs. Bathhouse Row being nominated. Site work completed. Draft nomination in the computer.

27 Region III Headquarters building. SWRO main building being nominated for landmark status. Site work completed. Draft nomination in the computer.

Western Region.

28 Golden Gate National Recreation Area. Maritime Museum. Will make requested additions to Jim DelGado's exhaustive form. Some site work complete. Additional site work needed later this summer following completion of interior electrical work.

29 Grand Canyon. Bright Angel Lodge. Draft outlined in the computer. Site visit scheduled for November.

30 Grand Canyon. Desert View Watchtower. Draft outlined in the computer. Site visit scheduled for November.

31 Grand Canyon. El Tovar. Draft outlined in the computer. Site visit scheduled for November.

32 Grand Canyon. Grand Canyon Lodge (on the north rim). Partial draft nomination in the computer. Site visit scheduled for June.

33 Grand Canyon. Hermit's Rest. Draft outlined in the computer. Site visit scheduled for November.

34 Grand Canyon. Railroad Depot and buildings. Site visit scheduled for November.

35 Petrifed Forest. Painted Desert Inn. Partial draft nomination in the computer. Site work scheduled for November of 1985. Interview with architect conducted 3/10/85.

36 Tumacacori. Museum/Administrative Building. Partial draft nomination in the computer. Site visit scheduled for November of 1985.

37. Yosemite. Administrative District. Site visit scheduled for September.

38. Yosemite. The Ahwahnee. Site visit scheduled for September.

39. Yosemite. LeConte Memorial Lodge. Draft nomination in the computer. Site work scheduled for September of 1985. May be borderline, because building was moved and re-built ten years after initial construction. Nevertheless, remains a fine example of Bay Area Regional style (Maybeck's crowd), and re-building may have been done under the guidance of the original architect. Will proceed with nomination and see what additional research and site visit turn up. The building may just have "the right stuff" to meet the stringent criteria.

40. Yosemite. Parson's Memorial Lodge. Draft nomination in the computer. Site work schedulted for September of 1985. Designed by Bernard Maybeck and Mark White.

41. Yosemite. Ranger's Club. Beginnings of draft nomination in the computer. Site work scheduled for September of 1985.

42. Yosemite. Tioga Pass Entrance Station Group. Nomination form begun on the computer. Site visit scheduled for September. Probably the best of the typical rustic entrance station groups in the park service -- comfort station, ranger residence/entrance station, and entrance gate.

43. Yosemite. Wawona District. Draft nomination in the computer. Site work scheduled for September of 1985. The last really Victorian hotel complex in a national park. One of a handful left in the nation with this sort of integrity. Draft nomination in the computer. Site work scheduled for September of 1985.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE: 5/8/85

REPLY TO ATTN OF:

SUBJECT:

or would you prefer I print them up in a more final format?

TO: Ben –

Enclosed is the Bandelier draft and the current "hit list." After you, the park, and Melody have reviewed it, I'll incorporate comments and print it up in the final format on the proper forms. I'll send in a stack of completed drafts prior to my June trip and send in additional stacks as often as possible after that. I'll also send you a copy of the "hit list" next time I update it. The only money I've been spending lately has been for salary, but I'll send you a financial update after the June trip.

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

☆U.S.GPO:1978-0-261-647/3522

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-111

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

memorandum

DATE:

REPLY TO ATTN OF:

SUBJECT:

TO:

Also we could use your help on a couple of items.

Melody still needs written word from Washington on my travel ceiling before Region will approve any travel for me at all. Also, I've run out of blue NR forms and continuation sheets. We've ordered some from Washington but so far they haven't shown up. Think you could spring some loose? I need beaucoups.

Thanks –

Laura

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

☆U.S.GPO:1978-0-261-647/3522

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
(REV. 7-76)
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
5010-111

5/28/85

Ed, I believe this is one of the finest draft nominations we have received from "the farm." Laura S-H is especially adept at saying something is nationally significant without say "it is nationally significant." There is little guidance that we can provide; I think this makes a model form. Because this is a study of an historic district, I do not believe our restrictions on the length of text apply. I think you'll agree when you see the number of buildings she treats in this study and the manner in which she handles them. Then too, our managers need the precision of identification Laura provides in this text.

I agree,

Ben

This is an outstanding
[illegible].

Form No. 10-306 (Rev. 10-74)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC
Bandelier Buildings and Frijoles Canyon Lodge

AND/OR COMMON
Bandelier National Monument CCC Historic District (Preferred)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN
Bandelier National Monument __ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT
3

STATE
New Mexico

CODE
35

COUNTY
Los Alamos and Sandoval

CODE
028 and 043

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE	
X DISTRICT	X PUBLIC	X OCCUPIED	__AGRICULTURE	X MUSEUM
__BUILDING(S)	__PRIVATE	__UNOCCUPIED	__COMMERCIAL	__PARK
__STRUCTURE	__BOTH	__WORK IN PROGRESS	__EDUCATIONAL	__PRIVATE RESIDENCE
__SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	__ENTERTAINMENT	__RELIGIOUS
__OBJECT	__IN PROCESS	X YES: RESTRICTED	X GOVERNMENT	__SCIENTIFIC
	__BEING CONSIDERED	X YES: UNRESTRICTED	__INDUSTRIAL	__TRANSPORTATION
		__NO	__MILITARY	X OTHER Government Residence

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(If applicable)*
National Park Service -- Southwest Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER
P. O. Box 728

CITY, TOWN
Santa Fe —— VICINITY OF

STATE
New Mexico

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC
National Park Service -- Southwest Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER
P.O. Box 728

CITY, TOWN
Santa Fe

STATE
New Mexico

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE
List of Classified Structures Inventory

DATE
1984

X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS
National Park Service

CITY, TOWN
Washington

STATE
D. C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	X UNALTERED	X ORIGINAL SITE
X GOOD	__RUINS	__ALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Bandelier CCC Historic District contains 31 buildings all of pueblo revival design executed with a solid architectural unity that romantically mimicked a small New Mexican village. Designed by National Park Service arcnitects and landscape architects and built by the Civilian Conservation Corps, this group of buildings provided a complete development for a national monument--from office space and residences for employees to lodging for guests.

Included within the Bandelier CCC Historic District are the thirty-one buildings, an entrance road, and minor structures such as stone water fountains and faucets in the former campground. Twenty-nine of the buildings are in Frijoles Canyon--a green canyon cut into the Pajarito Plateau containing thirteenth through sixteenth century cliff dwellings, other archeological features, and a permanent stream. Two of the buildings are on the mesa top along the entrance road that leads down into the canyon.

The buildings were designed as the administrative, residential, and maintenance core of Bandelier National Monument, and as a lodge for tourists who visited the monument. The lodge was necessary because other accomodations were in Santa Fe, reached in the 1930s by eighteen miles of poor dirt road and seventeen miles of partially paved highway.

The buildings are pueblo revival structures (also called Spanish pueblo style), and nearly all are single-story structures. The only two-story structures are a small former concessioner's residence (B-18) and the fire lookout (B-30). The main buildings were designed to give the appearance of a small southwestern village wrapped around three sides of a central wooded plaza. The fourth side of the plaza is a green strip bordering the stream known as Rito de los Frijoles. Additional lodge units and the monument's residential and maintenance areas were built off the main plaza. The lodge units were reached by a series of flagstone pathways that led up from the lodge lobby (B-17) through small courtyards and patios that stepped up the hillside on several levels and that were planted with native vegetation. The maintenance yard, built parallel to the entrance road, was walled off from visitor view. The rear of one of the maintenance buildings (B-3) provided a third (southeast) side of the plaza. The residential structures were tucked away up the hillside from the entrance road, hidden from visitor view by vegetation and topography. The two main street facades were in front of the lodge lobby and dining room (B-17 and B-15) and in front of the museum/headquarters (B-2).

The buildings and the spaces between the buildings created a very strong sense of place still evident today. This sense of place, with its extremely evident New Mexican flavor is primarily due to the thoroughness of design--from the landscape architecture that is inseparable from the building architecture, down to the interior design details. The quality of workmanship of everything from the stone-cutting to the finish details of the furnishings was extremely high. The craftsmanship of the Bandelier CCC camp was held up as the prime example of CCC accomplishments throughout all of the southwestern national parks and monuments. The woodworkers were so good that they were entrusted to make the doors for the new museum at Tumacacori National Monument, which replicated the extremely decorative work from the doors of another Spanish colonial mission. The quality of the architectural and landscape design was as high.

All of the buildings were constructed of stone -- Bandelier rhyolite tuff. The buildings were connected to each other by a series of stone walls, plastered portals, flagstone walkways, and stone-edged planting beds. The entrance road was partially bordered with a stone guardrail and stone-lined gutter. The consistent use of stone created an overwhelming sense of visual unity. The interplay of masses and voids, with a solid building mass relieved by a recessed portal, for instance, added spatial diversity to that strong unity.

The buildings responded to the existing topography--from the flat canyon floor to the steeper terrain up toward the base of the cliffs. As an example, one lodge structure (B-19) was constructed on several levels as it proceeded up toward the base of the cliffs. The stepped parapets along the roofs appropriately reflected these elevation changes. This response to the topography provided an additional organic tie between the buildings and the site. The placement of the buildings created additional spaces--the spaces between the buildings had as much architectural interest as the spaces inside the buildings.

The buildings were all constructed with similar architectural elements, and they are summarized here along with alterations that have occurred to the buildings as a group over the years. The list that follows includes the building numbers, names, date of construction, original use, present use, and any other noteworthy alterations.

Nearly all of the buildings were constructed with stone footings. Walls were gently battered and washed with a thin coat of mud

plaster, designed to wear off giving the rough coursed ashlar masonry a more weathered and used appearance. Projecting viga (round, peeled beam) ends were cut with an axe, emphasizing a more primitive appearance. Parapets surrounded the roofs, which were drained by canales (scuppers). Most windows were multi-light casements of wood frame construction. Some of the windows (B-1) were covered with band-sawn grilles in zig-zag patterns. Heavy wood doors were mortised together with multiple inset panels or were three layers of thick tongue-and-groove (V-groove) boards. Doors and windows were capped with large hewn lintels. Portal walls were stuccoed and painted. The original mud plaster finishe in some of the portals was removed shortly after construction due to maintenance problems and replaced with stucco. Corbels topping the columns supporting portal roofs were decoratively carved with Spanish colonial designs.

On the interiors, most ceilings were peeled vigas, supporting aspen latias in perpendicular or herringbone patterns. Rooms were built with corner fireplaces, one of the main sources of heat. Many rooms had bancos (built-in benches) and built-in shelves. Most interior walls were finished with hard plaster, often painted with Spanish colonial and Indian designs. Interior woodwork in some of the buildings (B-2, B-17) was carved in extremely decorative designs (railings, built-in shelves, panelling, corbels, beams, etc.). Room configuration had the typical pueblo revival additive quality, where a link between one room and the next often meant a small change in level of one or two steps. Most floors were flagstone, varnished to a high gloss, although concrete and some wood floors were constructed.

Furniture for each building was constructed by the CCC and included desks, beds, wood boxes, and chairs for the lodge cabins. The CCC built couches, chairs, and coffee tables for the lodge lobby, and dining tables and chairs for the dining room--all of spanish colonial design. Even the hardwood curtain rods in the interiors picked up the architectural theme. Light fixtures, mirrors, and switchplates were also of spanish colonial design. The development also benefitted from the Federal Arts Project. Pablita Velarde did a series of paintings for the museum. Helmut Naumer completed four pastels of Rio Grande pueblo scenes. Chris Jorgensen did a watercolor of desert scenery. Sculptor Raymond Terken made models for museum exhibits.

Original uses for the buildings included an administrative center for the monument, a lodge with a dining room and cabins for tourists, a maintenance area, and a residential area. Some of those uses have changed and are detailed in the building list

that follows, but they are briefly summarized here. The lodge closed permanently in 1978 after more than a decade of diminishing operations. Lodge cabin units were converted to park housing and office spaces. Most of the lodge units were constructed with two bedrooms sharing a bath. As housing, one bedroom was turned into a living room/kitchenette, and the other left a bedroom. The administrative office functions of the monument were moved into the former lodge dining room and employee dormitory (B-15 and B-16). When the dining room and lunch room closed, the concessioner opened a small snack bar in the former curio shop attached to the old lodge lobby. The lodge lobby was turned into a new, larger curio shop (all in B-17). These changing functions necessitated some interior modifications also summarized in the building list. The maintenance and other residential structures have retained their uses with only minor building modifications.

Most of the buildings were originally heated with a variety of fuels--propane, wood, oil, and coal. These multiple fuels were replaced with natural gas during the 1960s and early 1970s. Gas wall furnaces were installed in most of the buildings at that time. The original built-up roofs were replaced with a spray urethane foam treatment in 1980. Many of the original furnishings remained in use in the structures; others were accessioned into the park collection and are in storage. Original lighting fixtures remain, but have been augmented in office spaces by removable fluorescent lights. All original furnishings, art work, and light fixtures are covered by the nomination form. Other changes included the enclosing of several portal bays with removable wood frame partitions for concessioner's storage. The wooded plaza was cut into in 1952, and essentially turned into a wooded parking island. The original multi-light casement windows in the residential buildings were replaced with insulated thermal-pane casements about 1980. Skylights were added to a few of the residential structures about the same time. In general, the exteriors look very much as they did shortly after construction. Most of the interior changes were done without harming historic fabric, so they are reversible. Two small pit toilets constructed concurrent with the fire lookout and the entrance station were demolished within the past twenty years. Other than those, all of the buildings constructed by the CCC remain.

The buildings are in fair to good condition. On-going projects include rehabilitation of water, sewer, electrical, and gas lines; replacement of flagstone and curbstone; rehabilitation of decaying wood structural members; and installation of

insulated windows and fire alarm systems.

List of Buildings

Note: "Original use" is the historic name and/or use; "present use" in most instances is the name by which the building is commonly known today, in addition to its number.

B-1
1934
Original use: comfort station and public showers for former campground.
Present use: comfort station for picnic area.
Alterations: pumice block partition in men's room shower, 1959; concrete block retaining wall behind structure to help drain water away from building, unknown date.

B-2
1935 and 1936, 1939-40
Original use: originally two structures, the museum (1936) and the administrative offices (1935), connected by a portal; addition constructed between the two buildings in 1939-40 which added a lobby behind the portal.
Present use: visitor center.
Alterations: most of old office space converted to audio-visual room in 1969, resulting in removal of wood frame office partitions, light-proofing windows, blocking off small portion of window at rear of building for AV equipment.

B-3
1935
Original use: warehouse.
Present use: warehouse.
Alterations: interior partitions of wood frame and metal lath added in 1939, and more windows added at that time while portion of building used for office space. 1945-1953+ northeast portion of building used as two-room apartment.

B-4
1935
Original use: garage and blacksmith shop.
Present use: carpenter's shop.
Alterations: fire in 1938 necessitated partial rebuilding of structure; new lighting installed 1977.

B-5

1935
Original use: gas and oil house.
Present use: gas and oil house.
Alterations: modern gas pumps and bollards added in recent years, replacing earlier units.

B-6
1935-36
Original use: garage.
Present use: equipment shed (for storing lumber and forest fire suppression tools). Alterations: six of the eight bays enclosed, and interior partitions constructed by 1977; concrete floor poured over original gravel floor in 1977.

B-7
1936
Original use: residence.
Present use: residence.
Alterations: wood storage shed, 1939; bedroom addition, 1941; kitchen cabinets installed 1967; thermal pane windows installed 1977.

B-8
1937
Original use: residence.
Present use: residence.
Alterations: wood storage room added 1939; living room converted to bedroom and new living room constructed 1941; kitchen remodelled and back patio enclosed 1973.

B-9
1935
Original use: comfort station.
Present use: comfort station.
Alterations: 1940 alteration to allow for installation of furnace; interior rehabilitated in 1966; back wall of toned slump block constructed on portal in recent years (date uncertain).

B-10
1937
Original use: ranger dormitory and garage.
Present use: temporary quarters, garage, and laundry room.
Alterations: laundry room addition constructed 1940; southeast living space remodelled into kitchen and porch enclosed with slump block wall in 1973; thermal pane windows installed, probably 1978.

B-11
1937
Original use: residence.
Present use: residence.
Alterations: wood storage building and root cellar added 1939.

B-12
1937
Original uses: CCC carpentry building, then concessioner's storage and laundry building beginning in 1941.
Present use: storage.
Alterations: southeast end of building partitioned off into laundry space in 1941; partitioned room further divided into two more additional spaces in recent years (unknown date); concrete block addition constructed on northwest corner of building (unknown date).

B-13
1937
Original use: garage for Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: meeting room.
Alterations: smaller doors and windows added in large garage bay doors, unknown date.

B-14
1939
Original use: oil and gas house, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: office supply storage.
Alterations: gas pump, which is old and may be original, has been moved four feet from original location and mounted on small concrete pedestal.

B-15
1937
Original use: Dining room, kitchen, and lunch room for Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: half of park administration building.
Alterations: dining terrace covered with fiberglass roof in 1960; 1968 changes included partitioning kitchen and lunch room into office spaces after removing equipment, constructing an insulated roof over the dining terrace, and partitioning a small portion of the dining terrace into office space.

B-16
1938
Original use: employee dormitory, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.

Present use: half of park administration building.
Alterations: connected to B-15 in 1968 as part of the remodelling, by construction of dining terrace roof; back terrace enclosed at later (unknown) date.

B-17
1939
Original use: Lobby and sales room, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: sales room remodelled into snack bar in 1968; lobby and writing room turned into souvenir shop same year.

B-18
1938
Original use: operator's residence, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: housing for Mrs. Evelyn Frey, the former operator and a park VIP. Alterations: none, other than changes in heating system.

B-19
1939
Original use: Cabin Group A, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: park housing.
Alterations: kitchenettes added between 1968 and 1978.

B-20
1938
Original use: Cabin Group B, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: park housing.
Alterations: kitchenette added, between 1968 and 1978.

B-21
1938-39
Original use: building known as "the kiva" and contained the lodge's hot water system, cedar closets for linen storage in the basement, and men's and women's restrooms and a utility room on the first floor.
Present use: park storage.
Alterations: none known.

B-22
1938
Original use: power house.
Present use: power house.
Alterations: machinery changed on interior when the monument obtained commercial electrical service.

B-23

1939
Original use: Cabin Group D, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: park offices.
Alterations: fluorescent lights added to augment historic lights in 1977.

B-24
1939
Original use: Cabin Group C, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: office space and park housing.
Alterations: kitchenettes added to two units at the southwest end of the building, between 1968 and 1978.

B-25
1939
Original use: stable and chicken house, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: stable for monument stock.
Alterations: six stalls rehabilitated in 1953; new pole corral constructed 1956; minor changes to living quarters, 1968.

B-26
1940
Original use: entrance station.
Present use: entrance station.
Alterations: portion of patio wall removed in 1965; stop lights installed on building in 1976.

B-27
1940
Original use: Cabin Group E-1, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: park housing.
Alterations: kitchenettes installed between 1968 and 1978.

B-28
1940
Original use: Cabin Group E-2, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: park housing.
Alterations: kitchenettes added between 1968 and 1978.

B-29
1940
Original use: Cabin Group E-3, Frijoles Canyon Lodge.
Present use: park library and curatorial storage.
Alterations: southeast unit partitioned into two rooms in 1980, celotex ceiling installed, styrofoam placed over windows, and plumbing fixtures removed from the bathroom; library underwent considerably less alteration; bars installed on windows, unknown

date.

B-30
1941
Original use: Fire lookout.
Present use: fire lookout.
Alterations: kichen/bathroom addition built on to small first floor residence in 1956; window framing angle changed from perpendicular-to-the-ground to angling further out toward the eaves (date unknown); new steps and guardrail constructed around catwalk in 1977.

B-32
1941
Original use: monument custodian's residence.
Present use: superintendent's residence.
Alterations: skylight installed in 1981; thermal pane windows installed circa 1978.

Archeological Potential. Because of location at the base of cliff dwellings that received intensive use over several centuries, archeological potential within the canyon section of the district would seem to be high. The massive amount of excavation required for each building, however, lowers the potential for prehistoric resources. The historic records covering the building construction make no note of any archeological resources found in the process of construction. All those working on construction of the buildings--from the architects to project superintendents to laborers--were aware of Bandelier's archeological resources and the laws governing their protection. The CCC enrollees were taught about the importance of the archeological resources. Archeologist Paul Reiter and others were working on stabilizing ruins just a short distance away in the canyon. The landscape architect was very cautious about his placement of a baseball field for the CCC enrollees, but he never wrote of similar concerns on the placement of the buildings. The records do indicate noteworthy archeological discoveries in other areas of the monument, but no mention is made in connection with construction.

Potential for sub-surface historical archeological resources on the mesa top, edging the road into the canyon, and in the canyon proper exists but is limited. The CCC destroyed all of the old buildings in the canyon, including any buildings that may have been left over from the time that Judge Abbott and his wife occupied the canyon (1907) and the buildings constructed by George and Evelyn Frey for the old hotel/dude ranch they ran in the

canyon (1925+). The CCC filled in a portion of a historic irrigation ditch and turned it into a trail. The CCC also removed what remained of "an old Mexican cabin" that appeared on a 1932 map. The CCC did not disturb the historic "threshing floor" that appeared on the earliest survey maps. When the CCC moved out of the canyon, the National Park Service cleaned up and "naturalized" the site of the former CCC camp and regraded the area to more natural contours. Thus, most surface remains probably were removed or disturbed, with the exception of Mrs. Frey's orchard and a section of the irrigation ditch she used. Additional historical archeological resources in Frijoles Canyon may turn up in the course of the monument's archeological survey, which will be conducted within this decade.

Intrusions

The only non-conforming intrusion is a temporary metal building--a portable storage building -- next to B-29. This structure is only visible behind B-29.

Exclusions

Trails constructed by the CCC within the monument were not included in this National Register Form. So much change has occurred to the trails over the years--primarily re-building because of damage caused by natural forces--that discerning exactly which portions were CCC-built and which sections were of more recent origin would be nearly impossible. The trails were well designed and laid out by landscape architects, but this fact alone does not make them eligible. They were built to follow reasonable grades and with appropriate scenic interest to keep the hiker occupied while proceeding to major archeological features throughout the park. The construction of the trails did not entail anything of major engineering significance. The small bridges constructed by the CCC were either entirely removed or replaced through the years. Sections of trails built by the CCC were re-routed for resource management concerns. Minor changes still occur to the trails each year. For these reasons, the trails did not have enough integrity or significance to be included on this nomination form.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
_PREHISTORIC	_ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	_COMMUNITY PLANNING	_LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	_RELIGION	
_1400-1499	_ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	_CONSERVATION	_LAW	_SCIENCE	
_1500-1599	_AGRICULTURE	_ECONOMICS	_LITERATURE	_SCULPTURE	
_1600-1699	X ARCHITECTURE	_EDUCATION	_MILITARY	X SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
_1700-1799	X ART and Crafts	_ENGINEERING	_MUSIC	_THEATER	
_1800-1899	_COMMERCE	_EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	_PHILOSOPHY	_TRANSPORTATION	
X 1900- Present	_COMMUNICATIONS	_INDUSTRY	_POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	_OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		_INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1933-Present BUILDER/ARCHITECT Lyle Bennett and other National Park Service Personnel

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Bandelier CCC Historic District is of exceptional significance in American architecture. As a group the district represents a significant, distinctive and exceptional entity of pueblo revival (or Spanish-pueblo) style architecture. The district possesses an architectural unity of theory and style that begins with the site and building design and continues through into the finer interior details. All of the work was executed at extremely high standards of craftsmanship, which makes the district even more remarkable considering the meager funding and lack of skilled labor. The district is a prime example illustrating the guiding principles of National Park Service architecture (often called "rustic architecture" or "parkitecture") that developed during the 1920s and 1930s. Also, the Bandelier CCC Historic District is the largest collection of CCC-built structures in a national park and perhaps in the nation that has not been altered by the addition of new structures within the district.

The Bandelier CCC Historic District is of regional significance in American social history. First, the Bandelier CCC Camp employed several thousand men, mostly local New Mexican people, from 1933 to 1941 as part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. Not only did the unskilled people involved learn building and crafts skills in carrying out NPS designs, but they received so much on-the-job training that they carried out this extremely ambitious program at levels of skill comparable to master craftsmen. Second, the buildings played a minor supportive role during World War II to top-secret Project Y of the Manhattan District Engineer (the "Manhattan Project") by housing nuclear physicists, technicians, and contractors connected with the development of the atomic bomb at Los Alamos a few miles away.

From the earliest days of the National Park Service, architects, landscape architects, and park service directors had definite ideas about the sorts of structures they felt were suitable for national parks, spurred on by great minds in the private sector

such as Frederick Law Olmstead, landscape architect James S. Pray of Harvard University, and J.Horace MacFarland of the American Civic Association. Experimentation in building style and site design throughout the 1920s resulted in the formulation of the principles of what is now termed "rustic architecture." New graduates and young apprentice architects and landscape architects were pulled into the park service and schooled in this "environmental design," under the guidance of NPS landscape architect Thomas Vint and others.

The basic precept of "rustic architecture"--or "parkitecture" as they sometimes called it--was that any structure built in a park should harmonize with its environment. Every fireplace and picnic table, and every comfort station, ranger cabin, and visitor center should look as if it belonged in its setting. Structures harmonized with their natural environments through the use of onsite or locally available materials, such as granite and massive timbers in Yosemite, and rhyolite tuff at Bandelier. Structures also related to the surrounding topography through shape and form. Here they were designed to fit the canyon floor and gradually rise up to the base of the cliffs. In addition, structures often reflected appropriate local cultural traditions--pueblo revival in the southwest, or colonial revival in the east. Careful landscape planning, which here included staining of blasted rocks along the entrance road to make them appear more weathered, contributed greatly to the overall effect. Rustic architecture was not a style, even though its practitioners often referred to it as such. Rather, it was a movement that could incorporate within its grasp any number of styles, and at Bandelier the chosen style was pueblo revival.

The style chosen for development in each National Park area was not necessarily devoid of outside architectural influences. As long as an architectural style fell within the precepts of rustic building design, its designers considered it appropriate. Pueblo revival--with its natural building materials, battered walls, and small scale--was appropriate. The international style, with so much concrete, straight lines, and banded windows, would not have been considered appropriate. The adoption of pueblo revival fit the Bandelier locale perfectly -- both in the choice of materials and recent architectural trends. A large proportion of new construction in Santa Fe was being done in what was termed the "Santa Fe style" (heavy on the adobe, vigas, corner fireplaces, latias, decorative corbels, and the like) at the time. A series of New Mexico mission churches were preserved or creatively restored during the 1920s and early 1930s. La Fonda, the large hotel in downtown Santa Fe, had a pueblo revival addition

designed in the late 1920s by architects John Gaw Meem and Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter. In 1930, Meem was designing buildings for the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe, an organization with direct connections to the National Park Service. This activity was admittedly noticed by the designers for Bandelier. The architects for the Bandelier development did not strive for an archeological correctness of duplicating a Spanish colonial/pueblo village, but rather used the basic building forms and elements as the springboard for some slightly romantic creativity. The result was a development strongly tied to Southwestern cultural traditions, as well as the design theories of "parkitecture."

The buildings harmonized with their natural setting through the use of onsite materials, small scale, color, tecture, massing, and placement on the existing topography. The buildings harmonized with their cultural setting through their pueblo revival style, appropriate for that area of the southwest, and through the materials and techniques with which it was executed. The cultural connection is carried through the interior of the buildings, not only in paint schemes and room configurations, but also in the details of exposed vigas and latias, hewn lintels, carved corbels, handmade furniture and light fixtures.

The Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Act was passed in 1933 and provided work relief by training unskilled men in a variety of skills in national parks, forests, and related areas. Bandelier had been tranferred to the National Park Service from the Forest Service in 1932 and had only one government building--a small ranger residence. The ECW program was the key to the new monument's facility development. Some funding and large amounts of manpower became available. Beginning with a relatively modest comfort station in the campground and an entrance road in 1933 and 1934, the entire development project ended up with a total of thirty-one structures to its credit.

One valuable lesson that the designers and managers learned early was that breaking development into small components was an easy way to get through the bureaucratic constraints to get their designs built. The ECW program had a statutory $1500 limitation on materials for building construction in National Parks, and that limitation could be overcome only with strong justification and approval from the NPS director in Washington. The original intent was that the CCC should construct only minor buildings in national parks. Also, most projects were scheduled for completion during one enrollement period--six months. Both of these factors limited the size of buildings that could be constructed. The designers circumvented these limitations by

constructing in a modular manner. In B-2, for instance, the administrative offices and the museum were constructed as two separate buildings connected by a portal--which amounted to three projects. Several years later an additional room was constructed (a fourth project) linking the two buildings together into one large building. The development for the new Frijoles Canyon Lodge followed the same pattern: instead of one large building to house the main dining room and the lobby, two separate buildings (B-15 and B-17) were constructed, creating a comfortable portaled patio space between them. The choice of pueblo revival architecture meshed perfectly with these design constraints. The small scale of that type of architecture, and its medieval additive quality were the perfect answer to design limitations.

The $1500 limitation on the cost of building materials necessitated the use of onsite or locally available materials. Stone, timber, gravel, sand, and clay were used with the only cost being that of transporting the materials from the site of origin to the building site. Timber for ponderosa vigas and aspen latias came from Sawyer Mesa and other areas of the adjacent Santa Fe National Forest. Most of the building stone came from the site of the monument's present amphitheatre, which was then U.S. Forest Service land. The use of locally available materials again coincided perfectly with the rustic architecture philosophy and pueblo revival design.

The buildings have changed some since construction, and these changes are detailed in the description section. Most of the changes were limited to the interiors. They were done to keep the buildings in use as functions changed, and done in such a manner that they are nearly all reversible. Additional minor interior changes should be expected in all of the buildings, as the monument's needs change. With the exception of two small pit toilets, all of the buildings constructed by the CCC for Bandelier's permanent development remain. All new construction since that time was done on the mesa-top, hidden from canyon view. The design unity evident in the district immediately after construction is still there; it has not been diluted by the construction of new buildings. This architectural unity is the most important factor in the district's significance. This is the only CCC-built development in the entire National Park system that has retained its original architectural flavor to this extent.

When the U.S. Army began assembling people for top secret Project Y of the Manhattan District Engineer (the development of the atomic bomb) in Los Alamos in late 1942 and early 1943, they were

faced with a severe housing shortage. The newly forming Los Alamos Laboratory began pulling together a cadre of scientists and technical experts from universities, private industry, and branches of the armed forces. People were arriving faster than housing could be built. To alleviate that problem, the Governing Board of Los Alamos Laboratory searched for temporary housing alternatives nearby. One of the facilities used was Frijoles Canyon Lodge. The Army took over the lodge in June 1943 and began using it for housing. Lodge units were occupied by nuclear physicists and technicians and their families from June until October, 1943. The lodge was a social place not only for those who lived there, but also for those connected with the project who would often come down for dinner with the others. The scientists were not allowed to socialize outside the very tight security of Project Y personnel, but could at least enjoy each other's company in a comfortable setting away from the intensity of Los Alamos. From January through March 1944, the Lodge was occupied by 108 people working for McKee Construction Company--a contractor in charge of constructing housing in Los Alamos. The Army housed a small number of people in the Lodge in July 1944 and then returned it to the concessioner, Mrs. Evelyn Frey, in August 1944. After the bomb was dropped on Hiroshima, the staff at the monument finally found out who their tenants had been during 1943 and 1944.

The exceptional significance of the Bandelier buildings lies in their impact as a group. The thoroughness of the designers and the skill of the builders combined to create a unified development. Taken individually, each structure was a well-detailed, solid piece of work. Collectively the development was a masterpiece combining fine architecture, landscape architecture, and arts and crafts. The unity of design threaded through the landscaping to the buildings and their contents, down to the hardware on the doors and created a sense of place so strong that it predominates today. The whole was greater than the sum of its parts.

Designers The collaborative effort of the facility development at Bandelier is exemplified by the following list of designers. Obviously, with this many designers involved, it is apparent that the rustic architecture philosophy was well engrained in all of the NPS designers to obtain this unity in the final development. However, the contributions of one designer in particular should not be overlooked. Lyle Bennett designed the overall layout and the majority of the structures, and he was on site during most of the construction. His supervision gave the buildings the

"signature" that is so evident.

The following is a list of architects and landscape architects whose names appear on the original drawings. (Note: The term "landscape architect" was the title used for many of the architects in the National Park Service Branch of Plans and Design. Many of those "landscape architects" had degrees in architecture, rather than landscape architecture. Also, some of those with degrees in landscape architecture designed buildings, further clouding the issue.) Bennett also designed the 1930s remodelling/rebuilding of the Painted Desert Inn at Petrified Forest National Monument and a number of buildings at Mesa Verde, all under consideration for landmark status.

B-1: Jared Morse
B-2: Administrative office building by Lyle Barcume; Museum building A. Paul Brown (possibly in collaboration with Lyle Bennett); lobby/patio addition by Lyle Bennett; 1969 A/V room by A. Norman Harp.
B-3: Lyle Barcume; 1939 interior changes by J.M.E., possibly monument ranger James M. Eden.
B-4: Lyle N. Barcume; 1939 heater room addition by Lyle E. Bennett.
B-5: Lyle N. Barcume
B-6: Lyle N. Barcume
B-7: A. Paul Brown; 1939 alterations by Lyle Bennett and Del Jones.
B-8: A. Paul Brown; 1939 alterations by Lyle Bennett and Del Jones.
B-9: As yet unknown architect with initials A.B.J.; 1940 alterations by Lyle E. Bennett; 1966 alterations by A. Norman Harp.
B-10: Designer unknown (probably Bennett); 1940 alterations by Lyle E. Bennett.
B-11: Designer unknown (probably Bennett);; 1940 alterations by Lyle E. Bennett.
B-12: Richard W. Thompson; 1941 alterations by Lyle E. Bennett.
B-13: Richard W. Thompson
B-14: Richard W. Thompson
B-15: As yet unknown (probably Bennett)
B-16: As yet unknown (probably Bennett)
B-17: Robert W. Albers; 1939 heating plan by Ken Saunders; 1968 alterations by A. Norman Harp.
B-18: Robert W. Albers
B-19: Robert W. Albers
B-20: Lyle E. Bennett
B-21: Lyle E. Bennett

B-22: Lyle E. Bennett
B-23: Lyle E. Bennett
B-24: Lyle E. Bennett
B-25: Lyle E. Bennett
B-26: Lyle E. Bennett
B-27: Lyle E. Bennett
B-28: Lyle E. Bennett
B-29: Lyle E. Bennett
B-30: Lyle E. Bennett
B-32: Lyle E. Bennett
Stone walls, walks, steps, soil preparation and other site design: Charles A. Richey.
Furniture: Charles D. Carter and Lyle Bennett.
Light fixtures and details: mainly Lyle E. Bennett.

Boundaries

The boundaries for this district were chosen to include all of the structures and the original site plan for the campground.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Harrison, Laura Soulliere and Randall W. Copeland. Historic Structures Report: CCC Buildings, Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico (Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, at press).

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approximately 54 acres

UTM REFERENCES

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A	13	384710	3969900
B	13	384957	3960715
C	13	386462	3958800
D	13	386040	3958715

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheet.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
New Mexico	35	Los Alamos	028
New Mexico	35	Sandoval	043

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Laura Soulliere Harrison Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION: National Park Service -- Southwest Regional Office

DATE: 1985

STREET & NUMBER: P.O. Box 728

TELEPHONE: (505) 988-6787

CITY OR TOWN: Santa Fe

STATE: New Mexico

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is ____National ____State ____Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

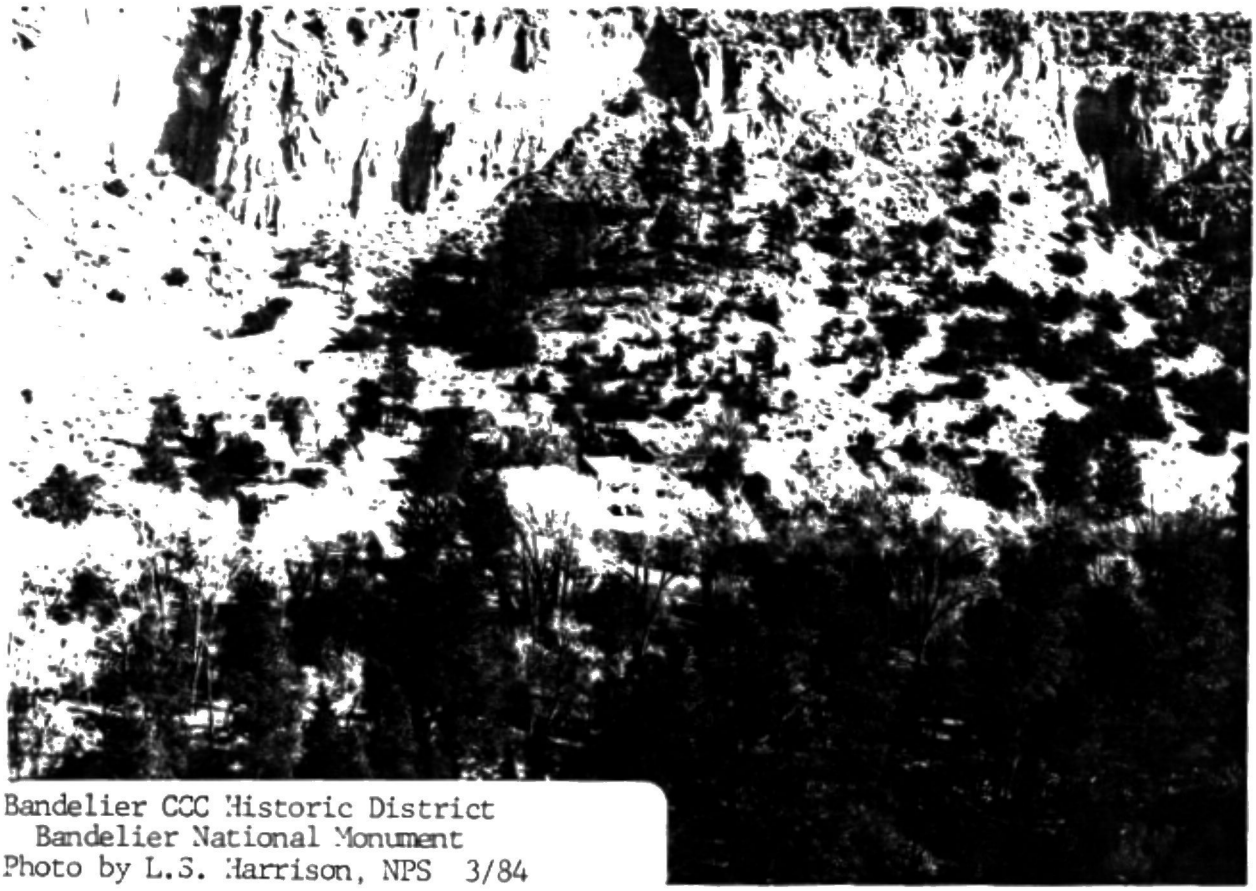
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 899-214

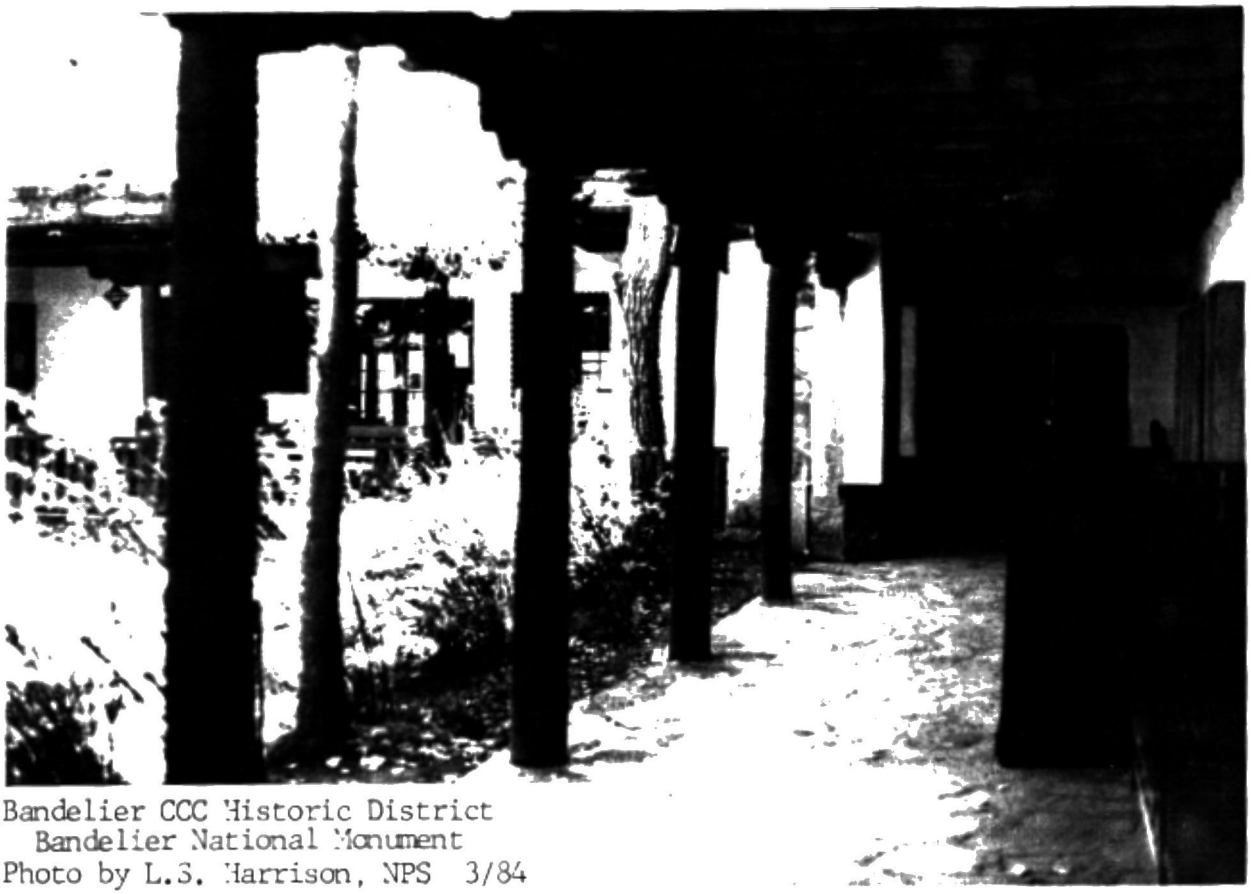
The boundary, as shown on the enclosed map, begins at a point 75 feet northeast of the northeast corner of the entrance station, then follows the road 10 feet out from the outer edge of the road approximately 7200 feet to the turn-off for the fire lookout, then follows the countour of the land at points 50 feet from the west corner and 100 feet from the south corner of the lookout, then northeast back to a point 10 feet from the outer edge of the road, then runs parallel to the road to a point 50 feet southwest of the southwest corner of the superintendent's residence, then northeast 250 feet, then north-northwest 1600 feet, then west-southwest 550 feet to Rito de los Frijoles, then north-northwest 500 feet along the western edge of the Rito, then west-southwest 300 feet, then south-southeast 2000 feet, then due east 400 feet to the west bank of the Rito, then northerly along the Rito bank approximately 1500 feet to the south edge of the bridge, then east across the Rito to a point 10 feet west of the west edge of the parking lot, then parallel to the road and 10 feet from its outer edge to the north edge of the intersection of the stable road, then along that road edge to a point 50 feet southwest of the southwest corner of the stable and corrals, then east-northeast back to a point 10 feet out from the outer edge of the road, then along the road 10 feet from the outer edge of the road to a point 75 feet southeast of the southeast corner of the entrance station, then north to the starting point.



Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
Photo by L.S. Harrison, NPS 3/84

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
Photo by L.S. Harrison, NPS 3/84

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
Photo by L.S. Harrison, NPS 3/84



Bandelier CCC Historic District
Bandelier National Monument
Photo by L.S. Harrison, NPS 3/84

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
SOUTHWEST REGION
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87501

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H32(SWR-PCH)

APR 15 RECD

APR 10 1986

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Cultural Resources, WASO
Attention: Chief, History Division

From: Regional Director, Southwest Region

Subject: Transmittal of Bandelier National Monument CCC Historic District NHL

Enclosed is the final National Historic Landmark Nomination for Bandelier National Monument CCC Historic District. Included within the package is a duplicate set of photographs which should be sent to the park with a copy of the landmark nomination after the Advisory Board meeting.

Enclosures

cc:
Superintendent, Bandelier, w/o enclosures

H34(418)

MAY 16 1986

Mr. Thomas W. Merlan
State Historic Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Division
Office of Cultural Affairs
Villa Rivera, Room 101
228 East Palace Avenue
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

Dear Mr. Merlan:

We wish to inform you that the National Park Service is studying the properties identified on the enclosed sheet to determine their potential for designation as National Historic Landmarks. The National Historic Landmarks Program recognizes sites of national significance in the Nation's history, architecture, archeology, and culture. Each Landmark receives a certificate of designation; owners may also apply for a bronze plaque.

National Historic Landmark designation follows three steps: study, which requires visiting the properties and preparing nominations; review of the nominations by the National Park System Advisory Board; and a decision by the Secretary of the Interior on the Board's recommendations.

When we complete our studies of the subject properties, you will receive copies of them. At that time you will have 60 days to submit your views in writing if you so desire. After the 60-day period, we will submit the nominations and your comments to the Advisory Board and inform the Secretary of the Board's recommendations.

To assist you in considering this matter, we have enclosed a copy of the regulations that govern the National Historic Landmarks Program. They describe the effects of designation (Sec. 65.2) and specify how you may comment on a proposed designation (Sec. 65.5(d)(4-5)). We also call your attention to the supplemental information that appears on the enclosed sheet.

Sincerely,

s/Edwin C. Bearss

Edwin C. Bearss
Chief Historian

Enclosures

PROPERTIES TO BE STUDIED FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION

Bandelier National Monument CCC Historic District, Bandelier National Monument Region III Headquarters Building, National Park Service Southwest Regional Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico

☐ As a private owner of the properties identified above you may concur in or object to designation. Your comments may govern whether or not the properties will be designated. You can find guidance for your comments in Section 65.5(d)(4-5) of the enclosed regulations.

☑ In commenting on the possible designation of the properties identified above you can find guidance in Section 65.5(d)(4) of the enclosed regulations.

While you may comment at this time, you may wish to wait until the studies are completed and transmitted to you. You are, of course, welcome to consult us at any time. If you wish to respond at this time, please address your comments to Mr. Edwin C. Bearss, Chief Historian, National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

If you have general questions regarding the National Historic Landmarks Program you may contact Ben Levy at the History Division address given above, (202) 343-8164 or FTS: 343-8164. Historian Laura Soulliere Harrison will prepare the nominations of these properties. If you have questions concerning the studies, you may contact her at P.O. Box 65-Lodgepole, Sequoia National Park, California 93262, (209)565-3419.

H34(418)

MAY 16 1985

Honorable Morris Pongratz
Chairperson, Los Alamos County Council
County Municipal Building
2300 Trinity Drive
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544

Dear Mr. Pongratz:

We wish to inform you that the National Park Service is studying the property identified on the enclosed sheet to determine its potential for designation as a National Historic Landmark. The National Historic Landmarks Program recognizes sites of national significance in the Nation's history, architecture, archeology, and culture. Each Landmark receives a certificate of designation; owners may also apply for a bronze plaque.

National Historic Landmark designation follows three steps: study, which requires a visit to the property and preparation of a nomination; review of the nomination by the National Park System Advisory Board; and a decision by the Secretary of the Interior on the Board's recommendations.

When we complete our study of the property, you will receive a copy of it. At that time you will have 60 days to submit your views in writing if you so desire. After the 60-day period, we will submit the nomination and your comments to the Advisory Board and inform the Secretary of the Board's recommendations.

To assist you in considering this matter, we have enclosed a copy of the regulations that govern the National Historic Landmarks Program. They describe the effects of designation (Sec. 65.2) and specify how you may comment on a proposed designation (Sec. 65.5(d)(4-5)). We also call your attention to the supplemental information that appears on the enclosed sheet.

Sincerely,

s/Edwin C. Bearss

Edwin C. Bearss
Chief Historian

Enclosures

PROPERTY TO BE STUDIED FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION

Bandelier National Monument CCC Historic District, Bandelier National Monument

☐ As a private owner of the property identified above you may concur in or object to designation. Your comments may govern whether or not the property will be designated. You can find guidance for your comments in Section 65.5(d)(4-5) of the enclosed regulations.

☑ In commenting on the possible designation of the property identified above you can find guidance in Section 65.5(d)(4) of the enclosed regulations.

While you may comment at this time, you may wish to wait until the study nomination is completed and transmitted to you. You are, of course, welcome to consult us at any time. If you wish to respond at this time, please address your comments to Mr. Edwin C. Bearss, Chief Historian, National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

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STATE OF NEW MEXICO
OFFICE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

VILLA RIVERA, ROOM 101
228 EAST PALACE AVENUE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87503
(505) 827-8320

TONEY ANAYA
GOVERNOR

CLARA APODACA
CULTURAL AFFAIRS OFFICER

THOMAS W. MERLAN
DIRECTOR

MAY 23 RECD

May 20, 1986

Edwin Bearss
Chief Historian
National Park Service
Post Office Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

Re: Bandelier National Monument
CCC Historic District
(proposed NHL)

Dear Mr. Bearss:

Thank you for inviting us to comment on the study of the above cited district for possible NHL inclusion.

We support the study and will comment when the draft nomination is complete and transmitted to us.

Sincerely,

Kathleen Brooks for
Thomas W. Merlan
State Historic Preservation Officer

TWM:KB:jmg

Log #6220

H34(418)

MAY 21 1986

Honorable Pete V. Domenici
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Domenici:

We wish to inform you that the National Park Service is studying the properties identified on the enclosed sheet to determine their potential for designation as National Historic Landmarks. The National Historic Landmarks Program recognizes sites of national significance in the Nation's history, architecture, archeology, and culture. Each Landmark receives a certificate of designation; owners may also apply for a bronze plaque.

National Historic Landmark designation follows three steps: study, which requires visiting the properties and preparing nominations; review of the nominations by the National Park System Advisory Board; and a decision by the Secretary of the Interior on the Board's recommendations.

When we complete our studies of the subject properties, you will receive copies of them. At that time you will have 60 days to submit your views in writing if you so desire. After the 60-day period, we will submit the nominations and your comments to the Advisory Board and inform the Secretary of the Board's recommendations.

To assist you in considering this matter, we have enclosed a copy of the regulations that govern the National Historic Landmarks Program. They describe the effects of designation (Sec. 65.2) and specify how you may comment on a proposed designation (Sec. 65.5(d)(4-5)). We also call your attention to the supplemental information that appears on the enclosed sheet.

Sincerely,

Ronnie C. Keel

Acting Associate Director

Enclosures

PROPERTIES TO BE STUDIED FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION

Bandelier National Monument CCC Historic District, Bandelier National Monument Region III Headquarters Building, National Park Service Southwest Regional Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico

☐ As a private owner of the properties identified above you may concur in or object to designation. Your comments may govern whether or not the properties will be designated. You can find guidance for your comments in Section 65.5(d)(4-5) of the enclosed regulations.

☑ In commenting on the possible designation of the properties identified above you can find guidance in Section 65.5(d)(4) of the enclosed regulations.

While you may comment at this time, you may wish to wait until the studies are completed and transmitted to you. You are, of course, welcome to consult us at any time. If you wish to respond at this time, please address your comments to Mr. Edwin C. Bearss, Chief Historian, National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

If you have general questions regarding the National Historic Landmarks Program you may contact Ben Levy at the History Division address given above, (202) 343-8164 or FTS: 343-8164. Historian Laura Soulliere Harrison will prepare the nominations of these properties. If you have questions concerning the studies, you may contact her at P.O. Box 65-Lodgepole, Sequoia National Park, California 93262, (209)565-3419.

H34(418)

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region

From: Acting Director

Subject: National Historic Landmark Nomination Studies on National Park System Architecture

As part of a National Historic Landmarks Program survey of architecture in the National Park System, Laura Soulliere Harrison is studying the following properties to determine their potential for designation as National Historic Landmarks:

Bandelier National Monument CCC Historic District
Bathhouse Row, Hot Springs National Park
Region III Headquarters Building (Southwest Regional Office)

As you know, National Historic Landmark designation follows three stages: study, which requires visiting the properties and preparing nominations; review of the nominations by the National Park System Advisory Board; and a decision by the Secretary of the Interior on the Board's recommendations.

When the studies of the above properties are completed, copies will be sent to you. At that time, you may wish to comment in writing on the studies. Then, after a 60-day period, we will submit the nominations to the Advisory Board and inform the Secretary of the Board's recommendations.

Should you have any questions about the National Historic Landmarks Program, please contact Ben Levy of the WASO History Division, FTS 343-8164. If you have questions concerning the studies, you may reach Ms. Soulliere Harrison at P.O. Box 65-Lodgepole, Sequoia National Park, California 93262, (209)565-3419.

S/ Stanley T. Albright

cc: Superintendent, Bandelier NM
Regional Director (RMRO) (1200)
G. Kendrick (RMRO) (1200)
Melody Webb (SWRO) (7000)
001 Reading File
418-Bandelier NM CCC Historic District (NHL Pending)
418-Bathhouse Row, Hot Springs NP (NHL Pending)
418-Region III Headquarters Building (SWRO Headquarters) (NHL Pending)
Superintendent, Hot Springs NP
K. Cole (RMRO) (1200)
Regional Director (SWRO) (7000)
001 Mott
400 Reading File

LPeller:pt:5/02/86

H34(418)

DEC 1 9 1986

Honorable Morris Pongratz
Chairperson, Los Alamos County Council
County Municipal Building
2300 Trinity Drive
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544

Dear Mr. Pongratz:

We are pleased to inform you that the National Park Service has completed the study of the property identified on the enclosed sheet for the purpose of nominating it for possible designation as a National Historic Landmark. We enclose a copy of the study report. The National Park System Advisory Board will consider the nomination during its next meeting, at the time and place indicated on the enclosure. The Board will make its recommendation to the Secretary of the Interior based upon the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks Program.

You have 60 days before the meeting of the Advisory Board to submit your views in writing, if you so desire. After the 60-day period, we will submit the nomination and your comments to the Advisory Board and then inform the Secretary of the Board's recommendations for his final action.

To assist you in considering this matter, we have enclosed a copy of the regulations that govern the National Historic Landmarks Program. They describe the criteria for designation (Sec. 65.4), the effects of designation (Sec. 65.2), and specify how you may comment on a proposed designation (Sec. 65.5(d)(4-5)). Should you wish to comment, please send your comments to me, at the National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Sincerely,

7s/ Benjamin Levy

for

Edwin C. Bearss
Chief Historian

Enclosures

PROPERTY STUDIED FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION

CCC Historic District, Bandelier National Monument, Los Alamos, New Mexico

☐ As a private owner of the property identified above you may concur in or object to the designation. Your comments may govern whether or not the property will be designated. You can find guidance for your comments in Section 65.5(d)(4-5) of the enclosed regulations.

☑ In commenting on the possible designation of the property identified above you can find guidance in Section 65.5(d)(4) of the enclosed regulations.

The above property will be considered for possible designation as a National Historic Landmark by the National Park System Advisory Board at a meeting on April 9, 1987, beginning at 8:00 AM, at the Port of the Islands Resort in Marco, Florida. Should you wish to obtain information about the meeting, or about the National Historic Landmarks Program, please contact Ben Levy at the National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-343-8164 or FTS-343-8164.

If you have questions about the study report, you may contact Ms. Laura Soulliere Harrison at P.O. Box 65-Lodgepole, Sequoia National Park, California 93262, 209-565-3419.

H34(418)

DEC 1 9 1986

Mr. Thomas W. Merlan
State Historic Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Division
Office of Cultural Affairs
Villa Rivera, Room 101
228 East Palace Avenue
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

Dear Mr. Merlan:

We are pleased to inform you that the National Park Service has completed the studies of the properties identified on the enclosed sheet for the purpose of nominating them for possible designation as National Historic Landmarks. We enclose copies of the study reports. The National Park System Advisory Board will consider the nominations during its next meeting at the time and place indicated on the enclosure. The Board will make its recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior based upon the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks Program.

You have 60 days before the meeting of the Advisory Board to submit your views in writing if you so desire. After the 60-day period, we will submit the nominations and your comments to the Advisory Board and then inform the Secretary of the Board's recommendations for his final action.

To assist you in considering this matter, we have enclosed a copy of the regulations that govern the National Historic Landmarks Program. They describe the criteria for designation (Sec. 65.4), the effects of designation (Sec. 65.2), and specify how you may comment on a proposed designation (Sec. 65.5(d)(4-5)). Should you wish to comment, please send your comments to me at the National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Sincerely,

/s/ Benjamin Levy

Edwin C. Bearss
Chief Historian

Enclosures

PROPERTIES STUDIED FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION

(1) CCC Historic District, Bandelier National Monument, Los Alamos, New Mexico
(2) National Park Service, Southwest Regional Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico

☐ As a private owner of the properties identified above you may concur in or object to designation. Your comments may govern whether or not the properties will be designated. You can find guidance for your comments in Section 65.5(d)(4-5) of the enclosed regulations.

☑ In commenting on the possible designation of the above indicated properties you can find guidance in Section 65.5(d)(4) of the enclosed regulations.

The above properties will be considered for possible designation as National Historic Landmarks by the National Park System Advisory Board at its meeting on April 9, 1987, beginning at 8:00 AM, at the Port of the Islands Resort in Marco, Florida. Should you wish to obtain information about the meeting, or about the National Historic Landmarks Program, please contact Ben Levy at the National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-343-8164 or FTS-343-8164.

If you have questions about the study reports, you may contact Ms. Laura Soulliere Harrison at P.O. Box 65-Lodgepole, Sequoia National Park, California 93262, 209-565-3419.

H34(418)

DEC 2 8 1986

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Region

From: Associate Director

Subject: National Historic Landmark nomination studies of Architecture in the National Park System

I am pleased to inform you that Ms. Laura Soulliere Harrison has completed National Historic Landmark nomination studies of the following properties:

(1) CCC Historic District, Bandelier National Monument, Los Alamos, New Mexico
(2) National Park Service Southwest Regional Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico
(3) Bathhouse Row, Hot Springs National Park, Hot Springs, Arkansas

Copies of the nomination studies of each of these properties are attached.

As you know, National Historic Landmark nomination follows three steps: study, which requires visiting properties and preparing nominations; review of the nominations by the National Park System Advisory Board; and a decision by the Secretary of the Interior on the Board's recommendation.

The National Park System Advisory Board will review the nominations at a meeting on April 9, 1987, beginning at 8:00 AM, at the Port of the Islands Resort in Marco, Florida. Should you have any questions about the meeting or comments about the attached studies, please contact Chief Historian, Edwin C. Bearss (FTS-343-8163) or Senior Historian Ben Levy (FTS-343-8164) of the WASO History Division.

/Sgd/Jerry [illegible]

Attachment

cc: Regional Director (SERO)(5000) ATTENTION: C. McKithan
Regional Director (RMRO)(1200) ATTENTION: Greg Kendrick
Superintendent, Hot Springs National Park (7300)
Superintendent, Bandelier National Monument (7120)
M. Webb (SWRO)(7000)
001 Mott
001 Reading File
400 Reading File
418 CCC HISTORIC DISTRICT (NHL Pending)
418 NPS SOUTHWEST REGIONAL OFFICE (NHL Pending)
418 BATHHOUSE ROW (NHL Pending)
LFeller:sd:12-16-86
(33b)

DEC 2 9 1986

H34(418)

Honorable Pete V. Domenici
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Domenici:

We are pleased to inform you that the National Park Service has completed the studies of the properties identified on the enclosed sheet for the purpose of nominating them for possible designation as National Historic Landmarks. We enclose copies of the study reports. The National Park System Advisory Board will consider the nominations during its next meeting at the time and place indicated on the enclosure. The Board will make its recommendations to the Secretary of the Interior based upon the criteria of the National Historic Landmarks Program.

You have 60 days before the meeting of the Advisory Board to submit your views in writing if you so desire. After the 60-day period, we will submit the nominations and your comments to the Advisory Board and then inform the Secretary of the Board's recommendations for his final action.

To assist you in considering this matter, we have enclosed a copy of the regulations that govern the National Historic Landmarks Program. They describe the criteria for designation (Sec. 65.4), the effects of designation (Sec. 65.2), and specify how you may comment on a proposed designation (Sec. 65.5(d)(4-5)). Should you wish to comment, please send your comments to Mr. Edwin C. Bearss, Chief Historian, National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127.

Sincerely,

/Sgd/Jerry L. Rogers

(Dup.)

William Penn Mott, Jr.
Director

Enclosures

PROPERTIES STUDIED FOR NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK DESIGNATION

(1) CCC Historic District, Bandelier National Monument, Los Alamos, New Mexico
(2) National Park Service, Southwest Regional Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico

☐ As a private owner of the properties identified above you may concur in or object to designation. Your comments may govern whether or not the properties will be designated. You can find guidance for your comments in Section 65.5(d)(4-5) of the enclosed regulations.

☑ In commenting on the possible designation of the above indicated properties you can find guidance in Section 65.5(d)(4) of the enclosed regulations.

The above properties will be considered for possible designation as National Historic Landmarks by the National Park System Advisory Board at its meeting on April 9, 1987, beginning at 8:00 AM, at the Port of the Islands Resort in Marco, Florida. Should you wish to obtain information about the meeting, or about the National Historic Landmarks Program, please contact Ben Levy at the National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127, 202-343-8164 or FTS-343-8164.

If you have questions about the study reports, you may contact Ms. Laura Soulliere Harrison at P.O. Box 65-Lodgepole, Sequoia National Park, California 93262, 209-565-3419.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
OFFICE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

VILLA RIVERA, ROOM 101
228 EAST PALACE AVENUE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87503
(505) 827-8320

GARREY CARRUTHERS
GOVERNOR

CLARA APODACA
CULTURAL AFFAIRS OFFICER

THOMAS W. MERLAN
DIRECTOR

January 28, 1987

FEB 2

Edwin C. Bearss
United States Department of Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

RE: H34 (418)

Dear Mr. Bearss:

We have read the nominations for Bandelier Buildings and Frijoles Canyon Lodge and National Park Service Region III Headquarters, the two New Mexico properties that are being considered for designation as National Historic Landmarks.

There are no additional New Mexico properties within the theme study, architecture in the parks, that we wish to recommend at this time.

We would like to know if the submitted nomination will be sent to this office for our signature. Please keep us informed.

Sincerely,

Thomas W. Merlan
State Historic Preservation Officer

TWM/MAA/mm

Log #8710

H34(418)

FEB 13 1987

Mr. Thomas W. Merlan
State Historic Preservation Officer
Office of Cultural Affairs
Historic Preservation Division
Villa Rivera, Room 101
228 East Palace Avenue
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

Dear Mr. Merlan:

Thank you for your letter of January 28 (log #8710), concerning the National Historic Landmark nominations of the National Park Service Region III Headquarters building and the CCC Historic District at Bandelier National Monument. I appreciate your review of these nominations, and your comments on them in the context of a theme study of NPS park architecture. Enclosed, for your further information, is a copy of an essay outlining that theme study.

Because the process of National Historic Landmark designation is different from the process of National Register listing, it has not been our practice to request State Historic Preservation Officers to sign item 12, the certification block, on National Historic Landmark nominations. We have always valued the comments of State Historic Preservation Officers about Landmark nominations, however. Any written comments that you may make about these nominations will be placed before the National Park System Advisory Board for consideration, and made part of our permanent file on the nominated property. We will also, of course, welcome your suggestions about other New Mexico properties that you believe may meet the National Historic Landmarks Program criteria.

Sincerely,

Edwin C. Bearss

Edwin C. Bearss
Chief Historian

Enclosure

cc: 001 RF; 400 RF; 418 Bandelier CCC Historic District [NHL Pending]
418 Region III Headquarters Building [NHL Pending]
Feller disk 22, item 34

STATE OF NEW MEXICO

OFFICE OF CULTURAL AFFAIRS
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

VILLA RIVERA, ROOM 101
228 EAST PALACE AVENUE
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO 87503
(505) 827-8320

GARREY CARRUTHERS
GOVERNOR

CLARA APODACA
CULTURAL AFFAIRS OFFICER

THOMAS W. MERLAN
DIRECTOR

FEB 2

January 28, 1987

Edwin C. Bearss
United States Department of Interior
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, D.C. 20013-7127

RE: H34 (418)

Dear Mr. Bearss:

We have read the nominations for Bandelier Buildings and Frijoles Canyon Lodge and National Park Service Region III Headquarters, the two New Mexico properties that are being considered for designation as National Historic Landmarks.

There are no additional New Mexico properties within the theme study, architecture in the parks, that we wish to recommend at this time.

We would like to know if the submitted nomination will be sent to this office for our signature. Please keep us informed.

Sincerely,

Thomas W. Merlan
State Historic Preservation Officer

TWM/MAA/mm

Log #8710

LOS ALAMOS COUNTY
P.O. BOX 30 LOS ALAMOS, NEW MEXICO 87544 505-662-8080

COUNTY COUNCIL
Chairman
Jeannette O. Wallace
Vice-Chairman
Kenneth H. Milder
Members
Nancy R. Bartlit
Vernon N. Kerr
Morris B. Pongratz
John D. Rogers
Roger E. Waterman
County Administrator
Ronald C. Jack

February 3, 1987

FEB 10 REC'D

Mr. Edwin C. Bearss
Chief Historian
United States Department of the Interior
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Mr. Bearss:

Thank you for requesting input from the County of Los Alamos regarding the Civil Conservation Corp Historic District at Bandelier National Monument, Los Alamos, New Mexico.

The County of Los Alamos feels very strong that these buildings are historically and architecturally significant and worthy of landmark status. We view these structures as depicting American heritage and deserving of preservation.

We fully support the nomination for designation as a National Historic Landmark and look forward to receiving favorable consideration. Should you have any concerns or questions, please feel free to reach me at (505) 662-8080.

Sincerely,

Ronald C. Jack
County Administrator

RCJ/caw

cc: John Hunter, Bandelier Superintendent

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.O. BOX 37127
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

MAY 8 1987

Memorandum

To: The Secretary

Through: [redacted] Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks

From: Acting Director, National Park Service MAY 8 1987

Subject Summary: Designations of Properties as National Historic Landmarks -- Request for Secretarial Action

DISCUSSION: At a meeting on April 9, 1987, the National Park System Advisory Board recommended designation of the following properties as National Historic Landmarks:

A. INDIVIDUAL SITES

(1) Windover Archeological Site, Brevard County, Florida
(2) Russian-American Building #29, Sitka, Alaska
(3) Dubuque County Jail, Dubuque, Iowa
(4) Leland Stanford House, Sacramento, California
(5) New York Yacht Club Building, New York City, New York

B. ARCHITECTURE IN THE PARKS THEME STUDY

(1) The Wawona Hotel and Thomas Hill Studio, Yosemite National Park
(2) Bathhouse Row, Hot Springs National Park
(3) Old Faithful Inn, Yellowstone National Park
(4) LeConte Memorial Lodge, Yosemite National Park
(5) El Tovar, Grand Canyon National Park
(6) Mary Jane Colter Buildings (Hopi House, The Lookout, Hermit's Rest, and The Desert View Watchtower), Grand Canyon National Park
(7) Grand Canyon Depot, Grand Canyon National Park
(8) Great Northern Railway Buildings (Many Glacier Hotel, Two Medicine Store, and Sperry and Granite Park Chalets), Glacier National Park
(9) Lake McDonald Lodge, Glacier National Park
(10) Parsons Memorial Lodge, Yosemite National Park
(11) Paradise Inn, Mount Rainier National Park
(12) Rangers' Club, Yosemite National Park
(13) Mesa Verde Administrative District, Mesa Verde National Park
(14) Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins, Bryce Canyon National Park
(15) The Ahwahnee, Yosemite National Park
(16) Grand Canyon Power House, Grand Canyon National Park
(17) Longmire Buildings (Administration Building, Community Building, and Service Station), Mount Rainier National Park
(18) Grand Canyon Lodge, Grand Canyon National Park
(19) Grand Canyon Park Operations Building, Grand Canyon National Park
(20) Norris, Madison, and Fishing Bridge Museums, Yellowstone National Park

(21) Yakima Park Stockade Group, Mount Rainier National Park
(22) Crater Lake Superintendent's Residence, Crater Lake National Park
(23) Bandelier CCC Historic District, Bandelier National Monument
(24) Oregon Caves Chateau, Oregon Caves National Monument
(25) Northeast Entrance Station, Yellowstone National Park
(26) National Park Service Region III Headquarters Building, Santa Fe, New Mexico
(27) Tumacacori Museum, Tumacacori National Monument
(28) Painted Desert Inn, Petrified Forest National Park
(29) Aquatic Park, Golden Gate National Recreation Area
(30) Gateway Arch, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial

C. WORLD WAR II IN THE PACIFIC THEME STUDY, PART II

ALASKA SITE

(1) Cape Field at Fort Glenn (Umnak Airport), Umnak Island, Aleutian Islands

HAWAII SITES

(2) Wheeler Field, Honolulu County
(3) Kaneohe Naval Air Station, vicinity of Kailua, Honolulu County
(4) CINCPAC Headquarters (Headquarters, Commander in Chief, Pacific Fleet), Pearl Harbor Naval Base, Honolulu County
(5) Palm Circle, 100 Area, Fort Shafter, Honolulu

OTHER PACIFIC SITES

(6) Blunts Point Battery, American Samoa's Defenses, Matautu Ridge, Tutuila Island
(7) World War II Facilities at Midway

In accordance with National Historic Landmarks Program regulations, the Board reviewed the studies nominating these properties for Landmark status, and found that the properties meet National Historic Landmarks Program criteria. The Board therefore voted to recommend that they be designated as National Historic Landmarks. None of the parties required to be notified of Landmark nomination proposals objects to these nominations, except that the Utah State Historic Preservation Officer did not concur in the Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins nomination. He took this action because many of the non-deluxe cabins that were designed and built in association with that Lodge have been removed, raising questions about the integrity of the lodge complex. The Board members discussed this issue, and voted nonetheless for Landmark designation of the Lodge and Deluxe Cabins.

I recommend that you approve the Board's recommendations and designate as National Historic Landmarks all the properties listed above.

Approve Donald Paul Hodel Disapprove _____

Date MAY 28 1987 Date _____

Prepared by: Laura Feller ext.: 343-8167

cc: ES (8) FW (2) 040 Berklacy
040 Clevenger 418 Levy
418 Feller 418 Milner
418 Bearss 001 Mott
001 Reading File 400 Reading File
418 DESIGNATIONS (NHL General)
418 COPY SHOULD GO IN EACH OF THE NHL FILES LISTED ABOVE
LFeller:04-27-87:JHCharleton:sd:05-01-87 (2)

H34(418)

JUN 10 1987

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Southwest Regional Office

From: Chief Historian, WASO Edwin C. Bearss

Subject: Designations of Properties in the "Architecture in the Parks" Theme Study as National Historic Landmarks

We are pleased to inform you that the Secretary of the Interior designated the following properties as National Historic Landmarks on May 28, 1987:

CCC Historic District, Bandelier National Monument
NPS Southwest Regional Office Building
Bathhouse Row, Hot Springs National Park

Once again, I wish to thank all the people who assisted Ms. Laura Soulliere Harrison in preparing the "Architecture in the Parks" theme study. Special thanks are due to Dr. Melody Webb for her aid in making Ms. Harrison's services available. This theme study exemplifies the opportunities in the National Historic Landmarks Program for enhancing the recognition and documentation of nationally significant historic resources in parks, as envisioned in NPS Management Policies.

Certificates attesting to the national significance of the Bandelier and Hot Springs properties will be sent to you for distribution to the appropriate Superintendents. We will also send to you a certificate for the Regional office building. We enclose copies of applications for plaques identifying these newly designated National Historic Landmarks, for completion in triplicate. One set is for your use, for the Regional office building. I will very much appreciate your assistance in forwarding the remaining applications to the Superintendents at Hot Springs and Bandelier for completion.

Attachments

H34(418)

JUN 30 1980

Mr. Thomas W. Merlan
State Historic Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Division
Office of Cultural Affairs
Villa Rivera, Room 101
228 East Palace Avenue
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

Dear Mr. Merlan:

I am pleased to inform you that the properties identified on the enclosed sheet have been found to possess national significance in the history of the United States. As a result, the Secretary of the Interior has designated them National Historic Landmarks.

The purpose of landmark designation is to identify and recognize nationally significant sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Landmarks are chosen after careful study by the National Park Service. They are evaluated by the National Park System Advisory Board and designated by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places a property in the National Register of Historic Places, if it is not already so listed, and extends to it the safeguards and benefits provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and other Federal laws protecting historic properties.

We are pleased to include these properties on the roll of National Historic Landmarks as significant representatives of our nation's heritage.

Sincerely,

/s/ Benjamin Levy

Edwin C. Bearss
Chief Historian

Acting

Enclosure

The Secretary of the Interior recently designated the following properties National Historic Landmarks:

1. CCC Historic District, Bandelier National Monument
2. National Park Service Southwest Regional Office Building, Santa Fe, New Mexico

☐ Certificates attesting to the national significance of the properties and the Secretary's designation of them as National Historic Landmarks will be sent to you, as the owner of the properties. You are also eligible to receive bronze plaques to commemorate their designation. Copies of the plaque application form are enclosed. If you wish to request the plaques, please complete the forms in triplicate for each property and return two copies to the National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. You may retain the third copies for your records. Each certificate and plaque will bear the name of each property as it appears above. If you have questions about the certificates or plaques, please contact James Charleton at the above address, or by telephone (202)343-8165 or FTS: 343-8165.

☑ Owners of Landmarks receive certificates of designation, and, upon application, will also be awarded bronze plaques. We are notifying the owners of the designations and providing the appropriate forms.

H34(418)

JUN 30 1987

Honorable Jeannette O. Wallace
Chairperson, Los Alamos County Council
County Municipal Building
2300 Trinity Drive
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544

Dear Ms. Wallace:

I am pleased to inform you that the property identified on the enclosed sheet has been found to possess national significance in the history of the United States. As a result, the Secretary of the Interior has designated it a National Historic Landmark.

The purpose of landmark designation is to identify and recognize nationally significant sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Landmarks are chosen after careful study by the National Park Service. They are evaluated by the National Park System Advisory Board and designated by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places a property in the National Register of Historic Places, if it is not already so listed, and extends to it the safeguards and benefits provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and other Federal laws protecting historic properties.

We are pleased to include this property on the roll of National Historic Landmarks as a significant representative of our nation's heritage.

Sincerely,

/s/ Benjamin Levy

Acting

Edwin C. Bearss
Chief Historian

Enclosure

The Secretary of the Interior recently designated the following property a National Historic Landmark:

CCC Historic District, Bandelier National Monument

☐ A certificate attesting to the national significance of the property and the Secretary's designation of it as a National Historic Landmark will be sent to you, as the owner of the property. You are also eligible to receive a bronze plaque to commemorate its designation. Copies of the plaque application form are enclosed. Please complete the form in triplicate and return two copies to the National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. You may retain the third copy for your records. Both the certificate and the plaque will bear the name of the property as it appears above. If you have questions about the certificate or plaque, please contact James Charleton at the above address, or by telephone (202)343-8165 or FTS: 343-8165.

☑ The owner of a Landmark receives a certificate of designation, and, upon application, will also be awarded a bronze plaque. We are notifying the owner of the property's designation and providing the appropriate application forms.

H34(418)

JUN 30 1987

Mr. Thomas W. Merlan
State Historic Preservation Officer
Historic Preservation Division
Office of Cultural Affairs
Villa Rivera, Room 101
228 East Palace Avenue
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87503

Dear Mr. Merlan:

I am pleased to inform you that the properties identified on the enclosed sheet have been found to possess national significance in the history of the United States. As a result, the Secretary of the Interior has designated them National Historic Landmarks.

The purpose of landmark designation is to identify and recognize nationally significant sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Landmarks are chosen after careful study by the National Park Service. They are evaluated by the National Park System Advisory Board and designated by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places a property in the National Register of Historic Places, if it is not already so listed, and extends to it the safeguards and benefits provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and other Federal laws protecting historic properties.

We are pleased to include these properties on the roll of National Historic Landmarks as significant representatives of our nation's heritage.

Sincerely,

/s/ Benjamin Levy

Edwin C. Bearss
Chief Historian

Enclosure

The Secretary of the Interior recently designated the following properties National Historic Landmarks:

1. CCC Historic District, Bandelier National Monument
2. National Park Service Southwest Regional Office Building, Santa Fe, New Mexico

☐ Certificates attesting to the national significance of the properties and the Secretary's designation of them as National Historic Landmarks will be sent to you, as the owner of the properties. You are also eligible to receive bronze plaques to commemorate their designation. Copies of the plaque application form are enclosed. If you wish to request the plaques, please complete the forms in triplicate for each property and return two copies to the National Park Service, History Division (418), P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127. You may retain the third copies for your records. Each certificate and plaque will bear the name of each property as it appears above. If you have questions about the certificates or plaques, please contact James Charleton at the above address, or by telephone (202)343-8165 or FTS: 343-8165.

☑ Owners of Landmarks receive certificates of designation, and, upon application, will also be awarded bronze plaques. We are notifying the owners of the designations and providing the appropriate forms.

JUL 2 1987

H34(418)

Honorable Pete V. Domenici
United States Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator Domenici:

I am pleased to inform you that the properties identified on the enclosed sheet have been found to possess national significance in the history of the United States. As a result, the Secretary of the Interior has designated them National Historic Landmarks.

The purpose of landmark designation is to identify and recognize nationally significant sites and to encourage their owners to preserve them. Landmarks are chosen after careful study by the National Park Service. They are evaluated by the National Park System Advisory Board and designated by the Secretary of the Interior in accordance with the Historic Sites Act of 1935 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

Designation as a National Historic Landmark automatically places a property in the National Register of Historic Places, if it is not already so listed, and extends to it the safeguards and benefits provided by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and other Federal laws protecting historic properties.

We are pleased to include these properties on the roll of National Historic Landmarks as significant representatives of our nation's heritage.

Sincerely,
/Sgd/Jerry L. Rogers

(for)

William Penn Mott, Jr.
Director

Enclosure

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July 27, 1987
(Date)

Chief
Division of History
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

Dear Sir:

As the owner(s) of Bandelier CCC Historic District

located in Bandelier National Monument (City) Sandoval (County) New Mexico (State)

(I, We) hereby make application for a bronze plaque identifying the property as a National Historic Landmark.

1. Fully conscious of the high responsibility to the Nation that goes with the ownership and care of a property classified as having national significance and worthy of National Historic Landmark status, (I, we) agree to preserve, so far as practicable and to the best of (my, our) ability, the historical values of the site that satisfy the criteria for national significance.

2. (I, We) agree to permit periodic inspection of the property by a representative of the National Park Service for the purpose of monitoring its integrity and the nature and degree of any threats thereto.

3. (I, We) agree that, should the Landmark designation ever be revoked in accordance with the procedures outlined in the National Historic Landmarks regulations, the bronze plaque and the certificate of designation will be surrendered upon request to the National Park Service.

4. (I, We) further agree to affix the plaque for public view and in an appropriate manner.

Sincerely,

John D. Hunter

July 27, 1987
(Date)

Chief
Division of History
National Park Service
P.O. Box 37127
Washington, DC 20013-7127

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Sincerely,

John R. Hunter

MAR 1 6 1988

H34(418)

Memorandum

To: Regional Director, Rocky Mountain Region
Attention: National Historic Landmark Coordinator

From: Associate Director

Subject: National Historic Landmark Plaque Applications

Single copies are attached of the applications by the owners of:

Bathhouse Row, Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas
John G. Shedd Aquarium, Chicago, Illinois
Gateway Arch, Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, Missouri
Granite Park Chalet, Glacier National Park, Montana
Lake McDonald Lodge, Glacier National Park, Montana
Many Glacier Hotel, Glacier National Park, Montana
Sperry Chalet, Glacier National Park, Montana
Two Medicine Store, Glacier National Park, Montana
Bandelier CCC Historic District, Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico
National Park Service Southwest Regional Office Building, Santa Fe, New Mexico

for the plaques identifying these National Historic Landmarks.

We ask you to contact the owners or administrators and arrange to order and provide the plaques from the Regional budget. We will provide the requisite National Historic Landmark certificates.

The Department would appreciate being advised of arrangements made to present the National Historic Landmark plaques and certificates. Every effort should be made to coordinate ceremonies with the availability of high-level Departmental staff and to secure the participation of Members of Congress who represent the localities. Please contact Mr. Kelly Sinclair, Special Assistant to the Director at FTS: 343-3453, for assistance in arrangements.

/Sgd/Jerry L. Rogers

Attachments

Green

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
P.O. BOX 37127
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20013-7127

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34(418)

AUG 10 1989

Memorandum

To: National Historic Landmark Coordinator, Rocky Mountain Regional Office

From: Chief Historian Edwin C. Bearss

Subject: National Historic Landmark Certificates

The certificates listed below are herewith delivered to you for fowarding to the owners. Please advise Jim Charleton, at FTS: 343-8165, of any concerns regarding these items.

Colorado

Mesa Verde Administrative District

Illinois

The Adler Planetarium
John G. Shedd Aquarium
Soldier Field (Grant Park Stadium)

Iowa

Dubuque County Jail

Missouri

The Washington University Hilltop Campus Historic District

Montana

Granite Park Chalet
Lake McDonald Lodge
Many Glacier Hotel
Northeast Entrance Station
Sperry Chalet
Two Medicine Store

New Mexico

Bandelier CCC Historic District
Lincoln Historic District
National Park Service Southwest Regional Office Building

Utah

Bryce Canyon Lodge and Deluxe Cabins

Wyoming

Fishing Bridge Museum
Madison Museum
Norris Museum
Old Faithful Inn

Attachments