National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2012

CCC Camps

Mesa Verde National Park

Table of Contents

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

Cultural Landscape Summary & Site Plan

Cultural Landscapes in the Cultural Resources Inventory System:

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources and cultural landscapes. The set of CRIS records for cultural landscapes is referred to as CRIS-CL.CRIS-CL records conform to a standardized data structure known as the Cultural
Landscapes Inventory (CLI).
The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CRIS are: Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2006), Director's Order 28 (Cultural Resources) and Director's Order 28a (Archeology).

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)

The CLI is the data structure within CRIS used to document and evaluate all potentially significant cultural landscapes in which NPS has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest.
Each CRIS-CL record is certified complete when the landscape is determined to meet one of the following:
Landscape individually meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation; or,
Landscape is a contributing element of a property that is eligible for the National Register; or,
Landscapes does not meet the National Register criteria, but is managed as cultural resources because of law, policy or decisions reached through the park planning process.
Cultural landscapes vary from historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes to historic ethnographic landscapes, but may also fit within more than one type. Those eligible for the National Register have significance in the nation's history on a national, state or local level, as well as integrity or authenticity.
The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:
National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish…a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places…of historic properties…

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)…Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA…No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior…

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying… historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary…

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A) Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories…about cultural resources in units of the national park system…Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,… and historic sites…

Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Inventory Unit Description:

Between 1933 and 1942, three Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camps were constructed in Mesa Verde National Park. These include Camp NP-2-C (1933-1934), Camp NP-5-C and its associated utility area (1934-1942), and Camp NP-6-C (1934-1936). Though different in condition and contemporary use, Camp NP-5-C and its associated utility area and Camp NP-6-C retain historic integrity. As nothing remains of Camp NP-2-C, it has integrity only as an archeological site.

Camp NP-2-C

Camp NP-2-C (also called DNP-5-C) was the first camp to be constructed in Mesa Verde in May 1933 and was occupied through 1934. The camp was located in a grassy field at the head of Prater Canyon, located on the south side of the entrance road, just west of the present-day tunnel. The camp was intended for temporary use and was eventually razed. Today, the site retains integrity as an archeological site dating to the 1933-1934 period.

Camp NP-5-C

Camp NP-5-C and the associated utility area are located on Chapin Mesa one mile north of park headquarters at an elevation of 7,100 feet. Access to the area is by a one-half mile paved side road that branches off the main park road 19 miles south of the park entrance. The camp and associated utility area cover approximately 10 acres on the western side of the entrance road just above Spruce Canyon.

The period of significance for Camp NP-5-C extends from 1934 to 1942. The construction of Camp NP-5-C began in September 1934. When the camp was completed, it formed a “U” shape and consisted of eleven buildings and structures: five barracks, an Administration building, Mess Hall, Recreation Hall, a garage, a storage facility, and a latrine. The site had a vehicular loop road, a concrete loop sidewalk in the interior commons area connecting the buildings, and a series of stone-lined gravel pathways therein leading to a latrine at the center of the site. During construction, great care was taken to clear as little vegetation as possible and protect the remaining vegetation from negative impacts.

The associated utility area located north of the camp had a triangular plan with four buildings including an Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) office and warehouse, a storage shed and shop, another storage shed, and a gas station. The original buildings in the utility area remain and only minor changes have been made to the landscape. Just northeast of the utility area were a 4,192-foot deep well and an 86,000 gallon underground reserve tank constructed either in 1934 or 1938. In that immediate area there was also a Modified Pueblo Revival style Water Treatment Building and pump house (Building no. 59) constructed in 1939. The original buildings in the utility area remain and only minor changes have been made to the landscape. The deep well constructed in the 1930s is no longer used and has since been covered, while the Water Treatment Building or pump house (Building no. 59) now serves as the Natural Resources office. One additional building was constructed circa 1999 to provide more offices and storage for the Natural Resources division.

After the CCC program was dissolved in 1942, ownership of the camp was eventually transferred to Mesa Verde National Park. Today, in addition to the associated utility area, which remains largely unchanged, only the Recreation Hall (Building no. 148) and Barracks #5 (Building no. 156), also called the Jack Gray Warehouse, remain from the original Camp NP-5-C. Barracks #5 is unused and still has all of its original material and character-defining features; however, the wood planks are deteriorated. The Recreation Hall was rehabilitated in 2005 to make it available for year-round use and serves as a venue for meetings, trainings, and social gatherings. Replicas of the barracks built between 1998 and 2000 now stand in the original footprints of Barracks 2, 3, and 4, and serve as offices. Two metal buildings sit in the footprints of Barracks 1 and the Administration Building. The Mess Hall is gone and its footprint is used as a dirt parking area. The interior concrete sidewalk has been regraded to accommodate wheelchairs and the majority of the stone-lined gravel pathways have been rehabilitated. Though not all of them are maintained, all of the original pathways are discernible. The half-mile connection road that leads to the site remains and serves as an access road for the many employees who work in the area.

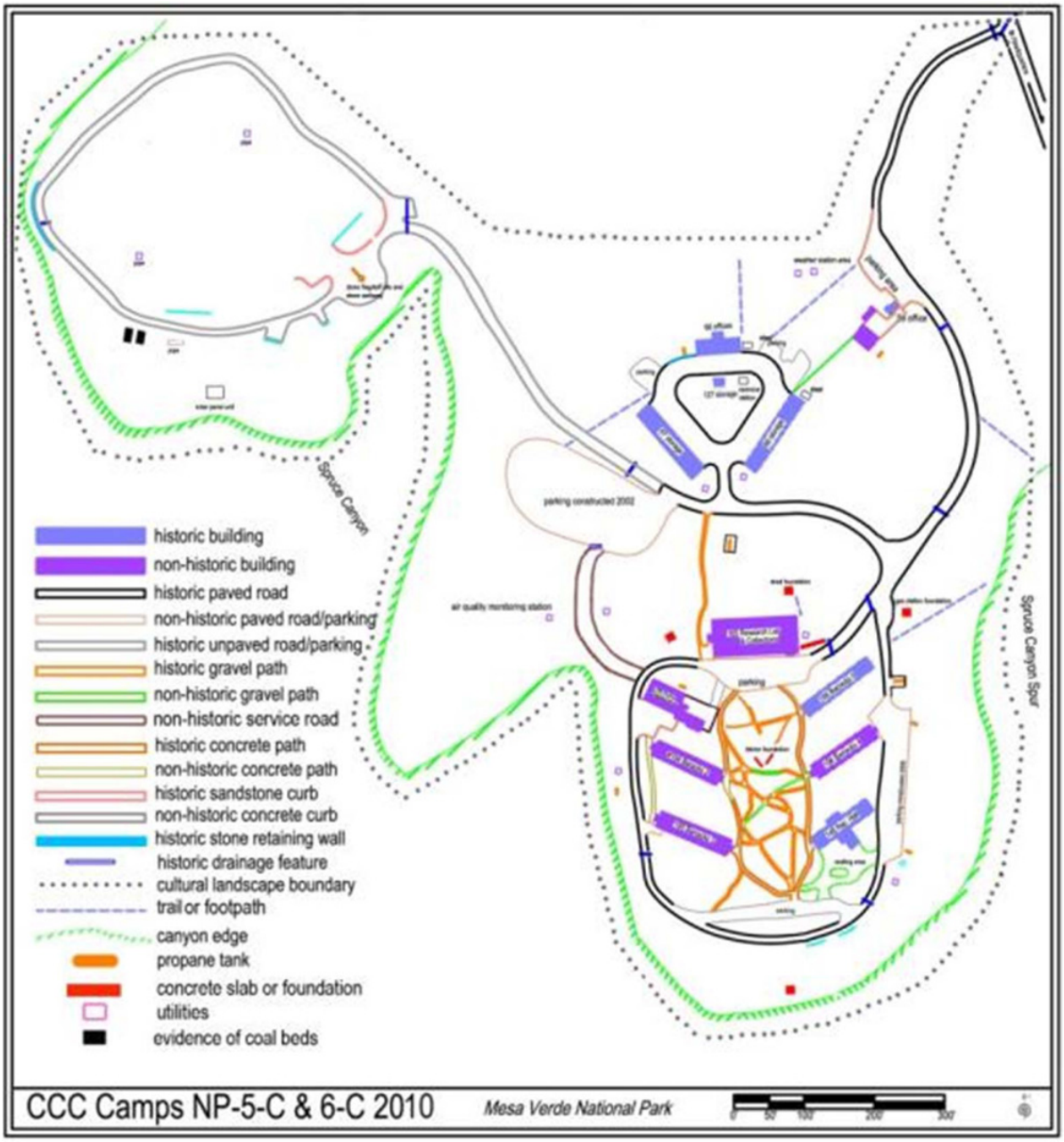
The vegetation of the site has diminished due to fire, drought, beetle kill, hazard fuel reduction, weed invasion, and construction. Several re-vegetation efforts have been made since 2000, and today, there are juniper and pinon trees on site in addition to shrubs, wildflowers, and grasses.

Camp NP-6-C

Camp NP-6-C is located on Chapin Mesa north of Camp NP-5-C. Access to the area is by a paved road that branches off the main park road 19 miles south of the park entrance and veers west, passing between Camp NP-5-C and the associated utility area. It becomes a dirt road that connects to the original vehicular dirt loop road for the site. The camp covers approximately 10 acres on the western side of the entrance road just above Spruce Canyon.

The period of significance for Camp NP-6-C extends from 1934 to 1938. Construction of Camp NP-6-C began in October 1934 and consisted of ten buildings and structures: five barracks, a Recreation Hall, a Mess Hall, an Administration building, a garage, and a latrine. Similar to the configuration at Camp NP-5-C, there were internal circulation paths and gravel pathways at Camp NP-6-C leading from each building to a latrine in the center of the camp. The CCC crew relocated from NP-6-C to the then vacant Camp NP-5-C in 1938 and NP-6-C was slowly razed thereafter. The area has since not been used and thus a number of small scale features from the original camp remain. The building footprints are still discernible through clearings in the landscape, remnants of foundations, and stone walls. Fire and drought have affected the vegetation of the area. Most of the trees in the area have been burned, though some grasses, wildflowers, and shrubs remain.

Site Plan



Site plan showing the 2010 configuration of buildings, features, and pathways in Camp NP-5-C, Camp NP-6-C, and the associated utility area. Source: Level II CLI, augmented by M. Frisbie.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	CCC Camps
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	850243
Parent Landscape:	850243

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Mesa Verde National Park - CCC Camps - MEVE
Park Organization Code:	1490
Park Administrative Unit:	Mesa Verde National Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

The CCC Camps are one of four component landscapes in the Early Park Development Historic Designed Landscape (parent landscape).

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

A Level II CLI was begun in 2000 by Shapins Associates for the Early Park Development Landscape. Fieldwork was conducted in 2000-2001, with a 95% draft inventory produced in 2001. Revisions were made to the CLI and another draft CLI was produced in December 2004. However, neither of these early drafts addressed the CCC landscapes of the park.

After discussions with the park, the CCC Camps were included in the final Level II CLI, completed in April 2007 by Shapins Associates with contributions by Erika Thompson and Kathy McKay, of Mesa Verde National Park. Despite completion of the CLI, it was not uploaded to the CLI database, nor was park Superintendent or Colorado SHPO concurrence sought on the document.

In 2010, three students were hired by the Intermountain Region CLI program to revise and finalize the CLIs. Additional fieldwork was conducted in June 2010 to update the landscape condition and incorporate any changes that had occurred since 2007. This CCC Camps CLI was finalized by Meg Frisbie of the University of Texas at Austin and Carrie A. Mardorf, Regional CLI Coordinator. Due to park delays, concurrence was not received until 2012.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 04/16/2012

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

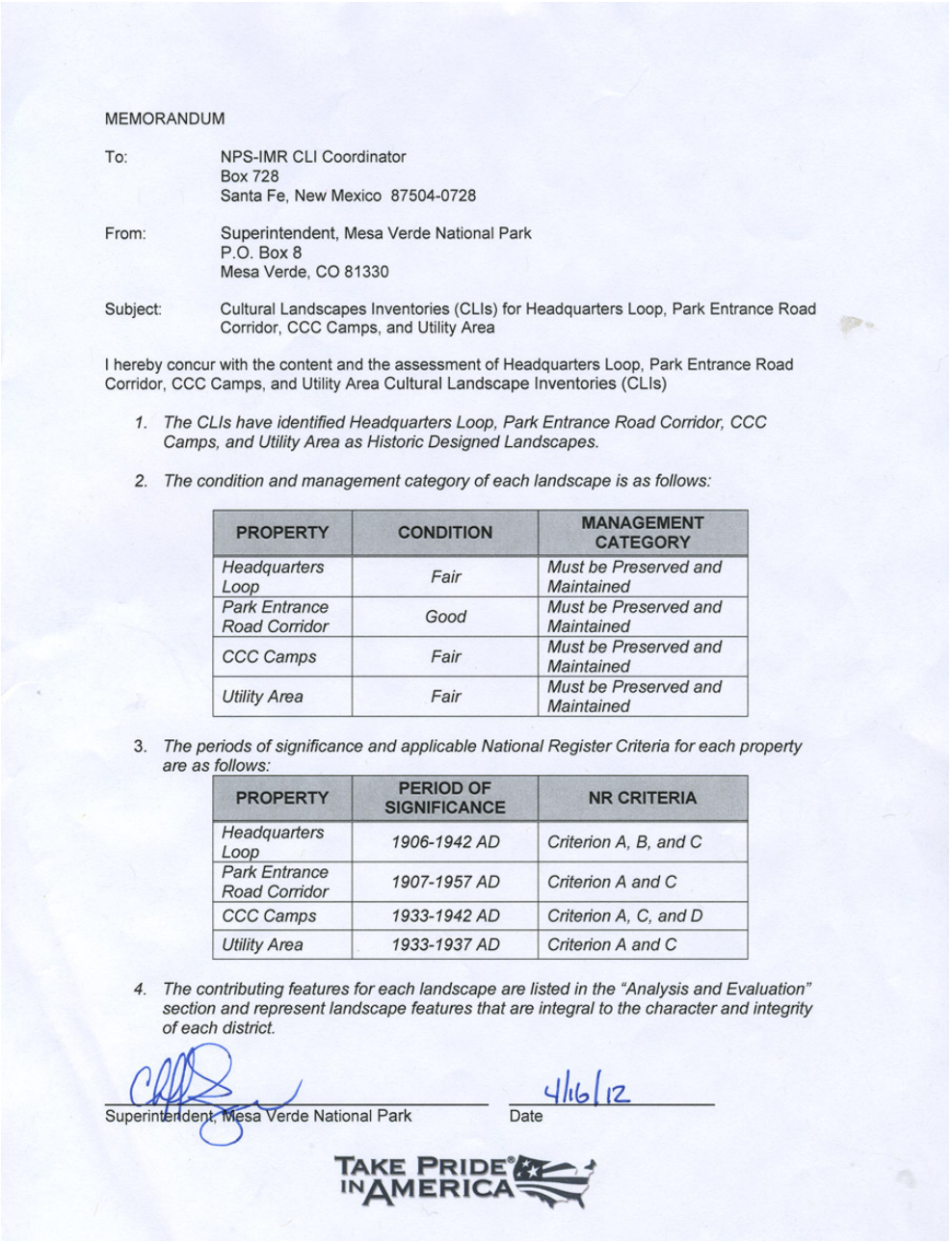
Date of Concurrence Determination: 10/10/2012

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The Colorado SHPO generally concurred that the CCC Camps are eligible for the National Register on 10/10/2012. The SHPO also provided additional comments on the CLI and a bulleted list of items they did not generally concur with. See official SHPO letter in CLI files.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path



MEMORANDUM

To: NPS-IMR CLI Coordinator
Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0728

From: Superintendent, Mesa Verde National Park
P.O. Box 8
Mesa Verde, CO 81330

Subject: Cultural Landscapes Inventories (CLIs) for Headquarters Loop, Park Entrance Road Corridor, CCC Camps, and Utility Area

I hereby concur with the content and the assessment of Headquarters Loop, Park Entrance Road Corridor, CCC Camps, and Utility Area Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs)

1. *The CLIs have identified Headquarters Loop, Park Entrance Road Corridor, CCC Camps, and Utility Area as Historic Designed Landscapes.*

2. *The condition and management category of each landscape is as follows:*

PROPERTY	CONDITION	MANAGEMENT CATEGORY
Headquarters Loop	*Fair*	*Must be Preserved and Maintained*
Park Entrance Road Corridor	*Good*	*Must be Preserved and Maintained*
CCC Camps	*Fair*	*Must be Preserved and Maintained*
Utility Area	*Fair*	*Must be Preserved and Maintained*

3. *The periods of significance and applicable National Register Criteria for each property are as follows:*

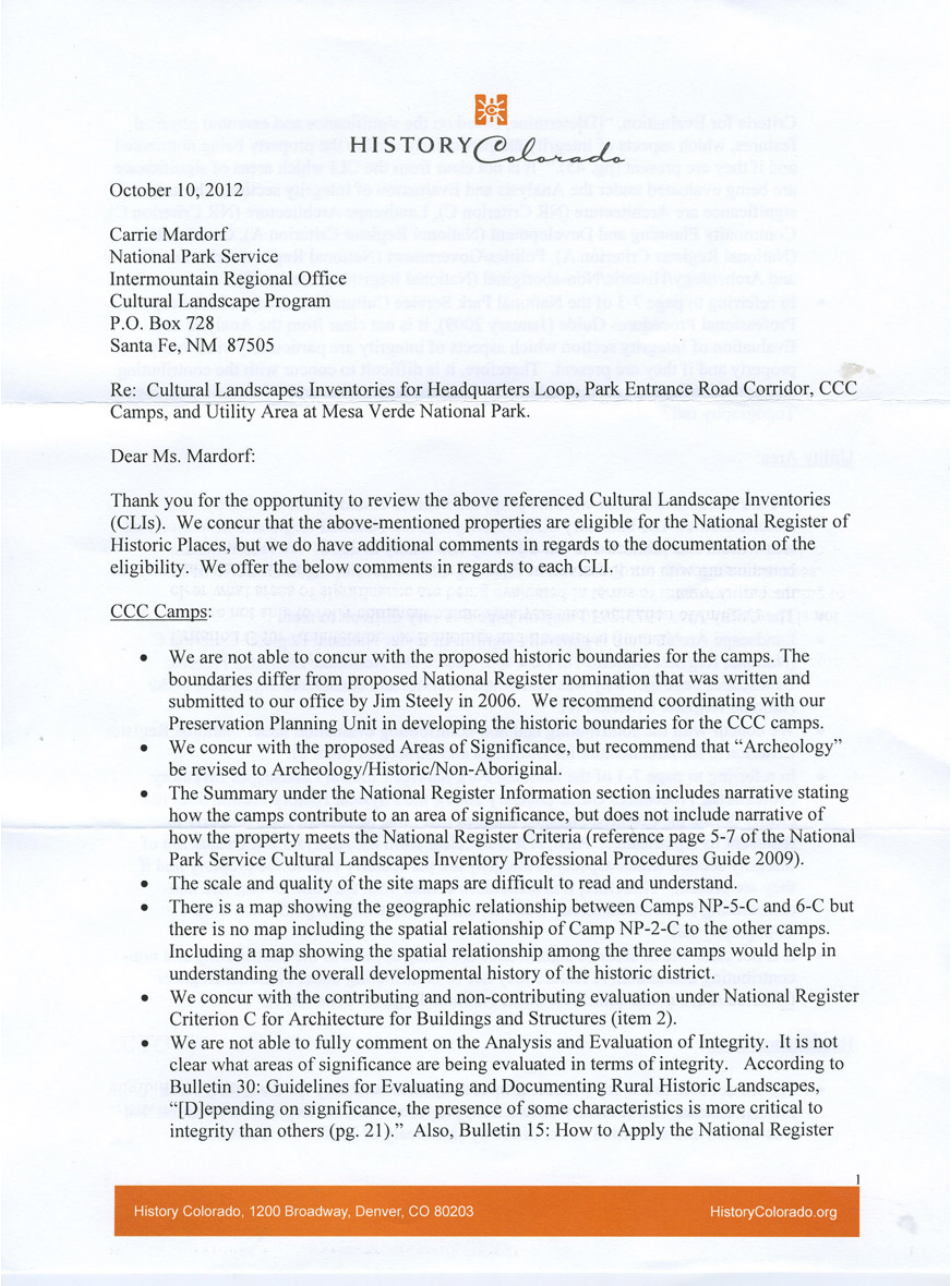
PROPERTY	PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE	NR CRITERIA
Headquarters Loop	*1906-1942 AD*	*Criterion A, B, and C*
Park Entrance Road Corridor	*1907-1957 AD*	*Criterion A and C*
CCC Camps	*1933-1942 AD*	*Criterion A, C, and D*
Utility Area	*1933-1937 AD*	*Criterion A and C*

4. *The contributing features for each landscape are listed in the "Analysis and Evaluation" section and represent landscape features that are integral to the character and integrity of each district.*

Superintendent, Mesa Verde National Park — Date 4/16/12

TAKE PRIDE IN AMERICA

Park Superintendent concurrence on the findings of the CLI, 4/16/2012.



HISTORY Colorado

October 10, 2012

Carrie Mardorf
National Park Service
Intermountain Regional Office
Cultural Landscape Program
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, NM 87505

Re: Cultural Landscapes Inventories for Headquarters Loop, Park Entrance Road Corridor, CCC Camps, and Utility Area at Mesa Verde National Park.

Dear Ms. Mardorf:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the above referenced Cultural Landscape Inventories (CLIs). We concur that the above-mentioned properties are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, but we do have additional comments in regards to the documentation of the eligibility. We offer the below comments in regards to each CLI.

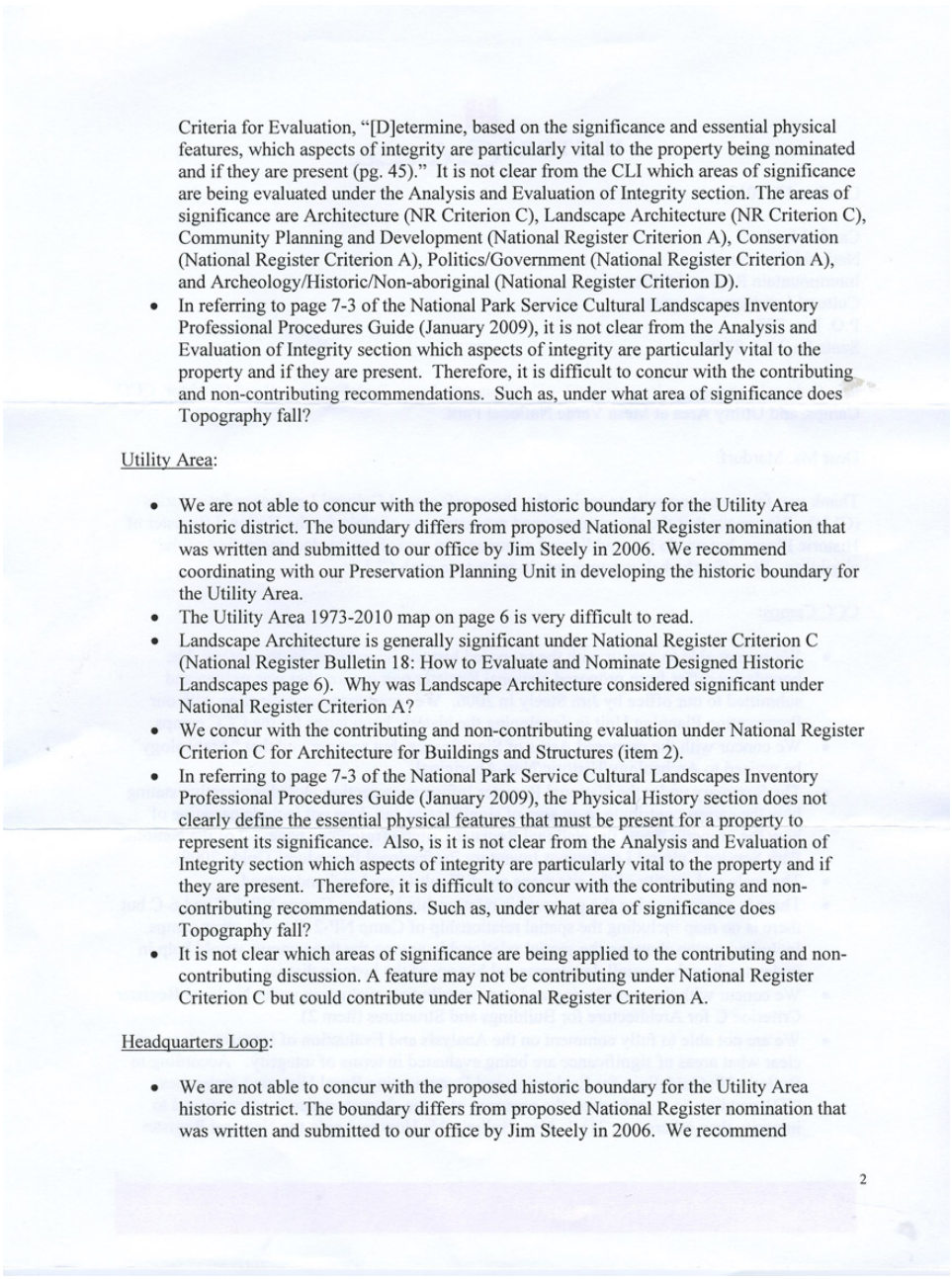
CCC Camps:

- We are not able to concur with the proposed historic boundaries for the camps. The boundaries differ from proposed National Register nomination that was written and submitted to our office by Jim Steely in 2006. We recommend coordinating with our Preservation Planning Unit in developing the historic boundaries for the CCC camps.
- We concur with the proposed Areas of Significance, but recommend that "Archeology" be revised to Archeology/Historic/Non-Aboriginal.
- The Summary under the National Register Information section includes narrative stating how the camps contribute to an area of significance, but does not include narrative of how the property meets the National Register Criteria (reference page 5-7 of the National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide 2009).
- The scale and quality of the site maps are difficult to read and understand.
- There is a map showing the geographic relationship between Camps NP-5-C and 6-C but there is no map including the spatial relationship of Camp NP-2-C to the other camps. Including a map showing the spatial relationship among the three camps would help in understanding the overall developmental history of the historic district.
- We concur with the contributing and non-contributing evaluation under National Register Criterion C for Architecture for Buildings and Structures (item 2).
- We are not able to fully comment on the Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity. It is not clear what areas of significance are being evaluated in terms of integrity. According to Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes, "[D]epending on significance, the presence of some characteristics is more critical to integrity than others (pg. 21)." Also, Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register

1

History Colorado, 1200 Broadway, Denver, CO 80203 HistoryColorado.org

Colorado SHPO concurrence and comments on the findings of the CLI, page 1, 10/10/2012.



Criteria for Evaluation, "[D]etermine, based on the significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present (pg. 45)." It is not clear from the CLI which areas of significance are being evaluated under the Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity section. The areas of significance are Architecture (NR Criterion C), Landscape Architecture (NR Criterion C), Community Planning and Development (National Register Criterion A), Conservation (National Register Criterion A), Politics/Government (National Register Criterion A), and Archeology/Historic/Non-aboriginal (National Register Criterion D).

- In referring to page 7-3 of the National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide (January 2009), it is not clear from the Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity section which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property and if they are present. Therefore, it is difficult to concur with the contributing and non-contributing recommendations. Such as, under what area of significance does Topography fall?

Utility Area:

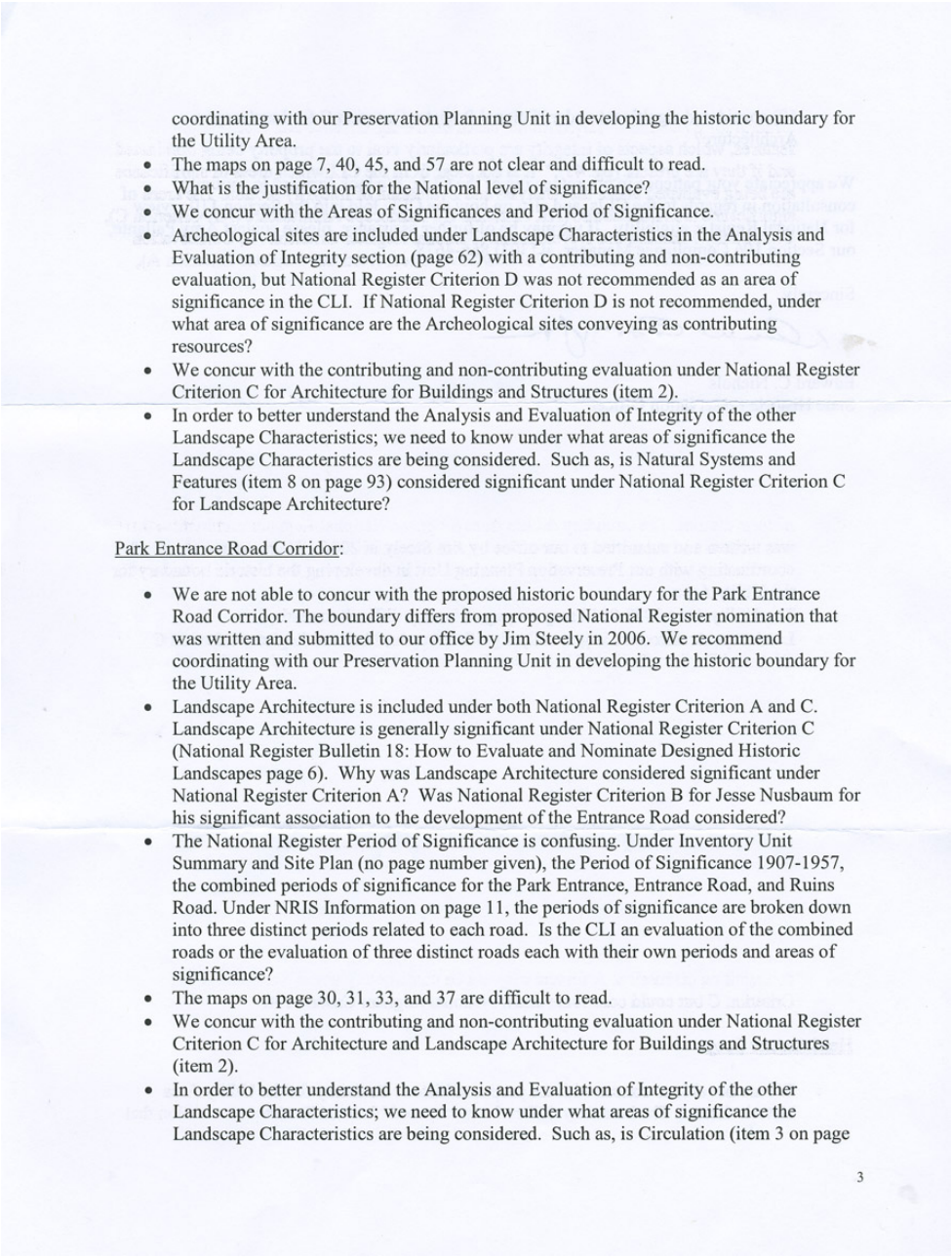
- We are not able to concur with the proposed historic boundary for the Utility Area historic district. The boundary differs from proposed National Register nomination that was written and submitted to our office by Jim Steely in 2006. We recommend coordinating with our Preservation Planning Unit in developing the historic boundary for the Utility Area.
- The Utility Area 1973-2010 map on page 6 is very difficult to read.
- Landscape Architecture is generally significant under National Register Criterion C (National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes page 6). Why was Landscape Architecture considered significant under National Register Criterion A?
- We concur with the contributing and non-contributing evaluation under National Register Criterion C for Architecture for Buildings and Structures (item 2).
- In referring to page 7-3 of the National Park Service Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Procedures Guide (January 2009), the Physical History section does not clearly define the essential physical features that must be present for a property to represent its significance. Also, is it is not clear from the Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity section which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property and if they are present. Therefore, it is difficult to concur with the contributing and non-contributing recommendations. Such as, under what area of significance does Topography fall?
- It is not clear which areas of significance are being applied to the contributing and non-contributing discussion. A feature may not be contributing under National Register Criterion C but could contribute under National Register Criterion A.

Headquarters Loop:

- We are not able to concur with the proposed historic boundary for the Utility Area historic district. The boundary differs from proposed National Register nomination that was written and submitted to our office by Jim Steely in 2006. We recommend

2

Colorado SHPO concurrence and comments on the findings of the CLI, page 2, 10/10/2012.



coordinating with our Preservation Planning Unit in developing the historic boundary for the Utility Area.

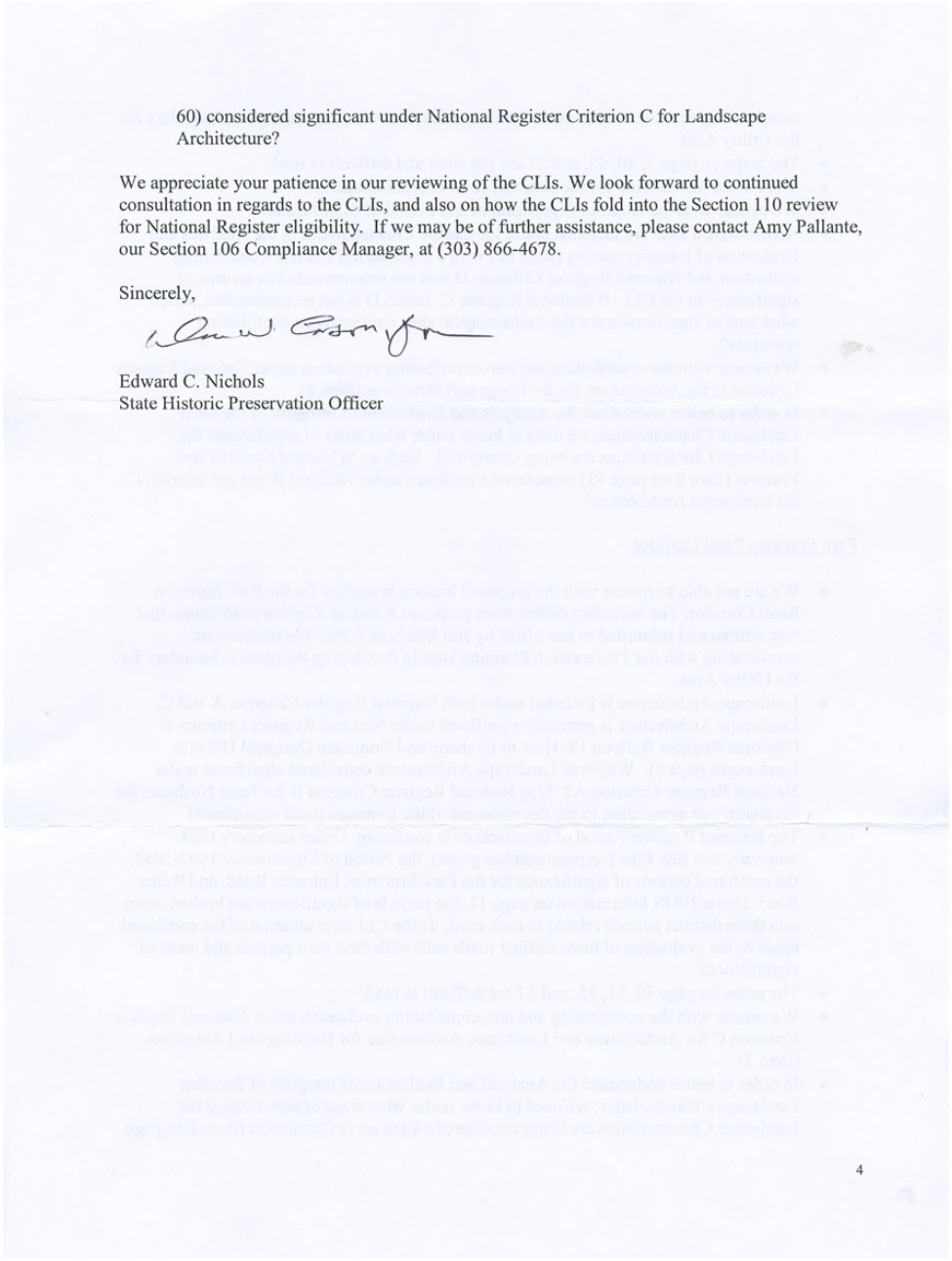
- The maps on page 7, 40, 45, and 57 are not clear and difficult to read.
- What is the justification for the National level of significance?
- We concur with the Areas of Significances and Period of Significance.
- Archeological sites are included under Landscape Characteristics in the Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity section (page 62) with a contributing and non-contributing evaluation, but National Register Criterion D was not recommended as an area of significance in the CLI. If National Register Criterion D is not recommended, under what area of significance are the Archeological sites conveying as contributing resources?
- We concur with the contributing and non-contributing evaluation under National Register Criterion C for Architecture for Buildings and Structures (item 2).
- In order to better understand the Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity of the other Landscape Characteristics; we need to know under what areas of significance the Landscape Characteristics are being considered. Such as, is Natural Systems and Features (item 8 on page 93) considered significant under National Register Criterion C for Landscape Architecture?

Park Entrance Road Corridor:

- We are not able to concur with the proposed historic boundary for the Park Entrance Road Corridor. The boundary differs from proposed National Register nomination that was written and submitted to our office by Jim Steely in 2006. We recommend coordinating with our Preservation Planning Unit in developing the historic boundary for the Utility Area.
- Landscape Architecture is included under both National Register Criterion A and C. Landscape Architecture is generally significant under National Register Criterion C (National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes page 6). Why was Landscape Architecture considered significant under National Register Criterion A? Was National Register Criterion B for Jesse Nusbaum for his significant association to the development of the Entrance Road considered?
- The National Register Period of Significance is confusing. Under Inventory Unit Summary and Site Plan (no page number given), the Period of Significance 1907-1957, the combined periods of significance for the Park Entrance, Entrance Road, and Ruins Road. Under NRIS Information on page 11, the periods of significance are broken down into three distinct periods related to each road. Is the CLI an evaluation of the combined roads or the evaluation of three distinct roads each with their own periods and areas of significance?
- The maps on page 30, 31, 33, and 37 are difficult to read.
- We concur with the contributing and non-contributing evaluation under National Register Criterion C for Architecture and Landscape Architecture for Buildings and Structures (item 2).
- In order to better understand the Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity of the other Landscape Characteristics; we need to know under what areas of significance the Landscape Characteristics are being considered. Such as, is Circulation (item 3 on page

3

Colorado SHPO concurrence and comments on the findings of the CLI, page 3, 10/10/2012.



60) considered significant under National Register Criterion C for Landscape Architecture?

We appreciate your patience in our reviewing of the CLIs. We look forward to continued consultation in regards to the CLIs, and also on how the CLIs fold into the Section 110 review for National Register eligibility. If we may be of further assistance, please contact Amy Pallante, our Section 106 Compliance Manager, at (303) 866-4678.

Sincerely,

Edward C. Nichols
State Historic Preservation Officer

4

Colorado SHPO concurrence and comments on the findings of the CLI, page 4, 10/10/2012.

Geographic Information

Geographic Information & Location Map

State and County:

State: Colorado

County Montezuma County

Size (Acres) 25

Land Tract Number(s)

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Camp NP-2-C is not well delineated. Originally located in a grassy field at the head of Prater Canyon, none of the site is extant. North/Northeastern: The northern boundary of the former camp is delineated by the entrance road. South/Southwestern: The southern boundary is delineated by the mountains. East: The eastern boundary is the present-day tunnel. West: The western boundary is roughly at the location of the check dams which are located on the northern side of the entrance road.

Camp NP-5-C and the associated utility area are located on Chapin Mesa. The site is delineated primarily by natural features. West/East/South: The western, eastern, and southern boundaries are demarcated by the rim of a spur of Spruce Canyon. The eastern boundary includes the access road from the main entrance road. North: The northern boundary is the burned vegetation of Chapin Mesa north of the associated utility area and where the access road meets the entrance road.

Camps NP-5-C and NP-6-C are located on adjoined sites. Camp NP-6-C is thus also located on Chapin Mesa and is delineated entirely by natural features as none of the buildings are extant. South/West: The southern and western boundaries are demarcated by the rim of a spur of Spruce Canyon. North/East: The northern and eastern boundaries are demarcated by the burned vegetation surrounding the remains of the camp’s dirt loop road on Chapin Mesa.

Boundary Coordinates:

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected

Type of Point: Area

Latitude: 37.1526658810732

Longitude: -108.557051744037

Narrative:

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected

Type of Point: Area

Latitude: 37.1996123618504

Longitude: -108.487887727527

Narrative:

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected

Type of Point: Area

Latitude: 37.1990564856809

Longitude: -108.488446910768

Narrative:

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected

Type of Point: Area

Latitude: 37.1979451614732

Longitude: -108.487886690969

Narrative:

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected

Type of Point: Area

Latitude: 37.1973923186485

Longitude: -108.488164127304

Narrative:

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected

Type of Point: Area

Latitude: 37.1962839326894

Longitude: -108.488167083461

Narrative:

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
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Longitude:	-108.489280442023
Narrative:	

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
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Longitude:	-108.490386553607
Narrative:	

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Latitude:	37.1971118816702
Longitude:	-108.490663055927
Narrative:	

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Latitude:	37.1976733838399
Longitude:	-108.491218990094
Narrative:	

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Latitude:	37.1982231941501
Longitude:	-108.491223311773
Narrative:	

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected

Type of Point: Area

Latitude: 37.1985026020189

Longitude: -108.491225323421

Narrative:

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected

Type of Point: Area

Latitude: 37.1982285596542

Longitude: -108.492327149626

Narrative:

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected

Type of Point: Area

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Longitude: -108.493437345481

Narrative:

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected

Type of Point: Area

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Narrative:

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Narrative:	

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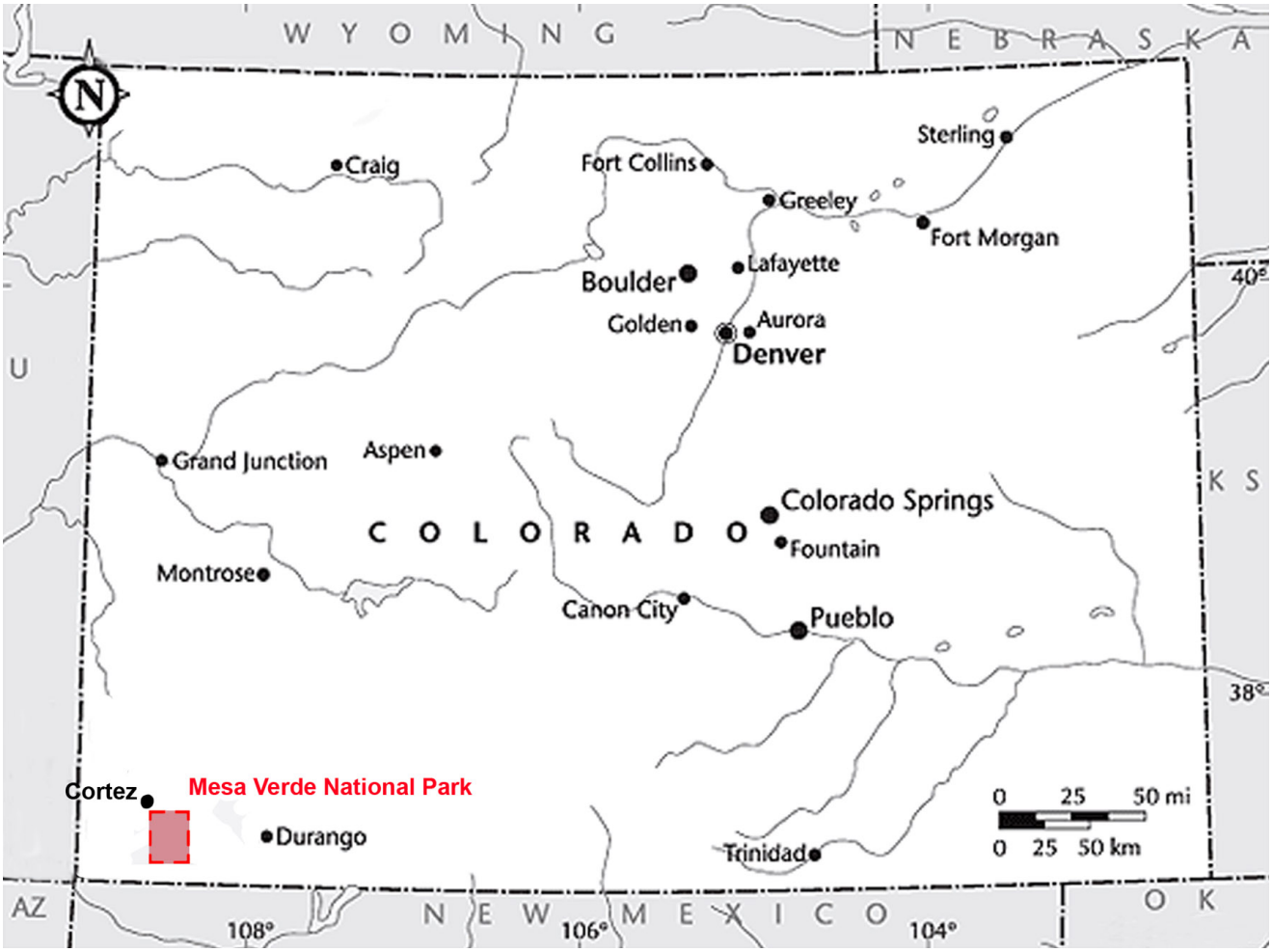
Narrative:	

Location Map:



Map showing location of Mesa Verde National Park within the state of Colorado.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

The landscape in the vicinity of Camps NP-5-C and NP-6-C is a plateau edged by the steep walls of neighboring Spruce Canyon. The site rests on the Cliff House sandstone formation deposited as sandbars during the last great advance of the upper Cretaceous sea approximately eighty million years ago. The dominant vegetation of the site is a dense pinon-juniper forest that occurs throughout the park, though most of the vegetation has suffered due to fire.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The sites of the former CCC camps are owned and administered by the National Park Service. Mesa Verde National Park is located within the political boundaries of Montezuma County, Colorado. The park is located approximately 50 road miles southeast of Cortez and 70 road miles southwest of Durango.

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The 59th Congress, under President Theodore Roosevelt, established Mesa Verde National Park in June 1906. The congressional act placed 42,000 acres under “public reservation” to preserve “the archeological sites which "Pre-Columbian Indians" built on the mesa tops and in the alcoves of a score of rugged canyons.” The actual survey of the southern park boundary proved erroneous since the southern boundary line was drawn above the major cliff dwellings. To rectify this dilemma, the Brooks-Leupp Amendment (1906), which provided for a “preservation overlay” on lands that extended five miles beyond the original 1906 boundary, was added to the original park bill. The Camp NP-5-C area was subsequently acquired by the federal government in 1911 through a land exchange with the Weeminuche band of Ute Indians.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 04/16/2012

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

Camp NP-5-C contains extant features of one of the few remaining CCC Camps in Colorado. Because of the sensitivity of the modern construction (since 1998), Camp NP-5-C and associated utility area still exhibit the character and feeling of an original CCC Camp. Every effort must be made to maintain and improve this character. The buildings are Camp NP-2-C and NP-6-C are no longer extant, and there is no management category expressly for these sites. Superintendent concurred on 4/16/2012.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement:

Type of Context:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

There is no management agreement associated with this unit.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative: The National Park Service owns the CCC Camps in fee simple absolute with no encumbrances.

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

Public Access:

Type of Interest: With Permission

Explanatory Narrative:

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Land Narrative:

National Register Information

Documentation Status:

SHPO Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The CCC area was determined eligible for the National Register through “Administrative Listing” on 10/15/1966.

Jim Steely completed a National Register nomination for the Camp NP-5-C and associated utility area in 2006. The State Historic Preservation Office concurred in 2006 that the properties are eligible for the National Register. Despite the DOE, the properties are not officially listed on the National Register of Historic Places. As of 2012, the NR nomination is still in draft form.

Concurrence Narrative:

The Colorado SHPO generally concurred that the CCC Camps are eligible for the National Register on 10/10/2012. The SHPO also provided additional comments on the CLI and a bulleted list of items they did not generally concur with. See official SHPO letter in CLI files.

NRIS Number: 66000251

Primary Certification Date: 10/15/1966

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination

Contributing/Individual: Individual

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: State

Significance Criteria: A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Significance Criteria: C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Significance Criteria: D - Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history

Period of Significance:

Time Period: CE 1933 - 1942

Historic Context Theme: Creating Social Institutions and Movements

Subtheme: Social and Humanitarian Movements

Facet: Poverty Relief And Urban Social Reform

Other Facet: None

Time Period: CE 1933 - 1942

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Subtheme: Education

Facet: Vocational Training

Other Facet: None

Time Period:	CE 1933 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	Protection Of Natural And Cultural Resources
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	CE 1933 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	The 1930's: Era Of Public Works
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	CE 1933 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Shaping the Political Landscape
Subtheme:	Political and Military Affairs 1865-1939
Facet:	The Great Depression And The New Deal, 1929-1941
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	CE 1933 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Facet:	The Great Depression And Conservation
Other Facet:	None
Time Period:	CE 1933 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Historic Preservation
Facet:	The Federal Government Enters The Movement
Other Facet:	None

Time Period:	CE 1933 - 1942
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Subtheme:	Other Transforming the Environment
Facet:	Other Transforming the Environment
Other Facet:	The NPS and the New Deal era

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Agriculture
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Category:	Community Planning and Development
Area of Significance Category:	Conservation
Area of Significance Category:	Politics - Government
Area of Significance Category:	Archeology
Area of Significance Sub Category:	Historic-Non-Aboriginal

Statement of Significance:

This section is expanded from the draft National Register nomination written by Jim Steely in 2006.

SUMMARY

CCC Camps NP-2-C, NP-5-C and its associated CCC utility area (1934-1942), and NP-6-C (1934-1938) represent the General Property Type “National Parks, Parkways, and Monuments” and Subtype of “Civilian Conservation Corps Camps,” with several surviving physical characteristics, as described in Linda McClelland’s Registration Requirements of the Multiple Property Listing “Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks,” published in 1995.

The CCC functioned as a government program that provided work and job skill training to unemployed men during the Great Depression. CCC enrollees were stationed in Mesa Verde during the full duration of this national program, from 1933 through 1942, and contributed enormously to park development. Superintendent Jesse Nusbaum summarized the work completed in the park as follows:

“In addition to major accomplishments in work programs generally common to national park areas, including maintenance, betterment and extension of roads, trails and paths, and of light, power, telephone, water and sewage systems, building construction has been emphasized. To this time, enrollees have completed in all

essential detail twenty-one small family residences for park personnel, two public comfort stations, one public contact station, six frame utility buildings, and additions or alterations to sixteen residential and utility buildings. Other major projects comprise the construction of a three-acre public campground of eighty-three individual camp sites, including all essential facilities, very broad programs of primary landscaping, insect control and forest management, bank sloping on the entrance highway, and erosion control including the major 1934 fire area."

As Superintendent Nusbaum's description indicates, the CCC role in carrying out the tenets of the master plan touched virtually every dimension of park development between 1933 and 1942.

Camp NP-2-C

Camp NP-2-C was the first CCC Camp at Mesa Verde National Park and was important in the development of the park. Located in Prater Canyon, the camp was initially a tent camp. However, heavy rains prompted the construction of wood frame buildings. The camp included a mess hall, recreation hall, shower bath, officer and foremen's barracks, storage and equipment space, and an administrative building. It was the accomplishments of the crews of Camp NP-2-C that led to the establishment of the two later CCC camps. The camp was razed after it was no longer in use in 1934 and what remains of Camp NP-2-C may yield information important in history from the CCC era. The camp is thus significant for its connection to Archeology.

Camp NP-5-C

Camp NP-5-C and the associated CCC utility area are eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C based on their association with the broad patterns of the history of conservation at Mesa Verde National Park, and as a surviving work camp and associated utility area rare in this and most other parks improved by the CCC. The selection of adjoining sites for Camps NP-5-C and NP-6-C was undertaken with park development issues in mind. Two Army officers searched for sites that offered operational efficiency with a reliable source of water, limited disruption to park traffic patterns, and a shielded locale invisible to passing visitors. A location that satisfied these prerequisites was on Chapin Mesa easily accessible from the entrance road, slightly more than a mile north of the headquarters area. At the time, a thick piñon-juniper forest screened both campsites from public view and they had the added advantage of being near the water source located next to the Water Treatment Building or Pump House (Building no. 59) that was built a few years later.

Camp NP-5-C is significant in the area of Architecture for its utilitarian and NPS Rustic-style utility area. The surviving Barracks #5 (Building no. 156), Recreation Hall (no. 148), and Water Treatment Building (no. 59) were built to the U.S. Army's "600-Series" of World War I design. The site is also significant in the area of Landscape Architecture for its surviving planned compound of roads, paths, and plantings. The CCC camp is significant under the area of Conservation for its 1934 - 1942 role in conserving the park's natural and cultural resources and in the area of Politics/Government for its association with the most successful program of the federal government's New Deal series of unemployment relief, training and public-works agencies.

In part, the property's historic significance relates to its connection with Community Planning and Development activities in the park. Even before the CCC arrived in the park in 1933, excessive congestion in the park had become a major problem. As an initial attempt to address this problem and because the NPS Headquarters office required it, in 1932, the park staff prepared a six-year master plan for development. The major components of this plan called for improving the water system, undertaking landscaping work, relocating roads and trails in the headquarters area, and relocating the NPS utility area. The historic significance of the remaining features of the Camps NP-5-C and associated utility area relates, in part, to the area's service as the staging area from which these park development activities were conducted.

The CCC enrollees lived and played in Barracks #5 (Jack Gray Warehouse, Building no. 156) and the Recreation Hall (Building no. 148). The remaining buildings in the utility area (Building nos. 66-68 and 127) and the Water Treatment Building (Building no. 59) housed the equipment and machinery used to conduct this development work. In large measure, the development work conducted by the CCC helped to usher Mesa Verde National Park into the modern era typified by an infrastructure that allowed for large-scale visitation. Thus, the district is significant in the area of Community Planning and Development based on its role as the launching pad for park development activities between 1934 and 1942. The fact that this camp provided facilities in which the CCC lived and worked gives this property additional historic significance in the area of

Politics/Government.

Camp NP-6-C

Like Camp NP-5-C, Camp NP-6-C was important in the planning and development of the park by providing an administrative headquarters and living quarters for CCC crews. Although Camp NP-6-C was razed after it was no longer in use, some features remain such as pipes, culverts, coal beds, and rock retaining walls. Thus, Camp NP-6-C (1934-1938) is eligible for the National Register under Criterion D as what remains of the camp may yield information important in history. Camp NP-6-C is significant for its connection to Archeology.

After U.S. entry into World War II in late 1941, the need to devote national attention to the military effort led to the dismantling of the CCC program, and effectively the New Deal. The extensive Mesa Verde work campaign conducted by the CCC makes their enormous contribution to park development difficult to encapsulate. To briefly summarize, Mesa Verde CCC crews constructed and remodeled buildings, improved roads and trails, performed maintenance and landscaping duties, built furniture, operated the telephone switchboard, assisted with archeological excavations, carried out insect control, fought fires, arranged museum exhibits, and catalogued collections. Given the magnitude of their activity, the CCC changed the entire face of the park between 1933 and 1942.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Designed Landscape

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Government Office

Primary Current Use: Government-Other

Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Abandoned/Unmaintained	Current,
Administrative Office (HDQS)	Current, Historic
Automobile	Current, Historic
Camp	Historic
Civic (Community Center)	Current, Historic
Comfort Station (Latrine)	Historic
Domestic (Residential)-Other	Historic
Dormitory (Bunkhouse)	Historic
Equipment/Vehicle Storage	Current,

Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Handicapped Trail	Current,
Hiking Trail	Current, Historic
Institutional Housing	Historic
Library	Historic
Maintenance Facility	Historic
Multi-Use Building	Current, Historic
NPS Class II Connector Road	Current, Historic
NPS Class III Special Purpose Road	Current, Historic
Parking Area	Current, Historic
Pedestrian Circulation	Current, Historic
Recreation/Culture-Other	Current, Historic
Removed Structure	Current,
Research Facility (Laboratory)	Current,
Road Culvert	Current, Historic
Road Retaining Wall	Current, Historic
Ruin	Current, Historic
Service Station	Historic
Small Residential Landscape	Historic
Sports/Athletic Field	Historic
Storage Yard (Open Area Used)	Current,
Truck	Current, Historic
Vehicular Circulation	Current, Historic
View	Current, Historic
Warehouse (General Supply Storage)	Current, Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type Of Name
CCC Area (formerly Camp NP-5-C)	Both Current And Historic
Three C Area (formerly ECW Utility Area)	Both Current And Historic
CCC Camps	Both Current And Historic
The Barracks	Both Current And Historic
Camp NP-5-C	Both Current And Historic
Camp NP-6-C	Both Current And Historic
Camp NP-2-C	Both Current And Historic
Camp DNP-5-C (Drought camp)	Historic
CCC Associated Utility Area	Both Current And Historic
Associated utility area	Both Current And Historic
Fire Offices (formerly ECW Utility Area)	Current
ECW Utility Area	Historic
The Barracks (formerly Camp NP-5-C)	Current

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1888	Explored	The Wetherill brothers are the first Euro-American people to “discover” the cliff dwellings of Mesa Verde.
CE 1897	Established	The Colorado Federation of Women’s Club forms a committee to fight for the protection of the Mesa Verde cliff dwellings.
CE 1906	Established	June 29. Congress establishes Mesa Verde National Park for the provision of protecting “ruins and other works and relics of prehistoric or primitive man.” (Torres-Reyes, 1970).
CE 1933	Built	May 27. Company 825 begins construction of Camp NP-2-C in Prater Canyon.
CE 1933	Established	July. Historic photographs of Camp NP-2-C show the camp sited within a clearing with an adjacent angled road. Three long, narrow buildings form the center of the complex with outlying outbuildings and tents in all directions.
CE 1933	Established	March 1933. The Civilian Conservation Corps is created by the federal government to help alleviate unemployment and initiate a national conservation program.

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1933	Moved	October 31. Company 825 was moved to Colorado National Monument in Grand Junction for the winter season. Camp NP-2-C lies vacant until the next spring.
CE 1934	Built	A well, located northeast of the associated utility area in NP-5-C, is drilled.
CE 1934	Built	December. Historic photographs show flagpole near the Administration Building of Camp NP-5-C with road and surrounding vegetation. Additional photographs show the Administration Building and flagpole of Camp NP-6-C.
CE 1934	Built	December. The east equipment shed in the NP-5-C utility area is complete.
CE 1934	Built	December. Historic photographs show the completed crushed sandstone footpaths at Camp NP-5-C.
CE 1934	Built	November. Construction begins on the east equipment shed in the NP-5-C utility area.
CE 1934	Built	October. Historic photographs show partially completed grading of paths near the Administration Building at Camp NP-5-C. The image also shows the paths and planting beds edged in stone.
CE 1934	Built	The Oil House (no. 127) is constructed in the CCC associated utility area.
CE 1934	Built	The Recreation Hall (no. 148) is constructed at Camp NP-5-C.
CE 1934	Moved	April. Company 861 from Texas and Arizona arrives in Mesa Verde National Park to Camp NP-2-C.
CE 1934	Moved	July 24. Company 861 is ordered to move from Camp NP-2-C and establish a temporary camp near headquarters. Camp NP-2-C was to be occupied by a new company (1843).
CE 1934	Moved	July 28. Company 1843 moves into the temporary camp at NP-2-C. The camp is known as, “the drought camp,” and is labeled DNP-5-C. Both companies work diligently to construct Camps NP-5-C and NP-6-C, which are completed in 1934.
CE 1934	Moved	October 10. Company 861 moves from its temporary camp near headquarters into NP-6-C.
CE 1934	Moved	September 17. Company 1843 moves from Camp NP-2-C (or DNP-5-C) into NP-5-C. Camp NP-2-C remains abandoned and is demolished at a later, unknown date.
CE 1934 - 1935	Established	September to January. A series of photographs document “before” and “after” conditions of construction at Camps NP-5-C and NP-6-C.
CE 1934 - 1935	Established	September. Prior to construction of the NP-5-C utility area contains overhead power lines and dense pinon and juniper trees. Construction of the area begins shortly thereafter.

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1935	Built	February. The entrance road to Camp DNP-5-C is marked with a small wood sign, painted white. Dense pinon and juniper trees screen the camp from the road.
CE 1935	Built	Storage Shed (no.68) is constructed in the associated utility area.
CE 1935	Built	Storage Shed and Shops (no. 67) is constructed in the associated utility area.
CE 1935	Built	The Emergency Conservation Work Office and Warehouse (no. 66) is constructed in the associated utility area.
CE 1936 - 1935	Built	February. The utility area is complete with three large equipment sheds and a smaller building arranged in a triangular formation.
CE 1937	Abandoned	October 1. Company 1843 vacates Camp NP-5-C because of declining enrollment.
CE 1938	Abandoned	April 1. Company 861 abandons Camp NP-6-C and moves into the vacant Camp NP-5-C.
CE 1938	Altered	The well, located northeast of the associated utility area in NP-5-C, is deepened.
CE 1939	Built	The old water treatment plant building (no. 59) and associated technical structures are constructed northeast of the associated utility area near the well.
CE 1940	Demolished	October to December. Company 861 razes four barracks, the latrine, recreation hall and part of the mess hall in Camp NP-6-C. A forty-foot section of the mess hall (no. 154, Camp NP-6-C) is retrofitted for the storage of army equipment. In addition to keeping a lumber shed (no. 155, Camp NP-5-C), CCC laborers used the retrofitted administration building (NP-6-C) to store salvaged lumber. Barracks 6 (no. 159) is moved from Camp NP-6-C and used as the education building for Camp N-P-5-C. It sat just northwest of the camp in the spot presently occupied by the weather station.
CE 1942	Land Transfer	July. Congress discontinues the CCC program and possession of Camp NP-5-C is transferred from the Army to the War Food Administration to the Farm Security Administration.
CE 1942 - 1943	Damaged	The Mess Hall at Camp NP-5-C collapses under heavy snow.
CE 1946 - 1947	Land Transfer	Possession of Camp NP-5-C is transferred from the Farm Security Administration to the National Park Service.
CE 1948	Damaged	The Education Building (no. 159) at Camp NP-5-C partially collapses under heavy snow. After repairs are made, it becomes the Ruins Stabilization Program shed.
CE 1949	Damaged	Barracks #4 of Camp NP-5-C is believed to have collapsed.

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1956	Demolished	Lumber Shed (no. 155, location within Camp NP-6-C unknown) and Mess Hall (no. 154, Camp NP-6-C) are razed.
CE 1956 - 1958	Demolished	Circa 1956 or circa 1958. Garage (no. 158) at Camp NP-5-C is razed.
CE 1957	Built	Circa 1957. Research Lab (no. 165, non-contributing) is constructed at the northern end of Camp NP-5-C. This corrugated metal building was constructed to house the items collected during the Wetherill Project during the late 1950s and 1960s.
CE 1957	Demolished	Administration building (no. 157) at Camp NP-5-C is razed.
CE 1957	Demolished	Barracks ? (no. 126) of Camp NP-5-C is razed. It is unclear which building this was.
CE 1959	Demolished	Administration Building (no. 153) at Camp NP-6-C is razed.
CE 1960 - 1962	Damaged	Circa 1960 or 1962. Barracks 2 or 3 (no. 161) of Camp NP-5-C is thought to have collapsed after a major storm in 1959.
CE 1963	Removed	1963 or later. Barracks 1 (no. 160) at Camp NP-5-C is torn down in unknown year. This building is shown on a map dated in 1963.
CE 1970	Built	Circa 1970s. Stabilization Shed (no. 188, non-contributing) is constructed on the site of former Stabilization Shed (no. 159) at Camp NP-5-C.
CE 1971	Destroyed	Stabilization Shed (no. 159) at Camp NP-5-C is struck by lightning and burned to the ground.
CE 1978		Mesa Verde is designated a Cultural World Heritage Site by UNESCO.
CE 1998 - 2000	Built	Circa 1998 or circa 2000. Infill buildings Barracks 2 (no. 194), 3 (no. 195) and 4 (no. 196) are constructed and retrofitted at Camp NP-5-C.
CE 1999	Established	A Conditions Assessment Report is completed for CCC Barracks #5/Jack Gray Warehouse.
CE 1999	Established	September. A Master Plan/Environmental Assessment for CCC Camp NP-5-C is completed.
CE 1999 - 2000	Built	Natural Resources storage and office building (no. 193) are constructed northeast of the associated utility area. An additional shed was constructed at Camp NP-5-C in 2000 but has no building number.
CE 2000	Altered	Before 2000, a row of shrubs defined one of the building footprints of Camp NP-2-C. In July 2000 the shrubs – and all of Prater Canyon – is burned in the Bircher Fire.
CE 2000	Graded	In 2000, the extant loop sidewalk that loops around the inside or “commons” side of Camp NP-5-C is regraded and resurfaced to allow for wheelchair accessibility to the new buildings. The new buildings are set at a higher grade because they were constructed with concrete foundations. The old buildings did not have a sufficient foundation.

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 2000 - 2007	Established	From 2000 to 2007, the CCC Camps are documented in a Level II CLI completed by Shapins Associates and Mesa Verde park staff.
CE 2001	Altered	New grading, sidewalks, and utilities are added in Camp NP-5-C.
CE 2002 - 2003	Built	A parking lot is constructed southwest of the associated utility area.
CE 2004	Altered	The Research Lab (no. 165) at Camp NP-5-C is retrofitted to meet current collections standards.
CE 2004 - 2005	Rehabilitated	Lane and Company are contracted to rehabilitate the Recreation Hall and surroundings at Camp NP-5-C for gatherings and meetings.
CE 2006	Built	A parking lot is constructed on the eastern side Camp NP-5-C's loop road for the Recreation Hall.
CE 2006	Established	A National Register Nomination is drafted for the CCC area.
CE 2006	Rehabilitated	Buildings no. 67 and 68 at the associated utility area are stabilized through repair and rehabilitation.
CE 2007		July 2007. A 2"steel waterline is replaced near Research Lab and Collections (no. 165) at Camp NP-5-C.
CE 2007 - 2008	Restored	The paths in NP-5-C are restored and the Recreation Hall parking and landscaping are completed.
CE 2010 - 2012	Established	The Level II CLI is updated, revised, and completed to reflect current conditions.

Physical History:

The Civilian Conservation Corps: 1933-1942

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) was created in March 1933, both to alleviate unemployment during the Great Depression and to initiate a national conservation program. Men were recruited from cities throughout the nation and sent to camps, built by the War Department, for training. Once trained, they were put to work on reforestation, fire prevention projects, building construction, road and dam construction, among other similar tasks. The program allotted enrollees from $20 to $30 per month, most of which was sent to their families, and provided housing, recreational facilities, and academic and vocational education. By the time Congress discontinued the program in July 1942, nearly three million men had served in the CCC.

CCC crews constructed three camps in Mesa Verde National Park. Camp NP-2-C was the first to be constructed in Mesa Verde in May 1933. Camp NP-5-C was constructed in September 1934 and Camp NP-6-C was constructed in October 1934. Both Camps NP-2-C and NP-6-C were later razed, leaving Camp NP-5-C as the only surviving camp. The federal government transferred ownership of this camp to Mesa Verde National Park after it dissolved the CCC program.

Construction of Camp NP-2-C (Company 825)

The site selected for Camp NP-2-C was the grassy floor of Prater Canyon, one of the few places in the park where water (non-potable water from a shallow well) was easily accessible. However, at that time the land did not belong to the National Park Service, so arrangements were made to lease the

land at no cost to the federal government. Situated three-quarters of a mile from the entrance road and mid-way between the park entrance and Chapin Mesa, the camp's location made travel to these two main work areas more efficient.

With the arrival of the commanding officer at Mesa Verde, Camp NP-2-C was established on May 27, 1933. The enrollment of Company 825 soon grew to 233 men. A tent camp was constructed first, but a few weeks of thunderstorms and drenched living quarters precipitated construction of wood frame buildings. The camp was similar to a typical army camp in layout and style of buildings. The camp included a mess hall, recreation hall, shower bath, officer's and foremen's barracks, and administrative building. Chief landscape architect Charles Richey described Camp NP-2-C as follows:

"The buildings are of wood construction, long and narrow, just wide enough for a double tier of bunks on one side and a narrow aisle down the other. The camp was equipped with a large shower room with a solar water heating system with auxiliary heating plant for bad weather. The toilet facilities were of pit type. Besides these buildings there was a large mess hall, commissary, and recreation buildings, officers' quarters, and necessary storage and equipment space."

Other recreational facilities included a baseball diamond, a volleyball court, and a boxing/wrestling ring. In a letter to the National Park Service director, Superintendent Jesse Nusbaum described additional facilities, including an electric light plant furnished by the park service from surplus, emergency hospital, hot showers, foremen's barracks, and administrative buildings. After five months at Mesa Verde National Park, Company 825 moved for the winter season to Colorado National Monument in Grand Junction, on October 31, 1933. Camp NP-2-C would lie vacant until the next spring.

With the success of Camp NP-2-C, in early 1934, Superintendent Ernest Leavitt requested not just one, but two companies be assigned to Mesa Verde, to be housed in two different camps. The associate director encouraged the superintendent to ask that crews be placed at the park year-round as opposed to seasonally.

In mid-April 1934, Company 861 from Texas and Arizona arrived at Camp NP-2-C. Work progressed well until July 10, 1934, when a wildland fire spread across the park. By the time the fire was controlled on July 24 – having burned about 3,500 acres – all of the CCC men and about 900 civilians had worked to stop it. Company 861 was ordered to move from Camp NP-2-C and establish a temporary camp near park headquarters. Camp NP-2-C was to be occupied by a new company (1843). On July 28, 1934, Company 1843 moved into the temporary camp at NP-2-C.

Construction of Camp NP-5-C (Company 1843)

While housed a Camp NP-2-C, Company 1843 constructed Camp NP-5-C on a spur of Chapin Mesa, bounded on all sides by canyons, located one mile north of headquarters. Access to the area is by a one-half mile paved side road that branches off to the west from the main park road nineteen miles south of the park entrance. Camp NP-5-C and the associated utility area cover approximately 10 acres on the western side of the entrance road, just above Spruce Canyon. The site was chosen partly for convenient access to power, water, and telephone lines. Previous disturbance from old rock quarries also made the sites desirable, since camps were expected to need minimal clearing and construction.

Upon completion of Camp NP-5-C, the camp created a distinct "U" shape if viewed from an aerial perspective. The Administration Building sat at the top of the "U." The typical flagstaff was placed south of the administration building, anchoring the north end of the "parade ground" of the "U." Three barracks occupied uniform distances along the west side of the camp, while two barracks and the Recreation Hall completed the opposite (east) side in a Chevron shaped layout. The company latrine sat in the center of the Chevron pattern, while a paved loop sidewalk and a stone-lined gravel web of trails connected all the camp buildings. The camp contained a Recreation Hall (Building no. 148), Mess Hall (Building no. 154), Barracks #5 (Building no. 156), Headquarters (Administration) (Building no. 157), a garage, Barracks 1 (Building no. 160), 2 (Building no. unknown), 3 (Building no.

unknown), and 4 (Building no. unknown), an Education Building (Building no. 159), and a bath house/latrine (Building no. unknown). Additional structures included several coal bunkers, a grease trap, root cellar, storage, a gas station, and an underground cooler.

Associated CCC Utility Area

The associated utility area, located just north of Camp NP-5-C served as a headquarters for all CCC vehicles and general park maintenance activities. The four utility buildings – including an Emergency Conservation Work office and warehouse, a storage shed and shop, another storage shed, and a gas house – were built to serve functional purposes associated with CCC maintenance activities, but also represent the NPS Rustic style philosophy of blending into the landscape. They were arranged in a triangular configuration, with the peak of the triangle pointing south. Building no. 66 along the northern edge of the triangle originally served as maintenance office and warehouse. Each of the storage sheds (no. 67 and 68) angled toward the southern tip of the triangle. The gas station (or "oil house") was located in the center of the triangle (no. 127) immediately south of Building no. 66.

Water Treatment Building (Building no. 59, adjacent to Associated Utility Area)

Throughout the Nusbaum and CCC eras at the park, the challenges of sustaining a consistent and adequate water supply plagued park management. Shallow wells and a catchment surface constructed of sheet metal in a large clearing just north of the Navajo hogan area failed to meet the constant demand. As a solution to water supply issues, a well was first drilled in 1934, adjacent to the associated utility area, and was likely deepened in 1938. In 1939 the CCC finished what was intended to be a permanent water-treatment complex at the wellhead. Access to the water treatment plant building was by the half-mile road to Camp NP-5-C and the utility area.

The water treatment building (no. 59) was built in the Modified Pueblo Revival style, similar to others found throughout the park, but configured as a modern (for the 1930s) service station with curved walls and metal-sash windows and doors. Like other examples of the style, this building featured a low-profile scale and native sandstone blocks that harmonized with the surrounding landscape. The building featured an "L" plan and a half-basement. Vigas, which are commonly associated with this style and serve as functional roof structure, once protruded from the northwest side of the building but were truncated at an unknown date. A low stone chimney protruding from the northeast area of the roof once vented a main floor oil heater.

Construction of Camp NP-6-C (Company 861)

Company 861 constructed Camp NP-6-C adjacent to Camp NP-5-C on a separate spur of Chapin Mesa. The camp contained a vehicular dirt loop road and therein buildings arranged in a distorted Chevron pattern with three barracks on the western side and two barracks and the Administration Building mirrored on the eastern side. A flagstaff was located south of the Administration Building near the beginning of the camp's access road. The Recreation Hall, at a slight angle, was located to the north of the barracks. The barracks and Recreation Hall collectively form an upside-down "V" shape if viewed from above. The Mess Hall was located immediately north of the loop road on the southern end of the camp. A latrine sat in the center of the Chevron pattern and pathways connected all of the buildings and the latrine.

Changes at Camp NP-2-C

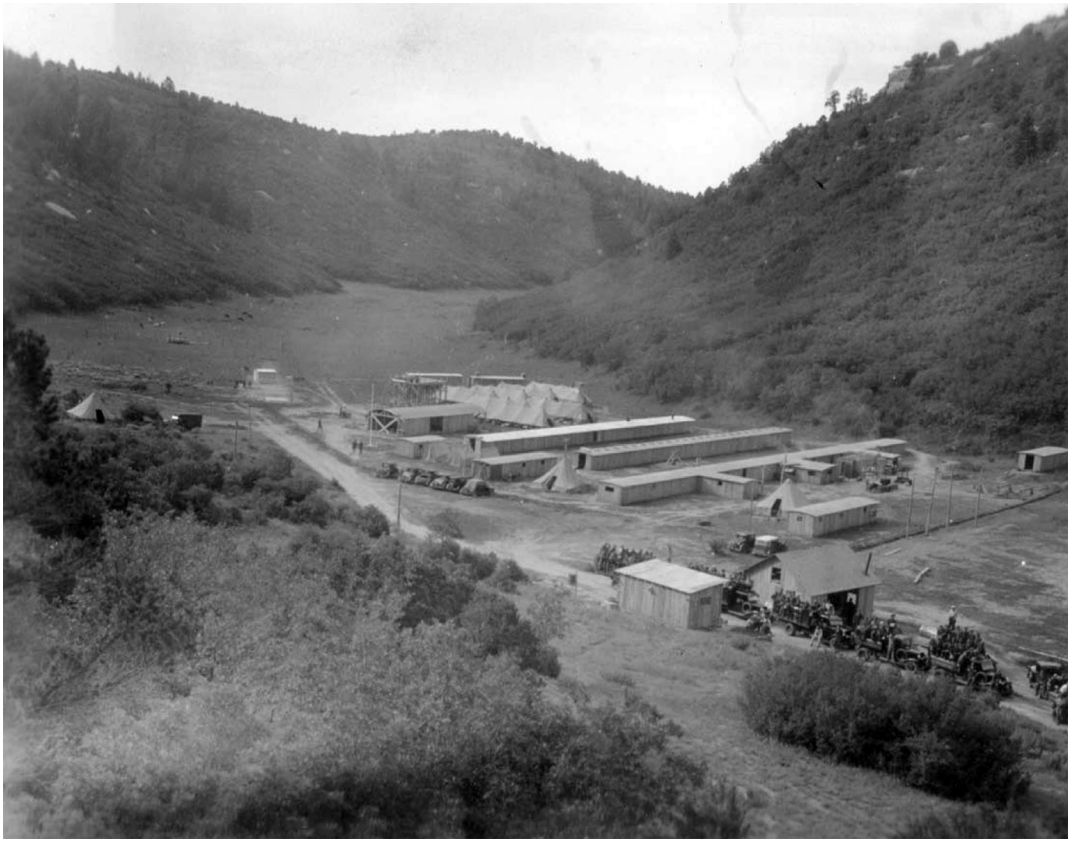
The Prater Canyon camp, NP-2-C, was also known as "the drought camp" and labeled accordingly, DNP-5-C. Despite having two official designations, conditions made it unsuitable as anything more than a short-term facility. Subject to temperature extremes, it was hot in the day and cold at night and as a result both CCC companies worked diligently to construct their permanent camps. On September 17, 1934, less than two months after their arrival at Mesa Verde, Company 1843 moved from Camp NP-2-C (DNP-5-C) into Camp NP-5-C. Company 861 followed soon suit, moving from its temporary camp near headquarters into Camp NP-6-C on October 10, 1934, leaving Camp NP-2-C unoccupied. The camp was later demolished at an unknown date.

Changes at Camp NP-5-C

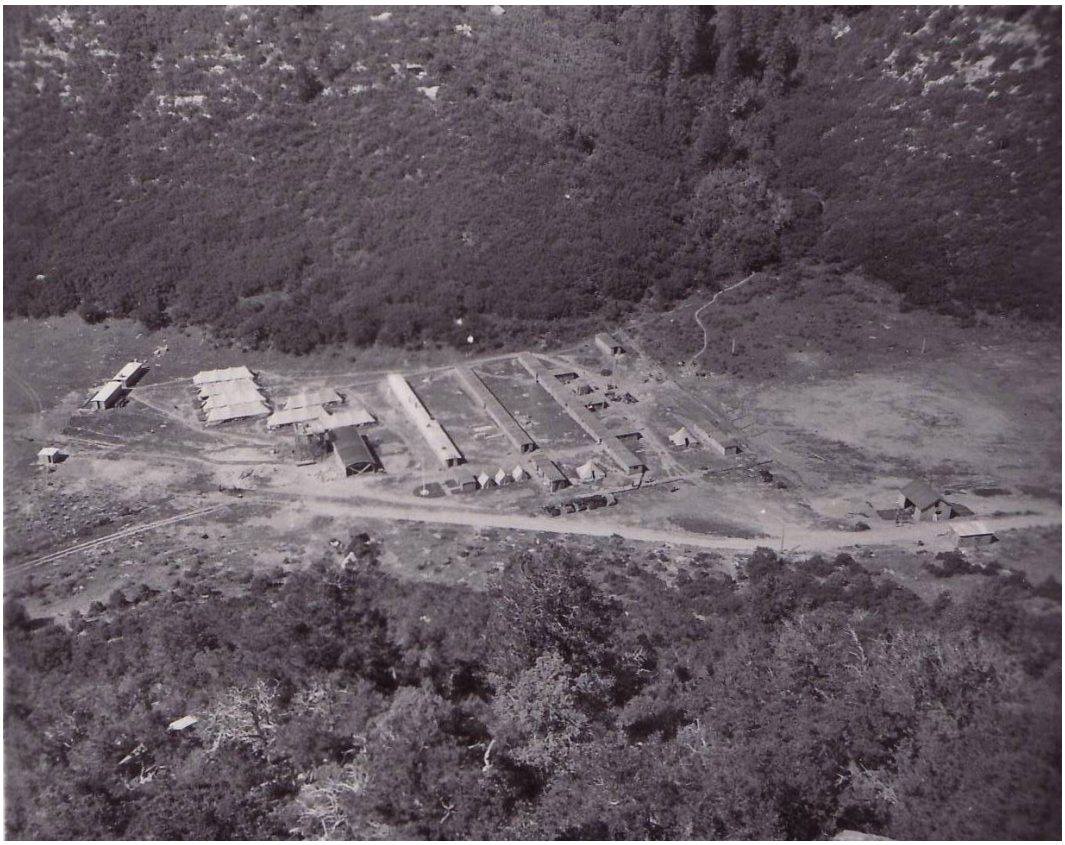
Both Camps NP-5-C and NP-6-C were occupied continuously until October 1, 1937, when NP-5-C was vacated because of declining enrollment. Military officials originally planned to remove NP-5-C and use NP-6-C as the remaining camp. However, Jesse Nusbaum wrote to the army, making a case for doing just the opposite. He knew that Camp NP-5-C was more favorably located, as it was closer to the Associated Utility Area, the recreation field, and the entrance road, thus reducing the need for snow plowing. Camp NP-5-C had a better arrangement of housing facilities and its recreation hall was superior to that of NP-6-C, due to the connected reading room, stage, and other features.

Changes at Camp NP-6-C

Nusbaum's justification that Camp NP-5-C was better suited than Camp NP-6-C for continued occupancy persuaded officials to do his bidding. On April 1, 1938, Camp NP-6-C was abandoned and Company 861 moved into the vacant Camp NP-5-C. In October 1940, crews began dismantling Camp NP-6-C. By December 1940, four barracks, the latrine, recreation building, and part of the mess hall had been torn down. A forty-foot section of the mess hall (Building no. 154) was repaired for storage of army equipment. In addition to keeping a lumber shed (Building no. 155), CCC laborers used the retrofitted administration building to store salvaged lumber. Barracks 6 (Building no. 159) was moved from Camp NP-6-C and used as the education building for Camp NP-5-C. It sat just northwest of the camp in the spot presently occupied by the weather station.



CCC Camp NP-2-C in Prater Canyon just west of the present-day tunnel, July 1933. Source: Mesa Verde Archives.



Aerial oblique view of CCC Camp NP-2-C in Prater Canyon, circa 1933. Source: Mesa Verde Archives.

Administration building for Camp NP-5-C showing partially completed grading of paths, October 1934. Source: Mesa Verde Archives.

Area in front of Administration building for Camp NP-5-C with flagpole and road. Administration building is in the trees to the right, December 1934. Source: Mesa Verde Archives.

Footpaths of crushed sandstone in Camp NP-5-C with barracks in background, December 1934. Source: Mesa Verde Archives.

Crushed sandstone footpaths around Camp NP-5-C, December 1934. Source: Mesa Verde Archives.

Construction of well platform and pump house, July 1934. Mesa Verde Archives.

View of the utility area at Camp NP-5-C prior to construction, from well platform, September 1934. Source: Mesa Verde Archives.

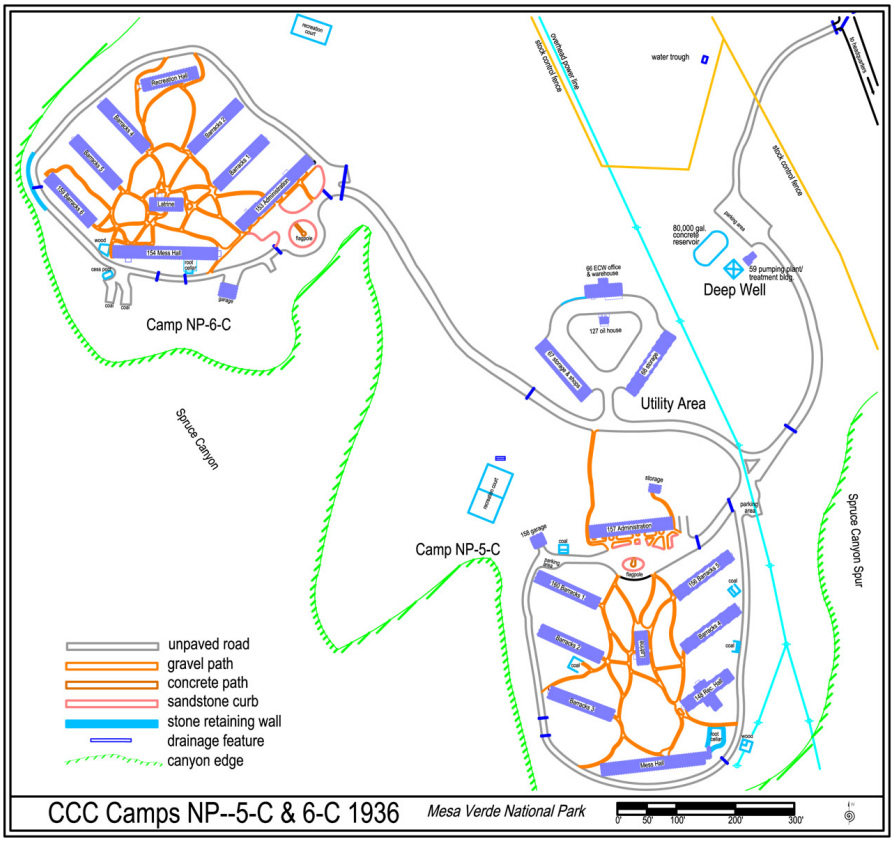
Utility area at Camp NP-5-C after construction, December 1934. Source: Mesa Verde Archives.

Entrance road to Camp NP-5-C, February 1935. Source: Mesa Verde Archives.

From well tower looking south over the utility area at Camp NP-5-C, February 17, 1936. Source: Mesa Verde Archives.

Completed oil and gravel walk to mess hall (Building no. 154) in Camp NP-6-C, October 1936. Source: Mesa Verde Archives.

CCC crew members saluting the flag at sunset as it is lowered. The caption at the bottom of the photo says, "Retreat." Likely taken at Camp NP-6-C. Mesa Verde Archives.



Site plan of Camp NP-5-C and NP-6-C, circa 1936. Source: Level II CLI.

Modern Era to Present: 1942-2010

Camp NP-2-C

At an unknown date, Camp NP-2-C was demolished, leaving almost no trace of its existence. Before 2000, a row of shrubs defined one of the building footprints; however, in July 2000, these shrubs were lost in the Bircher Fire. Today, Prater Canyon is a grassy field with occasional shrubs. Subsurface archeological resources associated with Camp NP-2-C may exist, but have not been surveyed.

Camp NP-5-C

With the onset of World War II, national priorities shifted, and by 1942, CCC crews had left Mesa Verde. Ownership of Camp NP-5-C was transferred from the army to the War Food Administration and the Farm Security Administration. For several years, Mesa Verde officials requested that the buildings in this camp be transferred to the park for much needed storage. Nusbaum was anxious for a decision as the Camp NP-5-C mess hall had collapsed under heavy snow during the winter of 1942 -43. Park staff could not clean it up or salvage any of the wood until ownership had been transferred to the NPS. By the time the park was granted possession in 1946-47, most of the wood had rotted.

The years 1949 and 1959 brought the collapse of two more buildings, thought to be Barracks 4 and 2, respectively. The remaining buildings in Camp NP-5-C were used for storage, except for the recreational hall, which has always been used as such.

Over time, the following buildings at Camp NP-5-C were lost:

- Administration Building, no. 157: razed in 1957

- Garage, no. 158: razed in 1956 or 1958
- Education Building, no. 159: partially collapsed under heavy snow in 1948; became the stabilization program shed; struck by lightning in 1971 and burned to the ground. This building was formerly located in NP-6-C as Barracks 6.
- Barracks ?, no. 126: it is unclear which building this was; razed in 1957
- Barracks 1, no. 160: torn down in unknown year – still on a map dated 1963
- Barracks 2(?), no. 161: not clear if this is barracks 2 or 3; torn down in 1960 or 1962 after collapse under heavy snow in 1959

Barracks #5, also called the Jack Gray Warehouse, the Recreation Hall, and the buildings within the CCC utility area are the only original structures remaining from Camp NP-5-C. While other CCC camp buildings collapsed, primarily under heavy snow loads during the decades following the departure of the CCC, the remaining contributing buildings apparently received improved roofs and thus survived.

Also remaining is the nearby Water Treatment Plant (no. 59), which has been altered over time. Historically, a water-pumping device was attached to the roof of the water-treatment building. A device characterized as a “vertical pressure filter” probably sat beneath this device, inside the building. West of the building were multiple levels of concrete pads and foundations. One of these pads contained a wooden water-cooling tower (removed), consisting of a large rectangular wooden structure with horizontal vents on each side. A “coagulating settling tank” and a concrete-bordered gravel bed occupied other levels and foundations in this area. Another level farthest west of the water-treatment building supported a “chemical feeder house.” In the same vicinity, a metal derrick-like structure was located over the well and attached to the rear of a pump house located southeast of the water-treatment building.

Over time, the various water structures, well structure, and pump house were removed, leaving only the concrete pad of the former pump house and a series of concrete pads, foundations, steps, and stone accents west of the water treatment building. Today, the water treatment plant is used as an office for Natural Resources, and a new storage building was erected near the pump house foundation. The well was also capped at some point in time.

Throughout the late 20th century, additional buildings were constructed in Camp NP-5-C. In the 1960s, a research lab (no. 165) was built to occupy the site of the former Administration Building. A decade later in the 1970s, the ruins stabilization lab (no. 188) was built on the former site of Barracks 1. Between 1998 and 2000, three new compatible buildings resembling the missing barracks were constructed to occupy the sites of Barracks 2 (no. 194), 3 (no. 195), and 4 (no. 196). The demolition of original buildings and their replacement with more modern facilities has somewhat altered the character of the area, but the recent “barrack” replicas help to recapture the historic spatial organization. Today, the new “barrack” buildings are used primarily as offices.

Changes have also occurred to circulation patterns over time. The original gravel perimeter road surrounding Camp NP-5-C has been paved and continues to outline the camp’s original shape. Dirt parking areas were added on the eastern and southern portions of the loop road in the mid 2000s. Between 1998 and 2000, the interior sidewalk connecting the buildings was rehabilitated for universal access to the new barracks buildings. Some gravel pathways at the interior of the complex have also been rehabilitated with new gravel, making them more visible. Other interior pathways are overgrown and not maintained, but are still visible with their original stone edging. Some of the paths have changed slightly as the latrine is no longer there. In spite of these losses and alterations, Camp NC-5-C retains its original character as a CCC Camp.

Camp NP-6-C

Since the abandonment of Camp NP-6-C in 1938, several changes have occurred. By 1940 a number of buildings had already been torn down at Camp NP-6-C and the following buildings were later lost:

- Mess Hall, no. 154: razed in 1956

- Lumber Shed, no. 155: razed in 1956
- Administration Building, no. 153: razed in 1959

Few details are known about further changes to the camp from the 1960s to the present. In 2002, the Long Mesa Fire burned through the area and some of the trees that defined each building's footprint were lost.

Today, very little of Camp NP-6-C is extant. The dirt loop road that encompassed the camp remains, as does some infrastructure, such as pipes, culverts, coal beds, and rock retaining walls. The location of the buildings is discernible as indicated by clearings on the mesa or remnants of foundations. Paving stones arranged in a circular pattern, adjoining stone walkway and stone curbing provide evidence of where the original flagpole stood.

Emergency Conservation Work office and warehouse (Building no. 66) at CCC Utility Area, 1951. Source: Mesa Verde Archives.

Storage shed (no. 68) at CCC Utility Area, 1951. Source: Mesa Verde Archives.

Building no. 157, CCC officers' quarters, former administration building for Camp NP-5-C, 1951. Source: Mesa Verde Archives.

CCC Barracks 5 (no. 156), Camp NP-5-C, 1951. Source: Mesa Verde Archives.

CCC storage building (no. 155), Camp NP-5-C, 1951. Source: Mesa Verde Archives.

CCC officers' quarters for Camp NP-5-C, 1952. Source: Mesa Verde Archives.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Integrity Assessment

Assessment of integrity is based on evaluation of the existence and condition of physical features dating from a property's period of significance, taking into consideration the degree to which the individual qualities of integrity are present. As noted in National Register Bulletin 15: How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation, "Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance....Historic properties either retain integrity (that is convey their significance) or they do not. Within the concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey significance. Determining which of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant." The seven aspects of integrity included in the National Register criteria are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Location

Location is the physical place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred. The location of a property is an important factor in determining why the property was created. If a property is separated from its location, the recapture of a sense of historic meaning and character is fragmented.

Camp NP-2-C: Retains integrity

Chosen because of its access to water, Camp NP-2-C was sited in a grassy field on Prater Canyon. For the length of its occupation, the camp remained in this location. Although the specific buildings and features of Camp NP-2-C no longer remain, the camp site remains and thus retains integrity of location.

Camp NP-5-C: Retains integrity

Camp NP-5-C has remained in its location along the rim of Spruce Canyon with its views of the surrounding natural landforms. This site was chosen because it allowed for operational efficiency, provided a reliable water source, limited disruption to park traffic patterns, and a provided a shielded locale invisible to passing visitors. Although the majority of the original buildings in the camp have been removed, between 1998 and 2000 modern compatible buildings were inserted in the same footprint as the original buildings. The original buildings (the Recreation Hall, Barracks #5, and Buildings 66, 67, 68, and 59 of the utility area) are all in their original locations.

Camp NP-6-C: Retains integrity

Camp NP-6-C has remained in its location along the rim of Spruce Canyon with its views of the surrounding natural landforms. Like NP-5-C, this site was also chosen because it allowed for operational efficiency, provided a reliable water source, limited disruption to park traffic patterns, and a provided a shielded locale invisible to passing visitors. Although all of the buildings and structures have been removed, the original building footprints are discernible. Additionally the site itself, the access drive, and small-scale features, such as coal beds, culverts, pipes, and retaining walls remain in their original locations. Integrity of location is retained.

Setting

Setting is the physical environment of a historic property. Whereas location refers to the physical place where a

property was built or an event occurred, setting refers to the character of the site. Setting includes the physical elements of a site, such as spatial organization, land use, vegetation, topography, circulation, and small-scale features. Setting also includes the character of the contextual lands that surround a historic property.

Camp NP-2-C: Does not retain integrity

Camp NP-2-C does not retain integrity in setting as the spatial organization, land use, vegetation, circulation, and small-scale features no longer remain or are no longer discernible. Additionally, the setting outside of the former camp has been altered by fire.

Camp NP-5-C: Retains integrity

Although the natural setting of this component landscape has been negatively affected primarily by major fires in the area since 1934, the developed area otherwise appears very similar to its historic period as the recent "barrack" replicas and circulation pathways are compatible with the original camp setting. New buildings have been set in the footprint of the original buildings, aiding in the retention of the historic spatial organization and setting. The utility area has had only very minor changes and serves the same purpose. The topography of the mesa and canyon are as they were during the historic period. Some additional parking areas have been added to accommodate increased traffic to the area and there are some new small-scale features, such as propane tanks, picnic tables, and air quality monitoring equipment, necessary for the administration and comfort of the site. Despite these minor changes, integrity of setting is retained.

Camp NP-6-C:Does not retain integrity

Like that at Camp NP-5-C, the natural landscape has been negatively affected by fire, construction, drought, beetle kill, and hazard fuel reduction since 1934. The topography of the mesa and canyon remain as they did during the period of significance, though all vegetation dating to the period of significance has altered by fire. Overall, few features remain that contribute to the setting of the former camp. Integrity of setting is not retained.

Design

Design is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property. It results from conscious decisions made during the original conception and planning of a property or its significant alteration. The design of a historic property reflects the functions, technologies, and aesthetics of its period of significance, and can include elements such as massing, spatial arrangement, site layout, texture and color of materials, style of ornamental detailing, and type of vegetation.

Camp NP-2-C: Does not retain integrity

Camp NP-2-C does not retain integrity in design as its form, plan, space, structure, and style of the former camp no longer remain. Evidence of the camp design may exist below ground as archeological resources.

Camp NP-5-C: Retains integrity

The design of Camp NP-5-C was arranged in a "U" shaped plan with buildings in a chevron layout with an interior circulation system, while the associated utility area was laid out in a triangular plan. Today, this design has largely been retained with few alterations. The chevron plan of buildings remains intact, though with new barracks buildings in the footprints of the original buildings. Despite this change, the design vocabulary and prototypical building style of the CCC era still remains. The U.S. Army designed the barracks as part of their standard World War I "600-series" cantonment buildings. These were utilitarian, barracks style, pitched roofs and temporary (they were constructed in a rough and inexpensive manner). Although the new barracks replicas were built for permanent use, they still exhibit the original design of the barracks in scale, massing, detailing, and color of materials, and reflect the aesthetics of the period of significance.

In addition, design aspects of the circulation patterns also remain. The access roads to the camp and associated utility area remain in their original alignments. Similarly, the pedestrian paths in the interior of the camp provide evidence of the original circulation and landscape plan. Though the majority of the paths have

been rehabilitated, some of the original paths are still visible.

Overall, the design of Camp NP-5-C is evident and consistent with the historic period in terms of building form, circulation configuration, materials and spatial organization. The landscape retains integrity of design.

Camp NP-6-C: Retains integrity

Overall, Camp NP-6-C retains integrity in design as an archeological site as the spatial layout of camp remains visible, though in remnant form. The spatial arrangement, site layout, and plan are discernible, and reflect the initial function of the site as living quarters and administration for the CCC crews. The building footprints are evident in vegetation patterns through clearings in the landscape and remnants of foundations and retaining walls. The original stone flagpole site, walkway, and circular island are still predominantly intact, as is the gravel drive that encompassed the camp.

Materials

Materials are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property. The choice and combination of materials reveal the preferences of those who created the property and indicate the availability of particular types of materials and technologies.

Camp NP-2-C: Does not retain integrity

As there are no physical materials present at the site, Camp NP-2-C does not retain integrity. Evidence of materials may exist below ground as archeological resources.

Camp NP-5-C: Retains integrity

Historic materials at Camp NP-5-C are evidenced through remaining historic buildings (recreation hall, barracks 5, ECW office, warehouse, storage sheds) and stone-lined paths at the interior of the camp. Additionally topography and native vegetation materials continue to persist. The modern construction in this area, with the exception of buildings 165 and 188, incorporate the same materials or similar looking materials as the original buildings in Camp NP-5-C. This effort to use compatible materials and retain existing historic materials contributes to materials integrity. Integrity is retained.

Camp NP-6-C: Does not retain integrity

Overall, the materials present at Camp NP-6-C do not retain integrity. While there are a few paving stones, a gravel drive, two pipes, stone culverts, and a stone retaining wall, the materials representative of a CCC camp are no longer present. Lack of substantial building materials indicates integrity is not retained.

Workmanship

Workmanship is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory. It is the evidence of artisans' labor and skill in constructing or altering a building, structure, object, or site. Workmanship can apply to the property as a whole or to its individual components.

Camp NP-2-C: Does not retain integrity

Since the site was razed, physical evidence of the craftsmanship is no longer evident at the camp. Integrity of workmanship is not retained.

Camp NP-5-C: Integrity is retained

Although the CCC did excellent work throughout the park, the buildings in the camp were intended for temporary use only and were built in such a fashion. Despite their original, temporary use, the retention of the CCC-era buildings, such as the recreation hall, barracks 5, and utility buildings, with minimal or limited maintenance indicates quality of workmanship. Integrity of workmanship is retained.

Camp NP-6-C: Does not retain integrity

Since the site was razed and only a few small structures such as retaining walls remain, very limited evidence of the craftsmanship remains. As a result, integrity of workmanship is not retained.

Feeling

Feeling is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. It results from the presence of physical features that, taken together, convey the property's historic character. In conjunction with location and setting, feeling describes what the property feels like or the senses it evokes to a person on the property.

Camp NP-2-C: Does not retain integrity

Since Camp NP-2-C has been razed and the area is now entirely defined by its natural features, the area does not have the feeling of a camp. Camp NP-2-C does not convey the feeling of its period of significance; integrity is not retained.

Camp NP-5-C: Retains integrity

Camp NP-5-C continues to evokes the feeling of a typical CCC Camp and utility area. The economic and egalitarian arrangement of the buildings, roads and trails and the continued use of the original types of materials help retain the feeling of the original camp. The utility area still provides a central work area for the employees who work at Mesa Verde, further adding to the feeling of the site. Integrity is retained for feeling.

Camp NP-6-C: Does not retain integrity

Camp NP-6-C has been razed and the area is now primarily defined by its natural features. Although there are limited small-scale features, such as pipes, retaining walls, and foundations in the landscape, the area does not have the feeling of a camp. Camp NP-6-C does not retain integrity of feeling.

Association

Association is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property. A property retains association if it is the place where the event or activity occurred and is sufficiently intact to convey that relationship to an observer. A property with high integrity of association portrays its historic character through physical elements and their relationships to each other. Like feeling, association is based on individual and/or community perceptions.

Camp NP-2-C: Does not retain integrity

Camp NP-2-C is now entirely defined by its natural features and does not retain integrity of association with the CCC.

Camp NP-5-C: Retains integrity

Of the three CCC camps, Camps NP-5-C retains the highest level of association. The intact spatial organization and design of the camp, coupled with the architecture, clearly illustrates the site’s association with the CCC. In particular, the recreation hall, ECW office, warehouse, storage sheds and stone-lined paths still conjure the association with CCC camps.

Camp NP-6-C: Retains integrity

Although the buildings and internal pathways are no longer intact, the building footprints are still evident, the overall design of the camp remains, and the loop road is still accessible. Since no other construction or activity has taken place on the site since the camp was razed, the remnants are directly associated with the original purpose and period of significance. As an archeological site, Camp NP-6-C retains sufficient integrity in terms of

association.

Summary

Camp NP-2-C

Though central in the larger history and role of the CCC in Mesa Verde, Camp NP-2-C is no longer extant and no remains are easily discernable on the surface. Now a grassy field with a few shrubs in Prater Canyon, the site retains integrity as an archeological site dating to the 1933-1934 era.

Camp NP-5-C

The landscape of Camp NP-5-C and the associated utility area is characterized by its utilitarian nature. In spite of the loss of many of the original features and buildings, Camp NP-5-C and the associated utility area retain sufficient integrity to qualify for the National Register. Significant at a state-wide level, the period of significance for Camp NP-5-C extends from 1934 through 1942, from the creation of the camp to the year that the Civilian Conservation Corps was dismantled and stopped work at Mesa Verde. While the majority of the barracks have been replicated and have shifted from an area where CCC crews lived to offices for park staff, the associated utility area is still an important maintenance hub in the park. Additionally, as an extension of Camp NP-5-C, the period of significance for the Water Treatment Building (no. 59) located northeast of the associated utility area extends from 1939 through 1942, from construction through the end of the CCC program.

In large measure, the development work conducted by the CCC helped to usher Mesa Verde National Park into the modern era typified by an infrastructure that allowed for large-scale visitation. Barracks #5 (the last remaining barracks building dating to the 1930s), the associated utility area, and Water Treatment Building are rare resources and their relationship to other Mesa Verde park resources is indelible.

Camp NP-6-C

Though the camp was razed, the original dirt loop road, two pipes, coal beds, depressions, paving stones arranged in a circular pattern delineating the original flagpole site, a paved walkway to the flagpole area, stone curbs, and rock retaining walls remain at Camp NP-6-C. Other than these fragments, the site is no longer extant. Thus, Camp NP-6-C retains integrity as an archeological site. The topography and other landscape features have remained primarily the same, though much of the vegetation has been burned in recent fires.

Landscape Characteristic:
Archeological Sites

Camp NP-2-C

Archeological sites associated with Camp NP-2-C include the site of the former camp. Because there are no remaining buildings, structures, or circulation features, remnants of these elements may exist below ground as archeological sites.

Camp NP-5-C

Over time, Camp NP-5-C has undergone changes over time, and has some archeological sites associated with the original CCC camp from 1934 to 1942. Archeological sites are mainly related to former building locations, such as the latrine, mess hall, garage, and storage shed. Throughout the site are pieces of coal indicating possible former coal beds and there are fragments of glass and other debris such as pipes where the “ice house” was located atop a rock retaining wall near the southernmost parking area. The area may yield relevant information.

Camp NP-6-C

Archeological sites include the former site of Camp NP-6-C. Since the camp has largely demolished over time, what remains are mainly archeological features.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C:
Former site of Camp NP-2-C

Camp NP-5-C:
Sites of former buildings (latrine, mess hall, garage, and storage shed)
Sites of former coal beds
Site of former “ice house”

Camp NP-6-C:
Former site of Camp NP-6-C

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: None.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name: Former site of Camp NP-2-C

CLI Feature ID: 161988

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Sites of former buildings at Camp NP-5-C

CLI Feature ID: 161990

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Sites of former coal beds at Camp NP-5-C

CLI Feature ID: 161994

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Site of former ice house at Camp NP-5-C

CLI Feature ID: 161992

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Former site of Camp NP-6-C

CLI Feature ID: 161986

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Prater Canyon, former site of Camp NP-2-C, facing east/southeast, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Former site of Camp NP-6-C, facing northwest, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Landscape Characteristic:
Buildings and Structures

Camp NP-2-C

The first structure at Camp NP-2-C was a tent camp; however, frequent thunderstorms quickly precipitated construction of wood frame buildings. As the camp was developed, it included a mess hall, recreation hall, shower bath, officer's and foremen's barracks, administrative buildings, electric light plant, and emergency hospital. Historic photographs from 1933 also indicate a number of outbuildings and tents, likely used for storage. Other recreational facilities included a baseball diamond, a volleyball court, and a boxing/wrestling ring.

Chief landscape architect Charles Richey described Camp NP-2-C as follows:

"The buildings are of wood construction, long and narrow, just wide enough for a double tier of bunks on one side and a narrow aisle down the other. The camp was equipped with a large shower room with a solar water heating system with auxiliary heating plant for bad weather. The toilet facilities were of pit type. Besides these buildings there was a large mess hall, commissary, and recreation buildings, officers' quarters, and necessary storage and equipment space."

After the camp was abandoned in 1934, the buildings and facilities were removed. Today, there are no remaining buildings or structures at Camp NP-2-C.

Camp NP-5-C

During the period of significance, Camp NP-5-C contained eleven buildings and structures, and the adjacent utility area included four buildings. Also part of the complex was the water treatment building to the east, a root cellar adjacent to the mess hall, and a number of coal and wood storage areas scattered throughout the area.

The main camp included an administration building, mess hall, recreation hall, latrine, five barracks buildings, a garage, and storage shed. Of these, the recreation hall and barracks #5 remain today.

Recreation Hall, no. 148

The CCC constructed the wood framed recreation hall in 1934. Lane and Company, contracted by Mesa Verde National Park, completely rehabilitated the building in 2005 so that park staff could use it year round for gatherings and meetings. The building is "T" shaped and its primary entrance is on the west elevation and consists of a double door, wood porch, and shed roof. The end of the "T" directly east of the primary entrance contains a stage used for performances during the CCC era. Midway along the northern side of the building is a large stone fireplace with a designed seating area or "niche." The insignia and number of the camp is embedded in the rock-faced chimney. The end of the "T" directly south of the fireplace area houses kitchen facilities and two restrooms. Presently, the building provides gathering space for park meetings, conferences, classes and social functions. The park staff holds a variety of functions in the Recreation Hall, prompting its extensive reconstruction in 2005; it is now in like-new condition.

Barracks #5, no. 156

Barracks #5, or the "Jack Gray Warehouse," was constructed in 1934 in classic barracks style. The building is long and narrow, measuring 112 feet by 20 feet. The foundation consists of a series of three evenly spaced rows of 6-inch by 6-inch wood posts running the length of the building. The building has a wood frame covered on the exterior by unpainted 8-inch horizontal lap siding. The north and south elevations of the building each have 13 awning windows that are painted green. The building's east and west elevations each have a single 5-panel door, also painted green. The roof is covered with corrugated metal sheets, which were installed directly over the historic rolled roofing. On the interior, the building has a tongue and groove unfinished wood floor, white and green painted Celotex wallboard, and a vaulted open ceiling with exposed wood cross ties.

The Jack Gray Warehouse long served as a storage facility and has lapsed into poor condition; it is now locked and off-limits to daily use. Deterioration of its wood planks covering the outside of the barrack is evident in places; otherwise the building is structurally sound.

Other buildings present within Camp NP-5-C include the research lab (no. 165); ruins stabilization lab (no. 188), and new Barrack 2 (no. 194), Barrack 3 (no. 195), Barrack 4 (no. 196). The research lab (no. 165) was built in the 1960s to occupy the site of the former Administration Building. A decade later in the 1970s, the ruins stabilization lab (no. 188) was built on the former site of Barracks 1. The three replica barracks buildings (Barracks 2, 3, and 4) were constructed between 1998 and 2000 to occupy the sites of the former barracks buildings of the same names. The new buildings were constructed with concrete foundations, setting them at a higher grade that the original barracks buildings. Today, the new barracks buildings are used primarily as offices.

Structures in Camp NP-5-C include the remains of the latrine foundation, the gas station foundation, and shed foundations. There are also some stone retaining walls at the southernmost part of the camp, south of vehicular loop road, one of which may have been a garage.

Associated Utility Area (CCC Utility Area)

The CCC associated utility area has changed very little since the time of its construction. Four buildings comprise the area—office and warehouse (no. 66), equipment shed (no. 67), equipment shed (no. 68), and oil house (no. 127).

Office and Warehouse, no. 66

This one-story, 20-by-60-foot building was constructed in 1935 for $1,025.27. It exhibits rough-framed, board-and-batten construction sitting on top of a concrete and stone pier foundation. The building has double, six-over-six casement windows. A loading dock or porch runs along the front (right) side of the building. On the interior was an office with two adjoining storage rooms. All three of the rooms had wooden floors and Celotex walls and ceilings. The rest of the building was originally one large storage area with unfinished stud walls on the interior. At some point, this space was divided into two storage areas with a non-historic plywood partition wall. In 1998, park staff retrofitted the building to provide an office and fire cache for the fire management division.

Equipment Shed, no. 67

This 23-by-120-foot equipment shed was constructed in 1935 at a cost of $1,431.74 to provide shelter for vehicles used by the CCC. Heavy timber posts support the building's interior skeleton and board-and-batten walls cover the outside of the building. The primary elevation of the shed consists of six single, open bays and five single bays with sliding track doors. The building now provides storage space for various supplies and equipment.

Equipment Shed, no. 68

Like the other equipment shed, this 23-by-120-foot building was also constructed in 1935 to provide shelter for vehicles used by the CCC. Its construction cost was slightly less, at $1,043.74. The interior skeleton and the exterior walls are identical to its companion building, but this structure has seven open bays and no sliding doors. It currently provides storage space for various supplies and equipment.

Oil House, no. 127

Constructed in 1934, this 13-by-15-foot building cost only $473.28 to build. It served as a gas station ("oil house" in jargon of the time) for the CCC. The interior skeleton of the building consists of heavy rough timbers covered on the exterior by galvanized corrugated metal sheets. The concrete apron and two gas pumps once in front of the building are no longer extant. Chain saws are now stored in the building.

The area northeast of the utility area also contains buildings and structures associated with the well and water treatment building.

Water Treatment Building, no. 59

The 500 square-foot water treatment building and associated technical structures were constructed by the CCC in 1939 as key components of the park's water system; the building now serves as the park's Natural Resources Office. The old water treatment building is an unusual example of the Modified Pueblo Revival property type, made of Mesa Verde sandstone, similar to others found throughout the park, but configured as a modern (for the 1930s) service station with curved walls and metal-sash windows and doors. On the southeast (front) side of the Modified Pueblo Revival building is a large concrete pad, part of which covers the now defunct deep water well.

Other buildings and structures within the area include an office and storage building (no. 193) built southwest of the water treatment building in circa 1999, and an air quality monitoring station southwest of the utility area.

Camp NP-6-C

Camp NP-6-C consisted of eleven buildings during the period of significance—administration building, mess hall, recreation hall, a latrine, six barracks buildings, and a garage. Also present was a root cellar south of the mess hall and a recreation court to the northeast of the camp. Though few details are known about these buildings, they were of wood frame construction with gabled roofs, like those at Camp NP-5-C.

When the camp was abandoned in 1938, the buildings and structures were removed over time. Although there are no extant buildings at Camp NP-6-C today, some structures remain. These include a few stone retaining walls and stone culverts.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C: None.

Camp NP-5-C:
Recreation Hall (no. 148, LCS-051830)
Barracks #5 (no. 156, LCS-051831)
Office and Warehouse (no. 66, LCS-051825)
Equipment Shed (no. 67, LCS-051826)
Equipment Shed (no. 68, LCS-051827)
Oil House (no. 127, LCS-051829)
Water Treatment Plant (no. 59)
Gas station foundation
Shed foundations
Latrine foundation
Stone retaining walls
Root cellar
Coal and wood storage areas (depressions today)

Camp NP-6-C:
Stone retaining walls
Stone Culverts

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C: None.

Camp NP-5-C:

Research Lab (no. 165)
Ruins Stabilization Lab (no. 188)
New Barracks 2 (no. 194)
New Barracks 3 (no. 195)
New Barracks 4 (no. 196)
Office and storage building (no. 193)
Air quality monitoring station

Camp NP-6-C: None.

MISSING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C:
Mess hall
Recreation hall
Shower bath
Officer's and foremen's barracks
Administrative buildings
Electric light plant
Emergency hospital
Outbuildings
Tents
Recreational facilities (baseball diamond, volleyball court, boxing/wrestling ring)

Camp NP-5-C:
Administration building
Mess hall
Latrine
Original Barracks 2
Original Barracks 3
Original Barracks 4
Garage
Storage shed

Camp NP-6-C:
Administration building
Mess hall
Recreation hall
Latrine
Six barracks
Garage
Root cellar
Recreation court

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name: Recreation Hall (no. 148)

CLI Feature ID: 162114

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 51830

CRIS-HS Resource Name: CCC Camp Recreation Hall

CRIS-HS Resource Number: HS-0148

FMSS Record Type: Location

FMSS Record Number: 46226

Feature Name: Barracks #5 (no. 156)

CLI Feature ID: 162144

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 51831

CRIS-HS Resource Name: CCC Camp Barracks No. 5

CRIS-HS Resource Number: HS-0156

FMSS Record Type: Location

FMSS Record Number: 46256

Feature Name: Office and Warehouse (no. 66)

CLI Feature ID: 162134

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 51825

CRIS-HS Resource Name: CCC Maintenance Area Fire Management Office

CRIS-HS Resource Number: HS-0066

FMSS Record Type: Location

FMSS Record Number: 46222

Feature Name: Equipment Shed (no. 67)

CLI Feature ID: 162126

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 51826

CRIS-HS Resource Name: CCC Maintenance Area South Storage Shed

CRIS-HS Resource Number: HS-0067

FMSS Record Type: Location

FMSS Record Number: 46223

Feature Name: Equipment Shed (no. 68)

CLI Feature ID: 162176

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 51827

CRIS-HS Resource Name: CCC Maintenance Area East Storage Shed

CRIS-HS Resource Number: HS-0068

FMSS Record Type: Location

FMSS Record Number: 46208

Feature Name: Oil House (no. 127)

CLI Feature ID: 162124

Feature Contribution: Contributing

CRIS-HS Resource ID: 51829

CRIS-HS Resource Name: CCC Maintenance Area Propane Shed

CRIS-HS Resource Number: HS-0127

FMSS Record Type: Location

FMSS Record Number: 62200

Feature Name: Water Treatment Plant (no. 59)

CLI Feature ID: 162194

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Gas station foundation

CLI Feature ID: 162132

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Shed foundations

CLI Feature ID: 162202

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Latrine foundation

CLI Feature ID: 162138

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Stone retaining walls

CLI Feature ID: 162198

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Root cellar

CLI Feature ID: 162142

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Coal and wood storage areas

CLI Feature ID: 162116

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Stone retaining walls (Camp NP-6-C)

CLI Feature ID: 162122

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Stone Culverts (Camp NP-6-C)

CLI Feature ID: 162130

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Research Lab (no. 165)

CLI Feature ID: 162118

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Ruins Stabilization Lab (no. 188)

CLI Feature ID: 162196

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: New Barracks 2 (no. 194)

CLI Feature ID: 162200

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: New Barracks 3 (no. 195)

CLI Feature ID: 162120

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: New Barracks 4 (no. 196)

CLI Feature ID: 162140

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Office and storage building (no. 193)

CLI Feature ID: 162136

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Air quality monitoring station

CLI Feature ID: 162204

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Original CCC barrack, Barracks #5 (Building no. 156, the "Jack Gray Warehouse") at Camp NP-5-C, facing northeast, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

The rehabilitated Recreation Hall, no. 148, at Camp NP-5-C, facing northwest, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Barracks #3 (foreground, no. 195) and Barracks #2 (background, no. 194) and internal loop footpath at Camp NP-5-C, facing north, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Water Treatment Building near former deep well site (Building no. 59), facing southwest, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Associated utility area storage building, facing north, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Retaining wall near Spruce Canyon at southern end of Camp NP-5-C, facing northeast, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Landscape Characteristic:
Circulation

Camp NP-2-C

Historic circulation patterns at Camp NP-2-C included a vehicular access road along the edge of the camp, with more informal parking areas along the edges of the roads. Pedestrian circulation included informal dirt social paths that connected the various buildings of the camp. Today, there are no discernible circulation features or patterns at Camp NP-2-C.

Camp NP-5-C

Circulation features at Camp NP-5-C historically consisted of an access road from the park entrance road, access drive to the utility area, loop road around the camp, triangular road within the utility area, paved pedestrian loop walk at the camp interior, and stone-lined gravel pathways also at the camp interior. Historic parking areas were located to the north of the water treatment building and the intersection of the entrance access road, utility area road, and loop road.

Today, many of the circulation features of the camp have been retained. The access road to the complex remains along its original alignment, as do the access drive to the utility area and loop road around the camp. Just south of the research lab (no. 165), the elliptical flagpole island was removed and expanded to the west and east for a gravel parking lot. Parking was also added between the ruins stabilization lab (no. 188) and new barracks 2 (no. 194), south of barracks 3 (no. 195), and within the footprint of the original Mess Hall. Additional parking was added in 2006 to the east side of the east segment of the loop road.

Vehicular circulation within the utility area has also remained similar to that of the historic period. The triangular shaped road continues to provide access to the buildings located within the area. Parking areas have been added over time to the area west and east of the office and warehouse building (no. 66). In 2002, a large area southwest of the utility area was cleared for a firefighter safety zone, which

was paved in 2003 for use as a parking lot.

Around the water treatment building, the access road and historic parking area have been maintained. Throughout the entire area, the roads are now paved with asphalt and parking areas are mostly gravel.

In terms of pedestrian circulation throughout the area, a number of walks and paths remain from the period of significance. At the interior of the camp, the loop sidewalk and a series of gravel paths connect the barracks buildings. In 2000, the extant loop sidewalk located around the inside or "commons" side of Camp NP-5-C was re-graded and resurfaced to allow for wheelchair accessibility to the new buildings. This loop sidewalk is made of concrete and serves as a footpath between buildings and also extends from the northern parking area (at the former flagpole location) to the southern parking area (at site of the former mess hall).

The historic stone-lined gravel pathways located within the loop sidewalk have been rehabilitated in recent years. Using the original alignment and original stone edging, new gravel was added to the paths to make them more discernable. However, some paths remain obscured with vegetation, but remain visible with the original stone edging. These paths formerly lead to the center of the camp where the latrine was located. However, with the removal of the latrine, the paths now access between the barracks buildings and into the commons for gatherings or using the picnic tables. Few new gravel paths were also added to connect the historic paths in the absence of the latrine.

Other historic paths that remain today include a path west of the research lab (no. 165) that connects to the utility area, and stone steps north of the former recreation court.

There are also numerous dirt footpaths in the area that have been created over time for utilitarian purposes. A path has been added from the parking area at the former flagpole location to the ruins stabilization lab (no. 188), and another was has been added between new barracks 2 and 3 (no. 194 and 195). Two footpaths also lead from the utility area to the area around the water treatment building.

Camp NP-6-C

During the period of significance, the main circulation features in Camp NP-6-C were the vehicular dirt loop road around the camp site, an access road from the camp to the entrance road (south of the NP-5-C utility area), and several pedestrian paths between buildings at the interior of the camp.

Today, only parts of these circulation features are discernable. The dirt loop road around the site remains as a narrow two-track road that is somewhat overgrown with vegetation. Along the loop road are spurs for former parking areas and pull-offs for coal dump areas and a former garage.

The entrance road to the camp also remains to some degree. The segment of road south of the CCC utility area is paved in asphalt and leads to a parking lot to the southwest that was constructed in 2002. At the turn to the contemporary parking lot, the original access drive continues straight (northwest) to Camp NP-6-C. This segment is also a narrow, two-track road obscured with vegetation.

The majority of the historic paths have been removed throughout the site. In some instances stones may delineate some of the former pedestrian circulation routes at the interior of the former camp. Historic pedestrian circulation is most visible in the area around the former flagpole southeast of the Administration building. At this location a stone curb lines the loop road and circular island and walkway that once contained the flagpole. In the middle of the circular island is a paved stone walkway and the rubble stone foundation of the former flagpole.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C: None.

Camp NP-5-C:
Access road to the camp from the park entrance road
Access road to the utility area
Loop road around the camp
Pedestrian loop walk at the camp interior
Stone-lined gravel pathways at the camp interior
Parking area north of the water treatment building
Triangular loop road within utility area
Loop sidewalk at camp interior
Stone-lined gravel pathways at camp interior
Path west of the research lab (no. 165) connecting to utility area
Stone steps north of the former recreation court

Camp NP-6-C:
Dirt loop road around camp site
Spurs for former parking areas and pull-offs for coal dump areas and a garage
Access road connecting Camp NP-6-C to entrance road (south of CCC utility area)
Stone curb along loop road, circular island, and walkway near the former flagpole
Circular island with a paved stone walkway to flagpole

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C: None.

Camp NP-5-C:
Gravel parking lot south of the research lab (no. 165)
Parking area between the ruins stabilization lab (no. 188) and new barracks 2 (no. 194),
Parking area south of barracks 3 (no. 195)
Parking area within the footprint of the original Mess Hall.
Parking area along east side of the east segment of the loop road
Parking areas west and east of office and warehouse building (no. 66)
Parking area southwest of the utility area
Path between parking area at the former flagpole location to the ruins stabilization lab (no. 188)
Path between new barracks 2 and 3 (no. 194 and 195)
Paths between utility area to water treatment building

Camp NP-6-C: None.

MISSING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C:
Vehicular access road along the edge of the camp
Informal parking areas along the edges of the roads.
Informal dirt social paths

Camp NP-5-C:
Elliptical island with flagpole and path
Parking area at the intersection of the entrance access road, utility area road, and loop road
Paths and planting areas south of former Administration building

Camp NP-6-C:
Pedestrian paths at the interior of the camp

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name: Road to Camp NP-5-C from entr. road

CLI Feature ID: 162150

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Access road to the utility area (NP-5-C)

CLI Feature ID: 162164

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Loop road around the camp (NP-5-C)

CLI Feature ID: 162156

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Ped. loop walk at camp int. (NP-5-C)

CLI Feature ID: 162154

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Stone-lined gravel pathways (NP-5-C)

CLI Feature ID: 162162

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Parking area N of water tr. bldg.

CLI Feature ID: 162128

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Triangular loop road within utility area

CLI Feature ID: 162170

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Loop sidewalk at camp interior

CLI Feature ID: 162148

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Path west of the research lab (no. 165)

CLI Feature ID: 162168

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Stone steps N of the former rec. court

CLI Feature ID: 162172

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Dirt loop road around camp site (NP-6-C)

CLI Feature ID: 162160

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Spurs for former parking areas (NP-6-C)

CLI Feature ID: 162166

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Road to Camp NP-6-C from ent. road

CLI Feature ID: 162152

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Stone curb/island along loop road

CLI Feature ID: 162146

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Walkway near the former flagpole

CLI Feature ID: 162158

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Parking lot S of research lab (no. 165)

CLI Feature ID: 162218

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Parking area b/t (no. 188) and (no. 194)

CLI Feature ID: 162220

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Parking area S of barracks 3 (no. 195)

CLI Feature ID: 162222

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Parking area at former Mess Hall

CLI Feature ID: 162214

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Parking area E of east seg. of loop road

CLI Feature ID: 162206

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Parking areas W and E of no. 66

CLI Feature ID: 162224

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Parking area SW of the utility area

CLI Feature ID: 162212

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Path b/t parking area at flag to no. 188

CLI Feature ID: 162208

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Path b/t no. 194 and 195

CLI Feature ID: 162216

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Paths b/t utility area to water tr. bldg

CLI Feature ID: 162210

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Loop sidewalk and stone-lined gravel pathways in the interior "commons" area at Camp NP-5-C, facing west, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Loop sidewalk and dirt parking area on site of former mess hall building at southern end of Camp NP-5-C, facing north/northwest, June 2010. Source: National Park Service.

Asphalt vehicular loop road meeting up with access road to entrance road at Camp NP-5-C, facing north, June 2010. Source: National Park Service.

Vehicular loop road and parking area constructed in 2006 at Camp NP-5-C, facing north, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Vehicular dirt loop road around Camp NP-6-C, facing northwest, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Stone path leading to circular island with flagpole at Camp NP-6-C. The two persons are marking the edge of the circular stone path at the flagpole base, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Landscape Characteristic:
Cluster Arrangement

Not used; see Spatial Organization.

Landscape Characteristic:
Constructed Water Features

Camp NP-2-C

There are no known constructed water features associated with Camp NP-2-C. Historic water features may have included a well or cesspool; however, no evidence of these features has been found on site.

Camp NP-5-C

Historic water features at Camp NP-5-C included a well adjacent to associated utility area and a nearby 80,000 gallon reservoir. The well was built in 1934 with a derrick framework/tower erected over it, and was later deepened in 1938. Surrounding the well was what was intended to be a permanent water-treatment complex, including the water treatment building (no. 59), multiple levels of outdoor settling basins, and water treatment equipment.

The site around the well has changed considerably over the years with the removal of the derrick framework/tower and pumping and treatment equipment. Today, the well remains, though capped with a concrete pad used as the foundation of the storage and office building (no. 193). The 80,000 gallon reservoir also remains along with a series of concrete pads for the former equipment.

Other historic constructed water features that remain today include several stone culverts throughout the camp.

Camp NP-6-C

The only known constructed water features at Camp NP-6-C is a cesspool to the southwest of the former mess hall and several stone culverts through the site. Today the cesspool remains as a depression within the ground. The stone culverts also remain.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C: None.

Camp NP-5-C:
Well (now capped)
80,000 gallon storage tank
Concrete pads (sites of former water treatment equipment)
Stone culverts

Camp NP-6-C:
Cesspool (depression)
Stone culverts

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: None.

MISSING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C: None.

Camp NP-5-C:
Derrick framework/tower over the well

Camp NP-6-C: None.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name: Well (now capped)

CLI Feature ID: 162180

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: 80,000 gallon storage tank

CLI Feature ID: 162192

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Concrete pads (former water tr. equip)

CLI Feature ID: 162182

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Stone culverts (NP-5-C)

CLI Feature ID: 162190

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Cesspool (depression)

CLI Feature ID: 162188

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Stone culverts (NP-6-C:)

CLI Feature ID: 162184

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Culvert at Camp NP-6-C, facing east, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Stone drop inlet at Camp NP-5-C. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Landscape Characteristic:
Cultural Traditions

Not used.

Landscape Characteristic:
Land Use

Camp NP-2-C

Camp NP-2-C was historically used as a CCC camp from 1933 to 1934. As such, it included residential, administrative, utilitarian, and recreational functions. Today, the primary use of the site is for scenic purposes.

Camp NP-5-C

Camp NP-5-C consisted of residential, administrative, utilitarian, and recreation functions for the CCC from 1934 to 1942. Since the end of the period of significance, the residential functions at the site have ceased; however, the administrative and utilitarian uses have continued. Barracks buildings are now used as offices, continuing the administrative theme. Additionally, buildings within the utility area still function in a similar capacity to their original use.

The rehabilitation of the recreation hall in 2005 reintroduced recreational use of the site. The building is now used for gatherings as it was during its period of significance. Also, the common area at the camp interior is still used for gathering of employees during lunch periods.

Camp NP-6-C

Camp NP-6-C housed residential, administrative, utilitarian, and recreational functions for the CCC from 1934 to 1938. After that time, the camp was abandoned. Today, the site is not actively used, but retains scenic qualities as part of the larger Mesa Verde National Park.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C: None.

Camp NP-5-C:
Administrative use
Utilitarian use
Recreational use

Camp NP-6-C: None.

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C:
Scenic use

Camp NP-5-C: None.

Camp NP-6-C:
Scenic use

MISSING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C:

Residential use
Administrative use
Utilitarian use
Recreational use

Camp NP-5-C:
Residential use

Camp NP-6-C:
Residential use
Administrative use
Utilitarian use
Recreational use

Landscape Characteristic:
Natural Systems and Features

Not used; see Topography and Vegetation.

Landscape Characteristic:
Small Scale Features

Camp NP-2-C

Small-scale features at Camp NP-2-C would have been associated with day-to-day activities of the camp. Today, there are no remaining small-scale features at the site.

Camp NP-5-C

There are numerous small scale features located throughout Camp NP-5-C and the associated utility area. The majority of contributing small scale features throughout the site are concrete slabs and foundations left over from the period of significance, in addition to the historic drainage features. Other features dating to the historic period include stone edging along gravel paths, retaining walls, sandstone curbing throughout the utility area, and metal pipes and other debris located around “ice house” area.

More contemporary small scale features include propane tanks, picnic tables, fire hydrants, phone booth, signs, satellite dish, concrete traffic stops in parking areas, air quality monitoring equipment, wire and concrete block barriers, chain link fences, water pump, dumpsters, and light fixtures. In the utility area, small-scale features include maintenance equipment, piles of wood and metal, shade structure over the picnic area, and a training course made of pipes.

Camp NP-6-C

The physical remains at Camp NP-6-C are virtually all small scale features from the period of significance. Features include the flagpole circle, two pipes within the latrine area, stone culverts, coal beds, stone retaining walls, and remnants of foundations and building materials. Other contemporary small scale features include a solar panel in the center of the site.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C: None.

Camp NP-5-C:
Concrete slabs and foundations from former buildings/structures

Stone culverts
Stone edging along gravel paths
Stone retaining walls
Sandstone curbing throughout the utility area
Metal pipes and other debris located around “ice house” area.

Camp NP-6-C:
Flagpole circle
Two pipes within the latrine area
Stone culverts
Coal beds
Stone retaining walls
Remnants of foundations and building materials (bricks, metal, glass, tiles made by Desert Ceramics, Albuquerque, NM)

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C: None.

Camp NP-5-C:
Propane tanks
Picnic tables
Fire hydrants
Phone booth
Signs
Satellite dish
Concrete traffic stops in parking areas
Air quality monitoring equipment
Wire and concrete block barriers
Chain link fences
Water pump
Dumpsters
Light fixtures
Maintenance equipment
Piles of wood and metal
Shade structure over the picnic area
Training course made of pipes

Camp NP-6-C:
Solar panel unit

MISSING FEATURES:
Camp NP-2-C:
All small-scale features associated with the camp

Camp NP-5-C:
Flagpole

Camp NP-6-C:
Flagpole

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name: Concrete slabs/foundations former bldgs

CLI Feature ID: 162230

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Stone culverts

CLI Feature ID: 162226

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Stone edging along gravel paths

CLI Feature ID: 162232

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Stone retaining walls

CLI Feature ID: 162228

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Sandstone curbs throughout utility area

CLI Feature ID: 162236

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Metal pipes/debris around ice house area

CLI Feature ID: 162258

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Flagpole circle (NP-6-C)

CLI Feature ID: 162240

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Two pipes in latrine area (NP-6-C)

CLI Feature ID: 162264

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Stone culverts (NP-6-C)

CLI Feature ID: 162262

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Coal beds (NP-6-C)

CLI Feature ID: 162250

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Stone retaining walls (NP-6-C)

CLI Feature ID: 162254

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Remnants of foundations/bldg materials

CLI Feature ID: 162266

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Propane tanks

CLI Feature ID: 162248

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Picnic tables

CLI Feature ID: 162242

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Fire hydrants

CLI Feature ID: 162244

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Phone booth

CLI Feature ID: 162252

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Signs

CLI Feature ID: 162246

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Satellite dish

CLI Feature ID: 162234

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Concrete traffic stops in parking areas

CLI Feature ID: 162260

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Air quality monitoring equipment

CLI Feature ID: 162238

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Wire and concrete block barriers

CLI Feature ID: 162290

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Chain link fences

CLI Feature ID: 162298

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Water pump

CLI Feature ID: 162302

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Dumpsters

CLI Feature ID: 162288

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Light fixtures

CLI Feature ID: 162286

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Piles of wood and metal

CLI Feature ID: 162284

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Shade structure over the picnic area

CLI Feature ID: 162300

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Training course made of pipes

CLI Feature ID: 162294

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Feature Name: Solar panel unit (NP-6-C)

CLI Feature ID: 162296

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Remains of the circular paved stone flagpole base at Camp NP-6-C, facing north, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Remnants of coal beds at Camp NP-6-C, facing southwest, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

One of two pipes at Camp NP-6-C, facing southwest, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Landscape Characteristic:
Spatial Organization

Camp NP-2-C

The spatial arrangement of Camp NP-2-C was historically organized in a rough triangular shape. The access road to the camp delineated one side of the triangle, while the edges of the development and edge of Prater Canyon formed the other two sides. Three long, narrow buildings formed the center of the camp—each evenly spaced in parallel rows. At one end of the buildings were a series of tents and outbuildings, also arranged in a row. A number of tents and smaller buildings also flanked the edges of the camp.

Overall, Camp NP-2-C was similar to a typical army camp in layout and style of buildings. The buildings included mess hall, recreation hall, shower bath, officer's and foremen's barracks, and administrative building. Other facilities included a baseball diamond, a volleyball court, and a boxing/wrestling ring, likely at the edges of the camp.

Today, nothing remains of the spatial organization of Camp NP-2-C. The former site of Camp NP-2-C is now a grassy field with a few shrubs in Prater Canyon surrounded by mesas and other landforms.

Camp NP-5-C

The boundaries of Camp NP-5-C are primarily defined by the rim of the Spruce Canyon, which influenced the shape and design of the camp. The loop road of Camp NP-5-C is shaped in the form of a "U" as a result of the spur of the canyon. At the bottom of the U, was the mess hall with five barracks buildings and the recreation hall arrayed in a chevron pattern to form the sides of the U. The administration building sat at the top of the U along with a circular flagpole island. More utilitarian functions, such as the storage of coal and wood, were located at the edges of the loop road along the U configuration. At the center of the camp were an internal loop sidewalk and a network of gravel paths that connected the buildings.

To the north, the utility area was arranged in a triangular shape with the two equipment sheds and the office building forming the three sides. The smaller oil house was located roughly in the middle of the triangle. A triangular interior access road also linked each of the buildings.

Other features that contributed to the historic spatial arrangement of the camp included a recreation court to the west of the administration building and the water treatment building and associated water treatment facilities northeast of the utility area.

Today, the developed area of Camp NP-5-C and associated utility area appear much as they did during the historic period. The "U" plan of Camp NP-5-C and the triangular plan of the CCC utility area remain intact, albeit with new buildings within the camp area. The addition of the new barracks buildings has aided in the recapture of the historic spatial organization. Placing the new buildings on the footprints of the historic ones has maintained the original Chevron layout pattern. Similarly, the placement of the research lab (no. 165) at the top of the U and maintaining the footprint of the mess hall as parking at the bottom of the U has retained the spatial organization of the site. The vehicular loop road and interior paths have also been retained.

Changes to spatial organization include the removal of the latrine building at the center of the camp, which has slightly altered the circulation patterns of the area. Additional parking lots around buildings, along the east edge of the east segment of the loop road, and southwest of the utility are have also altered spatial organization.
At the utility area, the triangular spatial organization has been largely retained. With the exception of the addition of some small storage sheds, the area has changed minimally.

To the northeast of the utility area, the spatial organization around the water treatment building remains relatively intact. The well and derrick structure/tower have been removed and capped with a concrete pad, which serves as a foundation to an office and storage building (no. 193). A second building has also been added to the area between the office and storage building (no. 193) and the water treatment building (no.59).

Camp NP-6-C

Overall, the general shape of Camp NP-6-C was influenced by the natural boundaries of Chapin Mesa and Spruce Rim Canyon. As a reflection of these landforms, the camp was compactly arranged in an upside down “V” pattern. The recreation hall was located at the point of the V, with five barracks and the administration building angled to form the sides. At the open end of the V, was the mess hall. A latrine was located in the center of the complex, and a loop road surrounded the entire camp. The utilitarian aspects of the camp were located along the loop road at the southern end of the site. These included a cesspool, two coal beds, garage, and pull-offs along the road. In front of the administration building, a loop turnaround with circular island contained a flagpole and stone walkway. Paths were also constructed at the interior of the camp to connect the various buildings.

Although none of the buildings and structures exist at Camp-NP-C, the original layout of the camp is discernible through clearings in the landscape. The loop road continues to define the overall space that was previously occupied by the camp. Open spaces and changes in vegetation articulated on the ground plane indicate the locations of former buildings and structures. Additionally, retaining walls, stone edging, and depressions further reveal the original cluster arrangement of the camp. A small-retaining wall notes the former location of the administration building, while remnants of bricks and tile are prevalent in the area of the former mess hall. Depressions also mark the locations of the latrine area, cesspool, and coal beds. Although the spatial organization of the site is not as obvious as Camp NP-5-C, remnants of features and the overall spatial organization of the site remain discernable today.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C: None.

Camp NP-5-C:
Overall “U” spatial arrangement of camp area bound by natural boundaries of Chapin Mesa and Spruce Rim
Chevron pattern of buildings
Overall triangular spatial arrangement of utility area
Placement of new buildings within the footprints of former bulidings
Loop road encompassing camp area

Camp NP-6-C:
Overall “V” spatial arrangement bound by natural boundaries of Chapin Mesa and Spruce Rim Canyon
Clearings in the landscape/changes in vegetation marking former footprints of buildings
Retaining walls noting former location of the administration building
Remnants of bricks and tile noting the location of the former mess hall
Depressions marking the latrine area, cesspool, and coal beds.
Loop road encompassing camp area

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C: None.

Camp NP-5-C
Alterations in spatial arrangement (addition of buildings, parking lots)

Camp NP-6-C: None.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Barracks #5 and Barracks #4 of Camp NP-5-C in part of the Chevron pattern formed by the buildings, facing south, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Distinct clearing where one of the barracks was located at Camp NP-6-C, facing south, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Landscape Characteristic:
Topography

Camp NP-2-C

The Camp NP-2-C site is located on Prater Canyon at approximately 8,000 feet. The topography of Prater Canyon consists of a flat grassy field that extends east and west and is enclosed to the north and south by sloping mountains. The topography of the area is unchanged since the period of significance.

Camp NP-5-C

Camp NP-5-C is located at 7,100 feet in elevation on Chapin Mesa surrounded by Spruce Canyon. Before construction of the Camp NP-5-C began, the area had previously been used as a rock quarry and thus the site was considered desirable as minimal clearing and construction were anticipated. The topography of Chapin Mesa slopes gradually, while the surrounding Spruce Canyon is quite steep.

The construction of the camp required minimal modification to the ground plane. Alterations were made with the construction of retaining walls and storage areas for wood and coal.

Camp NP-6-C

The topography of Camp NP-6-C is similar to that of nearby Camp NP-5-C. Located at 7,100 feet in elevation on Chapin Mesa, the site is surrounded by the steep topography of Spruce Canyon. Before construction of the camp began, the area had previously been used as a rock quarry and thus the area was considered desirable as minimal clearing and construction were anticipated.

During the construction of the camp the topography was manipulated to some degree. Evidence of this is visible through a remaining stone retaining wall at the west edge of the camp loop road. The topography of the site was also altered in the construction of a cesspool and pull-off areas for coal dump sites. The topography of the pull off areas is built up to created a level space for a vehicle, whereas the cesspool is a depression in the ground plane.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C:
Prater Canyon with flat valley surrounded by sloping mountains to the north and south

Camp NP-5-C:
Chapin Mesa with gradually sloping topography
Spruce Canyon with steep topography
Alterations in topography associated with the construction of the camp (retaining walls, storage areas for wood/coal)

Camp NP-6-C:
Chapin Mesa with gradually sloping topography
Spruce Canyon with steep topography
Alterations in topography associated with the construction of the camp (retaining walls, pull-off areas)

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: None.

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name: Prater Canyon

CLI Feature ID: 162270

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Chapin Mesa

CLI Feature ID: 162272

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Spruce Canyon

CLI Feature ID: 162274

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Alterations in topo from camp construct

CLI Feature ID: 162256

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Flat grassy area and sloping mountains of Prater Canyon at former site of Camp NP-2-C, facing southeast, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Topography of Chapin Mesa and surrounding Spruce Canyon at the southern edge of Camp NP-5-C, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

The ground plane of Chapin Mesa and surrounding Spruce Canyon of Camp NP-6-C, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Landscape Characteristic:
Vegetation

Mesa Verde supports various plant communities. Three controls that govern all plant locations are temperature, moisture and soil type. Elevation affects temperature and moisture; thus, changes in elevation are reflected in plant communities. Mesa Verde receives considerably more rainfall than other desert areas. The pinon-juniper forest extends from about 7,800 feet elevation to the southern boundary of the park. This area was heavy with pinon pine and Utah juniper. Understory vegetation throughout the park includes the dense Gambel oak and mountain mahogany. The gray-green big sagebrush dominates Mesa Verde's valley bottoms. Cheatgrass, flowering plants, and cactus grow in between the mesa rims and the canyon bottoms.

Camp NP-2-C

Vegetation present during the period of significance included herbaceous grasses and shrubs within Prater Canyon surrounded by dense trees on the nearby hillsides. Vegetation within Camp NP-2-C was limited, as daily activities exposed patches of bare earth around the camp.

Today, though disturbed by fire, the former camp site now hosts a grassy field surrounded by nearby mountain summits. Prior to 2000, a row of shrubs marked a former building site within the camp; however the shrubs were burned in the Bircher Fire. The fire also burned the trees on the adjacent hillsides, further altering the vegetation of the area. A handful of trees and numerous shrubs on the surrounding hillsides have grown throughout the area since the fire in 2000.

Camp NP-5-C

Prior to the construction of Camp NP-5-C and the associated utility area, dense pinon and juniper trees dominated the area. CCC enrollees were careful to disturb as little vegetation as possible during construction, clearing areas only for building and road sites. This action retained a dense pinon-juniper forest that surrounded the site, thus screening the area from view along the park entrance

road.

Since the period of significance, vegetation throughout the area has been altered from fire, drought, beetle kill, hazard fuel reduction, weed invasion, and construction. Despite several re-vegetation efforts since 2000, the vegetation is still in relatively poor condition. The Long Mesa 2002 fire destroyed almost all of the vegetation on the surrounding mesatops and canyons. Vegetation within Camp NP-5-C consists of pinon and juniper trees that provide shade in addition to wildflowers, shrubs, grasses, and cacti.

Camp NP-6-C

Historic vegetation within Camp NP-6-C was identical to that of Camp NP-5-C. The CCC cleared as little vegetation as possible during the construction of the camp, leaving a dense stand of trees to screen views.

Today, the vegetation of the site is primarily populated by various shrubs, grasses, wildflowers, and cacti. All trees in the area were burned in 2002 by the Long Mesa Fire. Only charred trunks of the former trees remain.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C:
Native grasses and shrubs within Prater Canyon

Camp NP-5-C:
Native grasses, shrubs, wildflowers, and cacti
Juniper trees
Pinon pine trees

Camp NP-6-C:
Native grasses, shrubs, wildflowers, and cacti

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

All CCC Camps:
Altered vegetation patterns from fire, drought, beetle kill, hazard fuel reduction, weed invasion, and construction

MISSING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C:
Shrubs outlining former building locations
Dense pinon-juniper forest on surrounding hillsides

Camp NP-5-C:
Dense pinon-juniper forest surrounding the camp

Camp NP-6-C:
Dense pinon-juniper forest surrounding the camp
Pinon and juniper trees within the camp

Character-defining Features:

Feature Name: Native grasses/shrubs in Prater Canyon

CLI Feature ID: 162278

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Native grasses/shrubs/wildflowers/cacti

CLI Feature ID: 162282

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Juniper trees

CLI Feature ID: 162268

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Pinon pine trees

CLI Feature ID: 162280

Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature Name: Altered veg from fire/drought/beetle/etc

CLI Feature ID: 162276

Feature Contribution: Non contributing – compatible

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

Vegetation on vehicular loop road around Camp NP-5-C, facing west, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Vegetation around Camp NP-6-C, facing south, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Grassy field, shrubs, and burned trees in Prater Canyon at Camp NP-2-C, facing northwest, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Landscape Characteristic:
Views and Vistas

Camp NP-2-C

Constructed on the grassy floor of the canyon and located in the “V” of the valley, the views are terminated by the summits of the nearby surrounding mountains with exposed hillsides, particularly to the north and south. To the east and west are wider views into the valley revealing grassy fields. Overall the ability to see great distances is limited by the surrounding peaks. Immediately north of the area is the main entrance road and it is possible to view the tunnel from the site. Internal views of the site have changed drastically with the removal of the camp buildings and structures.

Camp NP-5-C

Camp NP-5-C is located on Chapin Mesa and is surrounded by Spruce Canyon. Looking out from the camp in almost any direction provides expansive and undisturbed views of the canyon and beyond. Historically, views to and from the site were more enclosed with thick stands of pinon and juniper trees that screened views to the area from the nearby entrance road. However, wildfires since the end of the period of significance have changed views to the surrounding landscape by altering vegetation patterns. Internal views throughout the camp and utility area have largely been retained, though with slight alterations in small-scale features and additional parking areas.

Camp NP-6-C

Similar to Camp NP-5-6, Camp NP-6-C site is located on Chapin Mesa, surrounded by Spruce Canyon. Looking out from the site in almost any direction provides expansive views of the canyon and beyond. Historic views have been altered with the removal of the camp buildings and structures, in addition to fires that have altered vegetation throughout the canyon.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C:
Views around Prater Canyon of mountain hillsides, grassy fields, and rocks.

Camp NP-5-C:
Views looking east, south, and west into Spruce Canyon
Internal views throughout the camp

Camp NP-6-C:
Views looking south, north, and west into Spruce Canyon

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Camp NP-2-C:
Altered internal views with removal of buildings
Views to the tunnel
Altered external views with burned vegetation

Camp NP-5-C:
Altered external views with burned vegetation

Camp NP-6-C:
Altered internal views with removal of buildings
Altered external views with burned vegetation

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

View from Camp NP-5-C into Spruce Canyon towards Camp NP-6-C, facing northwest, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

View from Camp NP-5-C to Housing and Utility Area, looking south, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

View into Spruce Canyon from Camp NP-6-C, facing southwest, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

View into Prater Canyon from Camp NP-2-C site, facing east, June 2010. Source: M. Frisbie, National Park Service.

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 6

Next Assessment Due Date: 09/30/2024

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Poor

Assessment Date: 12/01/2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:
The Level II CLI completed in December 2007 found the CCC Camps to be in poor to fair condition.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 04/16/2012

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:
Discussion with Scott Travis, Chief of Resources at Mesa Verde National Park, concluded that overall the component landscape is in fair condition as of June 2010. Superintendent concurred on 4/16/2012.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 08/30/2018

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:
The CCC camps landscape remains in Fair condition. The landscape features are being maintained. Superintendent concurrence on 8/30/2018.

Stabilization Measures:

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Barracks 5 has had little maintenance since it was abandoned as a warehouse sometime after the CCC era. This building is in danger of collapse if it is not stabilized. The vegetation in the area has been impacted by construction, beetle kill, drought and weed infestation. Maintenance on this landscape feature has been attempted, but has not proven successful as a more consistent and long-term program is needed. The roads, pathways, sidewalks, buildings 66-68 and the recreation hall have all had good maintenance and rehabilitation work. The modern buildings have also been maintained very well. Funding is difficult to acquire for the vegetation maintenance. Impact level is low to severe.

Type of Impact:	Erosion
Other Impact:	
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Recent fires, wind and water erosion have led to vegetation loss and soil erosion in much of this area. Impact level is severe.
Type of Impact:	Fire
Other Impact:	
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	The Long Mesa Fire of 2002 burned to the edge of this landscape and burned much of the vegetation. Due to this fire and other factors, vegetation has continued to die. Fire suppression efforts included a tree thinning operation, leaving many buildings unscreened and easily visible – counter to the intention of the designers. The intimacy of the wooded landscape has been lost due to fire, modern construction (digging for foundations has cut roots causing trees to die) hazard fuel reduction, beetle kill and drought. Impact level is severe.
Type of Impact:	Other
Other Impact:	Construction
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	During the 1960s and 1970s, buildings 165 and 188 were constructed for collections storage and stabilization crew equipment and supply storage. Both of the buildings butler style buildings (large, rectangular and metal). This architecture has nothing to do with that of the camp and has decreased the integrity of the area. Impact level is severe.
Type of Impact:	Pests/Diseases
Other Impact:	
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	A severe drought plagued the southwest in the early 2000s leading to vegetation loss, including much of the pinon-juniper forest. The drought has compounded the effects of wildland fire and has caused enough stress to pinon trees that the Ips Beetle has infested Mesa Verde's pinon population causing approximately a 75% mortality rate. Impact level is severe.
Type of Impact:	Removal/Replacement
Other Impact:	
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	The original administration building, barracks 1, 2, 3 and 4 and the mess hall were removed and replaced by the collections management building/research lab, stabilization shed and barracks infill buildings (replicas). The mess hall footprint is now used as a parking area. The recreation court is now used for weather and climate monitoring equipment. Impact level is moderate.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Please see other impacts for further information on the condition of vegetation. The 2002 Long Mesa Fire burned around and into the headquarters loop. This, along with the reduction in funding for the park's weed program, has allowed the further intrusion of exotics, including thistle. Impact level is severe.

Stabilization Costs

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

There are no approved treatment plans for the CCC Camps.

Approved Treatment Completed:

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

There are no approved treatment plans for the CCC Camps.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Author:	Shapins Associates with Erika Thompson and Kathy McKay
Citation Title:	Level II Cultural Landscape Inventory for Early Park Development Landscape
Year of Publication:	2007
Citation Publisher:	NPS
Citation Location:	Hard copy (100% draft) in IMR Cultural Landscapes files. Digital PDF in CLI files and "Landscape Documents" section of CLI database.