An aerial photograph of a desert landscape. The terrain is arid and brownish, with a network of winding roads and paths. In the lower right quadrant, there is a small cluster of buildings with light-colored roofs. The overall scene is a typical desert environment.

RECOMMENDATIONS ON THE
NATIONAL REGISTER
ELIGIBILITY OF THE
MISSION 66 DISTRICT AT
BANDELIER NATIONAL
MONUMENT

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Recommendations on the National Register Eligibility of the Mission 66 District at Bandelier National Monument

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INTRODUCTION

Bandelier National Monument identified a need for a historic evaluation and draft determination of eligibility for the Mission-66-era development on Frijoles Mesa as a cultural landscape historic district in advance of pending rehabilitation projects. The Mission 66 development contains four residences, a campground with three loops, three comfort stations, an amphitheater, a dumping station, and the associated access roads. Also present are later additions to the area in the form of additional buildings in the employee housing area, a parking lot and stone-lined drainage feature, and a new visitor information sign and pay station. The planned projects would rehabilitate Juniper Campground, repair road and parking surfaces to correct erosion, and repave deteriorated roads in Juniper Campground and the employee housing area.

Landscape architect Kim Sorvig, archaeologist Emily Brown, and historian Rich Higgins undertook the evaluation of the Mission 66 development. Kim Sorvig spearheaded the field documentation, completed the HCPI forms, assisted with evaluating the development from a cultural landscape perspective, and assisted with the Concluding Remarks portion of the report. Rich Higgins assisted with the fieldwork, conducted background research in the archives at the park, reviewed materials from the National Park Service Technical Information Center in Denver, and prepared the historical overview sections of the report. Emily Brown assisted with the fieldwork, focused on the National Register criteria and how to apply them to Mission 66 resources, and prepared the rest of the final report.

According to the Multiple Properties Documentation Form (MPDF) for National Park Service Mission 66 resources by Carr et. al, Mission 66 resources such as residences and campgrounds are best considered for eligibility as districts.¹ In turn, according to Carr et. al, Mission 66 districts are only eligible for listing if:

- They are in parks that were developed or substantially redeveloped under Mission 66
- They are an outstanding example of a property type or subtype
- They contain a diversity of buildings, structures, or other contributing resource types

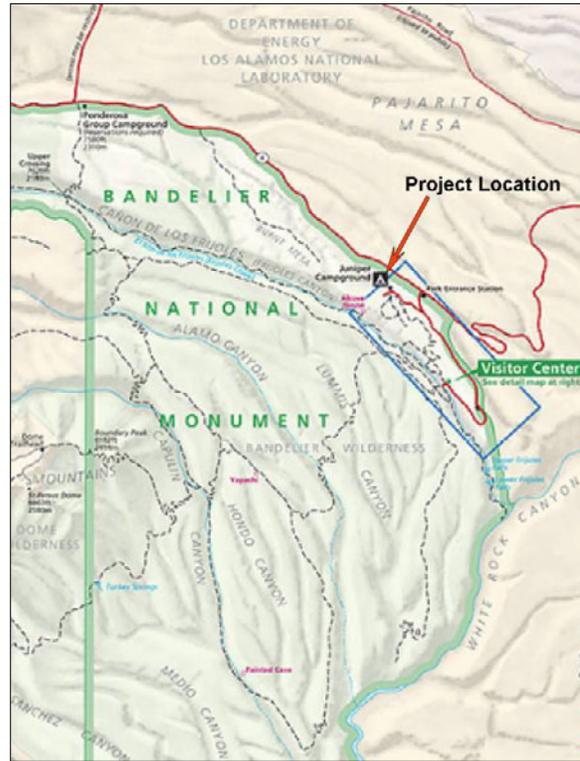


Figure 1: Project location.

¹ Ethan Carr, Elaine Jackson-Retondo, and Len Warner, Draft National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form for National Park Service Mission 66 Resources (MS on file with the National Park Service, Oakland, 2006).

- They embody the management goals of the Mission 66 program
- They possess an exceptional degree of overall integrity

Residences and campground complexes built during Mission 66 fall into the category of “common resources” as defined by Wyatt². As such, there are literally hundreds of examples of each spread through parks across the country, and the challenge for resource managers is to identify the individual examples that are eligible for listing amongst the rest. Such an undertaking is best done with comparative data, and while such information has been developed for certain property types (for Mission 66, visitor centers have received the most attention to date), regional comparative studies of more common property types such as residences and campgrounds has not been done. Until this is done, the recommendations contained in this report cannot be considered definitive.

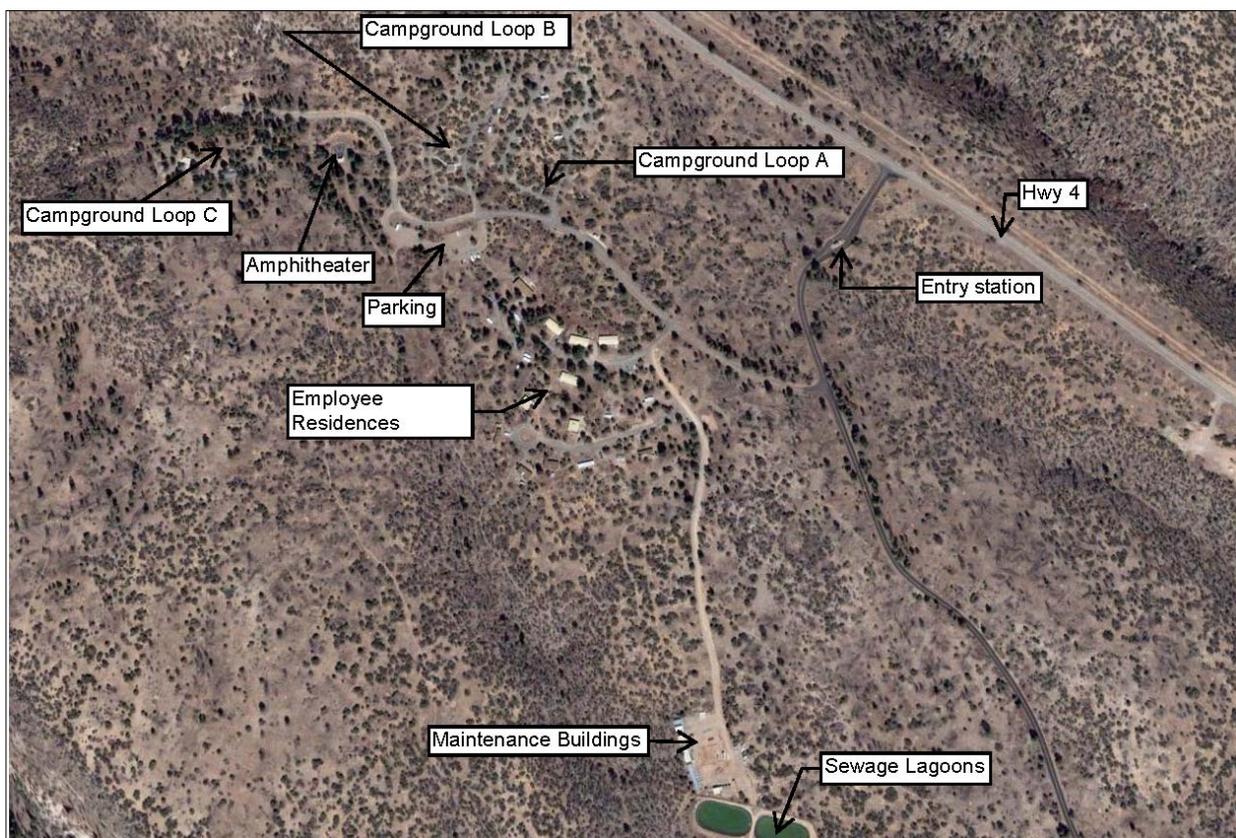


Figure 2: Project area. The three campground loops, amphitheater, and four employee residences compose the Mission 66 development.

One other factor to consider that applies to most Mission 66 resources is that they have not yet reached the 50 years of age generally required to be considered historic and to have attained some significance. National Register Criteria Consideration G provides for eligibility of

² Barbara Wyatt, *Evaluating Common Resources for National Register of Historic Places Eligibility: A National Register White Paper* (posted on <http://www.nps.gov/nr/publications/guicance.htm>, April 9, 2009).

resources less than 50 years if they have already attained considerable historical significance and retain a very high level of integrity. Mission 66 resources less than 50 years old must therefore meet the bar set by Criteria Consideration G as well as the requirements for unquestionable historical significance and integrity for common resources.

After carefully applying the guidelines for eligibility of Mission 66 landscapes and districts, residence areas, and campgrounds outlined in the MPDF, the National Register guidelines on designed historic landscapes and rural historic landscapes, Criteria Consideration G, and the National Register white paper on so-called common resources, it is our professional opinion that the Mission 66 residences and campground complex at Bandelier do not meet the criteria for eligibility for listing in the National Register. The details of our assessment are provided in the main body of this report. In summary, however, our primary reason for considering the residences ineligible was the significant development that has taken place in the housing area that has compromised the integrity of the historic setting and feeling of the area. Further, the resources are not of sufficient age (50 years) to be considered historic, and don't meet the stipulations of Criterion G as above. We also could find no exceptional or outstanding significance to the Bandelier Mission 66 resources that would overcome the diminished integrity of setting and feeling, especially given the limited development of historic context for common resources. In sum, even once the Mission 66 resources achieve historic status, they will still be ineligible for listing due to insufficient significance as representative examples of the resource types, lack of architectural distinction, and loss of integrity of setting.

While we do not believe Bandelier's Mission 66 resources are eligible for listing in the National Register based on the currently available comparative information, we want to emphasize that we do believe that they represent an important phase of the history of the development of Bandelier National Monument. They embody the change in resource management policies that happened as people started to recognize that park resources could be "loved to death" by the very visitors the parks had been created for. The impact people can have on our natural and cultural resources is a theme that is arguably even more relevant today. The Mission 66 development at Bandelier is a set of resources that could supplement the existing park interpretive narrative on people's impacts and adaptations to the environment in the past with a discussion of global environmental issues and the changes and adaptations facing modern cultures today. Viewed from this perspective, there may be very good reasons for park resource managers to preserve the park's Mission 66 resources in a manner consistent with National Park Service (NPS) historic preservation policies regardless of their status relative to the National Register of Historic Places.

MISSION 66 AND BANDELIER

The National Park Service and Mission 66

“The principle that is guiding the MISSION 66 Committee and Staff is that the parks belong to the people, and they have a right to use them.”³

This seemingly self-evident statement made by then Director of the National Park Service, Conrad Wirth, in 1955 actually encompassed the spirit and direction of a revolution in management of the National Parks that has left both major architectural and philosophical legacies for today’s NPS.

Post World War II, the effects of a booming United States economy, an unprecedented population surge, and the dramatic increase in the availability and use of the automobile all combined to bring the visitation to our National Parks to staggering new levels. World War II had not been kind to the Parks financially. The resulting challenges in maintenance and access were brought to critical levels by these demographic trends in the post-war era. New, young families wanted to experience America in the parks, both historically and for a wilderness retreat from modern society including forests, deserts, and mountains which they perceived as still “undisturbed”. This was to both provide recreation for these newly mobile populations with disposable income and a family “learning” experience. The National Parks became the focus for this new trend and quickly began to demonstrate their lack of readiness to handle this greatly increased group of visitors.

Ethan Carr in his excellent study of the period, *Mission 66: Modernism and the National Park Dilemma*, captured some of the drama and urgency of the response of the public, media, and government to this new and mostly unforeseen explosion of use of the wilderness areas of the nation. Carr cited articles in prestigious press asking for a closure of the parks to prevent their irreparable overuse. He also discussed the level of criticism directed at the park service for these conditions with magazine articles titled, “National Parks: Tomorrow’s Slums?” adding fuel to the public debate.⁴ Many of the most famous of the Parks became “poster children” for large scale traffic jams, overcrowded camping facilities, and lack of adequate visitor facilities, both interpretive and even sanitary. Yosemite, Grand Canyon, Glacier, and the Civil War Military Parks were prime examples which provided graphic illustrations of these situations to the public, media, and Congress. Clearly something had to give.

The newly appointed NPS Director, Conrad L. Wirth, a long term employee of the Park Service, immediately began to address these issues on taking office in 1951. Looking back he realized that his predecessor, Newton Drury, had been clearly focused on preservation versus visitation and perhaps in recognition of both pre-war economic conditions and the necessities of wartime economic and other sacrifices, had allowed budgets to be lowered.⁵ An influx of money and staff

³ Ethan Carr, *MISSION 66: Modernism and the National Park Dilemma* (Amherst, MA: University of Massachusetts Press, 2007), 105-106.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 6-7.

⁵ *Ibid.*, 5.

was clearly required and in the spirit of US success in World War II it was to be a directed, urgent, almost military type response to the “crisis”. Wirth was just such a leader to provide that to the nation. He named the program Mission 66 with the intention that it would be complete by the 50th anniversary of the NPS in 1966.

Under Wirth’s direction a small team was formed to establish the plan and requirements to right this situation. One of the primary causes of the surge in visitation was identified as the automobile. Carr identified the problem with the statement, “By 1950, up to 99 percent of visitors to the national park system were arriving in their own cars or in increasingly popular ‘drive yourself’ rentals. Just finding room to drive and park millions of automobiles became a chronic and worsening problem in the country’s national parks.”⁶ This however was not the only major target for the newly envisioned Mission 66. Additionally, to accommodate the large numbers of visitors all facilities had to be upgraded and expanded. This included the new concept of a centralized visitor center and the modernization of so-called comfort stations, campgrounds, and interpretive areas. Roads, of course, had to be either built or upgraded, which actually fed the process they were envisioned to resolve. These opportunities opened Mission 66 to perhaps its most lasting and controversial contribution beyond increasing visitation, the development of Modernism as a major architectural theme in the parks. From Mount Rainer to the Smoky Mountains, new forms and shapes in primary visitation structures assured the American public that the parks were part of the modern world and forward looking in their participation in this societal progress. At least initially, the President and Congress responded very positively to the vastly increased budget requests and the modernization of the parks became a national development program.

The Modernism trend was not completely germane to Bandelier; this trend was critical at other sites around the country and provided the basis for a large amount of the later critical response to Mission 66. For our purposes the focus on access and accommodating large numbers of new visitors while protecting the monuments resources are the most important aspects of the Mission 66 plan as implemented at Bandelier.

Bandelier and MISSION 66

From 1945 until 1952 attendance at Bandelier National Monument grew from approximately 9500 visitors per year to 50,000. By 1963, annual visitation was 100,000 and the trend would continue.⁷ Clearly Bandelier was a very good representation of visitation growth and its attendant problems. Indeed, during the war closing Bandelier had been considered due to its proximity to the Manhattan Project site at Los Alamos but the relative inaccessibility of the park and the restricting of the Lodge to project personnel rendered this unnecessary. By the 1950s, clearly things had changed. The Park Director in the early fifties, Fred Binnewies, had already begun a plan to address these issues at Bandelier. However, in 1953 the plan was redone to bring it into line with Mission 66.⁸ Funding was not available until the late 1950s and the plan was not implemented.

⁶ Carr, 5.

⁷ Hal Rothman, *Bandelier National Monument: An Administrative History* (Santa Fe, NM: NPS Division of History, Southwest Cultural Resources Center, Professional Papers No. 14), Appendix C.

⁸ *Ibid.*, Chapter 4.

The primary challenge at Bandelier was both the number and type of visitors. Of course the numbers alone provided their own challenge but the pattern of use was also somewhat unique and exacerbated the situation. This use was characterized by the now growing population of Los Alamos using it as a city park.⁹ What this meant was that the new American park user traveling great distances to visit different sites encountered an already crowded or indeed full campground section of Bandelier immediately adjacent to its main attraction, the pueblo ruins in Frijoles Canyon. Additionally, the 1930s Civilian Conservation Corps facilities were never intended to handle the levels of visitation that were being experienced.

In a succinct summary of the situation, Hal Rothman in his 1988 study stated:

By the early 1950s, Bandelier was overwhelmed. It had acquired many of the characteristics of a city park. Residents of nearby communities accounted for more than half the annual visits, an eventuality that Frank Pinkley and the others who designed the site in 1930s could not have foreseen. The facilities at Bandelier were not constructed to accommodate the conditions that came to exist at the monument. Recreational day use was simply not an issue during the 1930s. The new master plan had to address the realities of the moment. Planning for the future had to be delayed.¹⁰

The park staff, assisted by regional NPS offices and national Mission 66 staff, began to envision a solution to the problem that would move the visitor overnight use away from the primary day use area of Frijoles Canyon. This led to acquisition of the area above the canyon, Frijoles Mesa, by Presidential Order in 1961 after much difficult negotiation between the park and its Forest Service and Atomic Energy Commission neighbors. The acquisition of the mesa allowed Bandelier to achieve many of the Mission 66 goals along with its own local imperatives. An interesting side issue to this development is the relative lack of Modernism applied to visitor sections of the park. The influence of the CCC Buildings in Frijoles Canyon was preserved and indeed any further development was frozen in that area. In the modern campgrounds and employee housing established on the Mesa, new park service Mission 66 standards were used but these were of the most unobtrusive types compared to the modernistic Visitor Center at Mount Rainier or the new Cyclorama on the Gettysburg Battlefield. Mission 66 at Bandelier achieved a relatively harmonious blend with the innovations required to save the park from its visitors.



Figure 3: Frijoles residential and utility area, May of 1962. Image 315/P-3, Technical Information Center.

⁹ *Ibid.*, Chapter 4.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*, Chapter 4.

Under the Mission 66 plan, the Frijoles Canyon area became strictly a day-use area with its Visitor Center, museum, and concessions supplemented by a picnic area. The mesa top, connected by a trail to the canyon ruins, became the overnight camping area and with the typical Mission 66 addition of an amphitheater—a new interpretive venue. All of this provided some relief for the extensive Frijoles Canyon ruins but did not change the pattern of increasing visitation that had been established.



Figure 4: Mission 66 employee residence under construction, May, 1962. Image 315-P4, Technical Information Center.

By 1970, visitation topped 200,000 and Bandelier was also presented with other challenges which the Mission 66 solutions did not address.¹¹ Unforeseen by Mission 66 was the growth of the wilderness preservation and environmental movement in the 1970s and in later years. Also unforeseen were the challenges posed by the development at the Cochiti Dam and other areas surrounding the park. These provided constant and sometimes heated areas of debate between the park and its neighbors.

The lasting legacy of Mission 66 at Bandelier National Monument is less about structures or roads than is the case at other NPS properties. The park's Mission 66 structures still exist today, but they are not the obvious Modernist elements found elsewhere. Rather, the legacy of Mission 66 at Bandelier consists of a new attitude or orientation of the Bandelier staff, a commitment not simply to preserve resources as pre-Mission-66 planners had done, but to do so while accommodating and improving the experience of a wide range and increasing number of park users.

From a strictly Mission 66 perspective, Bandelier was a relatively minor implementation of standardized national policies. A broader view suggests that its attempts to accommodate popular visitation while protecting resources were part of an important trend in parks management that continues to grow in relevance today. As a response to these pressures, spatial separation of landmarks from pragmatic facilities became a necessity. That response is still part of current sustainable parks initiatives, such as the extremely successful removal of private vehicles and camping from Zion National Park. At Bandelier, structural modernization was modest, but modern planning concepts about visitation-with-preservation were proactive solutions to problems many parks continue to face today.

¹¹ Ibid., Appendix C.

MISSION 66 AND THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

As the buildings and associated landscape features constructed under the Mission 66 initiative approach the 50-year age that marks the point at which they would potentially be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, researchers are working on developing the context against which individual examples can be assessed according to their place in history, in the movement of modernist architecture, and against the National Register criteria for eligibility. Work on visitor centers proceeded first and is the most developed.¹² Residence and campground complexes have not received nearly as much attention and much more comparative research is needed for the significance and eligibility of most such facilities to be accurately assessed.¹³ Further, with literally hundreds of individual examples of these types of resources built during Mission 66, residences and campgrounds fall under the category of “common resources” as defined in National Register parlance.¹⁴

Wyatt outlines some of the approaches that can be taken in the process of assessing common resources. Identifying districts and property types and sub-types is helpful, but she is clear that the National Register criteria still play a significant role and that historical significance must be established or any arguments for integrity are moot. Further, while she recognizes that National Register guidelines specify that not all seven qualities for integrity need be present as long as an overall sense of past time and place is evident for a given resource, she suggests that for common properties the criteria for integrity are more stringent. Specifically, she recommends that any argument for significance for common resources should be able to show that all seven aspects of integrity are met.¹⁵

In a first attempt to address the historical context and potential significance of the park service’s Mission 66 resources, NPS staff from the Pacific West Regional Office wrote a historical context statement and guidelines for assessing individual property types in a draft Multiple Properties Documentation Form.¹⁶ The following outline of considerations regarding eligibility of Mission 66 resources in general and residences and campgrounds in particular is summarized from that draft.

Mission 66 Districts

As Mission 66 residences and campgrounds are very rarely eligible for listing individually, one of the ways to approach such resources is to identify districts representing significant developed areas within a park. To be considered eligible, such a district would need to contain resources that are outstanding examples of Mission 66 design and construction and retain a high degree of integrity. Importantly, identification of districts should only be considered “*for parks that were*

¹² See, for example, Sarah Allaback, *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type*, (Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 2000).

¹³ Rodd Wheaton, (personal communication, 2009).

¹⁴ Wyatt, *Common Resources*.

¹⁵ *Ibid.*, 5.

¹⁶ Carr et al., MPDF.

entirely developed, or significantly redeveloped, under Mission 66.¹⁷ Further, “The Mission 66 district is only appropriate to designate developed areas (or a series of developed areas) that represent above average, well preserved examples of Mission 66 planning and design, and which are fully elaborated, successful, and well preserved examples of their development types”.¹⁸ Another aspect required for listing a district is a diversity of buildings, structures, and other contributing resources.

A second approach to districts is to identify a smaller “Public Use District”. Such districts are smaller than the usual park-wide Mission 66 district and contain a smaller range of resources. That said, such a district should still encompass a major developed area with a range of representative facilities embodying the goals of Mission 66 and retaining historical integrity. Further, while the district need not be situated in a park in which Mission 66 was the most significant era in the park’s development history, *the park should be significant in Mission 66 history*.

Residences

Employee housing was a high priority during Mission 66, with costs contained through such measures as the use of standardized plans and packaging multiple construction projects into coordinated schedules. Nearly 743 single and double housing units and 496 multiple housing units were built during Mission 66. The standard plans called for low, rectangular, horizontal forms similar to contemporaneous houses being built outside the parks (Figure 4). Materials and construction techniques do reflect some variation based on the conventions and available materials for local areas.

Mission 66 era residences constructed according to the standard designs consisted of a combined living and dining area, a kitchen, bedrooms, and one or one and a half bathrooms. These spaces were distributed in a rectangular form with the public living spaces located to one side of the entry and the private sleeping areas located to the other side. A standard fenestration pattern included aluminum frame picture windows with operable side lights in the living room, and smaller yet still oversized aluminum frame windows in the bedrooms. The front entry was normally demarcated with an entry stoop, recess, or other modest treatment. The backyard was typically accessible through a door that allowed passage from the living, dining, or kitchen area to the rear outdoor area.

The associated landscape for individual residences usually consisted of a driveway and a walkway leading from the drive to the front door. In some instances, low masonry retaining walls further defined the property edge. Small concrete patios could also be part of the planned construction.¹⁹

For residences to be eligible, they must retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association, and must be of a period of significance in the interval between 1945 and 1972. There should be no major alterations that would transform the outward appearance of the building or change the fenestration pattern.

¹⁷ Carr et. al, 110, emphasis added.

¹⁸ Ibid., 127.

¹⁹ Ibid., 124.

Campgrounds

Hundreds of new campgrounds were built in parks as part of the Mission 66 initiative. Typically, the campgrounds continued in the pre-war tradition of one-way loops, but had larger parking spaces that were arranged on alternating sides of a road and spaced further apart than campsites had been in the past. Many included new utility systems that allowed for comfort stations rather than pit toilets and accommodated trailers with electrical and water hookups. The site furnishings and small-scale features including planting beds, signs, and walkways are typical. In terms of eligibility, campgrounds must retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association. Replacement of individual picnic tables would not disqualify one, but reorganization or loss of original comfort stations would.

Amphitheaters

Amphitheaters were often included in Mission 66 campgrounds; 82 new ones were built across the country during Mission 66. Carr et. al have little guidance for considering the eligibility of amphitheaters other than that they must retain integrity of location, setting, feeling, and association.

Comfort Stations

Nearly 600 new comfort stations were built in parks during Mission 66. Typical models contained two separate rooms, one for men and one for women. According to Carr et. al:

A shared externally accessible plumbing chase separated the two rest room areas. Some of the Mission 66 era comfort stations were designed with an external privacy screen and others with an interior privacy panel located immediately inside the entrance. The small buildings were typically designed with a continuous row of windows located just below the top plate of the wall. While this fenestration pattern was typical, the types of windows placed in the openings often differed from park to park, and include jalousie windows, hoppers, and awning windows. The low gabled roof forms that topped the structures were typically designed with deep overhangs and extended eaves at the gable end. The extended eaves and ribbon windows gave the buildings a decidedly horizontal appearance. The exterior of the comfort stations was finished in materials used in the construction of other buildings in that developed area or park.²⁰

Two important features of comfort stations were their visibility and their accessibility. Most were surrounded by an asphalt apron, and a vehicle pullout on at least one side was common.

To be eligible, comfort stations need to meet the standard measures for integrity mentioned above, they should date to the interval between 1945 and 1972, and should not have had major alterations such as changes to the fenestration pattern, new roof structures altering the exterior appearance, or other alterations that alter the outward appearance of the building.

Cultural Landscapes

The only guidance for assessing Mission 66 resources from a cultural landscape perspective is that available for assessing cultural landscapes generally: the National Register Bulletins on designed historic landscapes (No. 18) and on rural historic landscapes (No. 30). The various landscape components all need to have integrity of location, design, setting, materials,

²⁰ *Ibid.*, 122.

workmanship, feeling, and association as do the other kinds of resources being considered for listing in the National Register, but in the case of cultural landscapes, the features being assessed for significance and integrity include spatial relationships, vegetation, the original property boundary, topography and grading, site furnishings, design intent, architectural features, and the circulation system.

Determining the eligibility of Mission 66-era residences and campgrounds is therefore challenging, primarily because they meet the definition of common resources and are therefore subject to more stringent requirements of significance and integrity than would otherwise be the case. While the draft Multiple Properties Documentation Form provides a detailed historical context on the Mission 66 program in general, much more comparative information on these common resource types is needed, especially at the regional level. In addition, many have not yet reached the 50-year threshold, without which they must be of exceptional historical significance and retain exceptional integrity to be eligible under Criteria Consideration G.

BANDELIER'S MISSION 66 RESOURCES

The Mission 66 program in Bandelier resulted in construction of four employee residences in a new employee housing area; a campground with three loops, three comfort stations, an amphitheater, and an RV dumping station; and associated access roads and trails. In weighing whether to consider the development as a single district or as multiple areas, we decided that while spatially all the resources are relatively close together, the differences in function and the fact that the public was allowed into the campground but not the residence area made it logical to consider the four residences as one category and the campground complex as another. Separating the two areas also allowed us to weigh the eligibility of the campground in more detail, as it retains much more integrity of setting and feeling than does the residence area, which has seen considerable development since its initial phase of construction in the early 1960s.

Narrative descriptions and other information on each of the structures addressed below can be found on the Historic Properties Inventory Forms in Appendix A. Additional information can be found in the Completion Reports for the residences, comfort stations, and campground loops in Appendix B, and in the plans and drawings for the Mission 66 developed area in Appendix C.

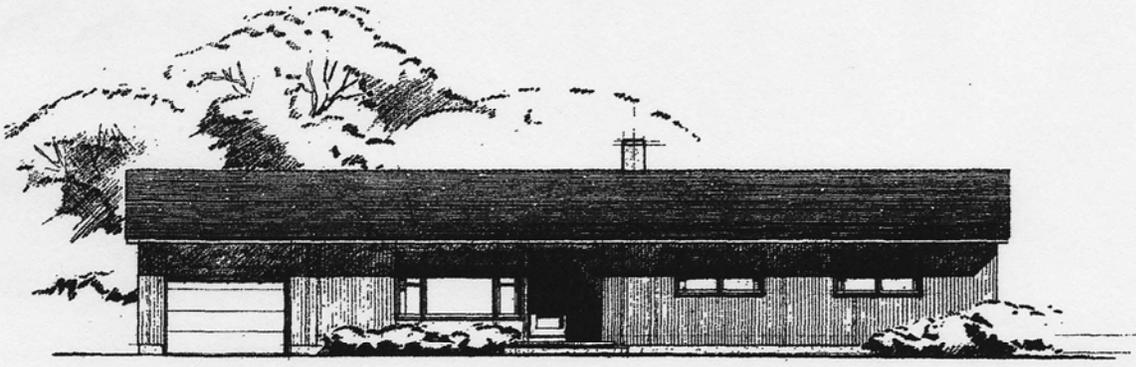
The Residence Area

The Mission 66 portion of the residence area is composed of four single-family homes, three on the north side of the spur road, and one facing them on the south side. There is an access road with a small turnaround area at the end, and a fifth house in a very similar style was put in at the end of the road to the west of the other buildings. An informal trail leads to the amphitheater parking lot from the end of the road, and others lead south to the other housing road. A second spur road to the south was added later to make space for other modern buildings, modular houses, and trailers used as employee housing and offices.

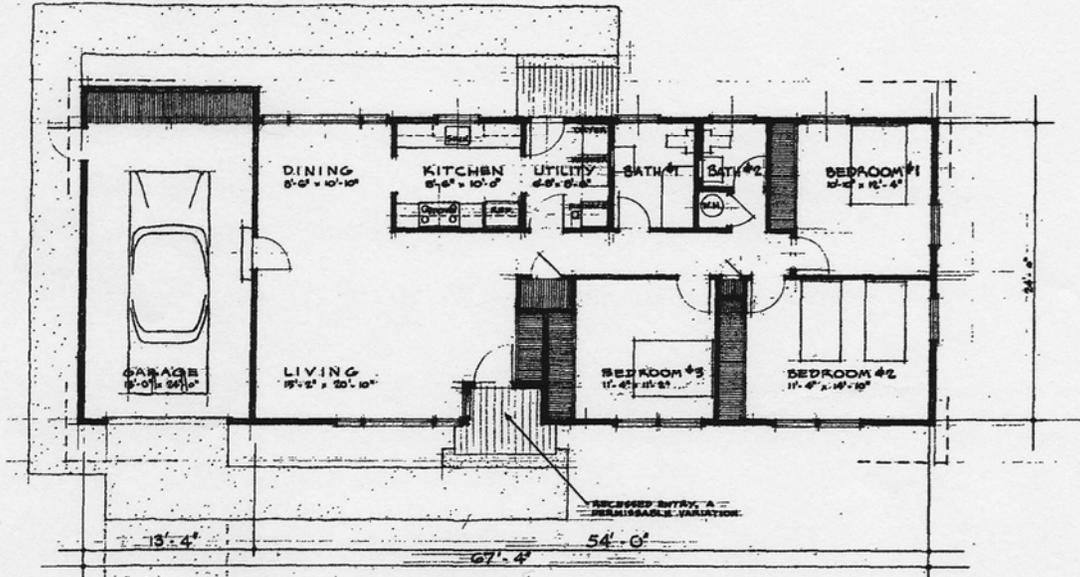
The four Mission 66 buildings are as they were originally constructed and retain a high degree of integrity of design and materials. However, the amount of additional development that has taken place in the housing area has compromised the integrity of setting to such a degree that from an architectural perspective, individually and as a district we do not consider the residences to be eligible for listing in the National Register.

Assessing the housing area from a cultural landscape perspective means examining the integrity of the spatial relationships, vegetation, original property boundary, topography and grading, site furnishings, design intent, architectural features, and circulation system in terms of the historic location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Aside from the low retaining walls in the front of three of the buildings, there was little construction or alteration of the natural landscape as part of the construction. For the most part, all of the cultural landscape aspects listed above retain integrity in all the categories with the exception of setting and feeling because of the same development in the housing area described above.

THREE BEDROOM STANDARD



FRONT ELEVATION



FLOOR PLAN
SCALE

FLOOR AREA	1240 sq'
BUREAU BUDGET (NORMAL)	1415 sq'

RECOMMENDED BY A. BLANK STATION 11, 6/12/52
 APPROVED BY CONRAD L. WIRTH, 6/17/52

DRAWING NO. PG-3100

Figure 5: The standard plan used for the employee residences at Bandelier.



Figure 6: Residence #55. Photograph by Kim Sorvig.



Figure 7: The comfort station in Campground Loop C. Photograph by Kim Sorvig.

If one looks at examples Mission 66 residences in other parks that have been determined eligible according to the National Park Service List of Classified Structures database, it becomes apparent that all were listed because they met a National Register criteria beyond just being an outstanding example of an architectural type and the Mission 66 movement. For example, the residences at Cottonwood Cove at Lake Meade National Recreation Area and at Petrified Forest National Park are eligible due to association with well-known architects; those at Pipestone National Monument due to an association with historic events; and those at Wupatki National Monument were eligible partially due to an association with well-known planners. A residence at Glacier National Park is often erroneously cited as a Mission 66 example; it is in fact a much rarer pre-Mission 66 modernist structure with a period of significance of 1947-1953. Eligibility for these various residences, therefore, appears to rest on Criterion A, association with major events (not merely with Mission 66 development as an event) and Criterion C, association with well-known personages, and not specifically for excellent design. The relative paucity of Mission 66 residences that have been determined eligible and the fact that their eligibility is not exclusively, or even primarily, based on their roles in Mission 66 illustrate the degree to which evaluation of Mission 66 facilities is in an early stage, the weakness of comparative methods of determining eligibility, and the difficulties inherent in assessing “common resources”.

The Campground, Comfort Stations, and Amphitheater

The campground consists of three loops, A, B, and C, each with a comfort station. The amphitheater was constructed in the quarry used by the CCC, and is located on the south side of the main entrance road accessing the various loops. There is a parking lot for the amphitheater on the south side of the road, with an associated stone-lined drainage system. While there is a parking lot indicated on the original plans for the area, it was in a different location, and the parking lot and drainage feature post-date the Mission 66-era construction. Similarly, there is a picnic area indicated on the original plans that was never built. The existing parking lot also provides access to the Frey Trail. A trail leads from the lot to the amphitheater, with a spur that provides access from Loop B. Closer to the amphitheater, trails extend to an overlook and to Loop C. The last feature of the campground is a small dump station on the south side of the road into the campground just east of the entrance to Loop A. Across the road from this is a new visitor information sign and pay station.

The layout of all three campground loops represents Mission 66’s “modern” approach: one-way, single-vehicle-width roads; pullouts to accommodate trailers, RVs, and/or cars; and laid out alternately on opposite sides of the road. Thus no two campsites directly face one another; native vegetation was carefully retained to screen campsites from one another. Disturbance of vegetation was clearly minimized during construction, and today the vegetation is mature and healthy, contributing very strongly to the function and aesthetics of the camping experience. Overall, the campground is a good example of standard Mission-66 design, well-adapted to its specific site, and reasonably well-preserved (allowing for normal wear and tear on outdoor facilities). One noteworthy aspect of the campground is that the loops were laid out to avoid prehistoric archaeological sites so that they were not adversely impacted by the campground construction; the campground’s only possible historic significance is as an example of resource preservation goals. It is not a unique landscape architectural design, although it was skillfully executed and provides a strong experience of place in this Southwestern environment.

Assessing the campground loops from a cultural landscape perspective means examining the integrity of the spatial relationships, vegetation, original property boundary, topography and grading, site furnishings, design intent, architectural features, and circulation system in terms of the historic location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The original layout of the three loops, trails, and so forth remains the same as originally built. However, site furnishings such as picnic tables, benches, and numbered at the campsites and at the amphitheater have been replaced. Loop C been modified with recycled plastic “lumber” used for curbs and retaining walls at many campsites. Some of the pullouts have been lengthened to over 40 feet, retaining their original alignment and width; this enlargement accommodates the very largest of camping vehicles, often in addition to a full-size towed car or truck. The expansion of vehicle spaces has been sensitively carried out, but in some cases it diminished the experience of place and privacy due to loss of native vegetation.

All three comfort stations (one for each camp loop) are of identical design. They are of standard concrete block construction with low-pitched overhanging roofs and continuous fenestration just below the roofline. The buildings in Loops A and C appear to have undergone no significant modification since construction. A portal was added to that in Loop B, but it is so well integrated into the original structure that it is probably not noticed by most users. The original access paths were specified as bituminous; some of the present walks are concrete. The vehicle pullouts adjacent to each comfort station are no longer distinct, having been subsumed in repaving of the road and currently appearing to be merely part of the road itself. The incinerators originally installed to burn paper trash from the comfort stations have been removed.

Like the residences constructed at the same time, the comfort stations are standard Mission-66 designs, and well-preserved. Their only possible significance is as an example of the resource preservation goals of the Mission 66 program. However, these buildings are not unusual examples of how those goals were implemented, and possess little if any architectural significance. They do contribute to the overall experience of the campgrounds, and in fact are the main feature that “dates” these campgrounds.

The amphitheater was built in the quarry used by the CCC during construction of buildings elsewhere in the park, and consists of benches (originally cedar, now coated metal) arranged in arcs around a stage raised on a stone wall, with a stuccoed audio-visual building and speaker enclosure. At stage left is a stone fire circle. The surface beneath the benches was originally specified as “peneprime surfacing” and is now asphalt—not identical but similar. The floodlight at the north is a 1960s original. Although the replacement of wooden benches with coated expanded metal ones, and the change in surfacing below them change the character somewhat, in general the amphitheater is nearly as originally designed. It retains much of its integrity of materials, though not all, and almost all the integrity of setting and feeling is intact. However, it is a standard feature of Mission 66 campgrounds, and in Historic Landscape Architect Kim Sorvig’s opinion, its design is competent but not exceptional. It remains an asset to the park, but in our professional opinion would be difficult to establish as eligible for the National Register.



Figure 8: Overview of the amphitheater.

There are many fewer Mission 66 campgrounds than residences already listed on the National Register. The main example, that in the Cottonwood Cove Developed Area at Lake Meade National Recreation Area, is just one contributing resources of a much broader complex of Mission 66 facilities that includes a ranger station, boat launch area, an NPS residential area with multiple buildings, an NPS maintenance utility area with multiple buildings, a concessionaire public use area, and the associated access roads. Further, campground facilities are composed of both the Cottonwood Upper and Lower Campgrounds. The variety of resources present far surpasses the campground complex at Bandelier, and is much more consistent with the guidelines presented in the MPDF by Carr et. al.

In sum, none of the resources within the campground complex have enough historical or architectural significance to be eligible for listing in their own right. If we consider them from the perspective of a Public Use District as defined in the MPDF, we face the question of whether the park is significant in Mission 66 history. As outlined in the summarized history of Mission 66 in Bandelier above, it is clear that while the park did undergo a significant redevelopment as part of that program in that park boundaries were expanded during this time, it only implemented construction based on standard plans and was no major (or even minor) player in shaping Mission 66 policy. As such, it is our judgment that Bandelier did not play a significant role in shaping Mission 66 history as defined in the MPDF. Further, the diversity of resources is lower in comparison to other campground areas that include visitor contact stations, stores, boat ramps, and other features. It therefore does not appear to be a significant example of a Mission 66 campground and, in our opinion, is not eligible for listing in the National Register.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Two Perspectives on Mission 66

The physical artifacts that remain from NPS national Mission 66 initiative represent something of a gray area in historic interpretation. Not only are they just approaching the common 50-year threshold for consideration as “historic,” but they originate in a period of mass production and public mobility that arguably diffuses the significance of any individual site or structure. Many other resources that we consider significant today have similarly large-scale origins, such as Sears-type kit houses, industrial architecture, and even some CCC resources. Thus common resources can hold great historical value, but the Multiple Property Documentation Forms and regional comparative approaches must be an integral part of assessing common property types. Regional comparative studies of Mission 66 sites are mostly lacking, further blurring attempts to establish clear historic value (or lack of value) for local manifestations of the program. We offer two possible perspectives on the significance of the Mission 66 areas on the mesa-top at Bandelier National Monument.

The first perspective is the most straightforward. Evaluated strictly as would an architectural historian, the housing structures do not possess any uniqueness by virtue of their design or construction, by association with famous designers, or as the venue for historic events. As a grouping or district, the housing area has little integrity to the Mission 66 concept, and is currently dominated by more-recent manufactured housing in use for non-housing purposes.

Similarly, from the usual viewpoint of a landscape historian, the campground and amphitheater portion of Bandelier’s Mission 66 project are not particularly unique, and are not to our knowledge associated with any historical personages of note. The outdoor facilities do retain considerable integrity to the planning and design concepts of Mission 66. Their mature vegetation and thoughtful layout makes them unusually successful in providing campers with an experience of privacy while achieving a fairly high density of sites. None of these virtues, however, makes the campground/amphitheater historically significant.

The second perspective is more nuanced. The key word in Historic Register eligibility is “significance,” and as pointed out by Donald Hardesty and Barbara Little in their *Assessing Site Significance*,²¹ significance is subject to interpretation. In the context of what makes Bandelier unique, a second perspective on the Mission 66 development may offer unusual interpretive opportunities and lend importance (though not necessarily eligibility) to at least the outdoor facilities built under Mission 66.

Bandelier is remarkable as a site for comparing human attempts at sustainability in difficult environments. The monument’s two most obvious narratives are about how cultures adjust when faced with changes in population pressures and resources. The first of these “sustainability narratives” is, of course, the habitation of Frijoles Canyon by the Ancestral Puebloans, using

²¹ Donald Hardesty and Barbara Little, *Assessing Site Significance* (Lanham, MD: Alta Mira Press, 2000).

passive solar architecture, local construction materials, and regionally-adapted agriculture—and their subsequent departure to other locations, likely because of resource depletion related to population pressure, long-term intensive use, and very dry environmental conditions.

The second “sustainability narrative” concerns the New Deal work relief programs, a response to the Dust Bowl and the Depression that re-focused a huge labor force on local materials, traditional skills, and simple (camp) living. The CCC not only created NPS buildings at Bandelier, but also reforested and stabilized soil, while the efforts of the WPA and similar organizations led to a rebirth of Puebloan material culture and art through Pablita Velarde and others.

Bandelier’s Mission 66 can also be viewed as a sustainability narrative. In the 1960s, high numbers of visitors in Frijoles Canyon were “loving the park to death,” an issue that continues to confront many parks, monuments, and landmarks in the US and throughout the world. Among other objectives, Mission 66 applied the concept of “separation of functions” to protect the cultural and natural landmarks of Frijoles Canyon by moving public camping and additional employee residences out of the canyon. The separation-of-functions concept for Bandelier even included prohibiting private cars (a truly radical idea in 1963), remote parking, and limited shuttle-bus access, although these were not implemented.

Separation of functions was pioneered by landscape architect Fredrick Law Olmsted (and apparently learned from this source by NPS director Conrad Wirth). Olmsted applied the concept to Central Park in New York, as well as a long list of other public places including state and national parks. It is also an influential concept in most types of urban planning, zoning, and even highway design, influencing the Interstate system which was roughly contemporary with Mission 66. As part of a toolkit of techniques for giving the public access to heritage sites while protecting them from access-related damage, separation of functions as an approach to historic preservation and environmental conservation is increasingly important today (for example, Zion National Park’s removal of private vehicles, parking, and facilities to the edge of the canyon). It is also, as it was during Mission 66, a source of controversy as some members of the public object to their “right” of access being curtailed.

From this perspective, the campground complex takes on a larger significance in the history of ideas—as a manifestation of a sustainability strategy. One of the most important challenges for park interpretation today is to make the natural and historic values of the parks relevant to today’s visitors. As stated in the 2009 a National Parks Conservation Association report, “We must craft a plan for the future of the parks based not simply on the grand vision of their founders, but also on our own awareness of urgent environmental problems, a burgeoning population, and critical needs in education.”²² Part of this vision is to make park visitors aware not just of past cultures’ impacts and adaptations, but also of *their own*—including their impact as visitors whose interest can overwhelm a natural and cultural resource such as Frijoles Canyon.

²² NPCA Commission, *Advancing the National Park Idea: National Parks Second Century Commission Report*. (As posted at www.npca.org/commission), 14.

Bandelier with its multi-era “sustainability narratives” is in a unique position to implement this 21st-Century imperative with relatively little redesign or repurposing of the monument’s assets. This could certainly occur without viewing the Mission 66 campground through the lens of demographic pressure and sustainable solutions. However, using the outdoor Mission 66 facilities for this interpretive purpose could enrich the visitor experience in exactly the way that the NPCA report envisions, at little cost.

There is broad academic support, and some NPS precedent, for interpreting a single site as showing multiple layers of human impact and use. For example, Hardesty and Little cite the impact of Polynesian and European seafarers on Hawaii’s Anahulu Valley, each “in effect, a case study of the sensitivity of geographical places as habitat for human occupation.”²³ Bandelier has several such case studies happily co-located in one place.

We believe that the cross-epoch and cross-cultural approach to understanding place, culture, and sustainability is an extremely powerful one. It is an approach that could help Bandelier continue to be relevant and popular, while encouraging public buy-in to limits and regulations on park use that are essential if our heritage is to be preserved. We urge you to consider carefully whether the Juniper Campground and amphitheater, already an important functional asset and (with some maintenance) an attractive facility, might take on added value if interpreted in relationship to what preservation and conservation mean in the modern world.

²³ Hardesty and Little, 29.

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- Carr, Ethan, Elaine Jackson-Retondo, and Len Warner. Draft National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form for National Park Service Mission 66 Resources. MS on file with the National Park Service, Oakland, 2006.
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APPENDIX A: HISTORIC CULTURAL PROPERTIES
INVENTORY FORMS

Historic Cultural Properties Inventory (HCPI) Base Form (FORM 1)

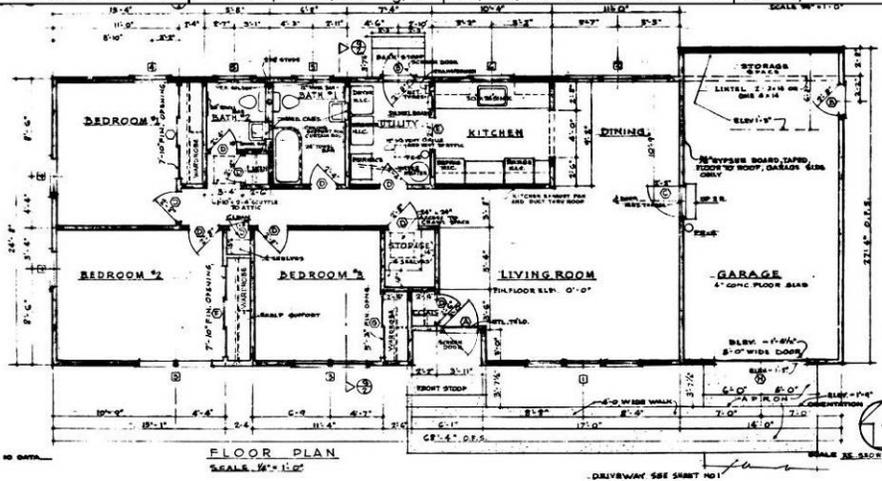
Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs

For HPD Office use only: HCPI No. _____ District No. _____ NRHP <input type="checkbox"/> SRCP <input type="checkbox"/> Criteria <u> </u> A <u> </u> B <u> </u> C <u> </u> D		
1. Name of property: Residence # 52	2. Location: Residential loop, Bandelier National Monument	3. Local Reference Number: Residence #52 4. County Los Alamos, NM
5. Property Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object		
6. Date of Survey: 09 / 14 / 2009		
7. Previous Survey Date(s): ____ / ____ / ____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No previous survey		
8. Name of Project: Recommendations on the National Register Eligibility of the Mission 66 District at Bandelier National Monument		
9. UTM NAD 1927 Zone: 13N Easting: 384455 Northing: 3961860		
10. Photo Information View of: Residence 52 from south Format: Jpeg Filename on accompanying CD:		
11. Brief Description of the Property: Standard Mission 66 "modern housing," 3 bedroom plan (flipped 180° from NPS drawing PG-3100, 1962). Wood frame construction according to plans with stucco exterior. No evidence of significant modification since construction.		
12. Who uses the property? NPS staff for Bandelier National Monument.		
13. Construction Date: Project BAN-W-449. Plans dated 6/63. Plan also marked FY (Fiscal Year) 63-64. As-Constructed Drawing for Contract 14-10-0333-1076 dated 11/63. Date: 1963 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Known <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated Source: Documents noted above.		
14. Setting: Suburban <input type="checkbox"/> Rural <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Village <input type="checkbox"/> Urban <input type="checkbox"/> If Urban: Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Public		
15. Relationship to Surroundings: <input type="checkbox"/> Similar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dissimilar		
<p>Comments: This building is identical to its nearest neighbors, forming part of the group of Residences 52, 53, 54 and 55. It is nearly identical to Residence 56, which was not part of the 1963 construction; as-built drawings do not include #56.</p> <p>This group of standard-plan housing is otherwise very dissimilar to the other structures in the residential area at Bandelier. Those include two houses with cupolas (building # 11 and a second such building without visible number), five modular/mobile units, several trailers, several small permanent sheds including a laundry, and a greenhouse.</p>		

HCPI Base Form (FORM 1)

(Continued from other side)

16. Additional Perspective: (Photos, drawing, footprint, etc., indicate north arrow when possible)



17. Surveyor:

(your name, address, telephone number, and any group affiliation)

Contract Lead: Emily Brown
 Aspen CRM Solutions
 6 Herrada Way, Santa Fe, NM 87508
 (505) 231-0157
 emily@aspencrmsolutions.com

Historic Landscape Architect: Kim Sorvig
 Meaningful Places
 103c Camino los Abuelos, Santa Fe, NM 87508
 505-474-8531
 ksorvig@unm.edu

18. Owner (if known) and other knowledgeable people:

National Park Service

Working Drawings NM-BAN-3222, sheets 1-4, are on file with TIC Denver
 Standard designs for housing (Drawing PG-3100) are also on file.

19. Is Property Endangered? Unknown No Yes How?

20. Significance to Current Community: Unknown None Low Moderate High

Describe: These residences are certainly significant to park staff living there, although the functionalist trailer-park surroundings probably diminish residents' attachment to these units. They are not accessible to or known by the public.

21. Other Significance or Information of Interest: (such as historical, legendary, structural, former ownership, etc.)

These residences reflect the goals of the Mission 66 agenda: to protect natural and cultural landmark attractions from visitation pressure by distancing public and staff functional areas from the resources; to modernize staff housing (on a suburb-like model, with urban utilities); and to standardize structures in keeping with Modernist or International-Style concepts of mass-produced architecture.

22. National or State Register:

Is this property individually listed on a historic register? Unknown No Yes If yes: State National

If 'no' or unknown, do you think this property is eligible for listing? No Yes

Why? The buildings themselves are standard Mission-66 designs, and well-preserved. Their only possible significance is as an example of the landmark-preservation goals noted above under 21 (above). However, these buildings are not unusual examples of how those goals were implemented. They have little or no architectural significance, being standard plans, not designed by any famous individual, and repeated in many other NPS locations (their "Santa-Fe-cation" with adobe-colored stucco gives them their only regional flavor). Finally, their integrity is greatly diminished by their surroundings; this could be remedied by relocating the modular/mobile structures. It is doubtful that this would result in such a good example of Mission 66 residential development as to warrant eligibility for a district.

23. National or State Historic District:

Is this property in a historic district? Unknown No Yes
 If yes: Contributing Non-contributing Unknown

If 'yes', what is the name of the district? _____ State National

24. Supplemental Forms:

None HCPI Detail Form (FORM 2) Continuation Sheets, # pages: _____

Historic Cultural Properties Inventory (HCPI) Base Form (FORM 1)

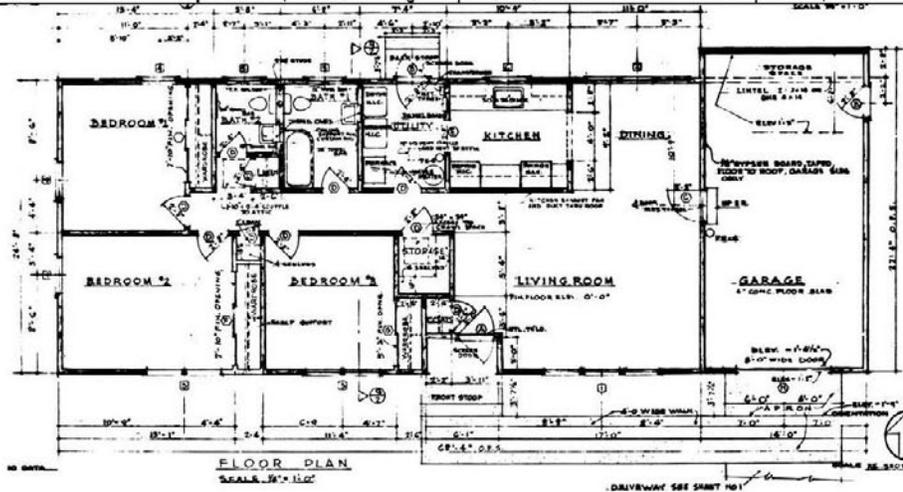
Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs

For HPD Office use only: HCPI No. _____ District No. _____ NRHP _____ SRCP _____ Criteria <u> </u> A <u> </u> <u> </u> B <u> </u> <u> </u> C <u> </u> <u> </u> D		
1. Name of property: Residence # 53	2. Location: Residential loop, Bandelier National Monument	3. Local Reference Number: Residence #53 4. County Los Alamos, NM
5. Property Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	Photo: Key Map location F 	
6. Date of Survey: __09 / 14 / 2009__		
7. Previous Survey Date(s): __ / __ / __ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No previous survey		
8. Name of Project: Recommendations on the National Register Eligibility of the Mission 66 District at Bandelier National Monument		
9. UTM NAD 1927 Zone: 13N Easting: 384418 Northing: 3961860		
10. Photo Information Format: Jpeg Filename on accompanying CD:	View of: Residence 53 from South	
11. Brief Description of the Property: Standard Mission 66 "modern housing," 3 bedroom plan (flipped 180° from NPS drawing PG-3100, 1962). Wood frame construction according to plans with stucco exterior. No evidence of significant modification since construction.		
12. Who uses the property? NPS staff for Bandelier National Monument.		
13. Construction Date: Project BAN-W-449. Plans dated 6/63. Plan also marked FY (Fiscal Year) 63-64. As-Constructed Drawing for Contract 14-10-0333-1076 dated 11/63. Date: 1963 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Known <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated Source: Documents noted above.		
14. Setting: <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input type="checkbox"/> Urban If Urban: <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Public		
15. Relationship to Surroundings: <input type="checkbox"/> Similar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dissimilar Comments: This building is identical to its nearest neighbors, forming part of the group of Residences 52, 53, 54 and 55. It is nearly identical to Residence 56, which was not part of the 1963 construction; as-built drawings do not include #56. This group of standard-plan housing is otherwise very dissimilar to the other structures in the residential area at Bandelier. Those include two houses with cupolas (building # 11 and a second such building without visible number), five modular/mobile units, several trailers, several small permanent sheds including a laundry, and a greenhouse.		

HCPI Base Form (FORM 1)

(Continued from other side)

16. Additional Perspective: (Photos, drawing, footprint, etc., indicate north arrow when possible)



17. Surveyor:

(your name, address, telephone number, and any group affiliation)

Contract Lead: Emily Brown
 Aspen CRM Solutions
 6 Herrada Way, Santa Fe, NM 87508
 (505) 231-0157
 emily@aspencrmsolutions.com

Historic Landscape Architect: Kim Sorvig
 Meaningful Places
 103c Camino los Abuelos, Santa Fe, NM 87508
 505-474-8531
 ksorvig@unm.edu

18. Owner (if known) and other knowledgeable people:

National Park Service

Working Drawings NM-BAN-3222, sheets 1-4, are on file with TIC Denver
 Standard designs for housing (Drawing PG-3100) are also on file.

19. Is Property Endangered? Unknown No Yes How?

20. Significance to Current Community: Unknown None Low Moderate High

Describe: These residences are certainly significant to park staff living there, although the functionalist trailer-park surroundings probably diminish residents' attachment to these units. They are not accessible to or known by the public.

21. Other Significance or Information of Interest: (such as historical, legendary, structural, former ownership, etc.)

These residences reflect the goals of the Mission 66 agenda: to protect natural and cultural landmark attractions from visitation pressure by distancing public and staff functional areas from the resources; to modernize staff housing (on a suburb-like model, with urban utilities); and to standardize structures in keeping with Modernist or International-Style concepts of mass-produced architecture.

22. National or State Register:

Is this property individually listed on a historic register? Unknown No Yes If yes: State National

If 'no' or unknown, do you think this property is eligible for listing? No Yes

Why? The buildings themselves are standard Mission-66 designs, and well-preserved. Their only possible significance is as an example of the landmark-preservation goals noted above under 21 (above). However, these buildings are not unusual examples of how those goals were implemented. They have little or no architectural significance, being standard plans, not designed by any famous individual, and repeated in many other NPS locations (their "Santa-Fe-cation" with adobe-colored stucco gives them their only regional flavor). Finally, their integrity is greatly diminished by their surroundings; this could be remedied by relocating the modular/mobile structures. It is doubtful that this would result in such a good example of Mission 66 residential development as to warrant eligibility for a district.

23. National or State Historic District:

Is this property in a historic district? Unknown No Yes
 If yes: Contributing Non-contributing Unknown

If 'yes', what is the name of the district? _____ State National

24. Supplemental Forms:

None HCPI Detail Form (FORM 2) Continuation Sheets, # pages:

Historic Cultural Properties Inventory (HCPI) Base Form (FORM 1)

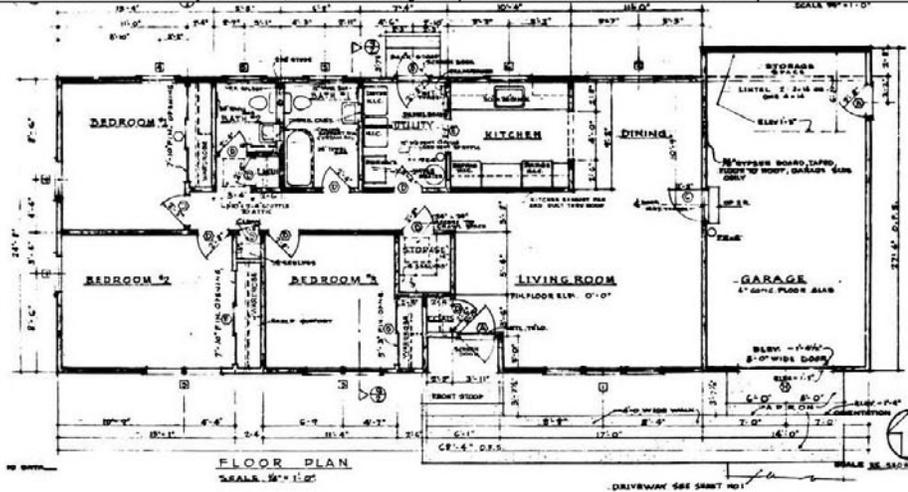
Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs

For HPD Office use only: HCPI No. _____ District No. _____ NRHP ___ SRCP ___ Criteria ___A___B___C___D		
1. Name of property: Residence # 54	2. Location: Residential loop, Bandelier National Monument	3. Local Reference Number: Residence #54 4. County Los Alamos, NM
5. Property Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building ___ Structure ___ Site ___ Object		
6. Date of Survey: __09/14/2009__		
7. Previous Survey Date(s): ____/____/____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No previous survey		
8. Name of Project: Recommendations on the National Register Eligibility of the Mission 66 District at Bandelier National Monument		
9. UTM NAD 1927 Zone: 13N Easting: 384387 Northing: 3961880	10. Photo Information View of: Residence 54 from south Format: Jpeg Filename on accompanying CD:	
11. Brief Description of the Property: Standard Mission 66 "modern housing," 3 bedroom plan (flipped 180° from NPS drawing PG-3100, 1962). Wood frame construction according to plans with stucco exterior. No evidence of significant modification since construction.		
12. Who uses the property? NPS staff for Bandelier National Monument.		
13. Construction Date: Project BAN-W-449. Plans dated 6/63. Plan also marked FY (Fiscal Year) 63-64. As-Constructed Drawing for Contract 14-10-0333-1076 dated 11/63. Date: 1963 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Known ___ Estimated Source: Documents noted above.		
14. Setting: ___ Suburban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural ___ Village ___ Urban If Urban: ___ Commercial ___ Industrial ___ Residential ___ Public		
15. Relationship to Surroundings: ___ Similar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dissimilar		
<p>Comments: This building is identical to its nearest neighbors, forming part of the group of Residences 52, 53, 54 and 55. It is nearly identical to Residence 56, which was not part of the 1963 construction; as-built drawings do not include #56.</p> <p>This group of standard-plan housing is very otherwise dissimilar to the other structures in the residential area at Bandelier. Those include two houses with cupolas (building # 11 and a second such building without visible number), five modular/mobile units, several trailers, several small permanent sheds including a laundry, and a greenhouse.</p>		

HCPI Base Form (FORM 1)

(Continued from other side)

16. Additional Perspective: (Photos, drawing, footprint, etc., indicate north arrow when possible)



17. Surveyor:

(your name, address, telephone number, and any group affiliation)

Contract Lead: Emily Brown
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 ksvorvig@unm.edu

18. Owner (if known) and other knowledgeable people:

National Park Service

Working Drawings NM-BAN-3222, sheets 1-4, are on file with TIC Denver
 Standard designs for housing (Drawing PG-3100) are also on file.

19. Is Property Endangered? Unknown No Yes How?

20. Significance to Current Community: Unknown None Low Moderate High

Describe: These residences are certainly significant to park staff living there, although the functionalist trailer-park surroundings probably diminish residents' attachment to these units. They are not accessible to or known by the public.

21. Other Significance or Information of Interest: (such as historical, legendary, structural, former ownership, etc.)

These residences reflect the goals of the Mission 66 agenda: to protect natural and cultural landmark attractions from visitation pressure by distancing public and staff functional areas from the resources; to modernize staff housing (on a suburb-like model, with urban utilities); and to standardize structures in keeping with Modernist or International-Style concepts of mass-produced architecture.

22. National or State Register:

Is this property individually listed on a historic register? Unknown No Yes If yes: State National

If 'no' or unknown, do you think this property is eligible for listing? No Yes

Why? The buildings themselves are standard Mission-66 designs, and well-preserved. Their only possible significance is as an example of the landmark-preservation goals noted above under 21 (above). However, these buildings are not unusual examples of how those goals were implemented. They have little or no architectural significance, being standard plans, not designed by any famous individual, and repeated in many other NPS locations (their "Santa-Fe-cation" with adobe-colored stucco gives them their only regional flavor). Finally, their integrity is greatly diminished by their surroundings; this could be remedied by relocating the modular/mobile structures. It is doubtful that this would result in such a good example of Mission 66 residential development as to warrant eligibility for a district.

23. National or State Historic District:

Is this property in a historic district? Unknown No Yes
 If yes: Contributing Non-contributing Unknown

If 'yes', what is the name of the district? _____ State National

24. Supplemental Forms:

None HCPI Detail Form (FORM 2) Continuation Sheets, # pages: _____

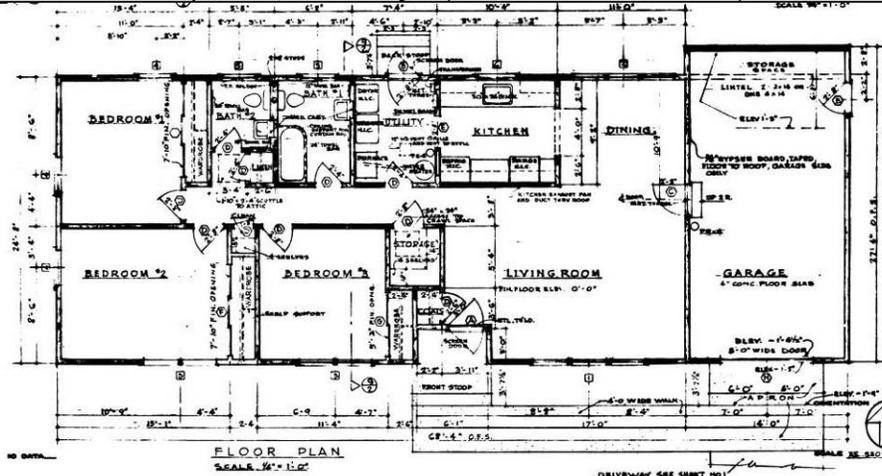
Historic Cultural Properties Inventory (HCPI) Base Form (FORM 1)
Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs

For HPD Office use only: HCPI No. _____ District No. _____ NRHP _____ SRCP _____ Criteria <u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u>		
1. Name of property: Residence # 55	2. Location: Residential loop, Bandelier National Monument	3. Local Reference Number: Residence #55 4. County Los Alamos, NM
5. Property Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	Photo: Key Map location E 	
6. Date of Survey: __09/14__ / __2009__		
7. Previous Survey Date(s): ____/____/____ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No previous survey		
8. Name of Project: Bandelier Mission 66 District Determination of Eligibility		
9. UTM NAD 1927 Zone: 13N Easting: 384408 Northing: 3961825		
10. Photo Information Format: Jpeg Filename on accompanying CD:	View of: Residence 55 from north	
11. Brief Description of the Property: Standard Mission 66 "modern housing," 3 bedroom plan (flipped 180° from NPS drawing PG-3100, 1962). Wood frame construction according to plans with stucco exterior. No evidence of significant modification since construction.		
12. Who uses the property? NPS staff for Bandelier National Monument.		
13. Construction Date: Project BAN-W-449. Plans dated 6/63. Plan also marked FY (Fiscal Year) 63-64. As-Constructed Drawing for Contract 14-10-0333-1076 dated 11/63. Date: 1963 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Known <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated Source: Documents noted above.		
14. Setting: <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input type="checkbox"/> Urban If Urban: <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Public		
15. Relationship to Surroundings: <input type="checkbox"/> Similar <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dissimilar		
<p>Comments: This building is identical to its nearest neighbors, forming part of the group of Residences 52, 53, 54 and 55. It is nearly identical to Residence 56, which was not part of the 1963 construction; as-built drawings do not include #56.</p> <p>This group of standard-plan housing is very dissimilar to the other structures in the residential area at Bandelier. Those include two houses with cupolas (building # 11 and a second such building without visible number), five modular/mobile units, several trailers, several small permanent sheds including a laundry, and a greenhouse.</p>		

HCPI Base Form (FORM 1)

(Continued from other side)

16. Additional Perspective: (Photos, drawing, footprint, etc., indicate north arrow when possible)



17. Surveyor:
(your name, address, telephone number, and any group affiliation)

Contract Lead: Emily Brown
Aspen CRM Solutions
6 Herrada Way, Santa Fe, NM 87508
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emily@aspencrmsolutions.com

Historic Landscape Architect: Kim Sorvig
Meaningful Places
103c Camino los Abuelos, Santa Fe, NM 87508
505-474-8531
ksorvig@unm.edu

18. Owner (if known) and other knowledgeable people:

National Park Service

Working Drawings NM-BAN-3222, sheets 1-4, are on file with TIC Denver
Standard designs for housing (Drawing PG-3100) are also on file.

19. Is Property Endangered? Unknown No Yes How?

20. Significance to Current Community: Unknown None Low Moderate High

Describe: These residences are certainly significant to park staff living there, although the functionalist trailer-park surroundings probably diminish residents' attachment to these units. They are not accessible to or known by the public.

21. Other Significance or Information of Interest: (such as historical, legendary, structural, former ownership, etc.)

These residences reflect the goals of the Mission 66 agenda: to protect natural and cultural landmark attractions from visitation pressure by distancing public and staff functional areas from the resources; to modernize staff housing (on a suburb-like model, with urban utilities); and to standardize structures in keeping with Modernist or International-Style concepts of mass-produced architecture.

22. National or State Register:

Is this property individually listed on a historic register? Unknown No Yes If yes: State National

If 'no' or unknown, do you think this property is eligible for listing? No Yes

Why? The buildings themselves are standard Mission-66 designs, and well-preserved. Their only possible significance is as an example of the landmark-preservation goals noted above under 21 (above). However, these buildings are not unusual examples of how those goals were implemented. They have little or no architectural significance, being standard plans, not designed by any famous individual, and repeated in many other NPS locations (their "Santa-Fe-cation" with adobe-colored stucco gives them their only regional flavor). Finally, their integrity is greatly diminished by their surroundings; this could be remedied by relocating the modular/mobile structures. It is doubtful that this would result in such a good example of Mission 66 residential development as to warrant eligibility for a district.

23. National or State Historic District:

Is this property in a historic district? Unknown No Yes
If yes: Contributing Non-contributing Unknown

If 'yes', what is the name of the district? _____ State National

24. Supplemental Forms:

None HCPI Detail Form (FORM 2) Continuation Sheets, # pages: _____

Historic Cultural Properties Inventory (HCPI) Base Form (FORM 1)

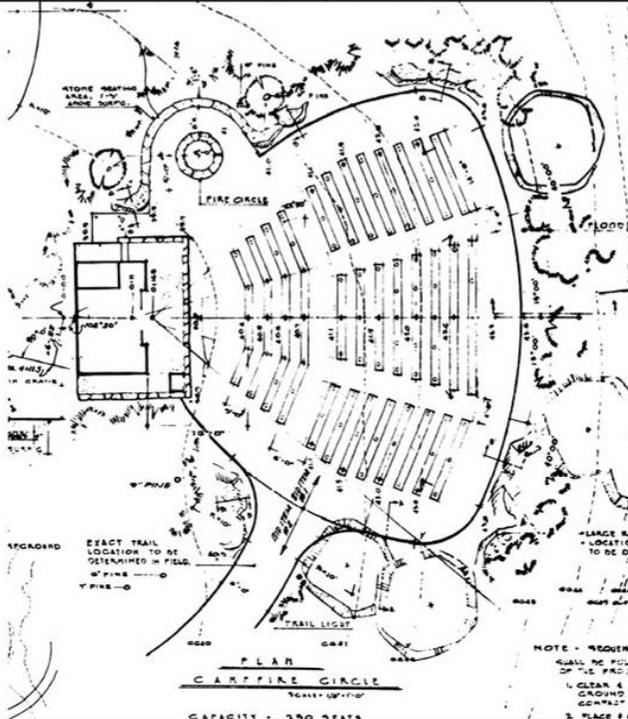
Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs

For HPD Office use only: HCPI No. _____ District No. _____		NRHP _____ SRCP _____	Criteria <u>A</u> <u>B</u> <u>C</u> <u>D</u>
1. Name of property: Amphitheater	2. Location: Juniper Campground, Bandelier National Monument	3. Local Reference Number: Amphitheater 4. County: Los Alamos, NM	
5. Property Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object			
6. Date of Survey: 09 / 14 / 2009			
7. Previous Survey Date(s): ___ / ___ / ___ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No previous survey			
8. Name of Project: Bandelier Mission 66 District Determination of Eligibility			
9. UTM NAD 1927 Zone: 13N Easting: 384131 Northing: 3962104			
10. Photo Information Format: Jpeg Filename on accompanying CD:		View of: Amphitheater from north near Loop C road	
11. Brief Description of the Property: The rock walls surrounding this site are those of a stone quarry used by the CCC; stone from this source was apparently used in construction. The site consists of benches (originally cedar, now coated metal) arranged in arcs around a stage raised on a stone wall, with a stuccoed audio-visual building and speaker enclosure. At stage left is a stone fire circle. The surface beneath the benches was originally specified as "penepime surfacing" and is now asphalt - not identical but similar. The floodlight at the north is a 1960s original.			
12. Who uses the property? Staff making interpretive or other presentations to visitors (mostly campers) to Bandelier National Monument.			
13. Construction Date: Date: 1964 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Known ___ Estimated Source: Working Drawings BAN 3224 and 3224-A, Sept 64.			
14. Setting: <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input type="checkbox"/> Urban If Urban: <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Public			
15. Relationship to Surroundings: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Similar <input type="checkbox"/> Dissimilar Comments: The amphitheater is well fitted to its surroundings, adaptively re-using a quarry dug by the CCC for stone used in construction in Frijoles Canyon. The facility is almost hidden from view except at its entrance. The seating arrangement, stage, and fire circle are well laid out for outdoor presentations. Although the replacement of wooden benches with coated expanded metal ones and the change in surfacing below them changes the character somewhat, in general the amphitheater is nearly as originally designed.			

HCPI Base Form (FORM 1)

(Continued from other side)

16. Additional Perspective: (Photos, drawing, footprint, etc., indicate north arrow when possible)



17. Surveyor:
(your name, address, telephone number, and any group affiliation)

Contract Lead: Emily Brown
Aspen CRM Solutions
6 Herrada Way, Santa Fe, NM 87508
(505) 231-0157
emily@aspencrmsolutions.com

Historic Landscape Architect: Kim Sorvig
Meaningful Places
103c Camino los Abuelos, Santa Fe, NM 87508
505-474-8531
ksorvig@unm.edu

18. Owner (if known) and other knowledgeable people:

National Park Service

19. Is Property Endangered? Unknown No Yes How?

20. Significance to Current Community: Unknown None Low Moderate High

Describe:

21. Other Significance or Information of Interest: (such as historical, legendary, structural, former ownership, etc.)

Amphitheaters were common parts of Mission 66 campgrounds, reflecting the goal of protecting natural and cultural attractions from visitation pressure by distancing public and staff functional areas from the resources. When the main attraction was distant from the campground and off-limits after hours, an amphitheater offered a wide range of educational, interpretive, and entertainment activities that related to the resources, but kept the public away from them. This amphitheater is set in the quarry used by the CCC.

22. National or State Register:

Is this property individually listed on a historic register? Unknown No Yes If yes: State National

If 'no' or unknown, do you think this property is eligible for listing? No Yes

Why? The amphitheater retains much of its integrity of materials, though not all, and almost all the integrity of setting and feeling is intact. However, amphitheaters are a standard feature of Mission 66 campgrounds, and not particularly remarkable as landscape architecture. This structure remains an asset to the monument, but would be difficult to argue as eligible for the National Register.

23. National or State Historic District:

Is this property in a historic district? Unknown No Yes

If yes: Contributing Non-contributing Unknown

If 'yes', what is the name of the district? _____ State National

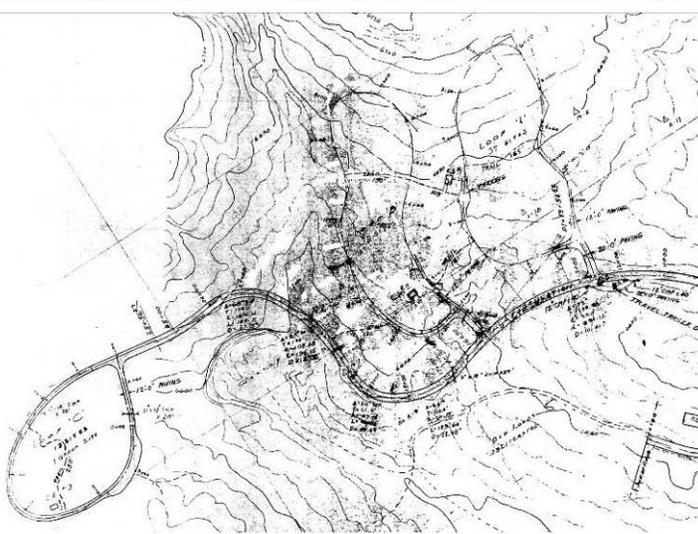
24. Supplemental Forms:

None HCPI Detail Form (FORM 2) Continuation Sheets, # pages: _____

HCPI Base Form (FORM 1)

(Continued from other side)

16. Additional Perspective: (Photos, drawing, footprint, etc., indicate north arrow when possible)



17. Surveyor:

(your name, address, telephone number, and any group affiliation)

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Historic Landscape Architect: Kim Sorvig
 Meaningful Places
 103c Camino los Abuelos, Santa Fe, NM 87508
 505-474-8531
 ksorvig@unm.edu

18. Owner (if known) and other knowledgeable people:

National Park Service

19. Is Property Endangered? Unknown No Yes How?

20. Significance to Current Community: Unknown None Low Moderate High

Describe: The Juniper Campground (all loops) is well used and appreciated by users, including many residents of Los Alamos, Santa Fe, and other NM towns. The popularity of camping at Bandelier was a major impetus for applying Mission 66 principles of separating campsites from the main landmark(s) and moving facilities out of Frijoles Canyon and onto the mesa in 1963; popularity continues today.

21. Other Significance or Information of Interest: (such as historical, legendary, structural, former ownership, etc.)

Juniper Campground reflect the goals of the Mission 66 agenda: to protect natural and cultural landmark attractions from visitation pressure by distancing public and staff functional areas from the landmarks; to modernize and to standardize constructed features in keeping with Modernist or International-Style concepts of mass-produced architecture. To be successful as applied to campgrounds, standardization required sensitive adjustment to local terrain and conditions; the integration of topography, vegetation, and camp facilities at this site is high.

Paved vehicle pull-out sites in Loops A & B are at least 24 feet long, which is sufficient to accommodate all reasonably-sized RVs and trailers except those constructed on a bus chassis. Many users park two small RVs or an RV and car or truck in a single space.

22. National or State Register:

Is this property individually listed on a historic register? Unknown No Yes If yes: State National

If 'no' or unknown, do you think this property is eligible for listing? No Yes

Why? Juniper Campground is a good example of standard Mission-66 designs, well-adapted to its specific site, and reasonably well-preserved (allowing for normal wear and tear on outdoor facilities). However, its only possible historic significance is as an example of the landmark preservation goals noted above under 21 (above). It is not a unique landscape architectural design, although it was skillfully executed and provides a strong experience of place in this Southwestern environment.

23. National or State Historic District:

Is this property in a historic district? Unknown No Yes
 If yes: Contributing Non-contributing Unknown
 If 'yes', what is the name of the district? _____ State National

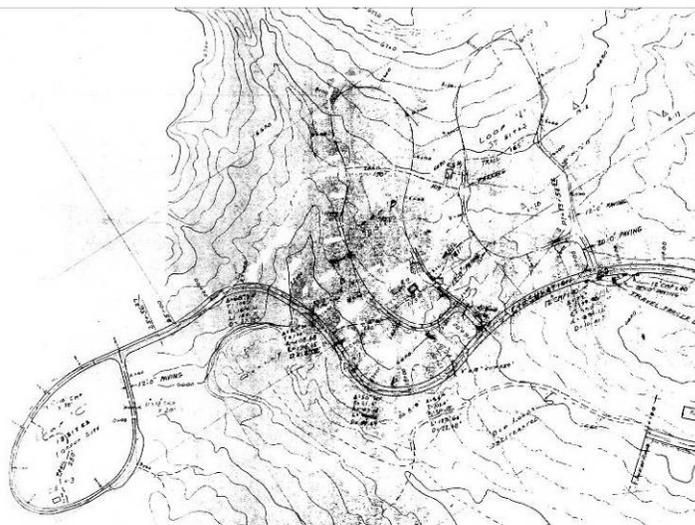
24. Supplemental Forms:

None HCPI Detail Form (FORM 2) Continuation Sheets, # pages: _____

HCPI Base Form (FORM 1)

(Continued from other side)

16. Additional Perspective: (Photos, drawing, footprint, etc., indicate north arrow when possible)



17. Surveyor:

(your name, address, telephone number, and any group affiliation)

Contract Lead: Emily Brown
 Aspen CRM Solutions
 6 Herrada Way, Santa Fe, NM 87508
 (505) 231-0157
 emily@aspencrmsolutions.com

Historic Landscape Architect: Kim Sorvig
 Meaningful Places
 103c Camino los Abuelos, Santa Fe, NM 87508
 505-474-8531
 ksorvig@unm.edu

18. Owner (if known) and other knowledgeable people:

National Park Service

19. Is Property Endangered? Unknown No Yes How?

20. Significance to Current Community: Unknown None Low Moderate High

Describe: The Juniper Campground (all loops) is well used and appreciated by users, including many residents of Los Alamos, Santa Fe, and other NM towns. The popularity of camping at Bandelier was a major impetus for applying Mission 66 principles of separating campsites from the main landmark(s) and moving facilities out of Frijoles Canyon and onto the mesa in 1963; popularity continues today.

21. Other Significance or Information of Interest: (such as historical, legendary, structural, former ownership, etc.)

Juniper Campground reflect the goals of the Mission 66 agenda: to protect natural and cultural resource attractions from visitation pressure by distancing public and staff functional areas from the resources; to modernize and to standardize constructed features in keeping with Modernist or International-Style concepts of mass-produced architecture. To be successful as applied to campgrounds, standardization required sensitive adjustment to local terrain and conditions; the integration of topography, vegetation, and camp facilities at this site is high.

The paved vehicle pull-out sites in Loops A & B are at least 24 feet long, which is sufficient to accommodate all reasonably-sized RVs and trailers except those constructed on a bus chassis. Many users park two small RVs or an RV and car or truck in a single space.

22. National or State Register:

Is this property individually listed on a historic register? Unknown No Yes If yes: State National

If 'no' or unknown, do you think this property is eligible for listing? No Yes

Why? Juniper Campground is a good example of standard Mission-66 design, well-adapted to its specific site, and reasonably well-preserved (allowing for normal wear and tear on outdoor facilities). However, its only possible historic significance is as an example of the resource-preservation goals noted above under 21 (above). It is not a unique landscape architectural design, although it was skillfully executed and provides a strong experience of place in this Southwestern environment.

23. National or State Historic District:

Is this property in a historic district? Unknown No Yes
 If yes: Contributing Non-contributing Unknown

If 'yes', what is the name of the district? _____ State National

24. Supplemental Forms:

None HCPI Detail Form (FORM 2) Continuation Sheets, # pages: _____

Historic Cultural Properties Inventory (HCPI) Base Form (FORM 1)

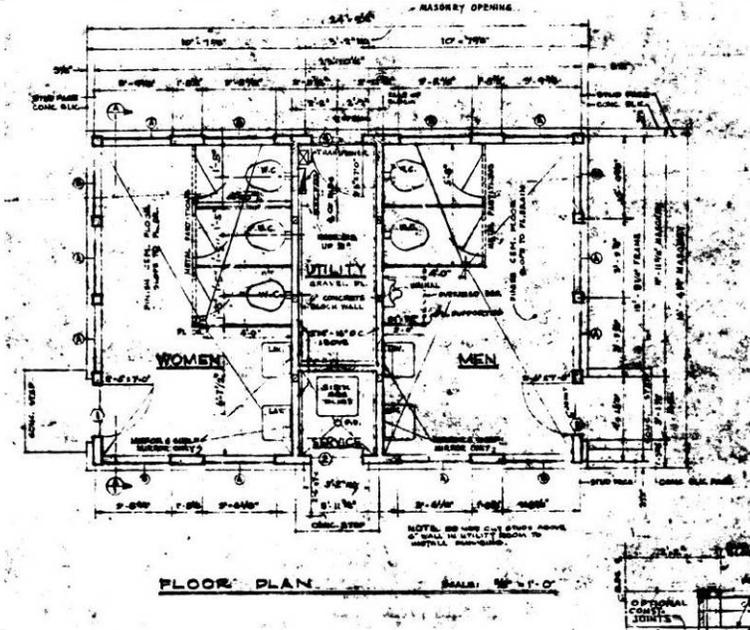
Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs

For HPD Office use only:		NRHP	SRCP	Criteria	A	B	C	D
HCPI No. _____ District No. _____								
1. Name of property: Comfort Station A	2. Location: Juniper Campground, Loop A, Bandelier National Monument	3. Local Reference Number: Comfort Station A						
		4. County Los Alamos, NM						
5. Property Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object								
6. Date of Survey: 09 / 14 / 2009								
7. Previous Survey Date(s): ___ / ___ / ___ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No previous survey								
8. Name of Project: Bandelier Mission 66 District Determination of Eligibility								
9. UTM NAD 1927 Zone: 13N Easting: 384335 Northing: 3962146								
10. Photo Information Format: Jpeg Filename on accompanying CD:		View of: Comfort Station A						
11. Brief Description of the Property: Standard Mission 66 comfort station. Concrete masonry block construction. Continuous fenestration between top of wall and roof. Two rooms (men and women) plus central utility/service closets including public sink.								
12. Who uses the property? Campers visiting Bandelier National Monument. Primary users are tent campers, since RVs have their own plumbing facilities.								
13. Construction Date: Date: Summer 1963 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Known <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated Source: Working Drawing BAN 32:17, dated 5-29-63								
14. Setting: <input type="checkbox"/> Suburban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input type="checkbox"/> Urban If Urban: <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Public								
15. Relationship to Surroundings: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Similar <input type="checkbox"/> Dissimilar								
Comments: All three comfort stations (one for each camp loop) are of identical design. They are of standard concrete block construction with low-pitched overhanging roofs and continuous fenestration just below the roofline. A portal was added to that in Loop B, but other than this the buildings appear to have undergone no significant modification since construction. The original access paths were specified as bituminous; some of the present walks are concrete. The vehicle pullouts adjacent to each comfort station are no longer distinct, having been subsumed in repaving of the road and currently appearing to be merely part of the road itself.								

HCPI Base Form (FORM 1)

(Continued from other side)

16. Additional Perspective: (Photos, drawing, footprint, etc., indicate north arrow when possible)



17. Surveyor:

(your name, address, telephone number, and any group affiliation)

Contract Lead: Emily Brown
 Aspen CRM Solutions
 6 Herrada Way, Santa Fe, NM 87508
 (505) 231-0157
 emily@aspencrmsolutions.com

Historic Landscape Architect: Kim Sorvig
 Meaningful Places
 103c Camino los Abuelos, Santa Fe, NM 87508
 505-474-8531
 ksorvig@unm.edu

18. Owner (if known) and other knowledgeable people:

National Park Service

19. Is Property Endangered? Unknown No Yes How?

20. Significance to Current Community: Unknown None Low Moderate High

Describe: Although they are part of a popular campground, the comfort stations are so standard, and their original design so unremarkable, that most visitors probably make no note of them as architecture. Functionally, they are adequate if somewhat dated.

21. Other Significance or Information of Interest: (such as historical, legendary, structural, former ownership, etc.)

The comfort stations reflect the goals of the Mission 66 agenda: to modernize and to standardize all facilities in keeping with Modernist or International-Style concepts of mass-produced architecture; and secondarily, to protect natural and cultural attractions from visitation pressure by distancing public and staff functional areas from the resources.

22. National or State Register:

Is this property individually listed on a historic register? Unknown No Yes If yes: State National

If 'no' or unknown, do you think this property is eligible for listing? No Yes

Why? Like the residences constructed at the same time, the comfort stations are standard Mission-66 designs, and well-preserved. Their only possible significance is as an example of the resource-preservation goals noted above under 21 (above). However, these buildings are not unusual examples of how those goals were implemented, and possess little if any architectural significance. They contribute to the overall experience of the campgrounds, and in fact are the main feature that "dates" these campgrounds.

23. National or State Historic District:

Is this property in a historic district? Unknown No Yes
 If yes: Contributing Non-contributing Unknown

If 'yes', what is the name of the district? _____ State National

24. Supplemental Forms:

None HCPI Detail Form (FORM 2) Continuation Sheets, # pages: _____

16. Additional Perspective: (Photos, drawing, footprint, etc., indicate north arrow when possible)



17. Surveyor:
(your name, address, telephone number, and any group affiliation)

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Historic Landscape Architect:
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505-474-8531
k.sonvig@unm.edu

18. Owner (if known) and other knowledgeable people:

National Park Service

ROOF EXTENSION FOR PORTAL, CS-B; NOTE JOIST-HANGER HARDWARE & MATCHED TONGUE + GROOVE

19. Is Property Endangered? Unknown No Yes How?

20. Significance to Current Community: Unknown None Low Moderate High

Describe: Although they are part of a popular campground, the comfort stations are so standard, and their original design so unremarkable, that most visitors probably make no note of them as architecture. Functionally, they are adequate if somewhat dated.

21. Other Significance or Information of Interest: (such as historical, legendary, structural, former ownership, etc.)

The comfort stations reflect the goals of the Mission 66 agenda: to modernize and to standardize all facilities in keeping with Modernist or International-Style concepts of mass-produced architecture; and secondarily, to protect natural and cultural attractions from visitation pressure by distancing public and staff functional areas from the resources.

22. National or State Register:

Is this property individually listed on a historic register? Unknown No Yes If yes: State National

If 'no' or unknown, do you think this property is eligible for listing? No Yes

Why? Like the residences constructed at the same time, the comfort stations are standard Mission-66 designs, and well-preserved. Their only possible significance is as an example of the resource-preservation goals noted above under 21 (above). However, these buildings are not unusual examples of how those goals were implemented, and possess little if any architectural significance. They contribute to the overall experience of the campgrounds, and in fact are the main feature that "dates" these campgrounds.

23. National or State Historic District:

Is this property in a historic district? Unknown No Yes

If yes: Contributing Non-contributing Unknown

If 'yes', what is the name of the district? _____ State National

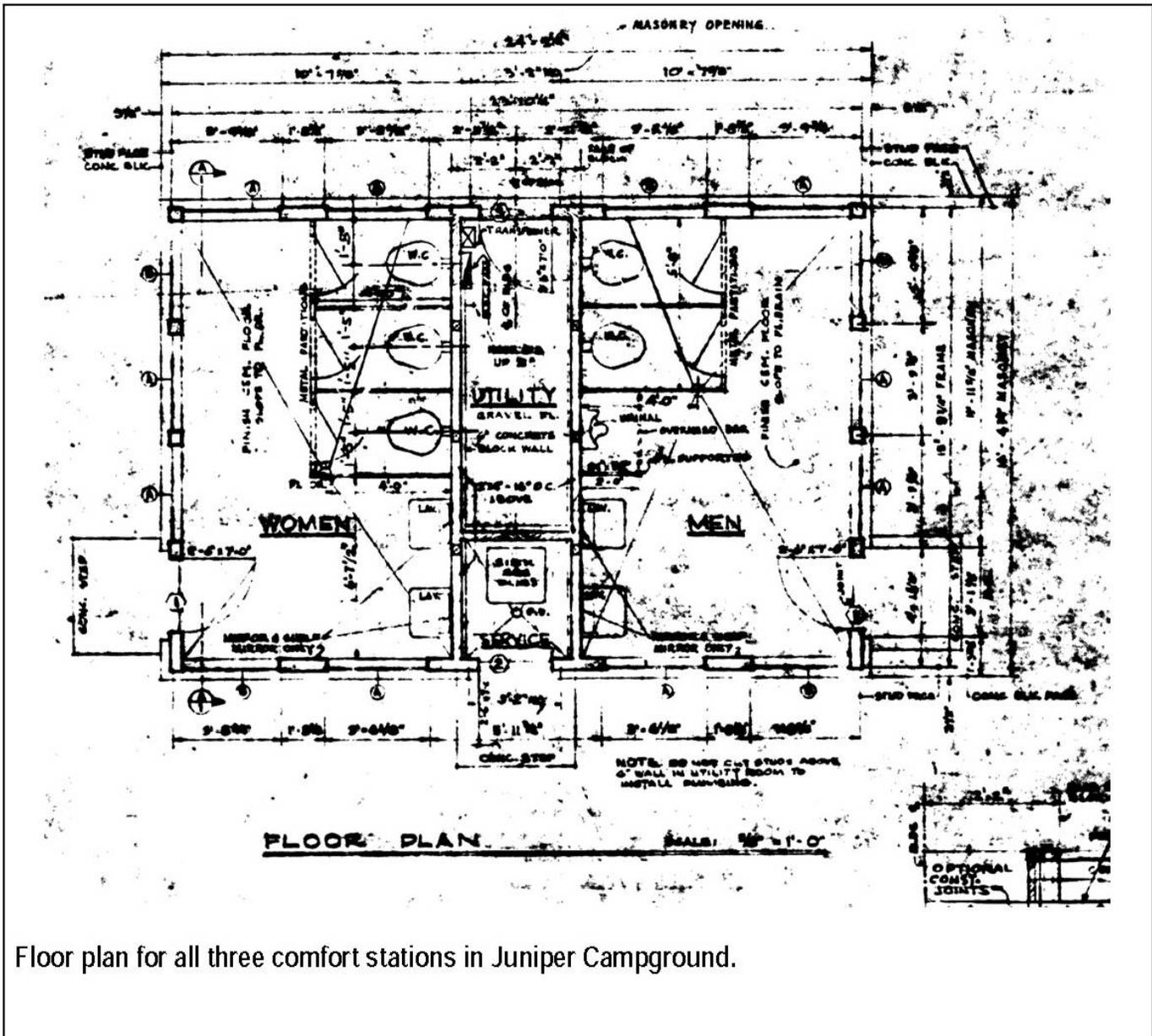
24. Supplemental Forms:

None HCPI Detail Form (FORM 2) Continuation Sheets, # pages: 1

Historic Cultural Properties Inventory (HCPI) Continuation Sheet

Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs

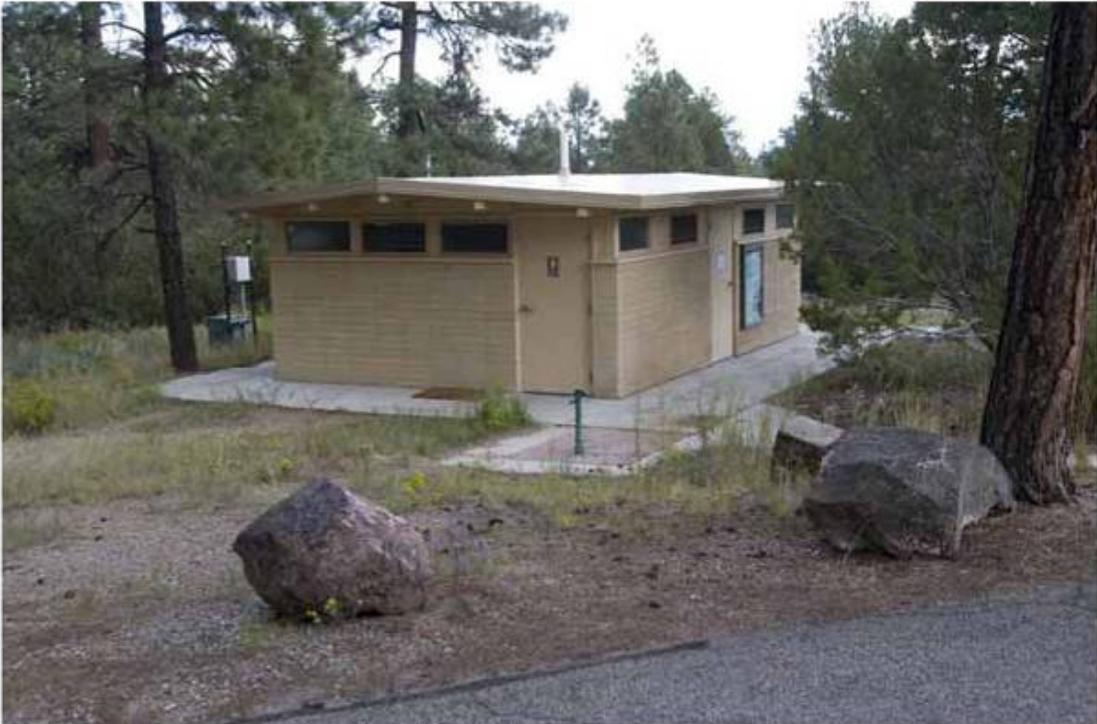
For HPD Office use only: HCPI No. _____ District No. _____		
1. Name of property: (historic and/or current name for property) Comfort Station, Loop B	2. Location: Juniper Campground, Bandelier National Monument	3. Local Reference Number: Comfort Station B
		4. County Los Alamos, NM
		5. Date of Survey 09/14/2009



Floor plan for all three comfort stations in Juniper Campground.

Historic Cultural Properties Inventory (HCPI) Base Form (FORM 1)

Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs

For HPD Office use only: HCPI No. _____ District No. _____ NRHP _____ SRCP _____ Criteria A B C D		
1. Name of property: Comfort Station C	2. Location: Juniper Campground, Loop C, Bandelier National Monument	3. Local Reference Number: Comfort Station C
		4. County: Los Alamos, NM
5. Property Type: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object		
6. Date of Survey: __ 09 / 14 __ / __ 2009 __		
7. Previous Survey Date(s): __ / __ / __ <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No previous survey		
8. Name of Project: Bandelier Mission 66 District Determination of Eligibility		
9. UTM NAD 1927 Zone: 13N Easting: 383957 Northing: 3962090		
10. Photo Information		View of: Comfort Station C
Format: Jpeg Filename on accompanying CD:		
11. Brief Description of the Property: Standard Mission 66 comfort station (see description of Comfort Station A).		
12. Who uses the property? Campers visiting Bandelier National Monument. Primary users are tent campers, since RVs have their own plumbing facilities.		
13. Construction Date: Date: Summer 1963 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Known <input type="checkbox"/> Estimated Source: Working Drawing BAN 32:17, dated 5-29-63		
14. Setting: Suburban <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Rural <input type="checkbox"/> Village <input type="checkbox"/> Urban If Urban: <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial <input type="checkbox"/> Residential <input type="checkbox"/> Public		
15. Relationship to Surroundings: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Similar <input type="checkbox"/> Dissimilar		
Comments: All three comfort stations (one for each camp loop) are of identical design. They are of standard concrete block construction with low-pitched overhanging roofs and continuous fenestration just below the roofline. With the exception of the portal added to Comfort Station B, the buildings appear to have undergone no significant modification since construction. The original access paths were specified as bituminous; some of the present walks are concrete. The vehicle pullouts adjacent to each comfort station are no longer distinct, having been subsumed in repaving of the road and currently appearing to be merely part of the road itself.		

HCPI Base Form (FORM 1)

(Continued from other side)

16. Additional Perspective: (Photos, drawing, footprint, etc., indicate north arrow when possible)



TYPICAL WATER SPIGOT, C.S.-C; cast iron.

17. Surveyor:

(your name, address, telephone number, and any group affiliation)

Contract Lead: Emily Brown
 Aspen CRM Solutions
 6 Herrada Way, Santa Fe, NM 87508
 (505) 231-0157
 emily@aspencrmsolutions.com

Historic Landscape Architect: Kim Sorvig
 Meaningful Places
 103c Camino los Abuebs, Santa Fe, NM 87508
 505-474-8531
 ksonvig@unm.edu

18. Owner (if known) and other knowledgeable people:

National Park Service

19. Is Property Endangered? Unknown No Yes How?

20. Significance to Current Community: Unknown None Low Moderate High

Describe: Although they are part of a popular campground, the comfort stations are so standard, and their original design so unremarkable, that most visitors probably make no note of them as architecture. Functionally, they are adequate if somewhat dated.

21. Other Significance or Information of Interest: (such as historical, legendary, structural, former ownership, etc.)

The comfort stations reflect the goals of the Mission 66 agenda: to modernize and to standardize all facilities in keeping with Modernist or International-Style concepts of mass-produced architecture; and secondarily, to protect natural and cultural attractions from visitation pressure by distancing public and staff functional areas from the resources.

22. National or State Register:

Is this property individually listed on a historic register? Unknown No Yes If yes: State National

If 'no' or unknown, do you think this property is eligible for listing? No Yes

Why? Like the residences constructed at the same time, the comfort stations are standard Mission-66 designs, and well-preserved. Their only possible significance is as an example of the resource-preservation goals noted above under 21 (above). However, these buildings are not unusual examples of how those goals were implemented, and possess little if any architectural significance. They contribute to the overall experience of the campgrounds, and in fact are the main feature that "dates" these campgrounds.

23. National or State Historic District:

Is this property in a historic district? Unknown No Yes
 If yes: Contributing Non-contributing Unknown
 If 'yes', what is the name of the district? _____ State National

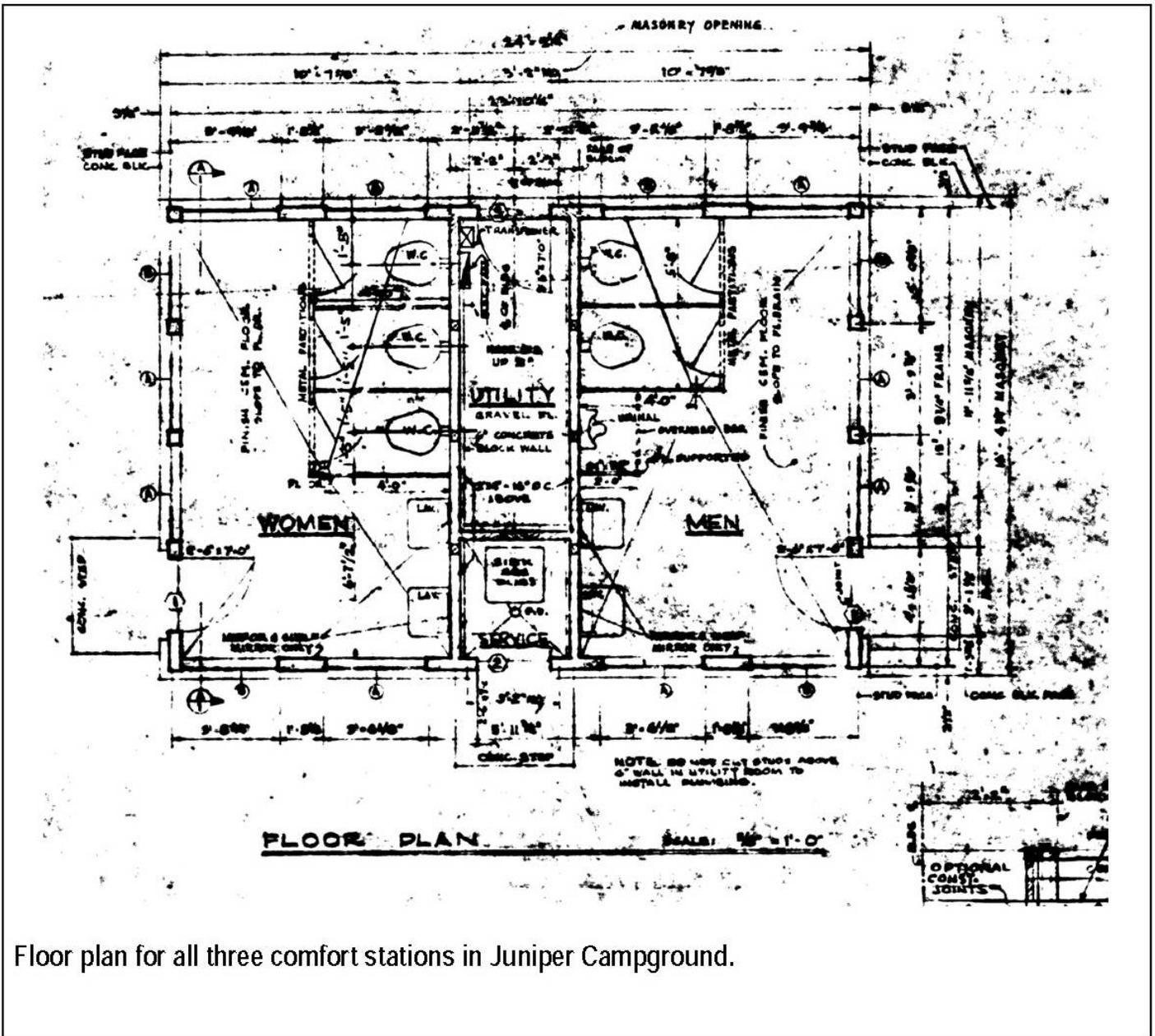
24. Supplemental Forms:

None HCPI Detail Form (FORM 2) Continuation Sheets, # pages: 1

Historic Cultural Properties Inventory (HCPI) Continuation Sheet

Historic Preservation Division, New Mexico Department of Cultural Affairs

For HPD Office use only: HCPI No. _____ District No. _____		
1. Name of property: (historic and/or current name for property) Comfort Station, Loop C	2. Location: Juniper Campground, Bandelier National Monument	3. Local Reference Number: Comfort Station C
		4. County Los Alamos, NM
		5. Date of Survey 09/14/2009



Floor plan for all three comfort stations in Juniper Campground.

**APPENDIX B: COMPLETION REPORTS FOR THE
RESIDENCES, COMFORT STATIONS, AND
CAMPGROUND**

315/D.89



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico

RECEIVED
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON OFFICE
JUL 30 8 30 AM '64

IN REPLY REFER TO:
D2621

JUL 27 1964

DCC

Memorandum

To: Director
From: Assistant Regional Director - Administration
Subject: Completion Reports, Bandelier

Enclosed are the original completion reports for Projects B-8
BAND, Employee Residences (4) and Comfort Stations (3), Camp-
ground, Frijoles Mesa, and B-9 BAND, Power Line Extension,
Frijoles Mesa.

J. M. Carpenter
J. M. Carpenter

Enclosures *A*

cc: Chief, WDC (2)
Superintendent, Bandelier
w/copy of report to each

SCANNED
4/20/01

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

FACE SHEET FOR COMPLETION REPORT

Park Bandelier National Monument		Region Southwest	Work Order No. B-8 BAND
Location in Park Frijoles Mesa		State(s) New Mexico	Fund Symbol 14x1035
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Contract and/or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Day Labor		County or Counties Los Alamos	Year Programmed 1963 and 1964
Work Order Title Employee Residences (2), B-34 Comfort Stations (3), Campground, B-36 Employee Residences (2) B-34, M-19			PCP No. B-34, B-36, M-19
			Master Plan No.
			Master Plan Corrected By
			As Built Drawings By
			Date Started July 15, 1963
			Date Completed Jan 5, 1964

DESCRIPTION OF FIXED ASSETS (For completion by employee in charge of project)	TOTAL COSTS (For completion by FFO)
<p>100.6 BUILDING, Quarters, B-52, used as residence. A one story building with three bedrooms, bath and a half, utility room, living room, dining room, kitchen and attached garage. Constructed in 1963 under Drawing No. NM-BAN-3222. The building is frame construction, stucco exterior walls, interior walls are gypsum plaster. It has plywood over pine floors covered with asbestos tile, and composition roof. Water, sewer, natural gas and electric service connections.</p> <p>Located in Frijoles Mesa Area.</p> <p>1240 sq. ft.</p> <p>100.6 BUILDING, Quarters, B-53 (same description as B-52)</p> <p>100.6 BUILDING, Quarters, B-54 (same description as B-52)</p> <p>100.6 BUILDING, Quarters, B-55 (same description as B-52)</p> <p>100.6 BUILDING, Campground Comfort Station, B-65. This is a one story building with two rooms, constructed in 1963 under drawing No. NM-BAN-3217. The building is of cinder block construction. It has terrazo floors and composition and gravel roof. Water, sewer and electric service connections. There are two stools, a urinal and two sinks in the Men's room and 3 stools and 2 sinks in the ladies room.</p> <p>(Continued on attached sheet)</p>	<p>120,891.73</p> <hr/> <p>TOTAL \$ 120,891.73</p>

DISTRIBUTION		THE FIXED ASSET DESCRIBED ABOVE HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROVED DRAWINGS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND AUTHORIZED CHANGES	
No.	To	Submitted	Title
1	WASO	By: <i>Alfred W. [Signature]</i>	Superintendent
1	WODC	By: <i>Henry Alarid</i>	Regional Accountant
1	SW Reg. Dir.	By: <i>Henry Alarid, Jr.</i>	Regional Accountant
1	SW Reg. FFO	By: <i>Henry Alarid, Jr.</i>	Regional Accountant
1	Bandelier	By: <i>Henry Alarid, Jr.</i>	Regional Accountant
COSTS VERIFIED		BY: <i>[Signature]</i>	Date: <i>7/23/64</i>
		BY: <i>[Signature]</i>	Date: <i>[Signature]</i>

COMPOSITION OF COST FOR COMPLETION REPORT

Park Bandelier National Monument		Region Southwest	Work Order Number E-8 BAND
Location in Park Frijoles Mesa			Fund Symbol 14X1035
Work Order Title Employee Residences (2), B-34 Comfort Stations (3), Campground, B-36 Employee Residences (2) B-34, M-19		Year Programmed	

COMPOSITION OF COST

COSTS CHARGED TO FUNDS ALLOTTED TO FIELD FINANCE OFFICE		
(1) Personal Services.....	\$	
(2) Travel.....		
(3) Contract Work.....	<u>102,640.71</u>	
(4) Supplies and Materials.....	<u>286.52</u>	
(5) Other Direct Expenses.....	<u>24.30</u>	
(6) Operation of Equipment.....		
(7) Depreciation of Equipment.....		
(8) Purchase of Construction Equipment.....		
(9) Purchase of Other Accountable Equipment.....	<u>1,265.48</u>	
(10) Other Costs:		
(11) TOTAL COST CHARGED TO FFO FUNDS.....	xxxxxxxxxxx	\$ 104,217.01
OTHER COSTS:		
(12) PS&S, AP, and/or Facilitating Services @ <u>16</u> %.....	\$ 16,674.72	
(13) Inventory and Other Non-Fund Costs		
(14) GROSS WORK ORDER COSTS.....	xxxxxxxxxxx	\$ 120,891.73
LESS:		
(15) Residual Value of Construction Equipment on Line 8.....	\$	
(16) Other Credits		
(17) NET COST OF FIXED ASSETS.....	xxxxxxxxxxx	\$ 120,891.73

Identify other costs and other credits by line-item entry, on an attached schedule, or explain in narrative.

J A F - Final

33-6495

Form 10-195
(Rev. 9/60)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Check One:

Monthly Estimate

Final Estimate

Sandellier National Monument
(Park)

L U M P S U M C O N T R A C T

ESTIMATE NO. Six	FOR (Period) December 1, 1963 - February 12, 1964	DATE February 12, 1964
CONTRACT NO. 14-10-0335-1000	COMPLETION DATE January 5, 1964	EXTENDED DATE January 20, 1964
CONTRACTOR Cillessen Brothers Contractors, Inc.		ORIGINAL CONTRACT \$ 100,936.00
PROJECT Employee Residences and Confort Stations		CHANGE ORDERS* \$ 2,040.71
LOCATION Frijoles Mesa		TOTAL CONTRACT \$ 102,976.71

DESCRIPTION	COST BREAKDOWN	PERCENT COMPLETE	VALUE	REMARKS
<u>Residences</u>				
Clear and Grub	336.00	100	336.00	
Earthwork	1,613.00	100	1,613.00	
Concrete and Rebar	9,973.00	100	9,973.00	
Carpentry & Millwork	25,614.00	100	25,614.00	
Sheetrock	3,450.00	100	3,450.00	
Insulation	920.00	100	920.00	
Roofing	1,848.00	100	1,848.00	
Ceramic	396.00	100	396.00	
Weatherstrip	220.00	100	220.00	
Floor Covering	1,936.00	100	1,936.00	
Hardware	1,570.00	100	1,570.00	
Plumbing	5,817.00	100	5,817.00	
Heating	5,635.00	100	5,635.00	
Electrical	2,644.00	100	2,644.00	
Painting	2,640.00	100	2,640.00	
TOTAL CONTRACT PRICE				

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Bandelier National Monument
(Park)

Check One:

Monthly Estimate

Final Estimate

L U M P S U M C O N T R A C T

ESTIMATE NO. Six	FOR (Period) December 1, 1963 - February 12, 1964	DATE February 12, 1964
CONTRACT NO. 14-10-0333-1080	COMPLETION DATE January 5, 1964	EXTENDED DATE January 20, 1964
CONTRACTOR Cillessen Brothers Contractors, Inc.		ORIGINAL CONTRACT \$ 100,936.00
PROJECT Employee Residences and Comfort Stations		CHANGE ORDERS* \$ 2,040.71
LOCATION Frijoles Mesa		TOTAL CONTRACT \$ 102,976.71 ✓

DESCRIPTION	COST BREAKDOWN	PERCENT COMPLETE	VALUE	REMARKS
Stucco	2,707.00	100	2,707.00	
Accessories	681.00	100	681.00	
Sidewalks	336.00	100	336.00	
Sub Total			68,336.00	
Change Order No. 1	977.71	100	977.71	
Change Order No. 2	No Change	100	- 0 -	
Total Residence			69,313.71	
<u>Comfort Stations</u>				
Clear and Grub	225.00	100	225.00	
Earthwork	937.00	100	937.00	
Concrete	2,477.00	100	2,477.00	
Masonry	2,261.00	100	2,261.00	
Carpentry & Millwork	5,992.00	100	5,992.00	
Roofing	1,200.00	100	1,200.00	
Hollow Metal Doors & Frames	881.00	100	881.00	
Windows	757.00	100	757.00	
TOTAL CONTRACT PRICE				

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Bandelier National Monument
(Park)

Check One:
Monthly Estimate
Final Estimate

L U M P S U M C O N T R A C T

ESTIMATE NO. Six	FOR (Period) December 1, 1963 - February 12, 1964	DATE February 12, 1964
CONTRACT NO. 14-10-0333-1080	COMPLETION DATE January 5, 1964	EXTENDED DATE January 20, 1964
CONTRACTOR Cillessen Brothers Contractors, Inc.		ORIGINAL CONTRACT \$ 100,936.00
PROJECT Employee Residences and Comfort Stations		CHANGE ORDERS* \$ 2,040.71
LOCATION Frijoles Mesa		TOTAL CONTRACT \$ 102,976.71

DESCRIPTION	COST BREAKDOWN	PERCENT COMPLETE	VALUE	REMARKS
Hardware	847.00	100	847.00	
Heating #65 Only	206.00	100	206.00	
Plumbing	9,907.00	100	9,907.00	
Glass & Glazing	1,140.00	100	1,140.00	
Accessories	281.00	100	281.00	
Painting	1,312.00	100	1,312.00	
Toilet Partitions	1,601.00	100	1,601.00	
Walks & Stoops	341.00	100	341.00	
Electrical	2,235.00	100	2,235.00	
Change Order No. 3	1,063.00	100	1,063.00	
Comfort Stations Total			33,663.00	33,663.00
TOTAL CONTRACT PRICE				

RECOMMENDED (Project Supervisor)		SUMMARY	
(Signed) Superintendent	APPROVED (Contracting Officer)	TOTAL TO DATE.....	\$102,976.71
		LESS RETAINED AMOUNT.....	0
	DATE	NET.....	102,976.71
		LESS PREVIOUS PAYMENTS.....	97,969.56
		LESS LIQUIDATED DAMAGES.....	0
		DUE THIS ESTIMATE.....	5,007.15
		% COMPLETED TO DATE:	100%

*Show Breakdown on Reverse

(See Reverse for Distribution)

Located in Campground in Frijoles Mesa.

384 sq. ft.

- 100.6 BUILDING, Campground Comfort Station B-66 (Same description as B-65)
- 100.6 BUILDING, Campground Comfort Station B-67 (Same description as B-65)

COMPLETION REPORT

Employee Residences and Comfort Stations.
Frijoles Mesa, Bandelier National Monument,
New Mexico.

Contract No. 14-10-0333-1080
Contractor: Cillessen Brothers,
Contractors, Inc.
3316 Girard Blvd. N.E.
Albuquerque, New Mexico

Originally all four houses were programmed for 1963 FY but later two were deferred to 1964 FY. It was planned to hold off until the end of the 1963 FY to advertise in order to include all four residences and the three comfort stations in one contract.

Outline specifications in lieu of preliminary drawings were prepared for the comfort stations and the residences in August 1962. Invitation for Bids BAN-W 449 were issued May 29 with bid opening set for June 26. A revised invitation was issued on June 4 to cover four residences instead of two. Appendix No. 1 was issued on June 19 in order to revise the Bid Form so as to provide for segregation of '63 and '64 funds.

Considerable time was spent in contacting interested contractors and in arranging for Airmail Delivery of plans which were delayed until shortly before bid opening. Eight bids were received ranging from a low of \$100,936 to a high of \$143,298. The contract was awarded, on June 28, to the low bidder - Cillessen Brothers, Contractors, Inc., of Albuquerque.

A pre-construction conference was held on July 3 with George Cillessen, Contractor, Project Supervisor Matteson, WODC, Regional Chief, Property Management and General Services Martinez and the Superintendent. The Notice to Proceed was acknowledged on July 15 and work started immediately.

As with any construction work, several discrepancies or omissions were noted, but these were worked out between the Project Supervisor, the Project Inspector, the Superintendent and the Contractor. Change Order No. 1 was issued on September 16 to cover changes in the electrical portion and to provide for an additional layer of plywood for the floors. This change order resulted in an increase of \$977.71 in the contract price and changed the completion date from January 5 to January 20.

At the request of the contractor who was experiencing difficulty in securing the specified residence door locks, Change Order No. 2 was issued to permit use of another type. There was no change in cost.

A final inspection of Residences 52, 53, and 54 was made by Project Inspector Holmes, the Contractor and the Superintendent. A sizeable check list of minor items was made and corrected by the contractor. On December 9, a final inspection of all four residences was made and these were accepted.

The comfort stations were held up because of floor trouble. The original plans called for a concrete floor with a "burnished steel trowel finish w/ Sovig 'Put-Sur' non-slip Kolor-Blen hardener applied at 60# per 100 sq. ft. plus 2 coats vinyl sealer." At the request of Project Supervisor Matteson and Landscape Architect Chamberlain a letter had been prepared to cover changes in color schedules for the comfort stations. This letter, dated August 6, stated (in part) "Comfort Stations; interior color; 1. concrete floor - change from Match FS 20313 to Conrad Sovig #1336- 2#/sack of cement or equal."

The contractor took this to mean a change from the specified color and finish to an integrally colored slab and ordered material for this purpose. The foreman on the job knew there had been a change in color and thought the material delivered was simply a different color of material to be put on as specified. This was done and, of course, the floor failed.

The contractor insisted that although they made an error in using the material, we erred in specifying a material that wouldn't have worked any way. They felt that the difficulty was brought about by the letter of August 6 and that we were at least partly to blame for the mix-up. In discussing the means of remedying the mistake, they advised that it would be about as cheap to install a terrazo floor. The end result of a conference between Regional Office personnel, Supervisory Architect Al Reynolds of WODC (by telephone), the Superintendent and the Contractor was that the Contractor agreed to meet approximately half of the cost of a terrazo floor topping and that the National Park Service would pay for the balance. Change Order No. 3 was issued on December 30 to cover this change at a cost increase of \$1,063.00.

Through administrative misunderstanding the entire contract was accepted on December 9 instead of just the residence portion and work covered by Change Order No. 3 was not included. However, final payment was not made until after the work covered by Change Order No. 3 was accomplished. Final payment of \$102,976.71 was made on February 13, 1964.

A post-final inspection of the four residences and three comfort stations was made on February 18 by Regional Architect Jones, Electrical Engineer Zigler, Mechanical Engineer Nicholson, the Superintendent and Contractor Ed Cillesen. Several discrepancies were noted and all but three were corrected by the Contractor by the next day. The other three items were postponed until warmer weather because of the nature of the work. These items were corrected by April 15.

The day labor portion of this project included purchasing and installing ranges and refrigerators, purchasing and installing curtain rods, window shades and clothes lines.

Both the contract portion and the day labor portion of this project have been completed and this work has resulted in complete and useable facilities.

COST CHARGEABLE TO LIMITATIONS

Costs chargeable to the Housing Limitation amounted to \$17,645.74 each and covered the following items:

1. Contract payment
2. Utility connections 30 ft. electrical, 25 ft. sewer, water, gas (other 5 ft. included in contract)
3. Walks - in contract (paid by WD R-2)
4. Drives 30 ft. - (paid by WD R-2)
5. Clotheslines

Under this Work Order (B-8), the Contract amount was \$102,640.71. Also paid through this contract, but covered by Work Order R-2 was \$336.00 for the sidewalks, for a total contract payment of \$102,976.71.

• MAY • 64



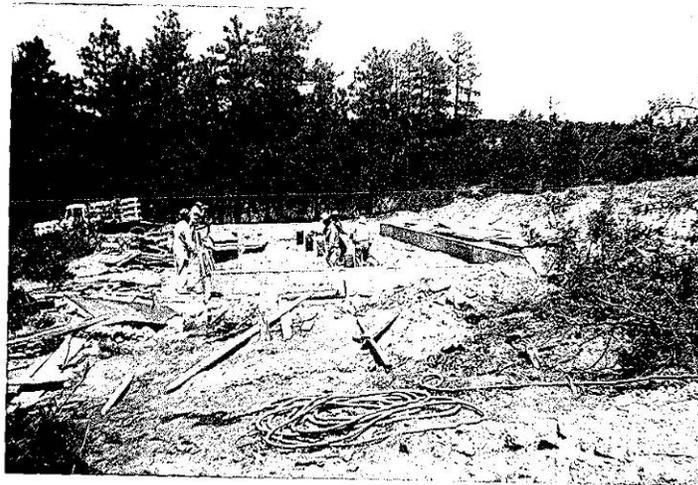
Site Preparation Residence #54

• MAY • 64



Digging Footings - Residence #52

• MAY • 64



Forming Foundations - Residences.

• MAY • 64



Finished Foundation- Comfort Station #3

• MAY • 64



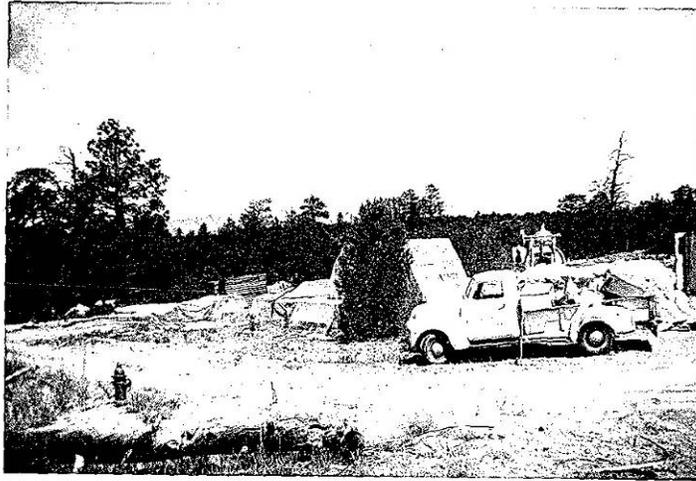
Before

• MAY • 64



After
Residence #52

• MAY • 64



Before

• MAY • 64



After
Residence #53

• MAY • 64



Residence #54

• MAY • 64



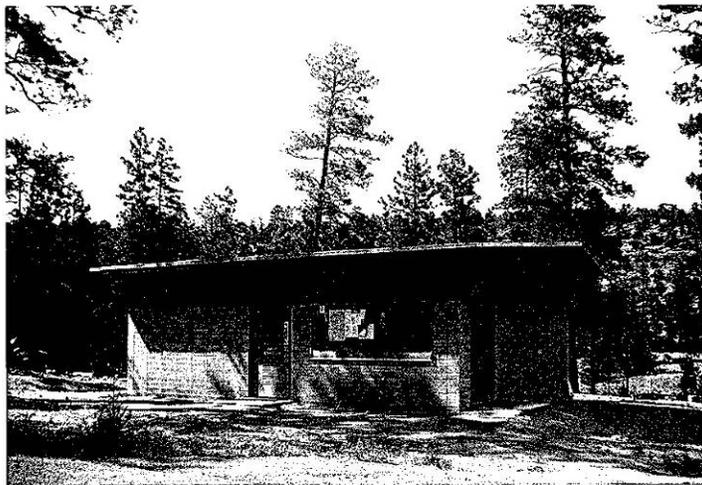
Residence #55

MAY 64



Comfort Station #3
Rear View

MAY 64



Comfort Station #3
Front View



Residences in Use



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Southwest Region
Santa Fe, New Mexico

NOV 17 1964

315/10-85

[Handwritten initials]

IN REPLY REFER TO:

D2621

[Handwritten mark]

Memorandum

To: Director
From: Assistant Regional Director - Administration
Subject: Completion Report, Bandelier

Enclosed is the original completion report for Project B-4 BAND,
Campground Development (100 sites), Frijoles Mesa.

J. M. Carpenter
J. M. Carpenter

Enclosure *[Handwritten mark]*

cc: Chief, WODC (2)
Superintendent, Bandelier
w/copy of report to each

SCANNED 8/25/00

BAND

FACE SHEET FOR COMPLETION REPORT

BAND B-4 (4th Revision)

Fund Symbol

14x1035

Year Programmed

1963

PCP No.

M-18

Master Plan No.

NM-BAN-3205A

Master Plan Corrected By

As Built Drawings By

Park Bandelier National Monument	Region Southwest	Year Programmed 1963
Location in Park Frijoles Mesa	State(s) New Mexico	PCP No. M-18
	County or Counties Los Alamos	Master Plan No. NM-BAN-3205A
<input type="checkbox"/> Contract and/or <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Day Labor		Master Plan Corrected By
Work Order Title Campground Development (100 sites)		As Built Drawings By
		Date Started 9-28-62
		Date Completed 4-13-64

DESCRIPTION OF FIXED ASSETS (For completion by employee in charge of project)	TOTAL COSTS (For completion by FFO)
100.9 Grounds and Other Improvements Campground Development Frijoles Mesa, Comp. 4/64 Construction of 93 8"x8" cast cement posts. Purchase, assembly and anchoring 98 picnic tables. Purchase, install 96 fireplaces on 4"x36" cement pads. Construction of 28 garbage can holders, Purchase of 50 - 32 quart garbage cans. Purchase of 3 incinerators.	15,531.19
TOTAL	\$ 15,531.19

DISTRIBUTION		THE FIXED ASSET DESCRIBED ABOVE HAS BEEN COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROVED DRAWINGS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND AUTHORIZED CHANGES		
No.	To	Submitted	Title:	Date:
1	WASO	By: <i>Thomas B. Hyde</i>	Superintendent	10-26-64
1	WODC	Approved	Title:	Date:
1	SW Reg. Dir.	By:		
1	SW Reg. FFO			
1	Bandelier			
		COSTS VERIFIED	Title:	Date:
		By: <i>James W. Wardis</i>	Supervisory Accountant	Nov. 13, 1964

COMPOSITION OF COST FOR COMPLETION REPORT

Work Order Number	B-4-BAND
Fund Symbol	11X1035
Year Programmed	1963

Park	Region	Year Programmed
Bandelier National Monument	SW	1963
Location in Park		
Frijoles Mesa		
Work Order Title		

Campground Development (100 sites)

COMPOSITION OF COST

COSTS CHARGED TO FUNDS ALLOTTED TO FIELD FINANCE OFFICE		
(1) Personal Services.....	\$ 6,563.82	
(2) Travel.....		
(3) Contract Work.....		
(4) Supplies and Materials.....	3,802.74	
(5) Other Direct Expenses.....	2,917.75	
(6) Operation of Equipment.....		
(7) Depreciation of Equipment.....	104.65	
(8) Purchase of Construction Equipment.....		
(9) Purchase of Other Accountable Equipment.....		
(10) Other Costs:		
(11) TOTAL COST CHARGED TO FFO FUNDS.....	xxxxxxxxxxx	\$ 13,388.96
OTHER COSTS:		
(12) PS&S, AP, and/or Facilitating Services @ 16 %.....	\$ 2,142.23	
(13) Inventory and Other Non-Fund Costs		2,142.23
(14) GROSS WORK ORDER COSTS.....	xxxxxxxxxxx	\$ 15,531.19
LESS:		
(15) Residual Value of Construction Equipment on Line 8.....	\$	
(16) Other Credits		
(17) NET COST OF FIXED ASSETS.....	xxxxxxxxxxx	\$ 15,531.19

Identify other costs and other credits by line item entry, on an attached schedule, or explain in narrative.

COMPLETION REPORT

B-4 - BAND, Campground Development, Frijoles Mesa, M-18
Bandelier National Monument, New Mexico

B-4 BAND, Campground Development, Frijoles Mesa, M-18 consisting of purchase, assembly, placing and anchoring ninety-eight picnic tables. Purchase and installing of ninety-six fireplaces on 36"x 36"x 4" cement pads, construction of twenty-eight garbage can holders consisting of 36"x36"x4" cement pads with three - two inch galvanized pipe, on pipe twenty-one inches long, two pipes ten inches long with caps. A chain is welded to the twenty-one inch pipe and attached to the garbage can lid. Fifty 32 quart garbage cans were purchased. Three bushel-incinerators were purchased and installed at each of the three comfort stations to dispose of the paper refuse from restrooms.

Routed and installed nine posts to direct visitors to the water faucets.



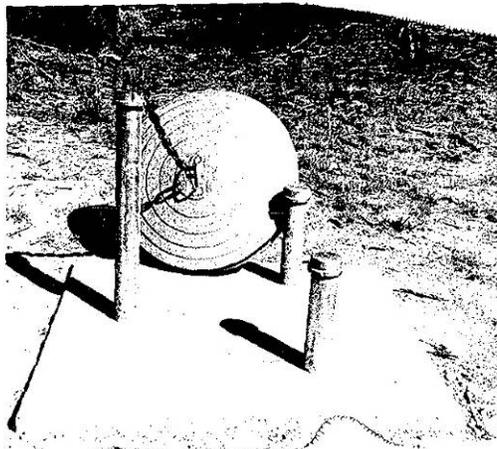
Complete Camp Site with Concrete Curb



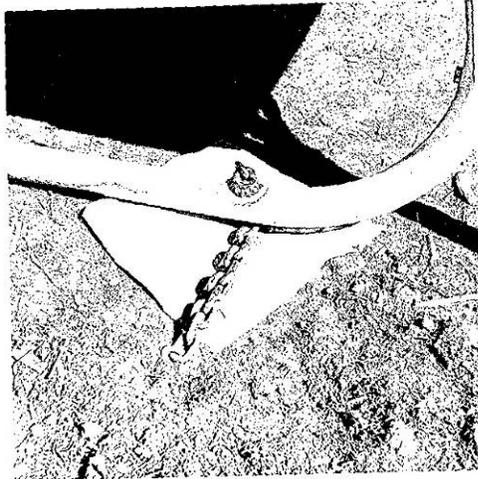
Complete Site with Standard Fireplace



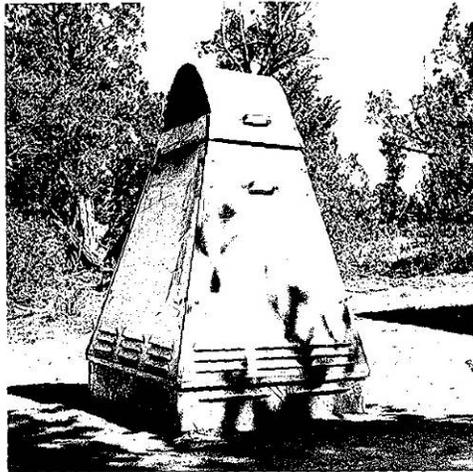
Cast Concrete Site Marker



Detail of Refuse Container Holder



Detail of Table Anchor



One Bushel Incinerator

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

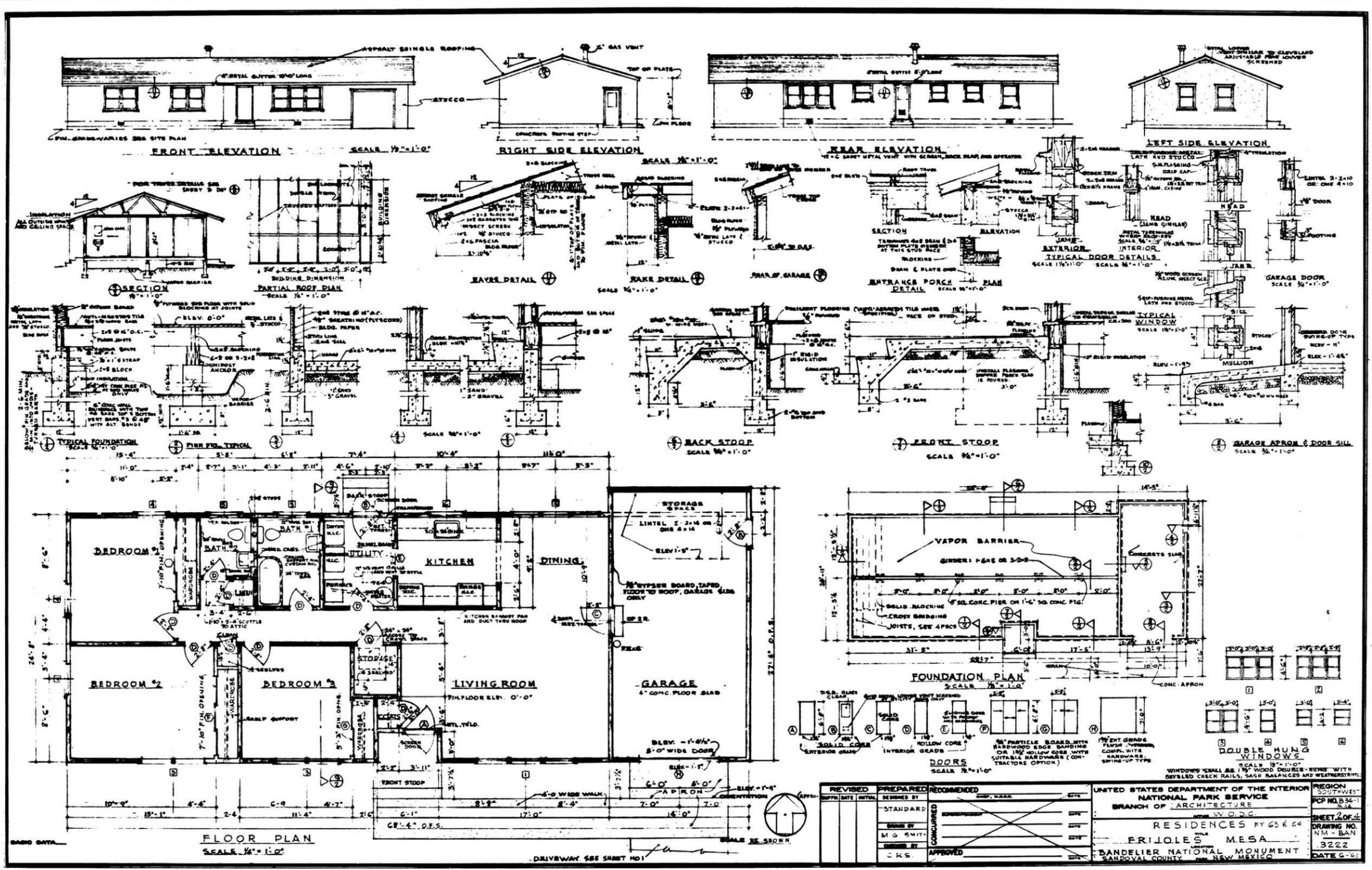
PROJECT CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM PROPOSAL

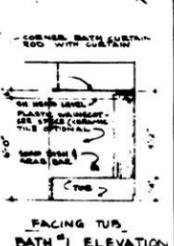
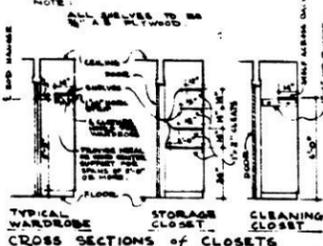
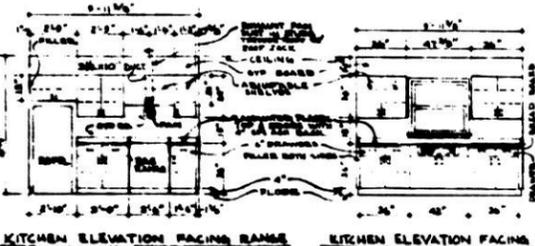
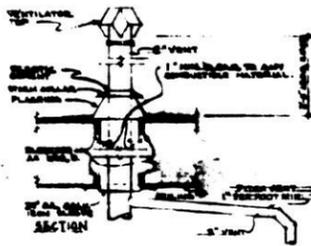
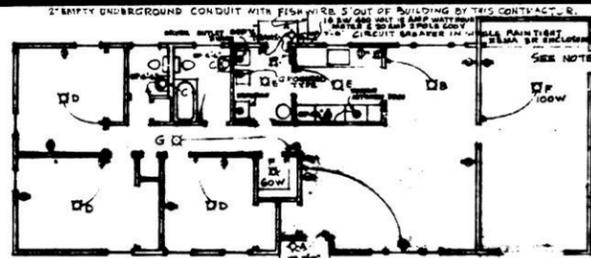
1. NAME OF AREA Bandelier National Monument		LOCATION OF AREA (STATE) New Mexico	
2. PROPOSED WORK Purchase and install tables, fireplaces and garbage containers for 150 campsites including preparation of site.			
3. DIMENSIONAL DATA Standard tables and fireplaces.			
4. LAND STATUS AND DATA Federally owned			
5. CONSTRUCTION DATA Tables wood top with tubular steel frame. Fireplace for wood with few for charcoal. Standard garbage containers.			
6. JUSTIFICATION These facilities are for a new campground on Frijoles Mesa. The campground is to be modern design and will require tables, fireplaces and garbage containers for keeping the area clean and sanitary.			
7. MISCELLANEOUS DATA—REMARKS—REPORT REFERENCES A more accurate estimate can be made when plans are completed. Recommended for accomplishment by day labor.			
8. DATA ON THIS FORM PREPARED BY 2-16-61 Date <i>D. Wohlbrandt</i> Name Regional Engineer Title Name Title		9. PCP CROSS-REFERENCES U-27 R-26 M-19 B-36 U-24 U-28 U-26 11. DRAWING NO. Preliminary Working None 12. RECOMMENDED <i>Paul J. Gardner</i> Date 3/16/61 FOI CHIEF MANAGER DEPUTY WDC	
10. ESTIMATE—CLASS C Construction and Facilitating Services \$ 15,000 Contingencies \$ 840 Plans, Surveys, and Supervision \$ 1,760 Grand Total \$ 17,600		13. APPROVED <i>Paul A. Judge</i> Date 3-15-61 SUPERINTENDENT	
14. NAME OF PROJECT Campground Development Route No. NM-BAN-3205A Master Plan Drawing No.		15. LOCATION WITHIN AREA OR TERMINI Frijoles Mesa	
		16. INDEX NO. M-18 BPR <input type="checkbox"/> NPS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	

(If additional space is needed to insure complete description, use reverse and refer to item No.)

51428

APPENDIX C: DRAWINGS FOR THE MISSION 66
DEVELOPMENT





2" EMPTY UNDERGROUND CONDUIT WITH FISH WIRE 5' OUT OF BUILDING BY THIS CONTRACTOR.

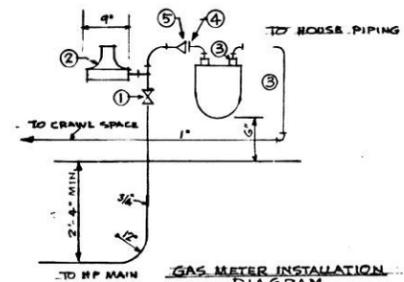
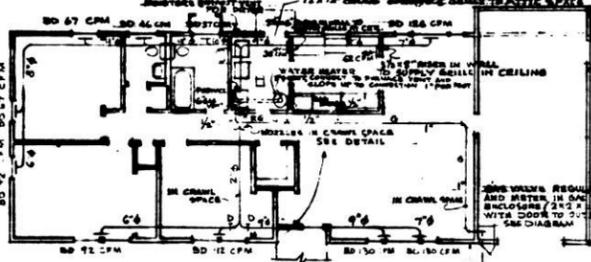
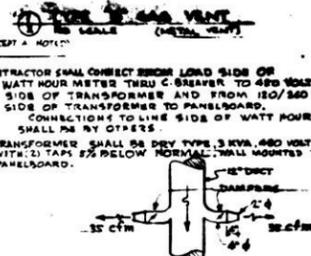
SEE NOTE BELOW

LIGHT FIXTURE SCHEDULE		ELECTRICAL PLAN		LEGEND	
SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION	CATALOG NO.	LAMP	SYMBOL	DESCRIPTION
●	WALL BRACKET - SATIN CHROME	FRYCOROUTE WS-3	100W	○	WALL OUTLET - LIGHT
○	CEILING FIXTURE	MOE SL-160	4-60W	○	DUPLX CONVENIENCE OUTLET UP 18" FROM FLOOR
○	WALL BRACKET CHROME	MOE SL-212	75W	○	BRANCH CIRCUIT CONCEALED
○	CEILING FIXTURE BRASS TRIM	MOE SL-154	2-60W	○	MOTOR OUTLET
○	CEILING FIXTURE	MOE SL-430	2-75W	○	SPECIAL OUTLET SEE PLAN
○	PORCELAIN RECEPTACLE MAYLOR	ARBON-HART-III		○	TELEPHONE OUTLET
○	CEILING FIXTURE	MOE SL-325	60W	○	FURNACE THERMOSTAT
				○	CEILING OUTLET
				○	SINGLE POLE SWITCH
				○	PANELBOARD PLACE DOWN (6 PIPES) EACH ON SEPARATE CIRCUITS

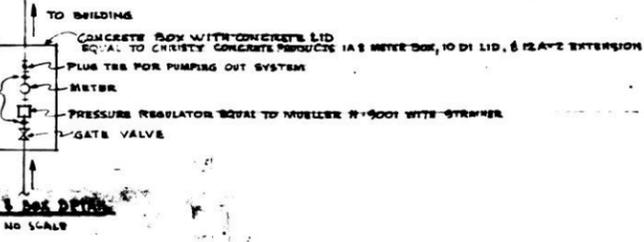
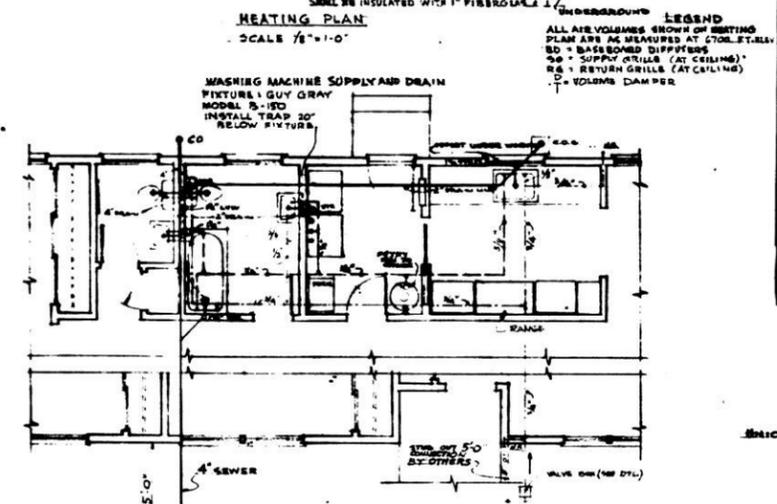
PANELBOARD SCHEDULE
 PANELBOARD SHALL BE 120/240 VOLT AC 2 WIRE, 40 AMP, 1-PHASE, 1-POLAR, 1-SPACE, 1-POLE SINGLE POLE SWITCH, 1-20 AMP SINGLE POLE FOR FURNACE, 1-30 AMP SINGLE POLE FOR DRYER (PUMP) TO BE CONNECTED TO PANELBOARD 1-SPACE.

CONTRACTOR SHALL CORRECT SIGN LOAD SIDE OF WATT HOUR METER THRU C-BREAKER TO 480 VOLT SIDE OF TRANSFORMER AND FROM 120/240 VOLT SIDE OF TRANSFORMER TO PANELBOARD. CONNECTIONS TO LINE SIDE OF WATT HOUR METER SHALL BE BY OTHERS.

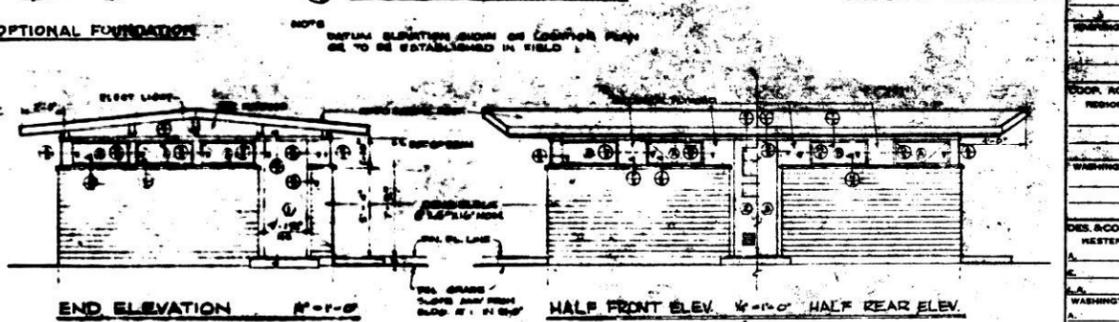
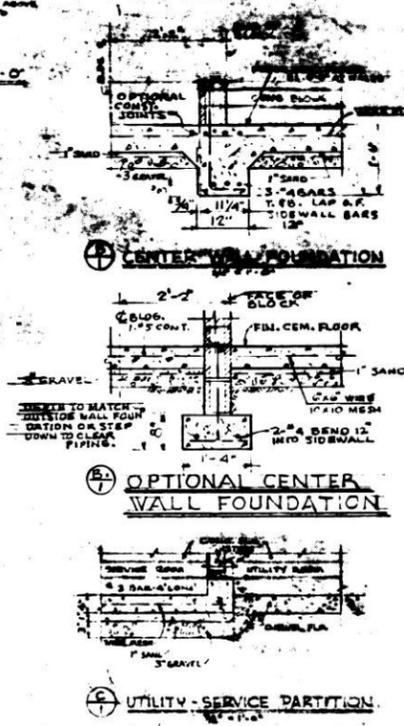
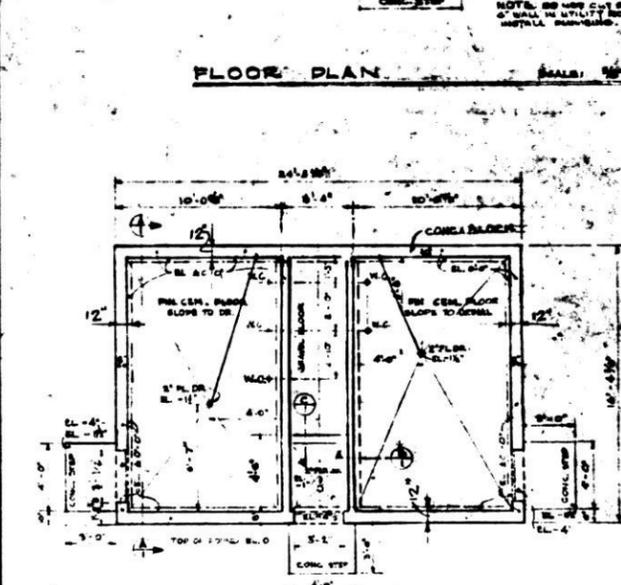
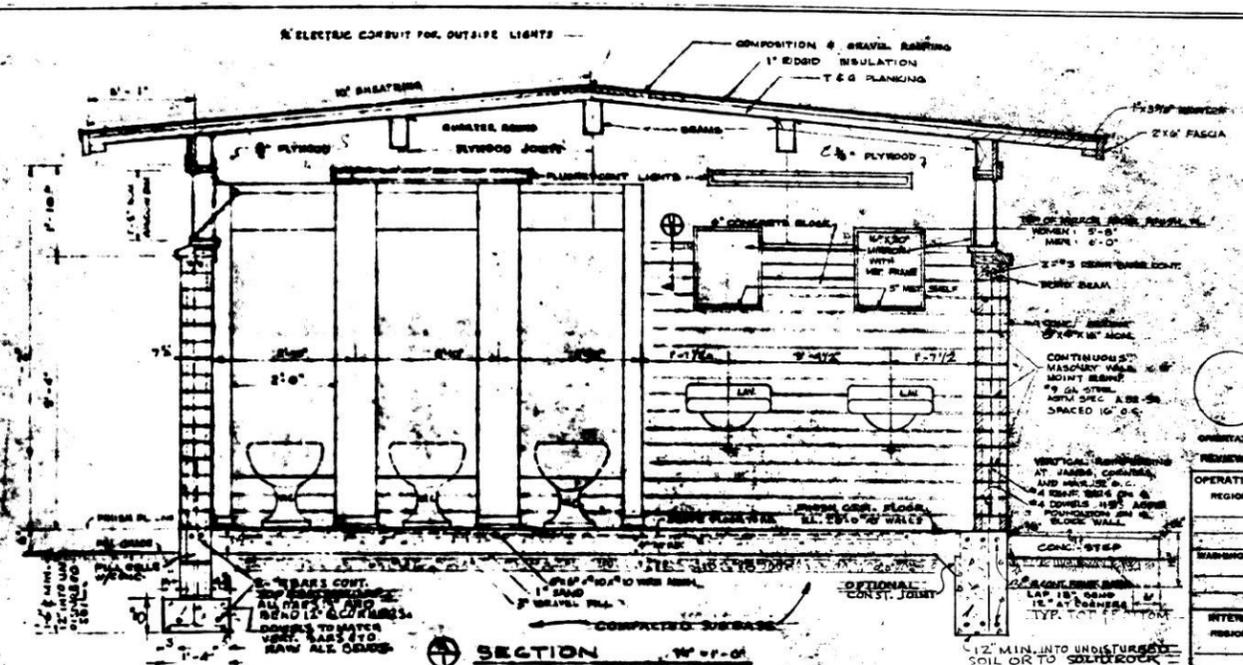
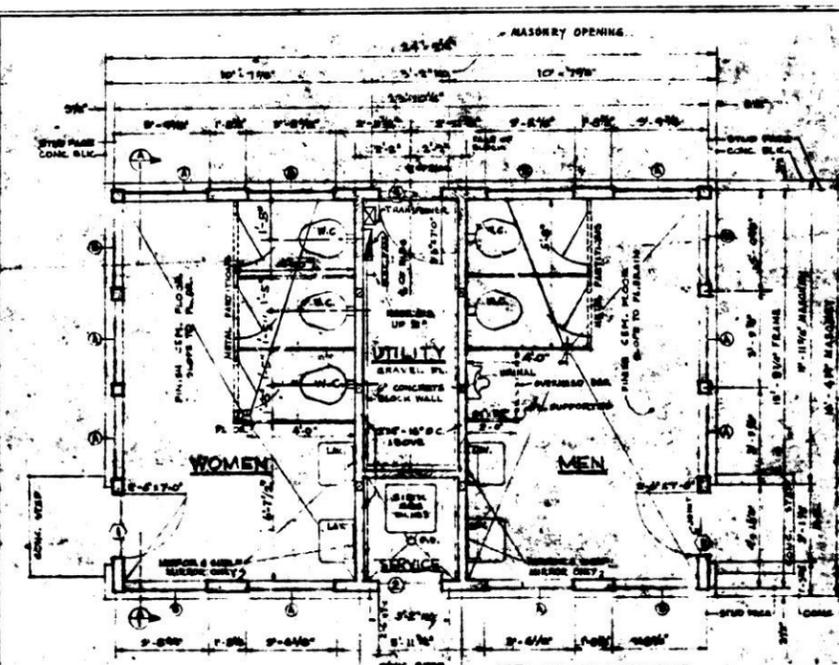
TRANSFORMER SHALL BE DRY TYPE, 3 KVA, 480 VOLT, 1-PHASE, 1-WIRE, 2-TAP, 2% BELOW NOMINAL, WALL MOUNTED ADJACENT TO PANELBOARD.



1. 3/4" - 125# BLACK STEEL COCK MUELLER #1100.
2. 3/4" REGULATOR FISHER #739 CFM ORIFICE SIZE 3/8"
3. METER ROCKWELL #250 WITH 1/2" SWIVELS
4. INSULATED DIELECTRIC BUSHING
5. REDUCER



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BRANCH OF ARCHITECTURE	REGION SOUTHWEST PCP NO. 8-34
RESIDENCES FY 83 E64 FRIJoles MESA BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT SANDOVAL COUNTY NEW MEXICO	SHEET 2 OF 4 DRAWING NO. RES. 83-34 2222 DATE 6-78



ROOM SCHEDULE				DOOR SCHEDULE		WINDOW SCHEDULE	
ROOM	FLOOR	WALL	CEILING & FINISH	NO.	TYPE	NO.	TYPE
MEN'S	1st	CONC. BLOCK	WOOD	1	FLUSH HOLLOW METAL, GLASS	A	METAL INTERMEDIATE PROTECTED, BOTTOM HUNG, INHIBITING SLASH, OBSCURE GLASS, SCREENED
WOMEN'S	1st	CONC. BLOCK	WOOD	2	FLUSH HOLLOW METAL, GLASS	B	FIXED OBSCURE GLASS
SERVICE	1st	CONC. BLOCK	WOOD	3	FLUSH HOLLOW METAL, GLASS		
UTILITY	1st	CONC. BLOCK	WOOD	4	FLUSH HOLLOW METAL, GLASS		

COLOR SCHEDULE			
NO.	DESCRIPTION	NO.	DESCRIPTION
P.S. 20 315	INTERIOR CONCRETE	P.S. 20 315	CABOTS # 222
P.S. 20 315	INTERIOR WOOD	P.S. 20 315	CABOTS # 222
P.S. 20 315	EXTERIOR WOOD	P.S. 20 315	CABOTS # 222
P.S. 20 315	EXTERIOR WOOD	P.S. 20 315	CABOTS # 222

PROJECT NO. BAN-W449
BUILDING NOS. 65-66
(BUILDING NO. 67 ALTERNATE)

WORKING DRAWING
This drawing has been prepared in compliance with Outline Specifications and Plans approved by
GEORGE W. MILLER 10/11/62
Acting Regional Director
W. J. RYAN 5-29-63
Acting District Office Director

COMFORT STATIONS (YES)
FRUDES MESA CAMPGROUND
BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW MEXICO

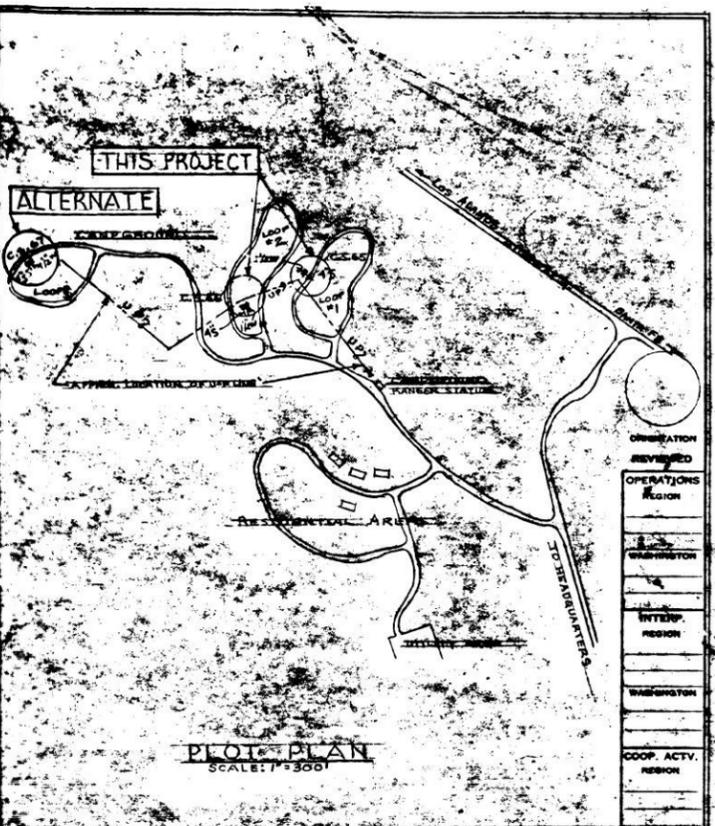
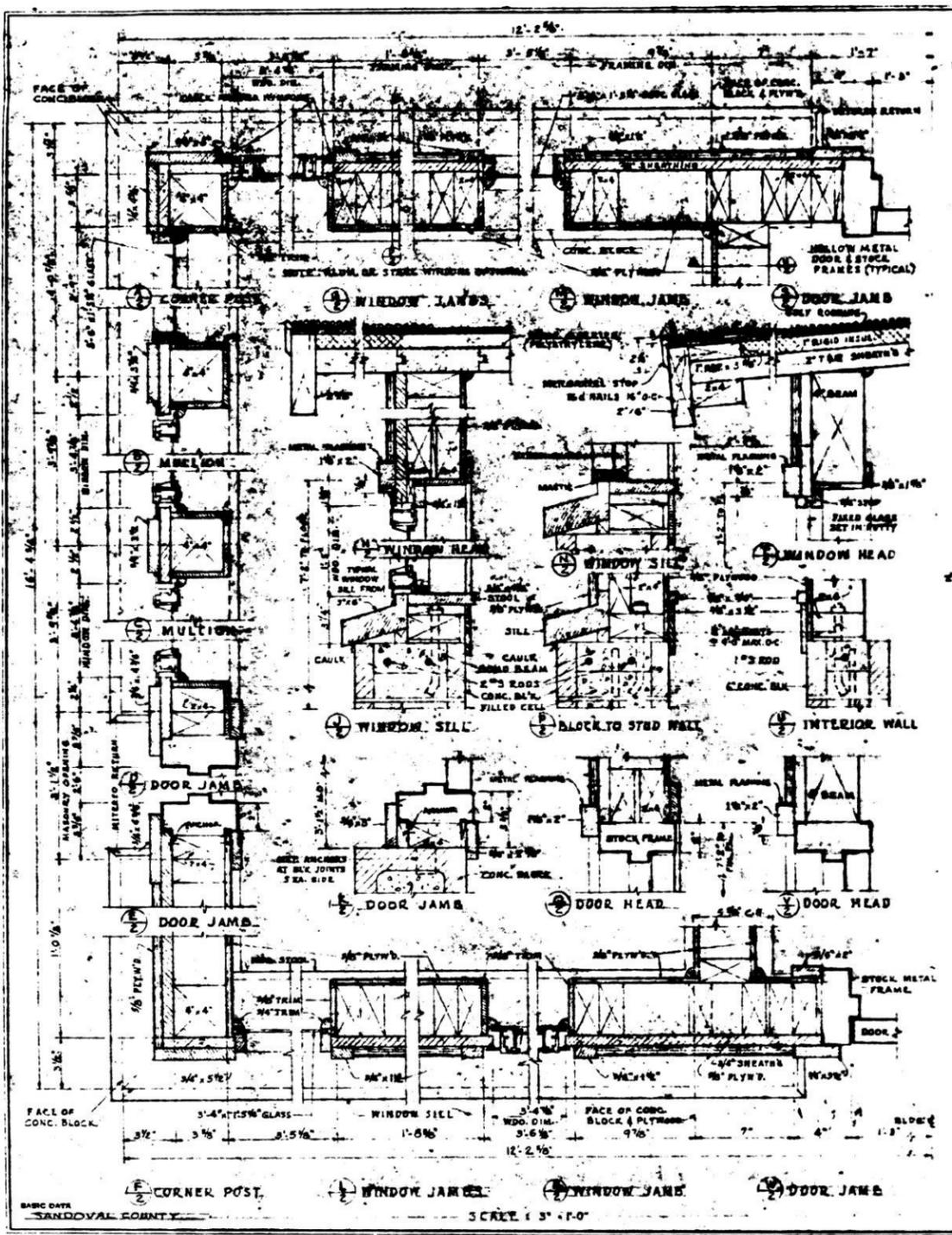
OPERATION
RESEVED
OPERATIONS
REGION
WASHINGTON
INTERP.
REGION
WASHINGTON
DOOR ACTV.
REGION
WASHINGTON
DES. & CONST.
WESTERN
WASHINGTON
A.
E.
L.A.
OTHER

PREPARED
STANDARD
DWG.
REVISION
CHATTAM
DRAWN
CHECKED
REVISED
DATE INITIAL

REGION
SOUTHWEST
PCPB 36
SHEET 1 OF 5
DRAWING NO.
NM: BAN
32:17
MAY 63

CONFORT STATION - STANDARD DWG - CONC. BLOCK - DWG NO. WDC-310 - 10-1-63

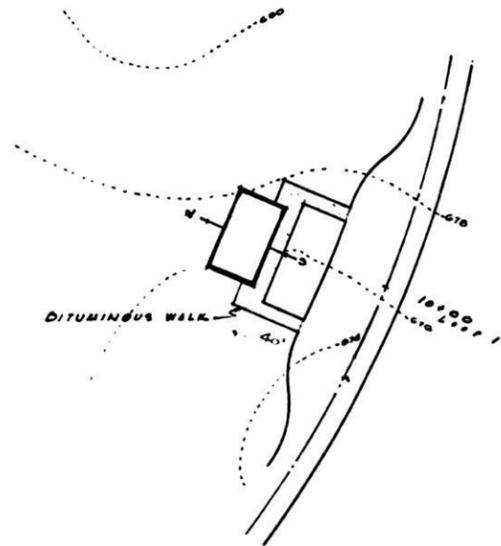
COMFORT STATION - STANDARD DWG - CONC BLOCK - WDDC - STD. 1044-B 2-6-61



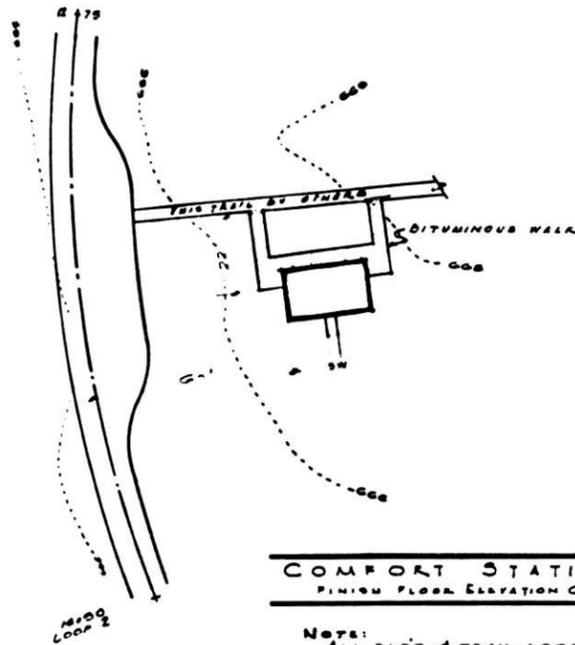
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE
W.D.C.

COMFORT STATION
FRIDLES MESA CAMPGROUND
SANDOLIER NATIONAL MONUMENT
NEW MEXICO

REGION: SOUTHWEST
PCPB 36
SHEET 2 OF 5
DRAWING NO. 32-17
MAY 65

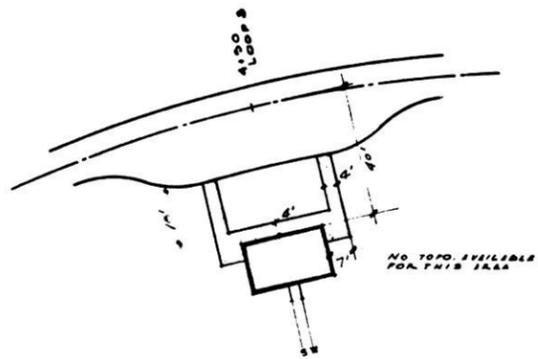


COMFORT STATION #1
FINISH FLOOR ELEVATION 6676

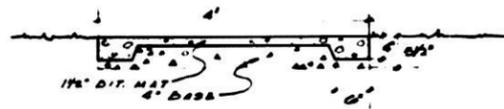


COMFORT STATION #2
FINISH FLOOR ELEVATION 6678

NOTE:
ALL BLDG. & TRAIL LOCATIONS
ARE SUBJECT TO CHANGES IN THE
FIELD.



COMFORT STATION #3 (ALT.)
FINISH FLOOR ELEV. TO BE DETERMINED
IN THE FIELD



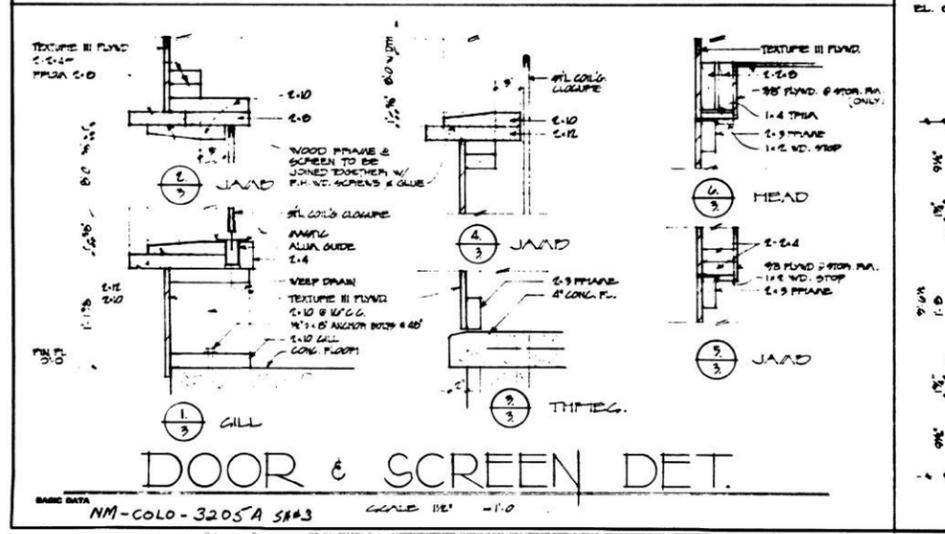
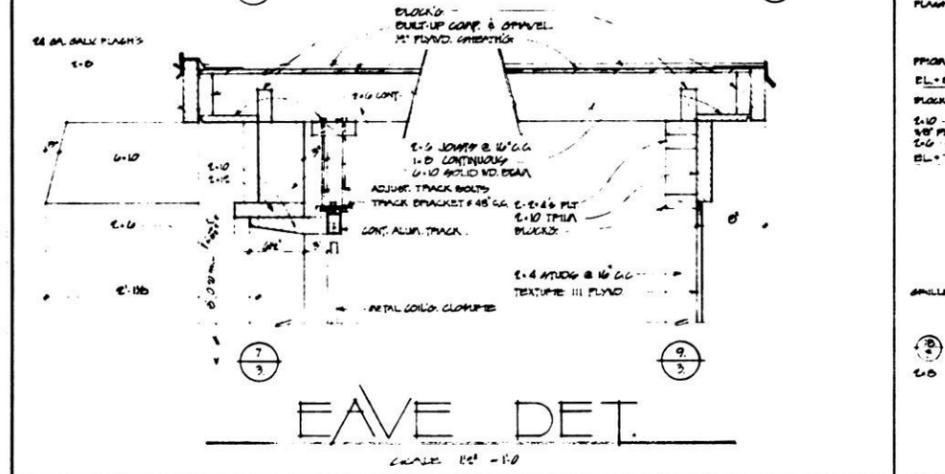
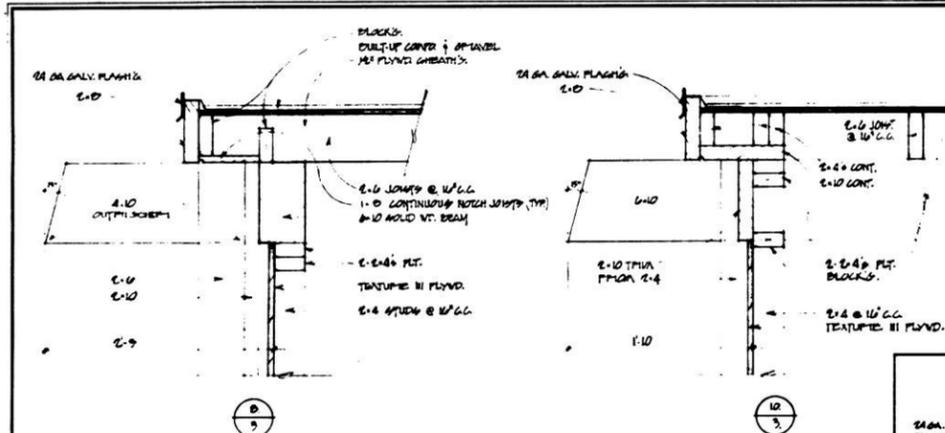
DITUMOUS WALK DETAIL
1" = 1'-0"

LEGEND	
WATER LINE	— W
SEWER LINE	— S
DITUM. WALK	— D
(IN CONTACT)	

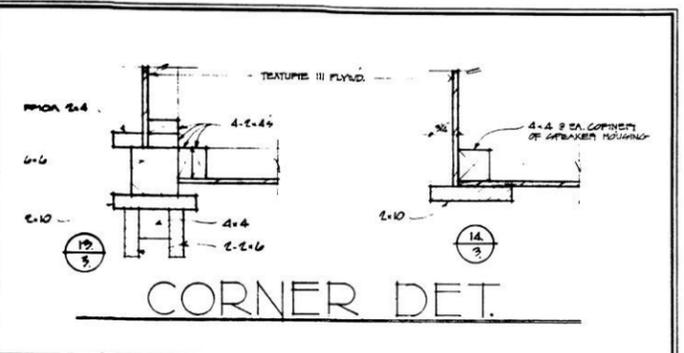
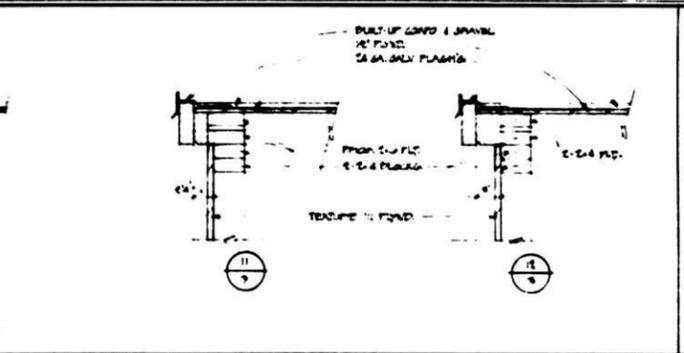
SCALE
1" = 20' OR AS NOTED



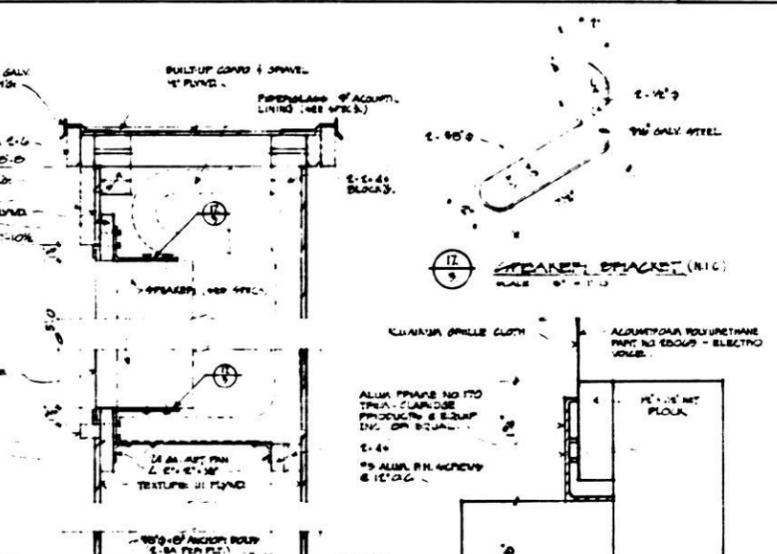
REGION	WESTERN
PCP NO.	836
SHEET NO.	5
DRAWING NO.	UM-DAN
	3217
DATE	MAY 63



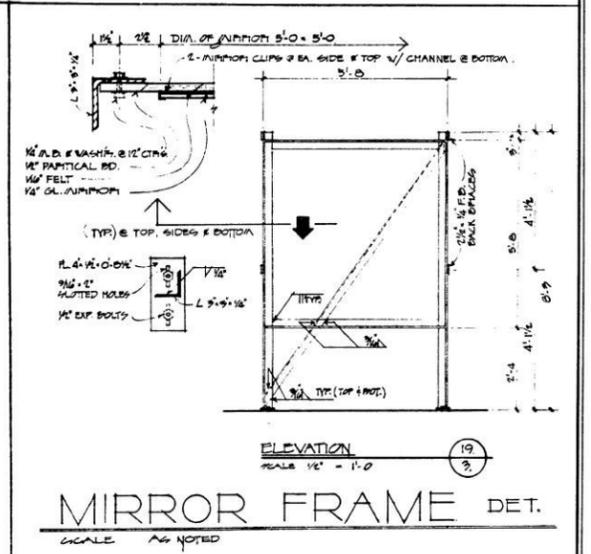
NAME DATA NM-COLO-3205A S883



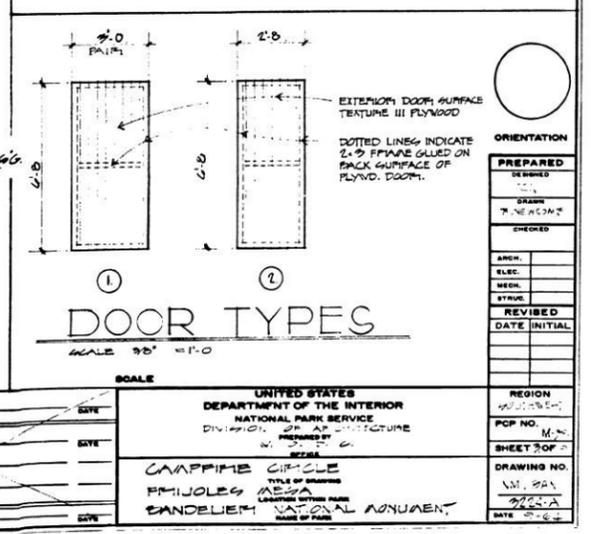
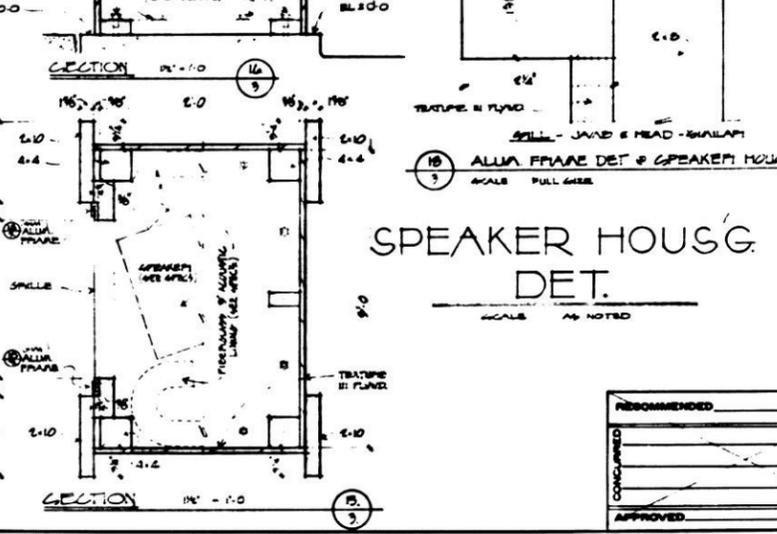
CORNER DET.



SPEAKER HOUSE DET.

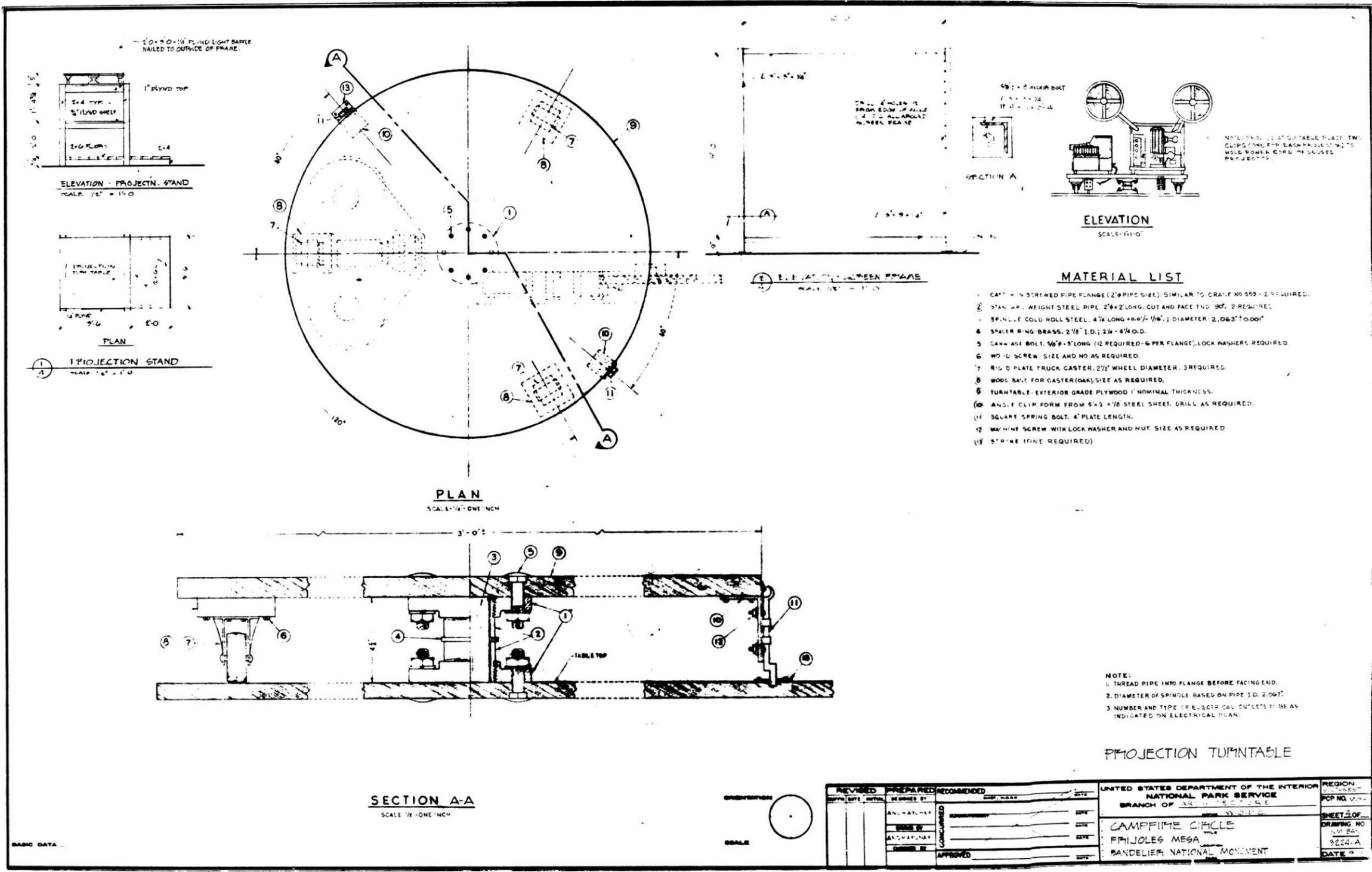


MIRROR FRAME DET.

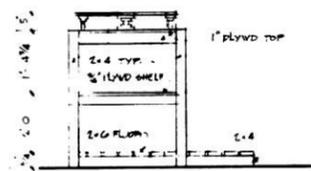


DOOR TYPES

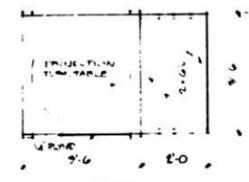
RECOMMENDED	SITE	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE DIVISION OF ARCHITECTURE	REGION
APPROVED	SITE	PREPARED BY: CAMPIRE GIPSON PHILIPLES M.S.A. SANDERSON NATIONAL ADJUVANT	PCP NO. M-2 SHEET 3 OF 7 DRAWING NO. NM-3205A DATE 10-6-62



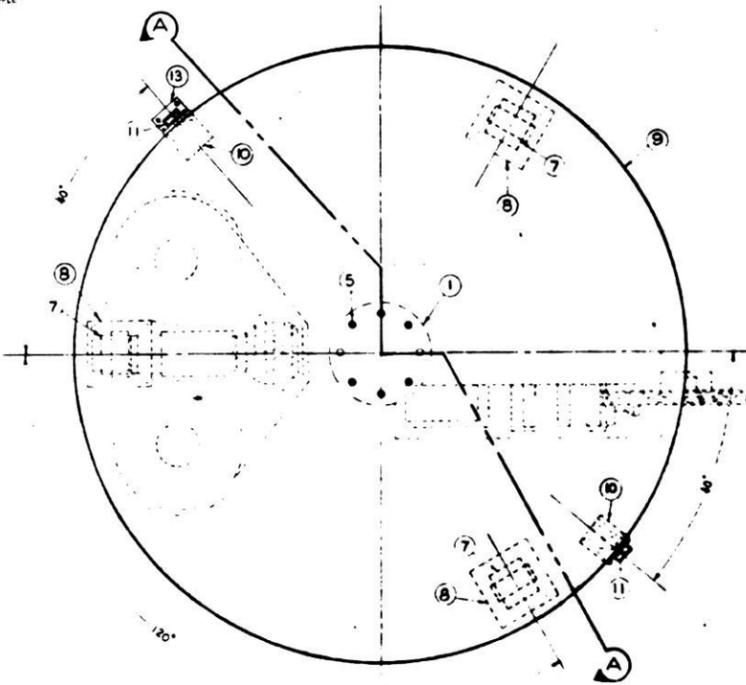
2'0" x 0-1/4" PLYWOOD LIGHT Baffle
NAILED TO OUTSIDE OF FRAME.



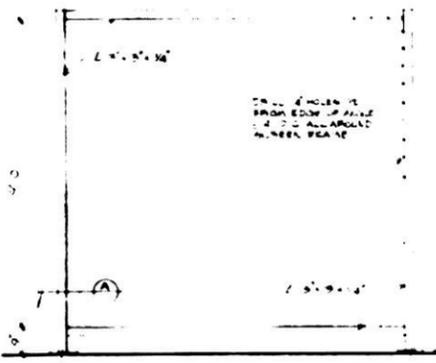
ELEVATION - PROJECTN. STAND
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"



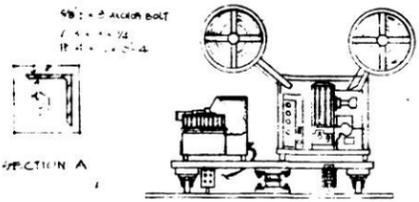
PLAN
1' PROJECTION STAND
SCALE: 1/4" = 1'-0"



PLAN
SCALE: 1/2" = ONE INCH



ELEVATION - GREEN FRAMES
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

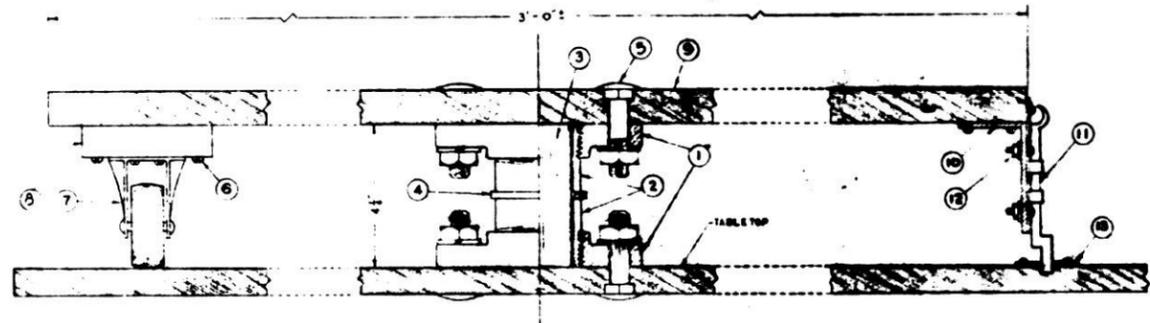


ELEVATION
SCALE: 1/2" = 1'-0"

MATERIAL LIST

1. CAST IRON SCREWED PIPE FLANGE (2" PIPE SIZE), SIMILAR TO CRATE NO 558-2 REQUIRED.
2. STAINLESS WEIGHT STEEL PIPE 2"x2" LONG, CUT AND FACE END 90°, 2 REQUIRED.
3. SPINDLE COLD ROLL STEEL, 4 1/4" LONG x 0.719" DIA.; DIAMETER: 2.063" ± 0.001"
4. SPACER RING BRASS, 2 1/8" I.D.; 2 1/4" O.D.
5. CARTRIDGE BOLT, 3/8" x 3" LONG (12 REQUIRED - 6 PER FLANGE), LOCK WASHERS REQUIRED.
6. WOOD SCREW, SIZE AND NO AS REQUIRED.
7. RIGID PLATE TRUCK CASTER, 2 1/2" WHEEL DIAMETER, 3 REQUIRED.
8. WOOD BOLT FOR CASTER (OAK), SIZE AS REQUIRED.
9. TURNABLE - EXTERIOR GRADE PLYWOOD 1" NOMINAL THICKNESS.
10. ANGLE CLIP FORM FROM 5/8" x 1/8" STEEL SHEET, DRILL AS REQUIRED.
11. SQUARE SPRING BOLT, 4" PLATE LENGTH.
12. MACHINE SCREW WITH LOCK WASHER AND NUT, SIZE AS REQUIRED.
13. STRIKE (ONE REQUIRED)

NOTE: DRILL 1/8" DIA. HOLES IN TURNABLE PLYWOOD TO HOLD POWER CORD PROTECTED BY PROJECTN.

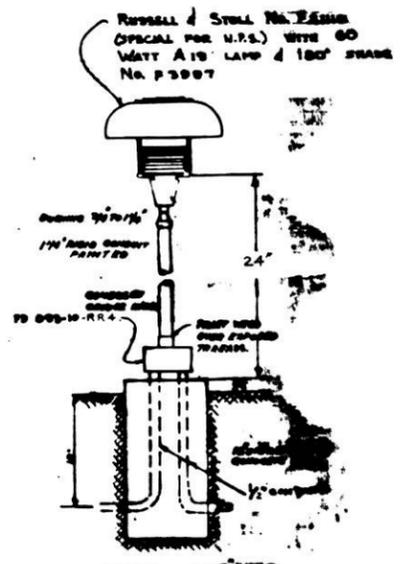


SECTION A-A
SCALE: 1/2" = ONE INCH

NOTE:
1. THREAD PIPE INTO FLANGE BEFORE FACING END.
2. DIAMETER OF SPINDLE BASED ON PIPE I.D. 2.063"
3. NUMBER AND TYPE OF ELECTRICAL OUTLETS TO BE AS INDICATED ON ELECTRICAL PLAN.

PROJECTION TURNTABLE

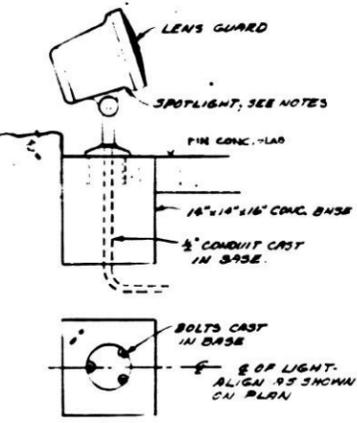
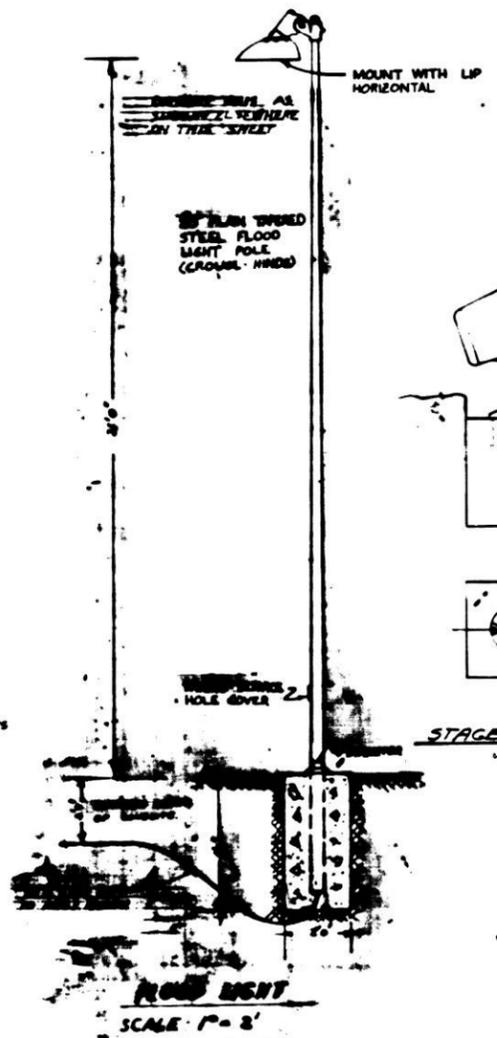
REVISED	PREPARED	RECOMMENDED	UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	REGION
DATE	BY	DATE	NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	POP. NO. 1000
	AN. NAT. SER.		BRANCH OF	SHEET 1 OF
	DATE		CAMPFIRE CIRCLE	DRAWING NO.
	BY		PHILOLES MESA	9224-A
	APPROVED		SANDELLIER NATIONAL MONUMENT	DATE



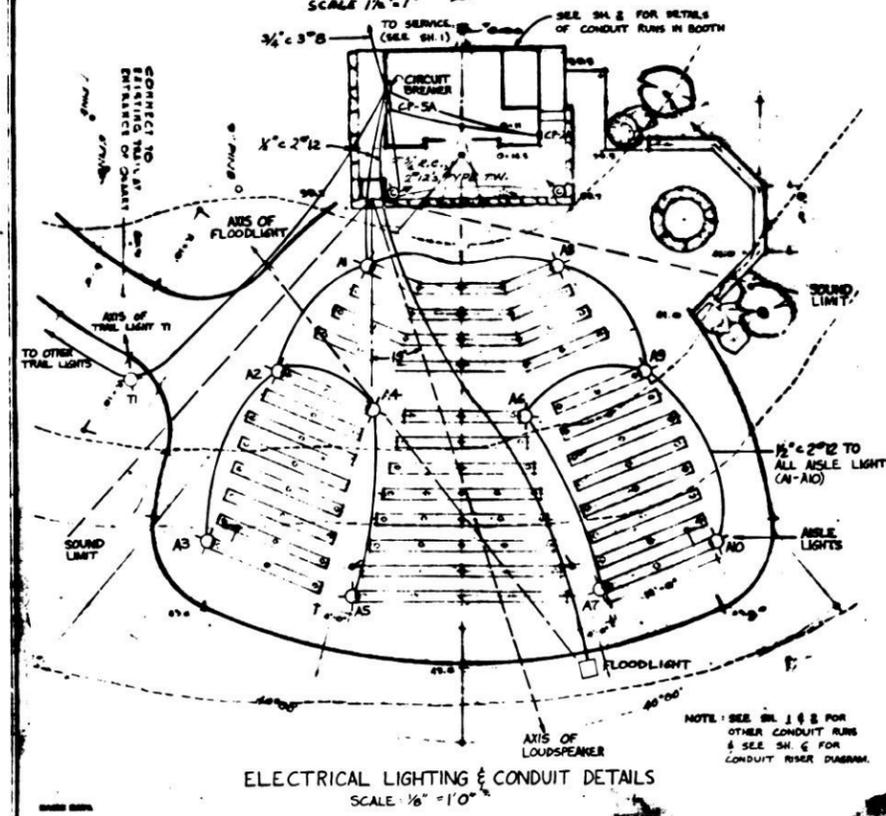
LIGHTING FIXTURE SCHEDULE

- A. WALL MTD. FIXTURE PRESCOLITE CAT. NO. WB-2, WITH WIRE GUARD N.G.-6 60WATT LAMP.
- B. CEILING MTD. FIXTURE PORCELAIN KEYLESS SOCKET BRYANT CAT. NO. 5228 75WATT LAMP.
- C. STAGE LIGHT- STONCO 40100K HOLDER ASSEMBLY W/ 75 W. PAR 38 SPOT LAMP, EQUIPPED WITH 207 GUARD & 206 GLARE SHIELD LOCATED 23' HIGHER FROM 8' OF SCRAM AT CENTER OF STAGE, 4'-0" ABOVE STAGE FLOOR.

APPL. DIAGRAM
 APPL. 2- SEE FLOOD LIGHT WITH ALLUMINUM PAPER BEAM REFLECTOR WITH 750 KILT - 115 VOLT LAMP



STAGE LIGHT DETAIL
 1/8\"/>



SPECIFICATIONS

1. GENERAL - AUDIO-VISUAL:

A. WORK TO BE DONE: FURNISH AND INSTALL A COMPLETE ELECTRICAL, LIGHTING AND AUDIO-VISUAL SYSTEM AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS AND IN THESE SPECIFICATIONS. SLIDE AND MOVIE PROJECTORS AND TAPE RECORDERS WILL BE FURNISHED BY THE CONTRACTOR FOR THE CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL.

B. DESCRIPTION AND FUNCTIONS OF SYSTEM:

1. GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT IS TO BE INSTALLED INTO A CONTRACTOR-FURNISHED AND INSTALLED SYSTEM SUCH THAT A COMPLETE "ONE-STOP" SYSTEM MAY BE PROVIDED. AN EXCEPTIONAL PROGRAM MAY CONSIST OF TAPE RECORDERS, SLIDE PROJECTORS ACCOMPANIED BY LECTURE, SOUND MOVIES (NOT TO BE TOGETHER WITH SLIDES) AND VOICE FURNISHMENTS.
2. THE SYSTEM SHALL BE SO INSTALLED THAT THE LECTURER MAY VIEW OF AMBLED WALL LINES FROM THE FRONT. FROM THE STAGE, THE LECTURER SHALL BE ABLE TO CONTROL AMBLED VOLUME, PAUSE AND STOP TAPE RECORDERS, PAUSE AND STOP MOVIE PROJECTOR, OR PAUSE AND CHANGE STILL SLIDES (NOT MOVIE SLIDES AND MOVIE PROJECTOR THE SAME SIDE) AND USE MICROPHONE. SPOTLIGHTS AND A FLOODLIGHT SHALL BE CONTROLLED FROM BOTH STAGE AND THE FRONT.

C. MATERIALS - LIGHTING AND ELECTRICAL:

1. ALL LAMP, WIRE, WIRE GUARD, FLOODLIGHT AND CIRCUIT BREAKER SHALL BE OF THE TYPE SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS AND LOCATED AS SHOWN THEREON.
2. CONDUIT SHALL BE RIGID GALVANIZED IRON, IN NEW CONNECTIONS, OF THE SIZE SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS, AND SHALL BE PROPERLY BRANDED BEFORE FITTING AND APPLIED.
3. ALL ELECTRICAL, CONTROL AND MECHANICAL CONNECTIONS SHALL BE OF THE 90 OR 90 TYPE, EXCEPT AS OTHERWISE INDICATED ON THE DRAWINGS.

D. MATERIALS - SOUND SYSTEM:

1. THE AMPLIFIER SHALL HAVE A FREQUENCY RESPONSE OF 40 HERTZ, A POWER OUTPUT OF 50 W.T.L.A. OF 60 HERTZ, AND BE OF THE TYPE SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS OR ITS EQUAL. AMPLIFIER CHARACTERISTICS SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:
 FREQUENCY RESPONSE: BETWEEN 40-15,000 CYCLES AT 3db DOWN OUTPUT IMPEDANCE: 16, 8, AND 16 OHMS AND 700 OHMS INPUT IMPEDANCE: 30 OHMS NOMINAL IMPEDANCE: 1 1/2 OHMS-2 RE-IMPEDANCE INPUT CIRCUITS: FOUR, WITH A SINGLE IMPEDANCE VOLUME CONTROL WHICH WILL OPERATE FROM THE POSITION SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS AND PROVIDING AT LEAST 50 db ATTENUATION AT LEAST 115 db GAIN FOR LOW LEVEL INPUTS, 300 mv SENSITIVITY FOR HIGH LEVEL INPUTS
2. THE SOUND MICROPHONE SHALL BE OF A LAVALIERS TYPE SIMILAR OR EQUAL TO THE TYPE SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS, FREQUENCY RESPONSE TYPE SHOWN WITH REMOVABLE LATTICE AND SHALL PROVIDE FOR "WINDMUTING" USE. THE MICROPHONE SHALL BE BETWEEN 10 TO 11,000 CPS, OUTPUT IMPEDANCE 30-50 OHMS, OUTPUT LEVEL (WITH BATTERY) AT LEAST 100 db AND A 30 FOOT FLEXIBLE CABLE WITH CABLE END OF 1/2 INCH DIAMETER SHALL BE PROVIDED. WINDMUTING WITHDRAW CABLE SHALL BE THREE OR LESS.
3. THE LOUSPEAKER SHALL BE SHOWN AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS AND SHALL BE OF THE COLUMN TYPE EQUAL TO UNIVERSITY MODEL, CSD-6, HAVING A VERTICAL DISPERSION (3 db POINTS) AT 1,000 CPS OF AT LEAST PLUS OR MINUS 15 DEGREES FROM THE AXIS, HORIZONTAL DISPERSION GREATER THAN 110°. FREQUENCY RESPONSE SHALL BE BETWEEN 100-10,000 CPS, WITH A POWER HANDLING CAPACITY OF AT LEAST 40 WATTS. THE LOUSPEAKER SHALL BE WEATHERPROOF.

E. INSTALLATION:

1. THE CIRCUIT BREAKER PANEL, CONTROL CIRCUIT CONDUIT, AND AMPLIFIER SHALL ALL BE GROUNDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD PRACTICES AND THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE (NEC).
2. ALL WORK AND INSTALLATIONS SHALL BE DONE IN A NEAT AND WORKMANLIKE MANNER, UNLESS SPECIFICALLY NOTED OTHERWISE WITH STANDARD PRACTICES AND THE NEC, AS AMENDED OR REVISED, AND ALL STATE AND LOCAL ORDINANCES WHICH MAY APPLY.

F. OPERATIONS:

IN ADDITION TO THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR EACH COMPONENT, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH WRITTEN OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

1. NON-TECHNICAL OPERATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR POSTING IN THE ROOM.
2. TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SYSTEM AS A WHOLE, INCLUDING:
 - a. NAME, MANUFACTURER, MODEL NUMBER AND IDENTIFICATION OF ALL COMPONENT ASSEMBLIES FURNISHED.
 - b. MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTION BOOKS.

G. MAINTENANCE:

COMPLETE SHOP DRAWINGS OF EQUIPMENT EXPANDED FOR IDENTIFICATION FOR THE SERVICE ENGINEER OF THE DRAWINGS OR CALLED FOR SERVICE SHALL BE SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.

H. OVERALL PERFORMANCE AND TEST REQUIREMENTS:

UPON COMPLETION OF THE SYSTEM THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CURRENT TESTS AT A TEST POINT VIEW BY THE CONTRACTOR AND THE CONTRACTING OFFICER. RESULTS SHOWING THE INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT SPECIFICATIONS, THE FOLLOWING OVERALL REQUIREMENTS (FROM EACH INPUT CHANNEL TO THE SPEAKER TERMINALS AT A 15 FEET LEVEL) SHALL BE MET AND INDICATED BY TESTS:

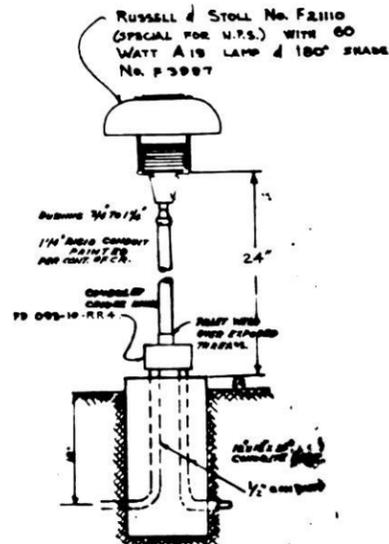
OVERALL FREQUENCY RESPONSE: LESS THAN 6db LOSS FROM 50 - 15,000 CPS
 TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION: LESS THAN 6% MEASURED AT 300, 600 AND 1,000 CPS
 CROSS MODULATION DISTORTION: LESS THAN 6%
 NOISE AND HUM OUTPUT: LESS THAN +30 dbm WITH 100V VOLTS CONTROL SET FOR "PLAIN" RESPONSE WITH 1,000 CPS AT -60 dbm IN PHASE INTO ANY OF THE INPUTS SHALL ALL INPUTS AND OUTPUT CIRCUITS.

I. GUARANTEE:

ALL EQUIPMENT AND INSTALLATIONS (EXCEPT WAREHOUSE DAMAGE AND DEFECTIVE MATERIAL) SHALL BE GUARANTEED FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF COMPLETION OF THE SYSTEM ELECTRICAL AND SOUND SYSTEM INSTALLATION. ALL REPAIRS AND/OR REPLACEMENTS DURING THIS PERIOD SHALL BE MADE AT THE EXPENSE OF THE CONTRACTOR.

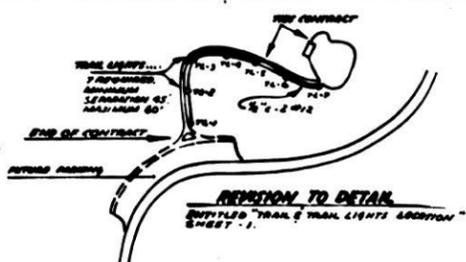
REVISION
 SOUTHWEST
 P&P NO.
 24-38
 SHEET 5 OF 11
 DRAWING NO.
 NM-BAN
 3224-A
 DATE 7/64

This is part of original contract documents

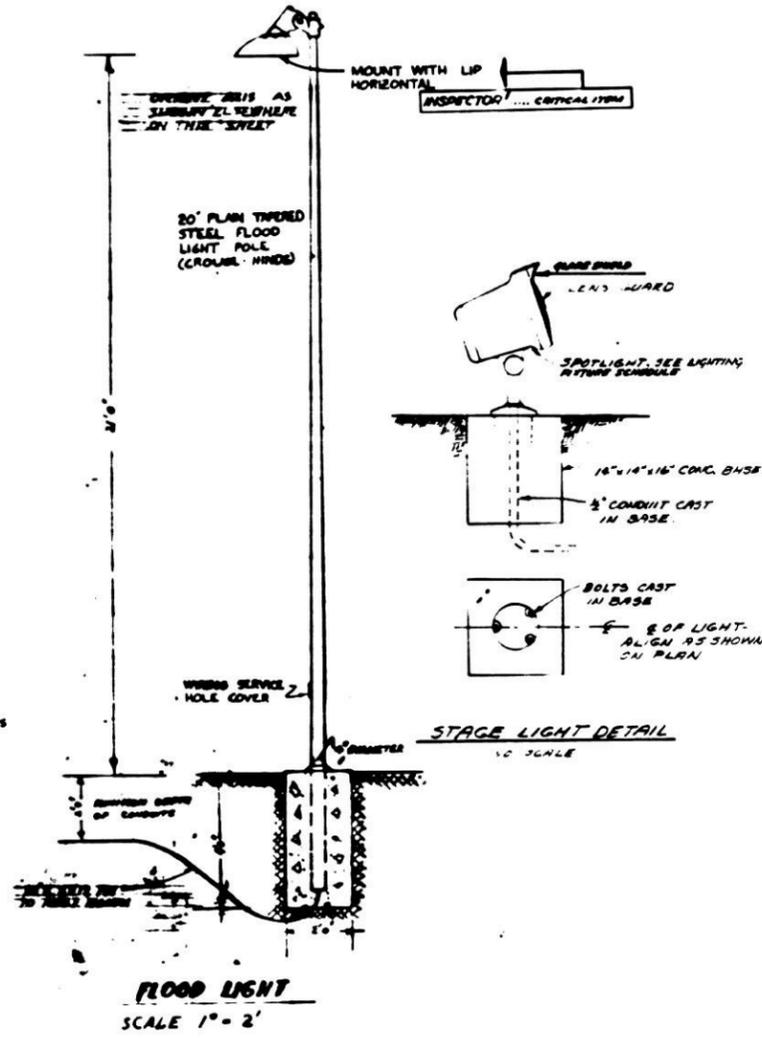
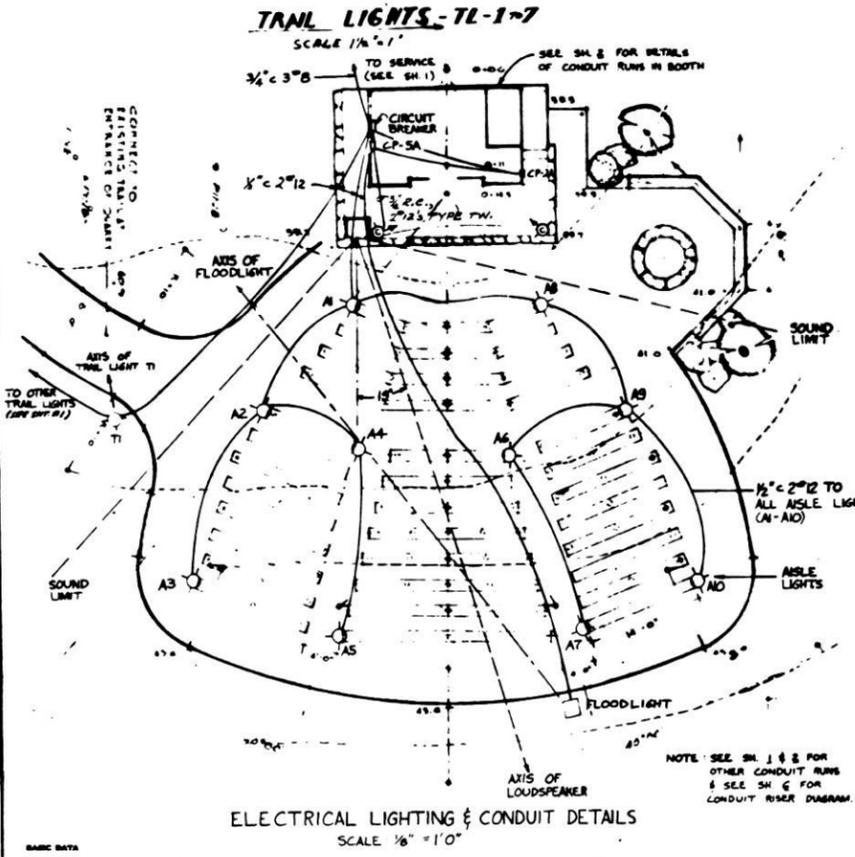


LIGHTING FIXTURE SCHEDULE

- A. WALL MTD. FIXTURE PRESOLITE CAT. NO. NB-2, WITH WIRE GUARD WG-6 60 WATT LAMP
- B. CEILING MTD. FIXTURE - PORCELAIN KEYLESS SOCKET BRYANT CAT. NO. 5228 75 WATT LAMP
- C. STAGE LIGHT - STANCO 40100K HOLDER ASSEMBLY W/ 75PAR38/FL LAMP, EQUIPPED WITH #207 GUARD & 206 GLASS SHIELD LOCATE AS INDICATED. RIM & OF BEAM AT CENTER OF STAGE, 4'-0" ABOVE STAGE FLOOR.
- D. TRAIL LIGHT PER DETAIL THIS SHEET, ADJUST SHADE FOR BEST COVERAGE OF TRAIL. NO SHADE IN TL-1 INSPECTOR! LOCATE TRAIL LIGHT 12'-10" FROM EDGE OF TRAIL.



AREA FLOOR LIGHT
 APPLETON G-692 FLOOD LIGHT WITH ALUMINUM INNER BEAM REFLECTOR WITH 750 MATT - 125 VOLT LAMP



SPECIFICATIONS

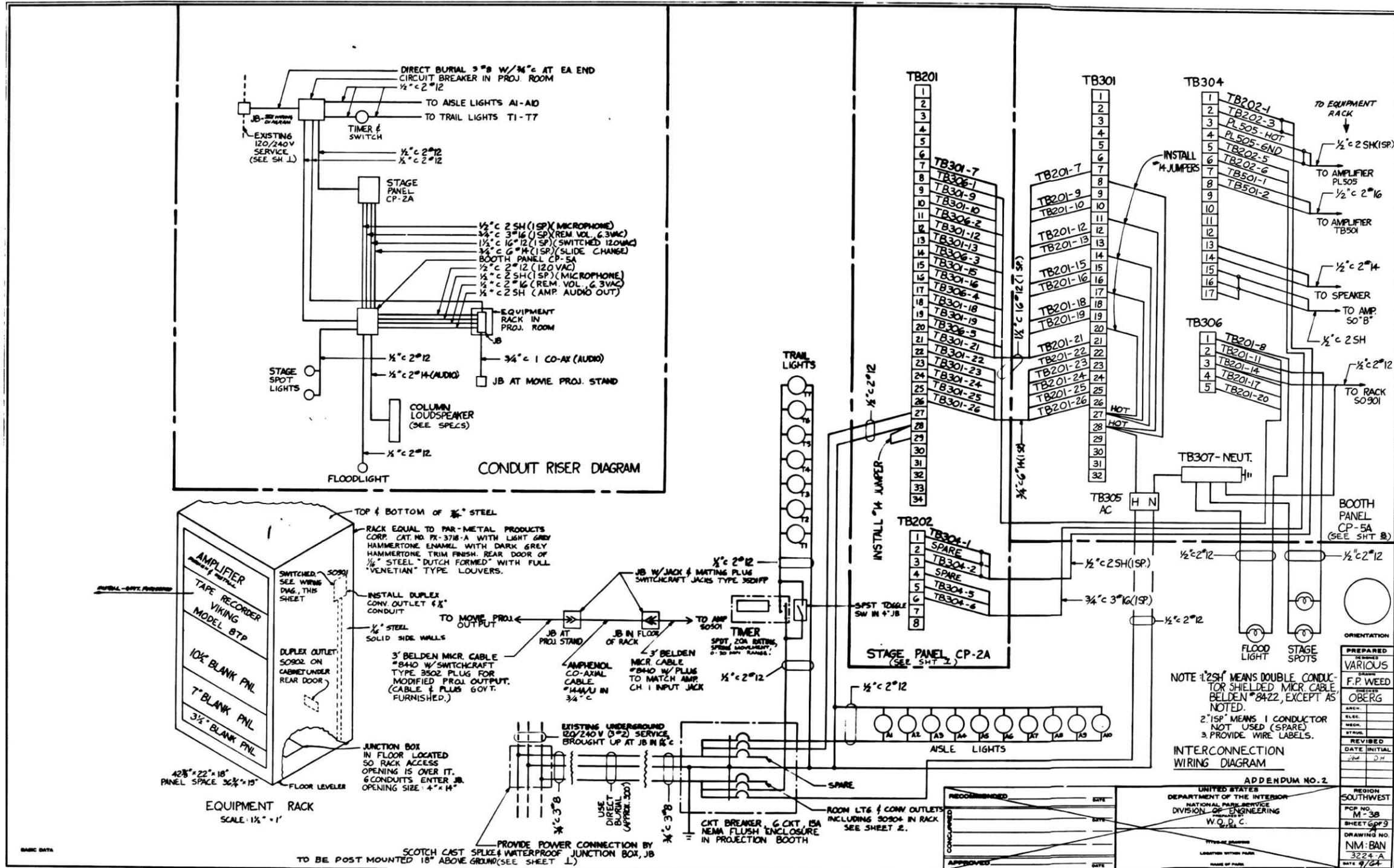
ELECTRICAL - AUDIO-VISUAL:

- WORK TO BE DONE: FURNISH AND INSTALL A COMPLETE ELECTRICAL, LIGHTING AND AUDIO-VISUAL SYSTEM AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS AND IN THESE SPECIFICATIONS. SLIDE AND MOVIE PROJECTORS AND TAPE RECORDERS WILL BE PROVIDED BY THE CONTRACTING OFFICER FOR THE CONTRACTOR TO INSTALL.
- DESCRIPTION AND FUNCTIONING OF SYSTEM:
 - GOVERNMENT-FURNISHED AUDIO-VISUAL EQUIPMENT IS TO BE INCORPORATED INTO A CONTRACTOR-FURNISHED AND INSTALLED SYSTEM SUCH THAT A COMPLETE "ONE-STEP" PROGRAM MAY BE PRODUCED. AN INDIVIDUAL PROGRAM MAY CONSIST OF TAPE RECORDING, SLIDE VIEWS ACCOMPANIED BY LECTURES, SOUND MOVIES (NOT YET TOGETHER WITH SLIDES) AND VOICE NARRATIONS.
 - THE SYSTEM SHALL BE SO DESIGNED THAT THE LECTURER MAY TURN ON ATLEAST AND TRAIL LIGHTS FROM THE BOOTH. FROM THE STAGE, THE LECTURER SHALL BE ABLE TO CONTROL AUDIO VOLUME, START AND STOP TAPE RECORDING, START AND STOP MOVIE PROJECTOR, OR START AND CHANGE STILL SLIDES (NOT BOTH SLIDES AND MOVIES DURING THE SAME RUN) AND USE MICROPHONE. SPOTLIGHTS AND A FLOODLIGHT SHALL BE CONTROLLED FROM BOTH STAGE AND THE BOOTH.
- MATERIALS - LIGHTING AND ELECTRICAL:
 - ATLEAST LIGHTING, TRAIL LIGHTS, ENVELOPES, FLOODLIGHT AND CIRCUIT BREAKER SHALL BE OF THE TYPE SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS AND LOCATED AS SHOWN HEREIN.
 - CIRCUIT SHALL BE RIGID GALVANIZED IRON, IN NEW CONDITION, OF THE SIZE SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS, AND SHALL BE PROPERLY BEAMED BEFORE FITTINGS ARE APPLIED.
 - ALL ELECTRICAL, OPTICAL AND LOUPEPAPER COMPONENTS SHALL BE OF THE 3/4\"/>
- MATERIALS - SOUND SYSTEM:
 - THE AMPLIFIER SHALL HAVE A MINIMUM OUTPUT RATING OF 40 WATTS, A RESONANCE FREQUENCY OF 5% T.O.D. OF 60 MATTS, AND BE OF THE TYPE SHOWN ON THE DRAWING OR ITS EQUAL. AMPLIFIER CHARACTERISTICS SHALL BE AS FOLLOWS:
 FREQUENCY RESPONSE: BETTER THAN 40-16,000 CYCLES AT 3db DOWN
 OUTPUT IMPEDANCE: 4, 8, AND 16 OHMS AND TAP LINES
 INPUT IMPEDANCES: 36 OHMS NOMINAL RECEPT OR 1 AND 4 K-IMPEDANCE INPUT CIRCUITS
 POWER: WITH A SINGLE SWITCH VOLUME CONTROL WHICH WILL OPERATE FROM THE POSITION SHOWN ON THE DRAWING AND PROVIDED AT LEAST 50 db ATTENUATION
 SENSITIVITY & GAIN: AT LEAST 115 db GAIN FOR LOW LEVEL INPUTS, 300 db SENSITIVITY FOR HIGH LEVEL INPUTS
 - THE STAGE MICROPHONE SHALL BE OF A LAVALLER TYPE SIMILAR OR EQUAL TO RCA MODEL MC-25 AND BE OF THE DYNAMIC, PERMANENT MAGNET TYPE EQUIPPED WITH REMOVABLE LAMPHARD AND SHAP PARTS FOR "BICYCLE" USE. THE FREQUENCY RESPONSE SHALL BE BETTER THAN 50 TO 12,000 CPS. OUTPUT IMPEDANCE 30-50 OHMS, OUTPUT LEVEL (NETTA BATTING) AT LEAST 150 db AND A 30 FOOT FLEXIBLE SHIELDED CABLE WITH PLUG TO FIT JACK OF STAGE PANEL SHALL BE SUPPLIED. VEHICLE WITHOUT CABLE SHALL BE THREE OR LESS.
 - THE LOUPEPAPER SHALL BE AS SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS AND SHALL BE OF THE COLEMAN TYPE EQUAL TO UNIVERSITY MODEL CRO-6, HAVING A VERTICAL DIMENSION (1) 40 INCHES AT 1,000 CPS OF PLATE OR NEAR 15 INCHES FROM THE AXIS, HORIZONTAL DIMENSION GREATER THAN 11.0\"/>
- INSTALLATION:
 - THE CIRCUIT BREAKER PANEL, CONTROL CIRCUIT COUPLY, AND AMPLIFIER CHASSIS SHALL ALL BE PROVIDED IN ACCORDANCE WITH STANDARD PRACTICES AND THE NATIONAL ELECTRICAL CODE (NEC).
 - ALL WORK AND INSTALLATIONS SHALL BE DONE IN A NEAT AND WORKMANLIKE MANNER, USING BEST MATERIALS AND SHALL CONFORM WITH STANDARD PRACTICE AND THE NEC, AS AMENDED OR REVISED, AND ALL STATE AND LOCAL ORDINANCES WHICH MAY APPLY.
 - IN ADDITION TO THE MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR EACH COMPONENT, THE CONTRACTOR SHALL FURNISH WRITTEN OPERATING INSTRUCTIONS AS FOLLOWS:
 - NON-TECHNICAL OPERATOR'S INSTRUCTIONS FOR POSTING IN THE BOOTH.
 - TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE SYSTEM AS A WHOLE, INCLUDING:
 - NAME, MANUFACTURER, MODEL NUMBER AND MODIFICATIONS OF ALL COMPONENTS ASSEMBLED FURNISHED.
 - MANUFACTURER'S INSTRUCTION BOOKS.
 - REVISIONS:
 - COMPLETE SHOP DRAWINGS OF EQUIPMENT FURNISHED FOR SUBSTITUTION FOR THE EQUIPMENT SHOWN ON THE DRAWINGS OR CALLED FOR HEREIN SHALL BE SUBMITTED FOR APPROVAL PRIOR TO CONSTRUCTION.
 - OVERALL PERFORMANCE AND TEST PROCEDURE:
 - UPON COMPLETION OF THE SYSTEM THE CONTRACTOR SHALL CONDUCT TESTS AT A TIME AGREED UPON BY THE CONTRACTOR AND THE CONTRACTING OFFICER. SUBMITTING THE INDIVIDUAL COMPONENT SPECIFICATIONS, THE FOLLOWING OVERALL REQUIREMENTS (FROM EACH TESTY CHANNEL TO THE STAGED TERMINALS AT A 15 MATT LEVEL) SHALL BE MET AND DISCONTINUED BY TESTS:

OVERALL FREQUENCY RESPONSE:	LESS THAN 6db DOWN FROM 50 - 15,000 CPS
TOTAL HARMONIC DISTORTION:	LESS THAN 0% MEASURED AT 100, 400 AND 5,000 CPS
CROSS MODULATION DISTORTION:	LESS THAN 0% MEASURED AT 100, 400 AND 5,000 CPS
NOISE AND HUM OUTPUT:	LESS THAN -10 dbm WITH TONE CONTROLS SET FOR "FLAT" RESPONSE WITH 1,000 CPS AT -60 dbm IN PHASE INTO ANY OF THE INPUTS WITH ALL INPUTS ARE HEAVY CIRCUITED.
 - QUALITY:
 - ALL EQUIPMENT AND INSTALLATION (EXCEPT VACUUM TUBES AND DISCONNECTED LIGHTS) SHALL BE GUARANTEED FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF COMPLETION OF THE SYSTEM ELECTRICAL AND SOUND SYSTEM INSTALLATION. ALL REPAIRS AND/OR REPLACEMENTS DURING THIS PERIOD SHALL BE MADE AT THE EXPENSE OF THE CONTRACTOR.

WEGACH
 SOUTHWEST
 P.O. BOX
 M-38
 SWEET 500
 DRAWING NO.
 NM-BAN
 3224-A
 DATE 4-64

APPENDUM NO. 2
 REV. REVISED 9/68 DW



NOTE 1"2SH" MEANS DOUBLE CONDUCTOR SHIELDED MICR. CABLE BELDEN #8422, EXCEPT AS NOTED.
 2"1SP" MEANS 1 CONDUCTOR NOT USED (SPARE)
 3. PROVIDE WIRE LABELS.

INTERCONNECTION WIRING DIAGRAM

APPENDUM NO. 2

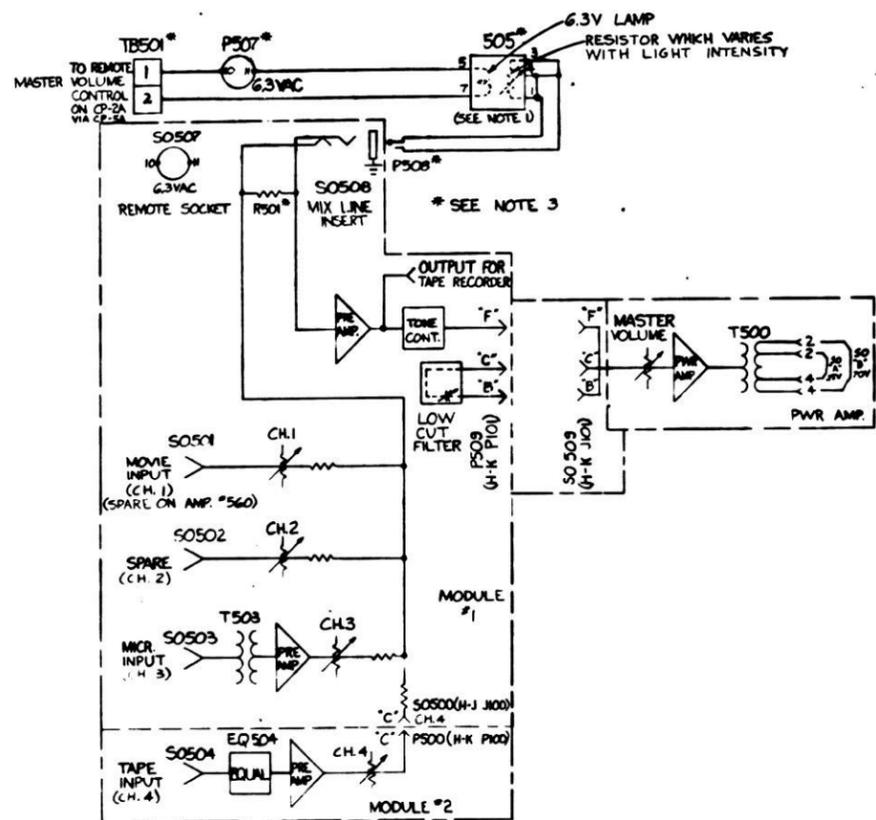
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 DIVISION OF ENGINEERING
 W.O.D.C.

PREPARED BY	F.P. WEED
DRAWN BY	OBERG
CHECKED BY	
DATE	
REVISION	
DATE	
INITIAL	
REGION	SOUTHWEST
PCP NO.	M-38
SHEET	6 OF 9
DRAWING NO.	NM-BAN 3224-A
DATE	9/64

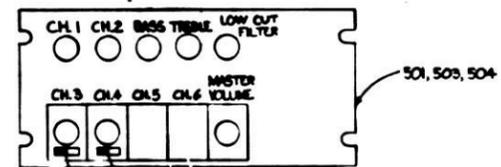
RECOMMENDED	DATE
APPROVED	DATE

BASIC DATA

PROVIDE POWER CONNECTION BY SCOTCH CAST SPLICE & WATERPROOF JUNCTION BOX, JB TO BE POST MOUNTED 18" ABOVE GROUND (SEE SHEET 1)

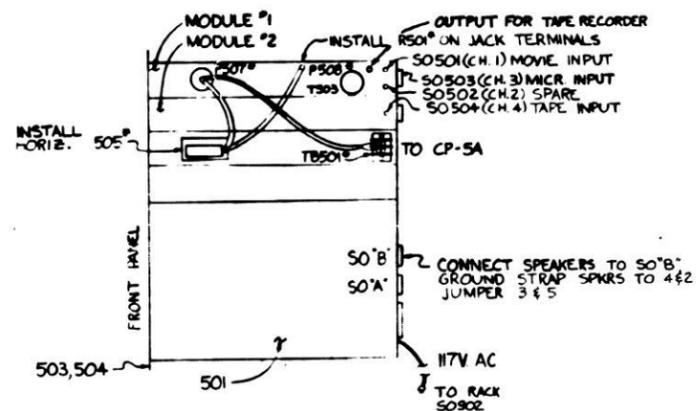


SIMPLIFIED WIRING DIAGRAM
(SEE NOTE 2)



AMPLIFIER CONTROLS

(SEE NOTE 2)



TOP VIEW - AMPLIFIER CHASSIS

(SEE NOTES 2 & 3)

NOTES:

1. DOTTED LINES WITHIN COMPONENTS REFERRING TO THIS NOTE INDICATE THE ACTION THAT TAKES PLACE WITHIN THE COMPONENT & NOT NECESSARILY THE CIRCUIT ELEMENTS.
2. WIRING & LAYOUT SHOWN IS FOR HARMAN-KARDON MODEL 406A-12.
3. ITEMS TO BE INSTALLED AS MODIFICATION TO MODULE #1 ARE INDICATED BY AN ASTERISK.
4. CONTRACTOR TO FURNISH & INSTALL ALL ITEMS IN MATERIALS LIST.
5. EQUALIZER TO BE MODEL XE-2 (NAB EQ. FOR 7 1/2 & 15 IPS) WHEN INPUT TO CHANNEL 4 (TAPE) IS FROM VIKING 87P TAPE DECK.
EQUALIZER TO BE MODEL XE-3 (NAB EQ. FOR 3 3/4 IPS) WHEN INPUT TO CHANNEL 4 (TAPE) IS FROM TAPE-ATHON BACKGROUND UNIT.

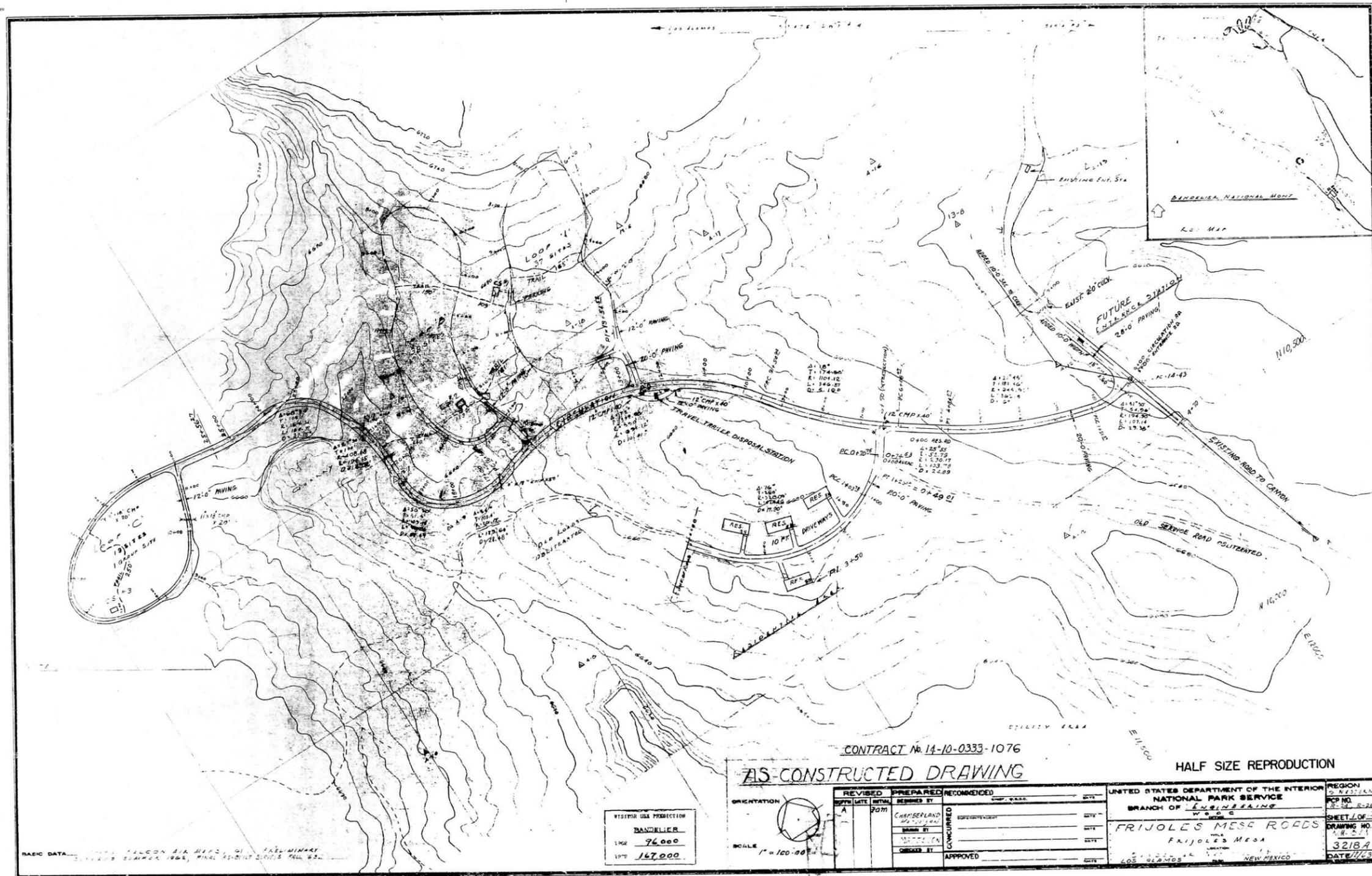
MATERIALS LIST (SEE NOTE 4.)		
IDENT.	QTY	DESCRIPTION
501	1	HARMAN-KARDON MODEL 406A-12 AMPLIFIER FOR RACK MOUNT. SEE DRAWINGS & SPECS. COMPLETE WITH MOD. #1 & 2.
503	1	H-K RM-2 RACK MOUNTING SHELF
504	1	H-K TRIM PANEL "A"
505*	1	DJ KANE 99A260A LEVELMATIC CONTROL MOUNT IN UNUSED MODULE SPACE
P507*	1	H-K #86-CPI PLUG, PLUG INTO REMOTE CONTROL SOCKET (S0507) ON MOD. #1.
P508*	1	PLUG TO MATCH MIX LINE INSERT JACK (S0508) ON MODULE #1.
R501*	1	100K Ω, 1/2 WATT RESISTOR
T503	1	H-K XT-1 (30-50 cps) MKR. TRANS, INSTALL IN MODULE #1
EQ504	1	H-K PLUG-IN EQUALIZER (SEE NOTE 5) INSTALL IN MODULE #2
TBS01*	1	BARRIER TERMINAL, CINCH JONES TYPE 2-141, MOUNT IN UNUSED MODULE SPACE

* SEE NOTE 3

AMP. IDENTIFICATION	
NUMBER	USE
500	AUDIO VISUAL
530	AMPHITHEATER
560	PUBLIC ADDRESS

WODC AV STD # 500
530 AUDIO AMPLIFIER
560

PREPARED	
VARIOUS	
F. P. WEED	
OBERG	
DATE INITIAL	
REVISD	
REGION	SOUTHWEST
PCP NO.	M-38
SHEET	9 OF 9
DRAWING NO.	NIM: BAN 3224-A



BASIC DATA: 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020

WISDOM USE PREDICTION
1962 76,000
1977 167,000

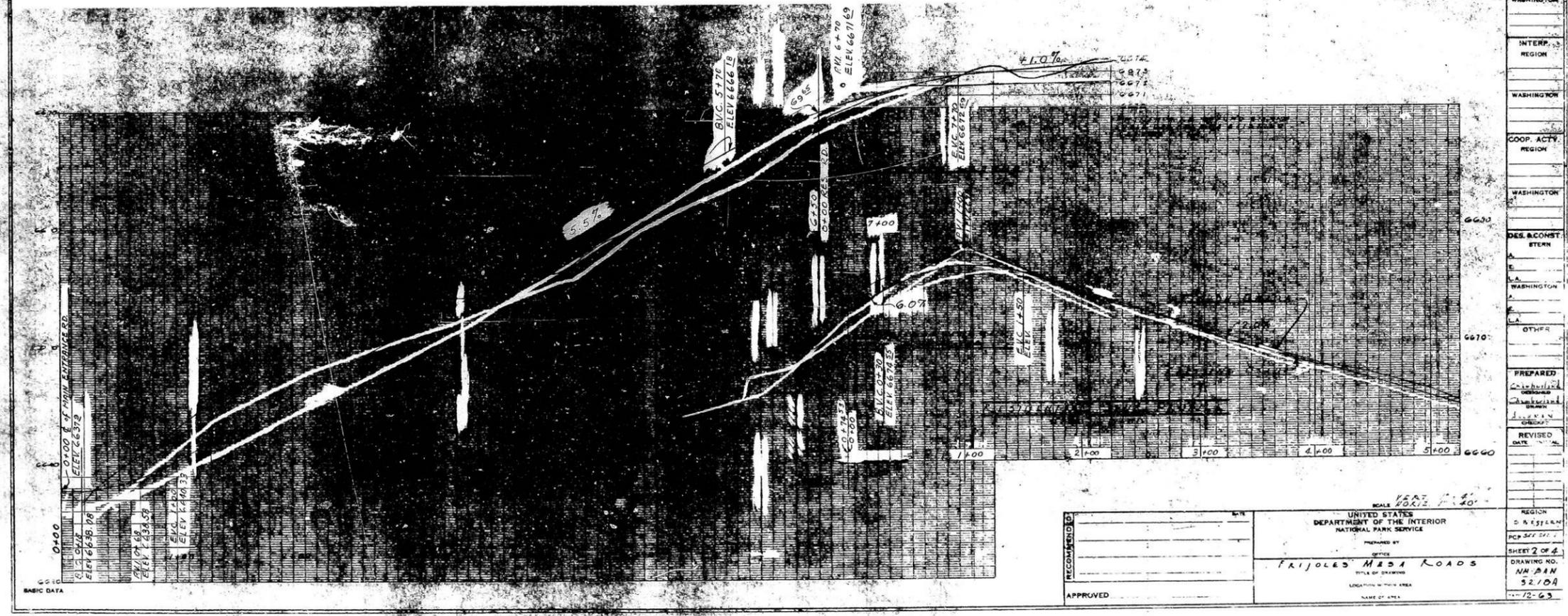
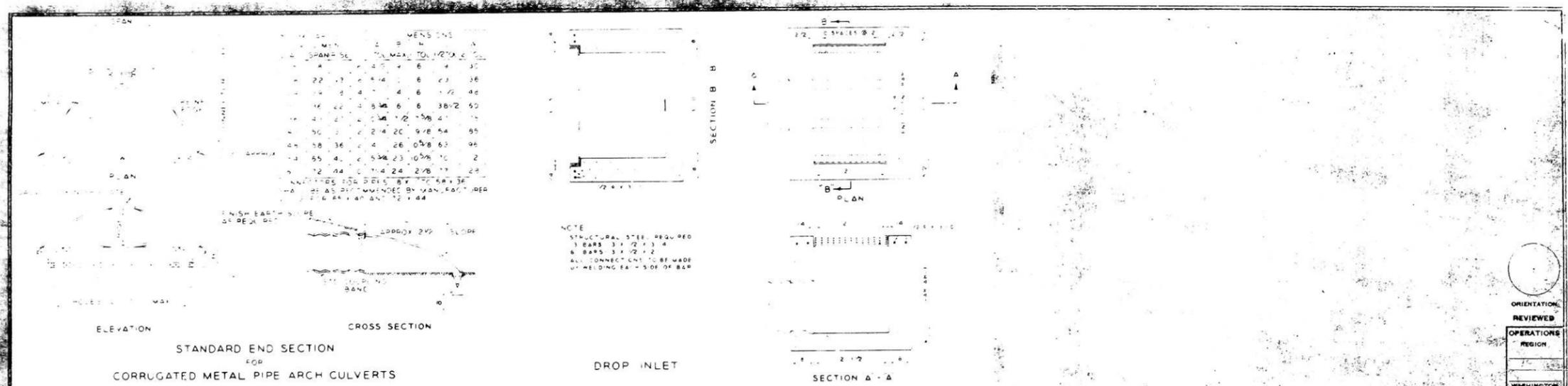
CONTRACT No. 14-10-0333-1076

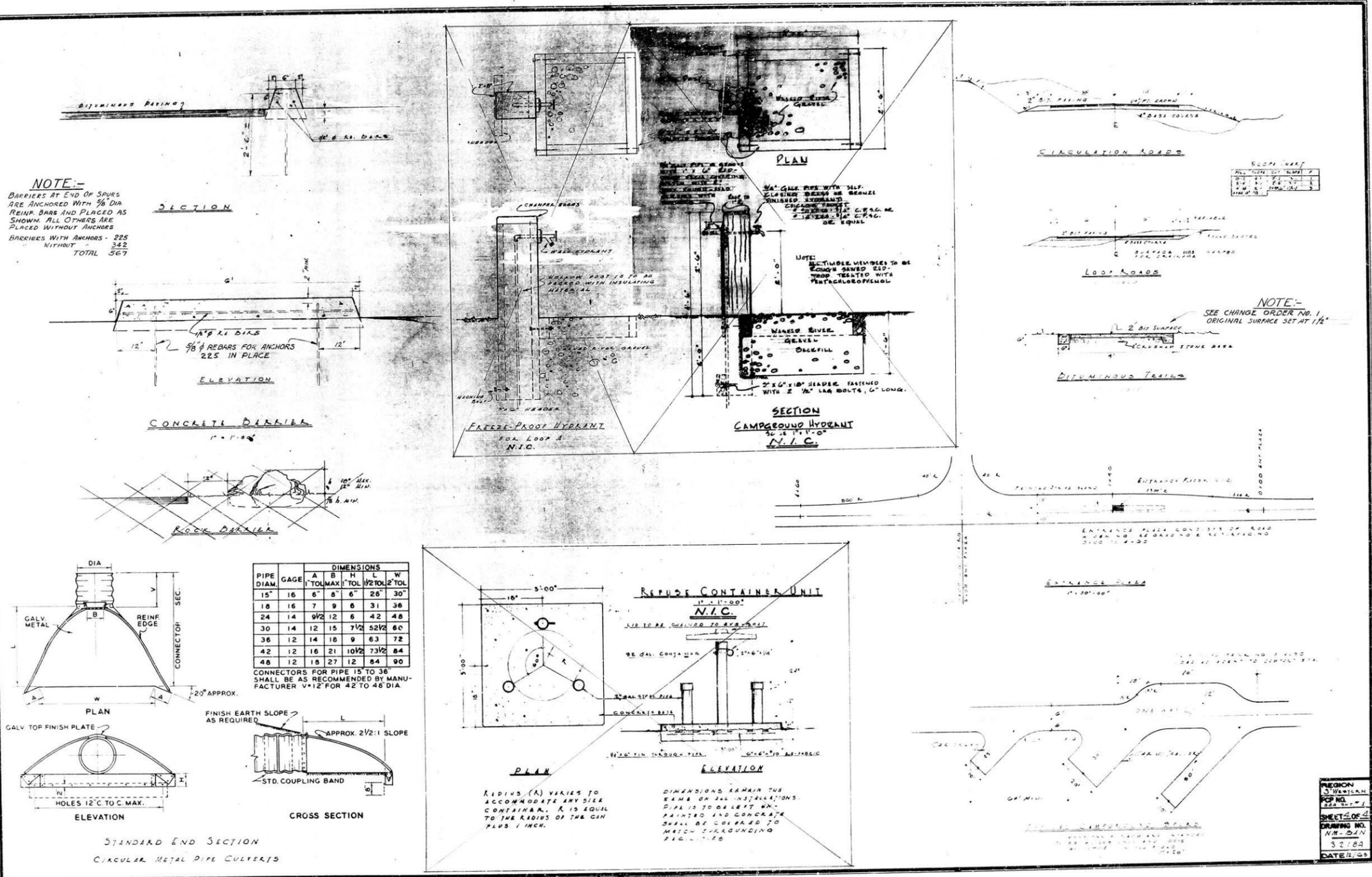
AS-CONSTRUCTED DRAWING

HALF SIZE REPRODUCTION

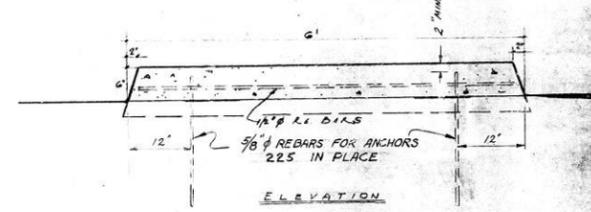
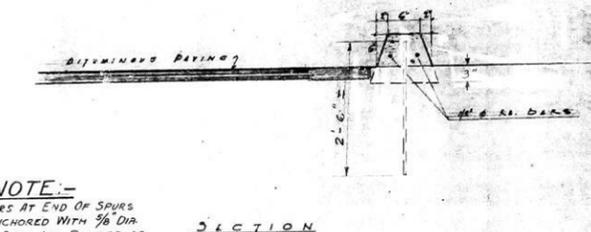
REVISED	PREPARED	RECOMMENDED
DATE	BY	DATE
A	CHAMBERLAND	
	DATE	

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	
BRANCH OF ENGINEERING	
W 20 C	
FRIOLES MESA ROADS	
Frijoles Mesa	
LOS ALAMOS	NEW MEXICO
DRAWING NO.	SHEET / OF
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DATE	
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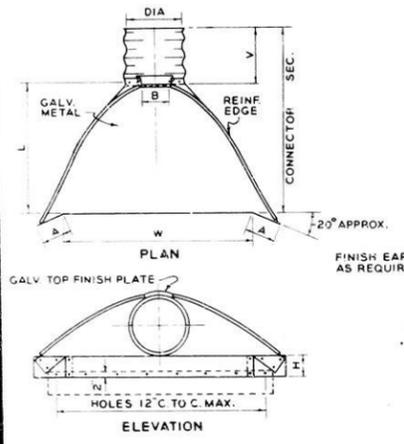
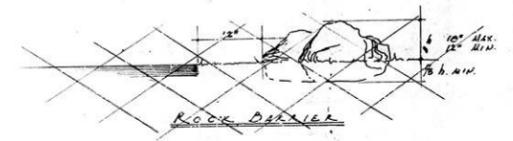




NOTE:-
 BARRIERS AT END OF SPURS ARE ANCHORED WITH 3/8" DIA REIN. BARS AND PLACED AS SHOWN. ALL OTHERS ARE PLACED WITHOUT ANCHORS.
 BARRIERS WITH ANCHORS - 225
 WITHOUT - 342
 TOTAL 567



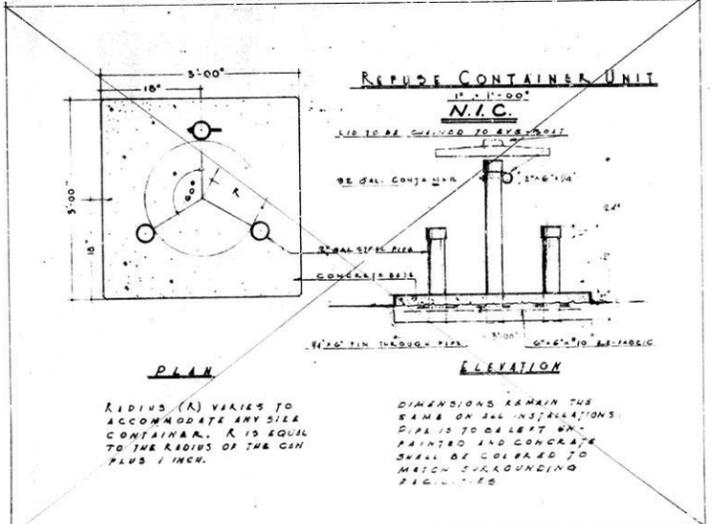
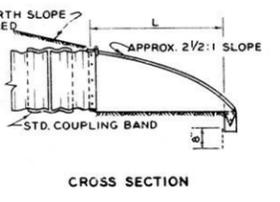
CONCRETE DITCHER
 1" = 1'-00"



STANDARD END SECTION
 CIRCULAR METAL PIPE CULVERTS

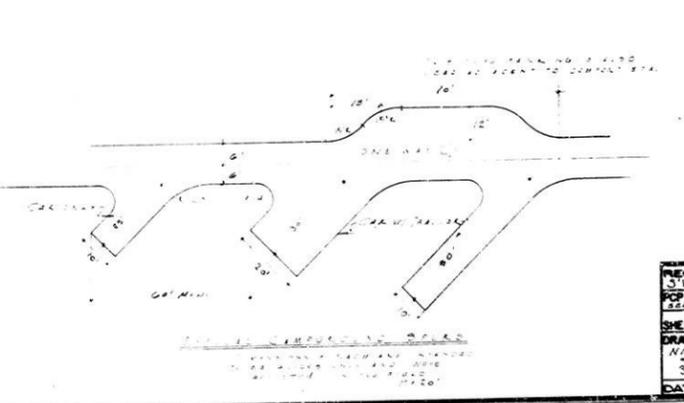
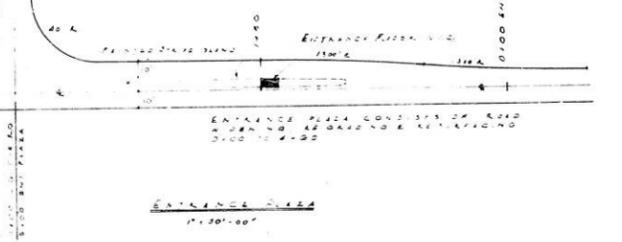
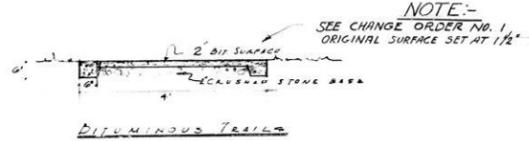
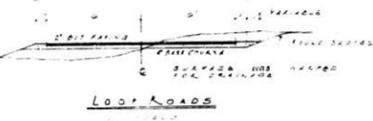
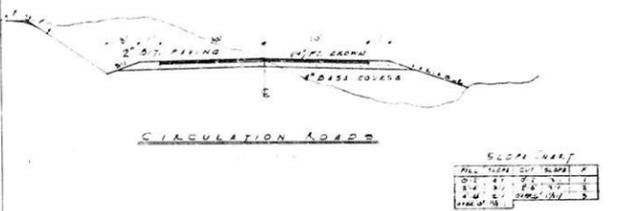
PIPE DIA.	GAGE	DIMENSIONS					
		A	B	H	L	W	TOL
15"	16	6"	8"	6"	26"	30"	
18	16	7	9	6	31	36	
24	14	9 1/2	12	6	42	48	
30	14	12	15	7 1/2	52 1/2	60	
36	12	14	18	9	63	72	
42	12	16	21	10 1/2	73 1/2	84	
48	12	18	27	12	84	90	

CONNECTORS FOR PIPE 15 TO 36 SHALL BE AS RECOMMENDED BY MANUFACTURER V=12" FOR 42 TO 48 DIA.



RADIUS (R) VARIES TO ACCOMMODATE ANY SIZE CONTAINER. R IS EQUAL TO THE RADIUS OF THE CULV PLUS 1 INCH.

DIMENSIONS REMAIN THE SAME ON ALL INSTALLATIONS. DIA IS TO CLEARLY WH. PAINTED AND CONCRETE SHALL BE COURED TO MATCH SURROUNDING PAVEMENT.



REGION 3
 SHEET NO. 3218A
 DATE 1/20/03