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

N. H. L. - ARCHITECTURE IN THE PARKS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED
DATE ENTERED

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC: Mesa Verde National Park Headquarters, Museum, Post Office, Ranger Dormitory, Superintendents Residence, and Community Building

AND/OR COMMON: Mesa Verde Administrative District (Preferred)

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER:

__NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN: Mesa Verde National Park __ VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT: 3rd

STATE: Colorado CODE: 08 COUNTY: Montezuma CODE: 083

2 CLASSIFICATION

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

4 AGENCY

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

STREET & NUMBER:
655 Parfet Street, P. O. Box 25287

CITY, TOWN: Denver ___ VICINITY OF STATE: Colorado

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.: National Park Service -- Rocky Mountain Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER:
655 Parfet Street, P. O. Box 25287

CITY, TOWN: Denver STATE: Colorado

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE: 1) National Register of Historic Places
2) List of Classified Structures

DATE: 1) 1976
2) 1976 X FEDERAL __STATE __COUNTY __LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: National Park Service

CITY, TOWN: Washington STATE: D. C.

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
__EXCELLENT	__DETERIORATED	__UNALTERED	XORIGINAL SITE
XGOOD	__RUINS	XALTERED	__MOVED DATE_____
__FAIR	__UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Included in this Landmark nomination for the Mesa Verde Administrative District are the superintendent's residence, the post office, the park headquarters building, the old community building (now the ranger station), the museum, and the ranger club (now the park library). All of the buildings are constructed in the pueblo revival style, although many of the details of these structures are derived from prehistoric sources rather than historic ones. The structures are near the edge of Spruce Tree Canyon on the top of the mesa in a fragrant pinon and juniper forest.

These six buildings contain a series of common architectural elements that characterize their style. The principal building material of these structures is sandstone, some of which was reused from prehistoric structures. The stone is usually laid in courses with mud mortar nearly flush with the stone, giving the walls a relatively smooth appearance. The walls have a slight batter and average 18 inches in thickness. Parapets surround the flat roofs of the buildings. The load-bearing walls support simple roof structures of peeled beams (vigas) which protrude through the masonry to the exterior. The vigas on the interior support half-round saplings or split-wood slats (latias) with cedar bark above. The latias in these buildings are for decorative purposes, since a wood decking and built-up roof are the true sheltering portions. The irregular building plans for these simply engineered structures result directly from the shapes of the rooms and their configuration. This "form-follows-function" method of building is typical of both prehistoric and historic pueblo structures, and is used quite appropriately in these revival structures. Larger pieces of woodwork on the buildings--lintels, squared beams, doors, and the like--have adz marks adding texture and a pioneer type of character to the buildings. Interiors have plastered walls, corner fireplaces typical of the southwest, and sometimes flagstone floors and built-in bancos (benches). Pierced-tin lighting fixtures based on Spanish-Colonial and Mexican designs further contribute to the exotic feeling.

The oldest of the buildings is the superintendent's residence completed in 1921. The stone structure is sited at the edge of the rim of Spruce Tree Canyon. The building evolved in three major stages, starting as a four-room residence in 1921. An addition in 1928 created two new guest rooms, and a third remodelling during the 1930s added a portal, another bedroom and bath, and a study. The building's stone walls contain some stones used in prehistoric structures--discernible by their

8 SIGNIFICANCE

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

SPECIFIC DATES 1921 - Present BUILDER/ARCHITECT Jesse Nusbaum and NPS Branch of Plans and Design

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

These core structures at Mesa Verde--the superintendent's residence, park headquarters building, post office, ranger club, museum, and community building--are the first National Park Service structures to experiment with architectural designs based in strong cultural traditions. They are excellent examples of the pueblo revival style, in this instance modified to reflect and enhance the interpretation of the prehistoric structures of the surrounding countryside.

When the National Park Service was established in 1916 as the bureau to manage national parks, the new agency absorbed an architectural legacy developed by private interests, particularly the railroads. At Yellowstone the best of that legacy was the Northern Pacific's Old Faithful Inn. The Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway developed a destination resort at the south rim of the Grand Canyon that included a creative variety of buildings such as the Norwegian-Swiss of El Tovar, the archeologically correct Hopi House, and the medieval-feeling Hermit's Rest. The Great Northern Railway constructed a series of enormous hotels and backcountry chalets, all following the Swiss chalet style. The newly-formed agency had review and approval authority over all new construction in the national parks, whether built by private interests or by the service itself. Among the tasks faced by the agency was developing park service facilities in national parks which would support better agency management of the areas and encourage the ever-important tourism. Appropriations for managing the areas were directly proportional to visitation figures.

Developing park service facilities at national parks even in the earliest days of the agency was done with extreme care for the fragility and sensitivity of the natural or cultural resources. This in part was due to the strong influences of the American Civic Association and the American Society of Landscape Architects, both of which lobbied for the establishment of the National Park Service. After the agency was authorized Director

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See continuation sheets.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY Approximately 3.17 acres

UTM REFERENCES Note: The Mocassin Mesa 7.5 minute map was out of point at USGS in Denver in 10/85. The enclosed USGS map shows the inked boundaries. This map does not have a UTM grid.

	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
A				B			
C				D			

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

See continuation sheets

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
N/A			
N/A			

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Laura Soulliere Harrison — Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION — DATE

National Park Service -- Southwest Regional Office — 1986

STREET & NUMBER — TELEPHONE

P. O. Box 728 — (505) 988-6787

CITY OR TOWN — STATE

Santa Fe — New Mexico

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES____ NO____ NONE____

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE — DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

DATE

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST: DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

GPO 899-214

pecked markings. A T-shaped doorway in the basement wall replicates the form common to prehistoric Anasazi structures, and recalls the building's cultural ties. The residence contains several additional interior features of note besides the characterizing elements listed above. Some of the rooms in the residence have exposed vigas with coved plaster between them rather than the usual ceiling treatment. The mortise-and-tenon interior doors are particularly well constructed, and two have sawn grilles for their upper portions. The plaster walls have smooth, bullnosed corners.

Other than the additions which are considered part of the historic period, changes to the structure have been minimal. Aluminum sash windows replaced the original wooden ones in 1963. The original front door has been replaced. The roof over the portal was reinforced with steel to improve its structural capabilities in 1984.

The administration building (1923) began as a small, three-room structure north of the superintendent's residence. Two additional offices were added five years after construction of the original building, and a major addition in 1939-40 resulted in the construction of more offices, a file room, furnace room, and employee restrooms. The building now contains approximately 2000 square feet of office space on the first floor and nearly 700 in the basement. Some of the stones in the masonry walls show peck marks, indicative of prehistoric use in a structure. The main entrance to the structure is through a large portal on its north elevation containing many of the characterizing stylistic elements. The posts supporting the roof structure are topped with zapatas (corbels) cut in zig-zag patterns of Indian design. The adz marks, readily visible on the shaped timbers of the portal, add texture and a hand-crafted, pioneer feeling to the building. The portal's ceiling is made up of exposed vigas and latias. A small portion of the adobe plaster that partially covered the portal walls remains intact. An additional portal on the west side of the building at the basement level provides access to that lower level.

The interior of the administration building retains some original elements characteristic of the style--corner fireplaces, exposed vigas, log lintels over windows and doors, and some original furnishings of Spanish-Colonial design. Changes to the interior are primarily to cosmetic finishes. Most of the floors are carpeted. Some of the ceilings are now suspended ceilings

with fluorescent lights for better office illumination. Original wood-sash windows are gone, replaced by aluminum sash in 1963.

The post office (1923) is a small structure tucked away in a tiny niche in the staggered levels of bedrock west of the administration building. Originally constructed as a comfort station, the building was elevated to the post office function in 1936. Access into the structure is through a small portal with a small banco on one side and edged by a low, stepped wall. The wooden entrance door and the wood-frame windows are original. The interior walls are painted plaster, and floors are concrete. The lobby area has the original exposed viga-and-latia ceiling and a wall of post office boxes dating from 1936. The small writing desk attached to the wall has been restored and newer Mexican tin lanterns replace the originals. Sheetrock now covers the original ceiling materials in the office and work area behind the business counter.

Like the administration building, the museum's structural history is an evolution that began with a small building. The original building (1923-4) was greatly expanded in 1936 resulting in the present plan that includes an entrance lobby, library, six exhibit halls, a large auditorium, offices, a classroom, research and study room, and storage and mechanical equipment space in the basements. The large structure now contains approximately 9,300 square feet on the main floor and 2,700 in the basement. Exterior elements of the large, rambling structure are characteristic of the style. The building retains most of its original wood-sash windows, some decorated with saw grillework. The public entrance to the building is sheltered by a large, L-shaped portal that has a flagstone floor, viga-and-latia ceiling, and restful benches of Spanish-Colonial design. The exhibit rooms, lobby, and bookstore on the interior have scored-concrete floors, exposed vigas and latias, built-in bancos along the thick walls, and pierced-tin chandeliers. The exhibit rooms are constructed on several different levels separated by steps, reflecting the structure's simple response to the topography. Most of the rooms contain furnishings of Spanish-Colonial design.

The most noteworthy of the interior spaces is the auditorium. Constructed in a configuration vaguely reminiscent of Spanish-Colonial churches in the southwest, the room has a high ceiling, a rear balcony (choir loft), and a centered entrance of double door leading in from the exterior. The room's symmetry and careful detailing are similar to other auditorium spaces of the

time such as St. Francis Auditorium and the auditorium at the School of American Research in Santa Fe, or the largest room in the museum/visitor center at White Sands National Monument. The peeled log posts supporting the balcony are finished smooth, while the corbels and enormous beam above have the mottled texture of adz marks. The sawn railing of the balcony and staircase leading up to it have similar adz marks. The ceiling treatment in this room is more decorative than that of the other rooms. The principal vigas support large latias which in turn support small latias running parallel to the main vigas.

Another important space in the building is the small central courtyard. Access into the courtyard is through French doors from one of the exhibit rooms. The courtyard contains flagstone walkways and planted islands of native vegetation. Besides being a comfortable outside space the courtyard allows natural light to filter into some of the exhibit rooms.

The office spaces of this building have undergone the greatest alteration, although most of these changes have been cosmetic and in the nature of carpeting, periodic painting, and temporary partitions. Other changes on the interior include a relatively new central heating system, and track lights to augment the original lighting fixtures.

The ranger club (1925) is northeast of the museum building on the opposite side of the road. Constructed on a relatively flat site, the building seems taller than the others because its front elevation steps up above grade. Like the other buildings, the stone walls are slightly battered, the roof is flat and surrounded by a parapet, and the viga ends extend out from the exterior walls. Entrance to most of the other structures of the group is at grade or stepped down from it. Access into the structure is through a recessed porch on the front elevation.

The building began as a small structure to house unmarried rangers during the summer. Additions made to the structure in 1928, 1929, 1932, 1934, and 1952 have resulted in the plan as it exists today. The original main block of the building has a large U-shaped addition at the north, surrounding a small patio. The front portion of the building houses the areas used as public spaces--living room, kitchen, and dining room--and the "U" houses the area used as the sleeping porch. The building presently is undergoing a partial interior restoration (the public areas) and rehabilitation (the sleeping porches and remainder) to

accommodate new functions. Other changes to the building include the installation of aluminum sash during the 1960s and the restructuring of the sagging entrance porch roof in 1984.

The last of these structures is the community house/natural history museum, now used as the chief ranger's office. Begun in 1927, the building originally contained only one large upstairs room, a rear portal overlooking Spruce Tree House, the Anasazi archeological site across the canyon, and a partial basement. In 1936 the basement space was turned into a comfort station, and in 1940 the first floor became the natural history museum. The first floor was turned into office space for the park rangers in 1968.

Today the building retains considerable integrity on the exterior. The portal overlooking the enormous cliff dwelling on the other side of the canyon remains a favorite spot for visitors to rest or take photographs. The hand-made benches are well-used all seasons of the year. The stone floor, viga ceiling, and zig-zag corbels again create spatial character and add to the quality of the quiet interpretive experience the portal provides.

The interior of the building retains some historic fabric, although the room configurations are modified from the original. The load-bearing walls retain their smooth plaster finishes and the adz-finished lintels, doors, and beams remain. The chief ranger's office contains the corner fireplace which originally warmed the single large room. The partitions are portable or easily removable and have done very little damage to the historic fabric.

Also included in this nomination are the various landscape-architectural features contributing to the character, atmosphere, and ambience of the area. The paved walkways and stone steps bordered by low stone curbs meander among the buildings and provide small, intimate vistas in keeping with the small scale of the structures. The planting islands of native vegetation around the buildings, also edged by stone curbs, screen the structures from the hot summer sun and make the buildings seem indigenous to their surroundings. The concern for these simple architectural features in the landscape is identical to the concern for detail and aesthetics emphasized in the design of the buildings.

Stephen Mather and his able assistant Horace Albright issued the first official "Statement of Policy" that reflected those influences. The statement declared:

> In the construction of roads, trails, buildings, and other improvements, particular attention must be devoted always to the harmonizing of these improvements with the landscape. This is a most important item in our programs of development and requires the employment of trained engineers who either possess a knowledge of landscape architecture or have a proper appreciation for the aesthetic value of park lands.[1]

Mesa Verde became a park in 1906 and it was not particularly well managed in its early years. Early administrators often ignored the looting and vandalism in the ruins, or else profited financially from it. The rocky administrative history of the park resulted in the Director's appointment of an archeologist, Jesse Nusbaum, to oversee management of the archeological resources and development of the area in 1921.

Under the capable guidance of Jesse Nusbaum and his talented wife, Aileen, the park facilities began to take shape. Drawing from his years of archeological experience, he chose what he felt was the only suitable architectural style for the area--that of the ancient pueblos. He studied the 1886-7 Bureau of American Ethnology Report by Cosmos and Victor Mindeleff and concentrated on the sections dealing with Hopi architecture, noting that the Mindeleffs recorded their observations while the "old methods" were still in use. In requesting approval to build these structures, he wrote to the Director that materials for constructing buildings of this type would be readily available and that the style would "help to preserve the Indian atmosphere which the ruins and environment create." He noted that modern buildings would be out of place amid the ancient ruins, that the pueblo-styled buildings he and Aileen designed would increase interest in the prehistoric structures, and ultimately serve as educational tools.[2]

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[1] National Park Service, Report of the Director of the National Park Service. (Washington, D.C.: Government Printing Office, 1918), p.274.

[2] T. Stell Newman and Harold LaFleur, Mesa Verde Historical Administrative District: An Architectural and Historical Study (Denver: National Park Service, 1974), p. 20.

The directorate approved Nusbaum's architectural choices. The designs obviously harmonized with the surrounding landscape and showed a true concern for the "aesthetic values of park lands." His buildings were the first constructed by the new agency to solve the problem of an appropriate architecture for park lands set aside for their cultural resources rather than their natural resources. Nusbaum based his architecture on the cultural traditions rather than looking toward the park's natural resources for design ideas as other park managers had.

Nusbaum remained Superintendent at Mesa Verde until 1931 when he left to become the director of the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe. Even after his departure he remained an archeological consultant to the National Park Service, and retained particularly strong ties with Mesa Verde. After 1931 he reviewed all of the construction drawings for additions and alterations to the buildings he designed. He brought in his friend, southwestern architect John Gaw Meem, to help with the reviews of the proposed alterations, then prepared by the park service's Branch of Plans and Design in San Francisco under the capable direction of Thomas C. Vint. Even though Nusbaum was no longer at the park he still guided construction of the additions; he sent frequent memos with copious notes about minute architectural details to the new park superintendent and the design team. His influence pervaded the design of the new construction.

Looking beyond Nusbaum's impact on Mesa Verde architecture to his impact on subsequent park service design and even in the mainstream of American architecture, his contributions are noteworthy. When he constructed the administrative buildings at Mesa Verde a handful of pueblo-revival structures did exist, but even in Santa Fe--famous for its pueblo revival structures--it was not the architectural style of choice. His choice of a style derived from local cultural ties rather than from mainstream architectural styles or experiments in logs and stone was a first for the National Park Service. These, then, were the first structures built by the park service emphasizing a cultural theme. The use of variations on this style became the norm in the quickly developing southwestern parks and monuments in the 1930s.

Bibliography

Mesa Verde National Park files including Public Works files, List of Classified Structures background files, and others from the research center.

Newman, T. Stell, and Harold LaFleur. Mesa Verde Historical Administrative District: An Architectural and Historical Study. Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center, 1974.

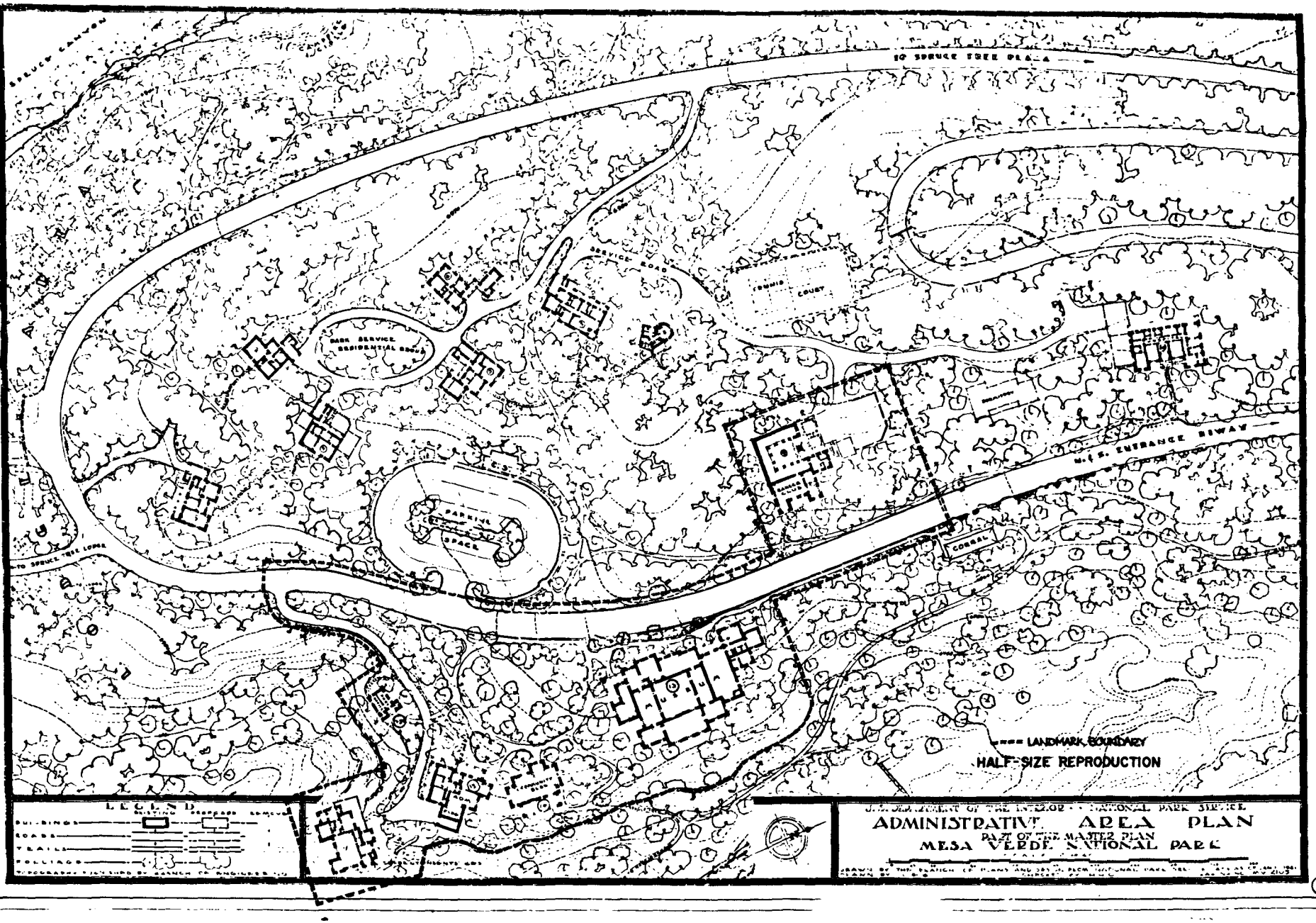
Rocky Mountain Regional Office files including building inventory files and List of Classified Structures files.

Torres-Reyes, Ricardo. Mesa Verde National Park: An Administrative History, 1906-1970. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 1970.

Tweed, William C., Laura E. Soulliere, and Henry G. Law. National Park Service Rustic Architecture: 1916-1942. San Francisco: National Park Service, Western Regional Office, 1977.

Boundary

The boundary, as shown on the enclosed map, begins at a point 20 feet southwest of the southwest corner of the post office, then proceeds east running parallel to and 20 feet out from the south wall of the post office; then south running parallel to and 20 feet out from the westernmost wall of the superintendent's residence; then northwest approximately thirty feet to a point 25 feet from the southern corner of the administration building; then traversing along the canyon slope at the 6,940-feet contour approximately 25 feet behind the community building and 45 feet behind the museum to a point 75 feet northeast of the northeast corner of the museum building; then west running parallel to and 20 feet north of the north wall of the museum to a point 10 feet east of the east road edge; then north approximately 190 feet; then west 180 feet; then south 180 feet running parallel to and 20 feet out from the west wall of the ranger club; then approximately 150 feet east to a point 10 feet west of the west side of the road edge; then running in a south-southwesterly direction staying 10 feet west of the road to a point across from the intersection of the main road and the post office access road; the crossing the main road and running 10 feet south of and parallel to the south side of the access road to a point 20 feet northwest of the northwest corner of the post office; then running south in a straight line to the starting point.

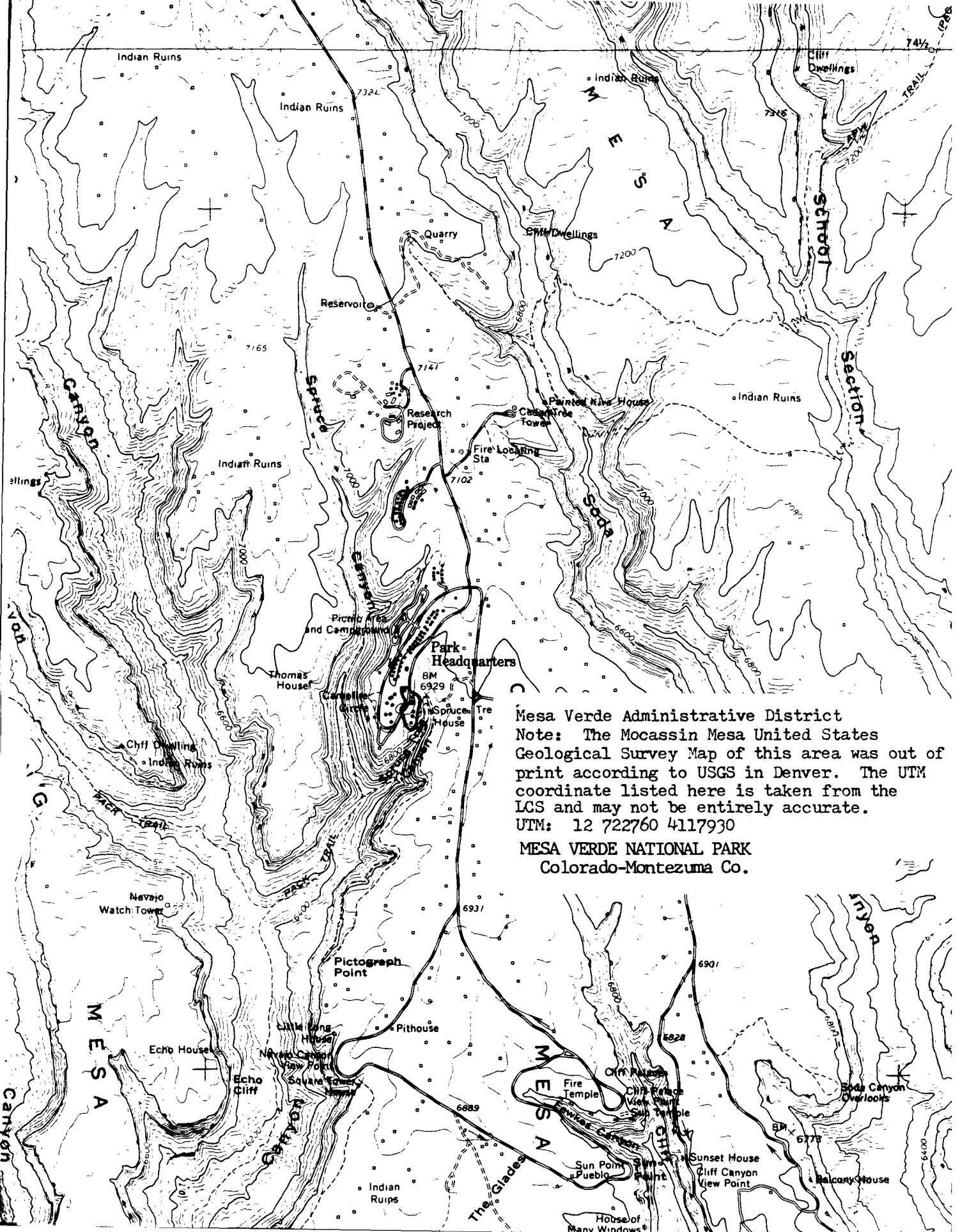


U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR · NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

ADMINISTRATIVE AREA PLAN

PART OF THE MASTER PLAN

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK



Mesa Verde Administrative District
Note: The Mocassin Mesa United States Geological Survey Map of this area was out of print according to USGS in Denver. The UTM coordinate listed here is taken from the LCS and may not be entirely accurate.
UTM: 12 722760 4117930

MESA VERDE NATIONAL PARK
Colorado-Montezuma Co.

Superintendent's Residence

Mesa Verde Administrative District'
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

2

Superintendent's Residence, looking west-southwest

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

3

T-shaped doorway on Superintendent's Residence, lower level
Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

5

Rear of superintendent's residence, and lift station of more recent construction

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS Photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
10/85

6

Adzed boards and original hardware, porch door, Superintendent's Residence
Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
10/85

7

Coved plaster and viga ceiling, Superintendent's residence
Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

8 Original interior door (left) and replacement front door (right), Superintendent's Residence
Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

PARK HEADQUARTERS

9

Entrance portal, park headquarters building

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS Photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

12 Park Headquarters building, looking East

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS Photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
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10 Portal details, park headquarters building

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS Photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

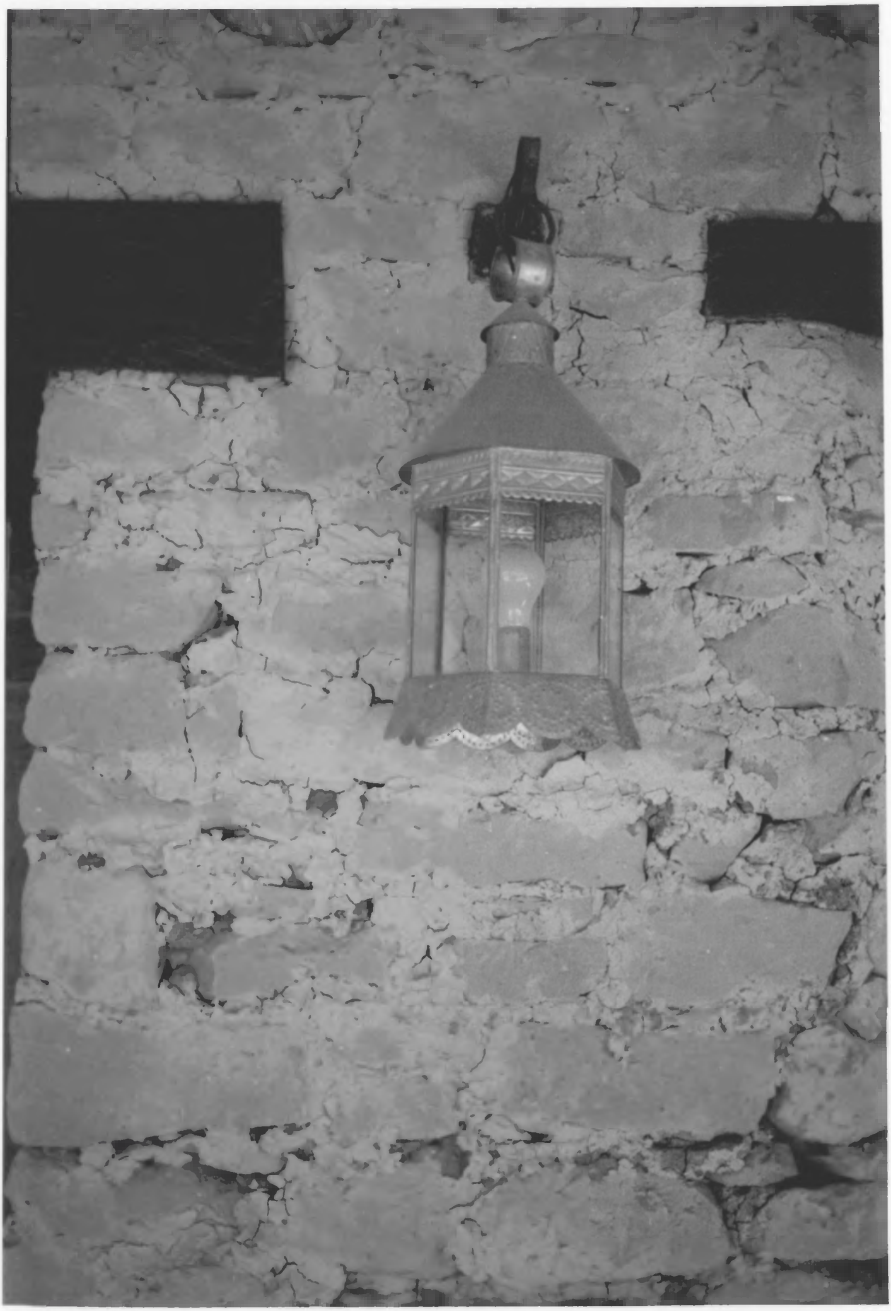
RTERS

13

Detail of adzed beams and corbels,
park headquarters building

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS Photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85



14

Hammered-tin lantern and mud mortar details, Portal, Park Headquarters Building

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS Photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

15 Front elevation, Park Headquarters building

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS photo by Laura Soulliere Harrison
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17

Post Office, looking southwest

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
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19

Rear of Post Office, looking south

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
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20

Rear elevation of Post Office, looking northeast

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
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MUSEUM

21

Museum portal, looking northwest

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
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REST
ROOMS

22

Museum Entrance
Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS Photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

23 Museum, South (side) elevation

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS Photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

24

Museum Patio

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

25

Museum Entrance Portal showing ceiling detail

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS Photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

26

Portal leading toward offices adjacent to museum

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS Photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

27

Sawn grille, Northern Museum addition

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS Photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

28

Small cut-stone basin in Museum Patio

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS Photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

29

Museum Patio

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS Photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

31

Museum Auditorium

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS Photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

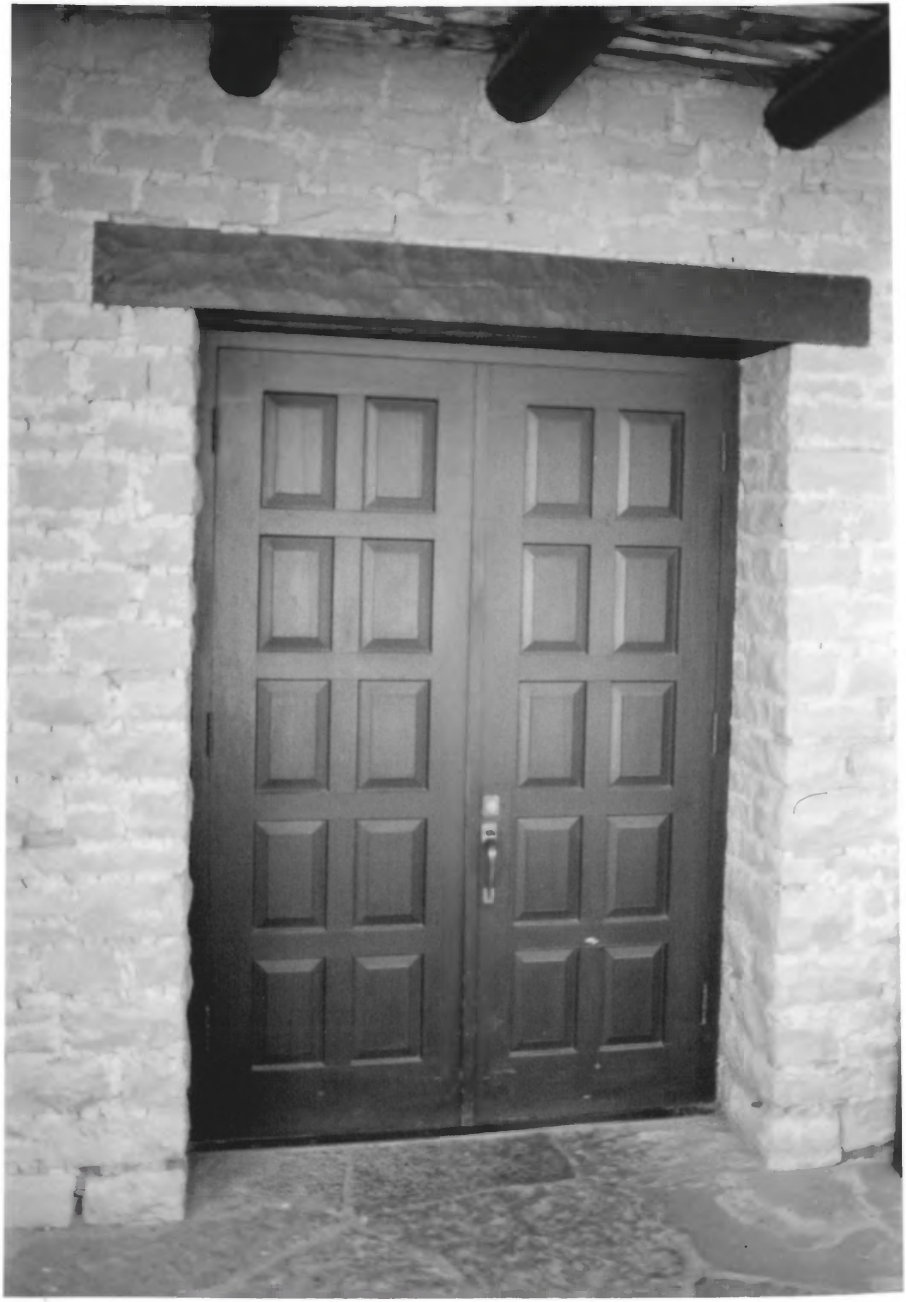
OFFIC

37

Staircase with patterned railing, museum auditorium

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85



33

Multi-panelled doors leading into museum auditorium

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS Photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10 / 85

34

Museum Building, looking southeast'

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
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36

Museum lobby with original bench

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS Photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
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37

Museum lobby with banco, tin chandelier, viga and latia ceiling, and handcrafted exhibit case.

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS Photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

38

Original furnishings in museum

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

NPS Photo by Laura Soullière Harrison
10/85

DISEASE AND INJURY

39

Museum interior with original furnishings

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

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MARIA
HOPI

40

Corner fireplace in museum sales are,
Mesa Verde Museum

Mesa Verde Administrative District
Mesa Verde National Park

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DESCENDANTS OF

41

Museum Interior

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42

Hammered tin chandelier of Spanish Colonial design

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43

Recessed Entrance porch, Ranger Club
Now the Park library

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44

Courtyard of Ranger Club, now the park library.

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45

Courtyard, Ranger Club, Now the Park Library

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Mesa Verde National Park

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47

Ranger station (community building) looking South

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98 Rear of Ranger station (community building) looking southwest

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50

Portal at rear of ranger station, looking Southeast

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51

Detail of pecked stone used in building construction, community building (now ranger station)
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52

Detail of coursed-rubble masonry

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53 Small planting island of native vegetation at Aoutheast corner of ranger station

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national park service

54

Original bench in ranger station (community building)

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55

Natural Piñon and Juniper Landscape and stone curbing

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PARK HEADQUARTERS
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
MUSEUM
RANGER STATION
ADMINISTRATION
POST OFFICE

56

Park Headquarters sign

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57

Steps leading from road elevation
down to museum

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Mesa Verde National Park

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58

Rock steps and iron railing at rear of post office building

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Mesa Verde National Park

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60

Meandering steps leading from
Superintendent's residence to
Park Headquarters

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Mesa Verde National Park

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