

**Consensus Determination of Eligibility for
Wupatki National Monument Visitor Center Complex Historic District
National Park Service, Flagstaff Area National Monuments
Coconino County Arizona**

HISTORIC DISTRICT NAME

Wupatki National Monument Visitor Center Complex

ASSOCIATED HISTORIC CONTEXT

The NPS Rustic and Modern architectural styles and Mission 66 Developments throughout the National Park Service, 1933-1972

PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE

1933-1967

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Wupatki National Monument visitor center complex (Wupatki complex) is an amalgam of NPS Rustic style architecture constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and NPS Modern style architecture constructed as part of the Mission 66 program. These buildings form an administrative center, visitor contact area, maintenance area and park housing for the monument. The Wupatki complex is set within the Painted Desert landscape which derives its character from the deep red Moenkopi sandstone and pale yellow Kaibab limestone dotted with pinyon-juniper woodland and desert scrub ecotones. Cecil Doty designed the Rustic style custodian's residence (Building 1) and the original administrative building (Building 4) in 1938. Construction of Building 1 was completed in 1940. In 1942, when the CCC was disbanded to help with the war effort, only the basement of Building 4 had been completed. With such short notice before the CCC decamped, the park's custodian was forced to design an ad hoc roof to complete Building 4. The "basement" served as the administrative center until 1964, when Doty designed a visitor center addition as part of the Mission 66 program. The visitor center, apartment building, houses, and maintenance building were completed by 1967.

The Wupatki complex has historic significance at the national level as an excellent example of a CCC and Mission 66 development. The Wupatki complex is comprised of ten buildings and structures that contribute to its historic significance and three non-contributing properties (Figure 1). Most of the contributing properties are in excellent condition and retain a high level of historic integrity, reflecting original CCC and Mission 66 era location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Character defining elements of CCC buildings in the Wupatki complex include rough stone masonry, carved wooden corbels, exposed vigas and canales, shifting parapets, enclosed patios and a corner fireplace reminiscent of the architectural prototypes of the American Southwest, well suited to the site and the region. Character defining elements of the Mission 66 buildings in the Wupatki complex include stone masonry, one story horizontal massing, low pitched or flat roofs, site placement in relation to Wupatki Pueblo, abstract Native American architecture that imitates both the nearby stonework (CCC-constructed Building 1) and the traditional methods of construction (Wupatki Pueblo), hogan-shaped lobby, central skylight, and the overall layout of the complex.

The following are contributing resources for the Wupatki National Monument visitor center complex:

1. Custodian's Residence constructed by the CCC in 1940 (Building 1)

2. Wupatki National Monument Visitor Center building – CCC constructed building completed in 1942 (Building 4).
3. Wupatki National Monument Visitor Center building - Mission 66 addition completed in 1965 (Building 16).
4. Wupatki National Monument Visitor Center walkways, parking area (Structure 16a), and signs (16 and 18) constructed in 1965.
5. Mission 66 Maintenance Building (Building 17) – This building is located south of the visitor center building
6. Mission 66 Apartments (Building 11) and associated walkways and yards (Structure 11a)
7. Administrative Road System to the housing and maintenance areas (Structure 16b)
8. Mission 66 residence (Building 10)
9. Mission 66 residence (Building 12)
10. Flagpole (Structure 16c)

The following are non-contributing resources in the immediate vicinity of the Wupatki National Monument visitor center complex:

1. Metal Butler Building (Building 18)
2. New pump house built in 2002 (No building number assigned)
3. WNPA shed (No building number assigned)

No archeological sites have been documented within the Wupatki complex. No records exist that indicate archeological investigations were undertaken prior to the construction of the contributing resources listed above.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The buildings at Wupatki National Monument built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) between 1933 and 1942 are significant under Criterion A for their association with the New Deal policies of President Franklin Roosevelt. This period of history is marked by the unprecedented intervention of the federal government in the national economy and welfare of its citizens. The federal government rapidly and effectively enacted legislation which brought about relief, recovery and reform of the bankrupt economy and depleted national resources and is generally considered one of the turning points in American history.

These buildings are also significant under Criterion C in their representation of the Rustic style of architecture indicative to the CCC. Their design reflects the objective of maintaining a close, organic relationship with the natural setting which was typical of recreational facilities constructed under federal auspices during this period.

The Wupatki National Monument visitor center complex has significance under National Register Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development (park), Conservation, Entertainment/Recreation, and Politics/Government. It is also important for its association with the Mission 66 program, which represented a significant change in NPS planning, management, and architecture. Within the NPS system, Mission 66 was an over-arching program that resulted in the construction of new housing, maintenance areas, entrance stations, roads, parking lots, comfort stations, campgrounds and concessionaire buildings. The most significant expression of Mission 66 philosophy, however, was the “visitor center,” a term coined by NPS planners to describe a property type that combined multiple visitor and administrative functions into one complex. Mission 66 historian Sarah Allaback has called the visitor center “the centerpiece of a new era in planning for visitor services in American national

parks,” and a concept that greatly influenced the development of similar centers throughout state parks in the United States as well as national parks in the rest of the world (Allaback 2000).

The Wupatki National Monument visitor center complex also meets National Register Criterion C for its importance in the areas of architecture and community planning and development, and as an excellent example of the work of a master – NPS architect, Cecil Doty. The Service’s primary Mission 66 architect, “Doty is the individual responsible for the consistency of design that is the Park Service Modern style, and was instrumental in developing a modern visitor center design that would fulfill the programmatic demands of Mission 66” (Allaback 2000). As Allaback notes “Doty influenced nearly every visitor center built”. The Phoenix based firm of Lescher and Mahoney prepared the final drawings for the Wupatki visitor center.

Overall, the Wupatki complex reflects several key elements of Mission 66 design. These include the advent of modern architecture into the parks, the use of terraces to provide significant views of natural features, the centralization of park services within one compound, a floor plan that segregates public areas from administrative areas, and the use of natural materials that reflect the surrounding landscape. Although the modern style of Mission 66 architecture had its critics, historian Sarah Allaback notes “Park Service Modern, as developed by Park Service designers during the Mission 66 era, became as influential in the history of American national and state park management as the Park Service Rustic style had been” (Allaback 2000).

Although the Wupatki complex is less than 50 years old, it is eligible to the National Register under Criterion Consideration G as an exceptional example of NPS Mission 66 planning and Park Service Modern architecture in Arizona.

The boundary of the Wupatki Complex (Figure 1) is described as follows: The eastern boundary begins at the edge of Forest Road 545 and the visitor center parking lot, and the eastern wall and yard of Building 12. The western boundary of the complex is defined by the western wall and back patio of the visitor center, and the western walls of the custodian’s residence and maintenance building. The northern boundary is defined by the northern edge of the visitor center parking lot and walkway. The southern boundary of the complex is defined by the southern (back) wall of the apartment complex (Building 11).

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Rustic Architecture and Civilian Conservation Corps

As popularity of national parks and monuments grew during the early part of the twentieth century, it became apparent to leaders of the fledgling National Park Service that facilities would have to be developed in order to accommodate ever-increasing numbers of visitors as well as to provide park rangers with support infrastructure. They also recognized that a consistent, responsible plan was needed to fulfill the demands for park development so as not to threaten the outstanding natural qualities for which each park had been designated (McClelland 1998).

In 1918, Secretary of the Interior Franklin Lane issued a policy for landscape preservation and harmonization that was to guide all park development and use. Concepts of landscape design were rooted in nineteenth century English garden tradition. Using these principles and drawing on popular Craftsman and Bungalow motifs, designs, and plans, newly hired National Park Service architects, landscape architects and engineers worked together to design the national

park infrastructure. These designs endeavored to harmonize structures with their natural surroundings. Principles of informality and naturalism were applied to roads, bridges, trails, as well as buildings. "Structures took on unique character as construction followed and blended with the natural landform and character of each site and as native materials and pioneering techniques of a region were employed" (McClelland 1998). By 1928, many of these practices were formulated and began to appear in the specifications for contracts and in building plans and drawings. Eventually termed "rustic," this style of architecture, which became widely used in the forested national parks of the West, stressed native materials, irregular lines and horizontality. Ohio designer Alfred Good defined Rustic Design as a style that "through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through avoidance of rigid, straight lines, and oversophistication gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsman with limited hand tools. . .It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and the past" (McClelland 1998). The principles and philosophy of Rustic Design Style were published in 1935 in the National Park Service publication *Park Structures and Facilities*. This book was such an immediate success that it was sold out and reprinted three years later under the title *Park and Recreation Structures*.

These principles, rather than strict prototypes guided design throughout the National Park Service. Flexibility and creativity were encouraged. Each structure was constructed to fit into its environment. Native vegetation was to be preserved as much as possible and post-construction landscaping with native vegetation was done to further blend structure in with their environment and to mask the disturbance caused by construction. Even color was a well thought out element of architectural design. Structures incorporated colors that occurred in nature and were dominant in the immediate surroundings (McClelland 1998). For forested environments, warm browns and driftwood gray were encouraged. Green was discouraged because of the difficulty of correctly matching it to the surrounding environment (McClelland 1998). These design principles were part of the manifestation of what the National Park Service called the "Master Plan", a cohesive advance planning process for the whole National Park System that was to be implemented as time and money allowed.

Park development slowly continued over the next 25 years, but it was the Great Depression of the late 1920s and 1930s that stimulated a burst of development for the National Park Service. The year 1933 ushered in a new era in Park Service development, with the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which would become the mechanism and the work force through which the National Park Service implemented its Master Plan.

In 1933, the Federal Government, under newly-elected President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, began a series of public works programs to conserve both the human and natural resources of the nation and ease under-employment during the Great Depression. The Civilian Conservation Corps was one of several New Deal programs set into action during Roosevelt's first 100 days in office. The program proposed to put 300,000 unemployed young men to work on rural conservation and forestry projects. From 1933 until 1942 hundreds of thousands of CCC man-hours were spent replanting logged areas, building fire roads, constructing check dams, eradicating unwanted exotic plants, and fighting forest fires (Monroe 1986). Some of the crews were involved in a variety of construction projects including roads, utility systems, and buildings for state and federal government organizations. Architect Jonathan Monroe notes that "some of the most significant and lasting [construction] projects resulted from the participation of the CCC in the development of public facilities in national and state parks and forests".

McClelland (1998) writes in *Building the National Parks* that "during the formative years of the National Park Service 1916 to 1942, landscape architects, architects, and engineers forged a

cohesive style of landscape design which fulfilled the demands for park development while preserving the outstanding natural qualities for which each park had been designated. This style subordinated all built features to the natural, and cultural, influences of the environment in which they were placed. Through time it achieved in each park a cohesive unity that in many cases became inseparable from the park's natural identity".

Rustic style structures built by the CCC are characterized by a design related to the natural landscape and expressed in the use of materials natural to their setting and in scale and proportion to the physical features of their particular site. An important element in Rustic design was to create buildings which were subordinate to the setting, rather than an intrusion dominating the scene. The nonintrusive concept was carried out through the use of horizontal lines, low silhouette, organic forms and scale, proportion and texture of the building materials. Attention was paid to details on these structures, assuring harmony with the surroundings. Plans by the National Park Service required attention be paid to details of all aspects of the park development, including culvert design, and trail and road patterns. The quality of craftsmanship in these structures was high, as were the CCC standards for work.

As an American architectural movement, the Rustic style is an extension largely confined to the period 1933-1942. Its beginnings are derived from Adirondack camp designs from the early Twentieth century and its end is marked by the World War II period. Such labor intensive projects were economically unfeasible and the necessary expertise in stone masonry and log building was no longer abundantly available during and after the war years.

The CCC program continued until 1942, when it was formally disbanded. The impact of the New Deal work programs, in particular the CCC, whose broad objectives were to alleviate a national economic and natural resource crisis, are represented at Wupatki National Monument in the architectural legacy of the physical resources constructed by the CCC.

NPS Architect, Cecil Doty designed the custodian's residence and administration building (planned but never finished) for Wupatki National Monument. Both the residence (completed in 1941) and administration building followed a familiar southwestern theme: rough masonry with carved wooden corbels under the eaves, exposed vigas, and canales. Through his designs, Doty acknowledged the cultural influence of Spanish and Native American traditions in the Southwest.

Doty's custodian's residence not only compliments the landscape, it presents an idealistic model of the sandstone ledges and the stonemasonry pueblo. The uneven walls of the courtyards mimic Wupatki Pueblo in a slightly ruined state. Mirroring the main interpreted park resource was a strong theme in Doty's designs, and it embodied some of the ideals of the National Park Service, which include a celebration of the landscape – both natural and cultural.

With the onset of World War II and the termination of the local CCC camp, only the basement portion of the administration building was finished (Superintendent's Annual Report June 25, 1942). Twenty years later, Doty designed the Mission 66 visitor center addition that essentially obliterated the older basement building.

Mission 66

Mission 66 was a large-scale effort by the National Park Service to upgrade the nation's parks in the period following World War II. In 1949, NPS director Newton Drury described the parks as "victims of war." "Neglected since the New Deal era improvements of the 1930s," observes

historian Allaback, “the national parks were in desperate need of funds for basic maintenance, not to mention protection from an increasing number of visitors.” In 1931, 3.5 million people visited the national parks; by 1948, that number had increased to almost 30 million. But, Allaback notes, “park facilities remained essentially as they were before the war” (Allaback 2000). Wupatki National Monument alone experienced an increase in visitation from 1,080 people in 1934, to 45,200 people in 1958. Contributing to the growth in the number of visitors after World War II was the post-war economic boom and the ability of more and more Americans to buy personal automobiles, enabling them to visit the nation’s treasures. In response, the National Park Service needed new facilities to accommodate the crowds, and it needed those facilities designed in a way that would best protect the parks from resource damage.

National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth first conceptualized the idea of modernizing parks through a massive, multi-year redevelopment program in February 1955. Wirth requested a decade of funding, rather than the traditional year-by-year funding requests, “thereby ensuring money for building projects that might last many years” (Allaback 2000). As envisioned by Wirth, “Mission 66 would allow the Park Service to repair and build roads, bridges and trails, hire additional employees, construct new facilities ranging from campsites to administration buildings, improve employee housing, and obtain land for future parks . . . to elevate the parks to modern standards of comfort and efficiency, as well as an attempt to conserve natural resources” (Allaback 2000). On January 27, 1956, Wirth introduced the Mission 66 concept to President Dwight Eisenhower and his cabinet, where it received immediate approval. The program was officially presented to the American public the following month (Allaback 2000).

At the heart of the new Mission 66 program was the concept of a visitor center. The visitor center would act as a “one-stop” service unit, equipped with an information desk, uniformed ranger, lobby exhibits, illustrated talks, museum, library, and restrooms. The center also provided space for administrative offices, which were removed from the public areas and often accessed through a separate entrance. This type of design was a major departure from the earlier NPS concept of decentralized “park village,” where different park functions were spread out in individual, rustic-style buildings. In an efficient and economic combination of services, the Mission 66 visitor center “brought these activities together in a single, large building intended to serve as a control point for what planners called ‘visitor flow,’ as well as a more efficient means of serving far larger numbers of visitors and cars in a more concentrated area” (Allaback 2000). Like a shopping center, the visitor center made it possible for people to park their cars at a central point, and from there have access to a range of services and attractions. To accomplish the wide-ranging goals of Mission 66, the NPS master planning process utilized teams with representatives from the disciplines of architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, ecology, natural history resource management, archeology, history and other fields (Monroe 1986). In 1956, an NPS outline titled “Mission 66: To Provide Adequate Protection of the National Park System for Human Use” proposed that 100 new visitor centers would be needed. From an original request of \$786 million, Mission 66 eventually cost almost a billion dollars during its ten-year span, nearly four times the budget of the previous ten years (Monroe 1986).

In addition to a new strategy for management, Mission 66 also resulted in a distinctive new type of NPS architecture that reflected the new ideas – a style Allaback (2000) says can be described as “Park Service Modern.” Modern architecture was the prevalent architectural style in the postwar period, and Mission 66 brought that design ethic to the national parks. Stripped of most ornamentation, modern architecture took advantage of new inexpensive materials and laborsaving techniques. The flexibility of modern architectural design also allowed for shapes and interior environments that could accommodate visitor flow, as well as offices and public

spaces in the same building. By contrast, the rustic style that the NPS had used throughout the 1920s and 1930s was costly to build on a large scale and, aesthetically, would result in new natural surroundings because of their picturesque design and use of natural materials. Park Service Modern, notes Allaback, “reinterpreted the long-standing commitment to ‘harmonize’ architecture with park landscapes,” but accomplished that in a different way than rustic architecture. Rather than being designed as picturesque elements of the landscape, Mission 66 buildings were meant to be unobtrusive with their low horizontal profiles. Mission 66 visitor centers were often constructed of stone and textured concrete that reduced visual contrasts with the landscape (Allaback 2000).

At Wupatki National Monument, Mission 66 planners also addressed the inadequacy of the existing development. The monument had been established in 1924 but there had been little appropriation for development beyond a custodian’s residence and a contact station. For much of its pre-Mission 66 history, Wupatki National Monument served as the headquarters for both Wupatki and Sunset Crater Volcano National Monuments. Mission 66 meant a significant infusion of money into the parks’ development. Under Mission 66, \$1,071,500.00 was proposed in 1958 for physical improvements to Wupatki and Sunset Crater National Monuments. These improvements included \$575,000 for scenic loop road improvements through the monuments, \$103,700.00 for the Wupatki visitor center, \$47,110.00 for the utility building, \$20,650.00 for roads, driveways, walks and utility system in the residence area, and \$20,860.00 for the seasonal employee quarters (Wupatki – Sunset Crater Monthly Progress Report September 1965 Superintendent Russell Mahan). When it was completed in 1964, the Mission 66 visitor center complex at Wupatki National Monument was the parks’ first visitor center.

The designs of the custodian residence and the Mission 66 visitor center represent bookends to Doty’s career. They demonstrate his skill and flexibility as an architect, as well as the changing philosophies of the National Park Service, and a shift in American cultural attitudes. The Park Service Rustic style of the 1920s and 30s emphasized natural materials and a connection to the surrounding landscape. Cheap labor provided by the CCC made the work-intensive rustic design possible. Mission 66 buildings on the other-hand blended into the landscape through their plainness (Allaback 2000). Allaback (2000) notes that the purpose of Mission 66 architecture was to “meet the demands of an estimated eighty million visitors by 1966, to anticipate the requirements of modern transportation, and to exercise the potential new construction technology” Doty’s designs accommodated both of these trends.

Wupatki National Monument Visitor Center Complex – Background

Rustic Architecture and Civilian Conservation Corps

The Wupatki National Monument custodian’s residence and administration building was conceptualized by NPS Architect, Cecil Doty and reflects key elements of the Rustic style. The custodian’s residence was constructed using locally quarried sandstone, a flat roof and projecting vigas, and in a prehistoric pueblo structure tradition well suited to the site and region (Good 1990).

Planning for the Wupatki administrative area was underway by 1938. In August of that year, Cecil Doty laid out the foundation of the custodian’s residence and, in September, engineer A.W. Shirley prepared a topographic map around Wupatki ruin for the development of the headquarters area (Southwestern Monuments Monthly Report 1938). In November, custodian

Jones provided Branch of Plans and Designs Associated Landscape Architect Al Kuehl with photographs of the proposed headquarters area.

On December 20, 1938, archeologist Paul Beaubien Jr., wrote in his monthly report that the CCC began construction on the [Wupatki] water system. Beaubien later noted that "the best surface showing is being made at Wupatki, as the snow and frost has not interfered with the work. The water line ditch is all but completed, and the excavations for the sump at the spring and the storage reservoir finished, and forms are being placed for the concrete work. Pipe fittings for the job are on the ground and ready to install. What appears to be a very satisfactory red sandstone has been located and is being hauled for the Custodian's Residence" (Southwestern Monuments Monthly Reports 1938).

In the fall of 1939, work began on the custodian's residence. Construction of the residence cost \$12,483.00. In February, CCC Project Superintendent H. Clay Parker noted that work on the Wupatki residence had been resumed, after some delay on account of certain landscaping features.

Construction of the custodian's residence and administration building was accomplished by members of the Mount Elden CCC Camp, located four miles east of the city of Flagstaff at the base of Mount Elden. The camp was initially designated NM 5A, and later NP 12A. It was described as "a small city in itself," with 17 prefabricated and portable buildings, including four barracks, a bathhouse, a garage, quarters for offices and technicians, an office and supply building, a kitchen, and a laboratory, and was home to 200 CCC members. A side camp was established at Wupatki in the fall of 1939. The camp was occupied until March 1942, during construction of the custodian's residence and the basement of the administration building.

In May 1939, custodian David Jones noted in his monthly report that "work on the residence is progressing rapidly under Foreman Lehman. In the next few weeks it will be ready for roofing. While we are anxious to see the house completed, we shall not move out of the quarters in the ruin without misgivings. At present there is a bond between the "old people" in that it is our home too. . . living in the ruin we have a better opportunity of "contacting" our visitors.

By November 1939, plans were being prepared for the administration building. Custodian Jones commented that "preliminary sketch of the administration building for Wupatki is very interesting, and is to be highly commended. It forms a well designed, compact unit which not only retains the atmosphere of this country, but blends nicely with the surroundings. My only criticism of importance is in regard to the workroom. On a lone post it is necessary to have a workshop near the point where one meets visitors. It is seldom that one can complete a small maintenance job without being interrupted by a visitor; hence he could be able to note their arrival from the workshop. When only a small amount of exhibit space is provided, many objects of interest are placed in the study collections. This is another argument for having a workshop near the exhibit room."

On June 24, 1941, the custodian's residence was completed and ready for occupancy, and the CCC began construction on the administration building and parking area. Custodian Jones wrote in his monthly report that the "developments, when completed, will make for greater efficiency in the handling of visitors and afford them badly needed facilities. . . a workshop and storage room was completed in the garage stalls connecting with the residence [and] for the first time irreplaceable collections and valuable equipment are housed under reasonably safe conditions."

Due to the termination of the Mount Elden CCC camp in March 1942, all construction stopped on the parking lot and administration building. Custodian Jones with help from the remaining CCC members constructed a low roof on the administration building to protect the sub-flooring and provide storage space. Minor modifications were made to the basement; however, Doty's vision for the administration building was never realized.

Mission 66

The Wupatki National Monument visitor center complex was conceptualized by the NPS principal Mission 66 architect, Cecil Doty, and reflects key elements of Mission 66 design including the architectural design and function of the building itself, as well as its relationship to its environment. Mission 66 design philosophy called for siting the visitor center near the park's major resource, using terraces and window walls to provide significant views of natural features, and encouraging visitors to use adjacent amphitheaters, overlooks, and trails. Short interpretive trails, sometimes referred to as "nature trails," were often developed to provide an outdoor experience near the visitor center; outdoor picnic and sitting areas also were common (Allaback 2000).

Doty designed the Mission 66 visitor center to be an enlargement of the early administrative facility (Allaback 2000). The new visitor center was designed as an abstract version of Native American architecture, imitating both the nearby stonework of Wupatki Pueblo and the traditional methods of residential construction (Allaback 2000). The hogan shape of the lobby with its central skylight was a reoccurring spatial motif in Doty's visitor centers (Allaback 2000). Along with its relatives the kiva and teepee, this glass-covered cone was considered appropriate for many situations involving Indian heritage in western and southwestern states (Allaback 2000).

In May 1957, Wupatki mounted a promotional Mission 66 display. The exhibit explained that Wupatki would be used as an example of what needed to be done in Arizona and throughout the parks and monuments of the United States.

The Mission 66 Program for Wupatki and Sunset Crater National Monuments got under way on September 17 with the awarding of a contract for drilling a well at Wupatki headquarters to Perry Brothers Drilling Company of Flagstaff, Arizona in the amount of \$13,153.00. The well was completed to a depth of 906 feet during December 1958.

On February 19, 1959, a contract was awarded to the Arizona Mining Supply Company of Prescott, Arizona for the construction of a water and sewer system to serve Wupatki headquarters in the amount of \$36,956.90. Work progressed rapidly on the project and was completed and accepted on June 22, 1959.

On June 29, 1959, a contract for the construction of two residences at Wupatki headquarters was awarded to H.E. Scott Construction Company of Albuquerque, New Mexico in the amount of \$38,752.00.

Work on plans and surveys for the Wupatki and Sunset Crater Loop road started in July 1959, with a WODC survey crew starting at the entrance to Sunset Crater and continuing work to the Wupatki Entrance, a distance of 34.9 miles.

In 1961, Doty visited Wupatki in preparation for the long anticipated visitor center scheduled for construction in 1963 (Allaback 2000). Six months later Superintendent Russell L. Mahan

praised Doty's visitor center design and made recommendations for small changes. In December 1963, NPS representatives from the WODC and architects Leslie J. Mahoney and R. Gilman visited the monument to discuss the site and potential building materials. The architectural firm of Lescher and Mahoney, Phoenix received the contract for the final drawings. Lescher and Mahoney had already completed similar work at Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument (1956-1958) and Casa Grande Ruins National Monument (1962-1963).

The contract for the construction of the Wupatki visitor center was awarded to the Frontier Construction Company of Tucson, Arizona on June 9, 1964, in the sum of \$103,700.00 (Superintendent's Monthly Progress Report 1964). Work began on July 6, and by the end of the month footings had been poured and forming begun on foundations.

Allaback (2000) writes that the Wupatki visitor center "is an excellent example of how the Park Service typically handled small Mission 66 projects at the height of the improvement program. Doty sketched two sheets of preliminary plans and the contract architects filled in the details. Whereas Doty simply labeled the central space "lobby" and "exhibits," separated by "skylights," Lescher and Mahoney indicated precise measurements, wall panels, construction details, and the 4,905 foot elevation."

Like most of the visitor centers protecting prehistoric ruins, the Wupatki building blocks the view of the featured attraction. An asphalt path leads to the front entrance and the restrooms, which are entered from a sheltered walkway to the left. Immediately upon entering the visitor center, the visitor confronts an information desk on the right, adjacent to the office wing. The octagonal lobby is illuminated by a central skylight divided by a partition separating exhibits from the sales area. Doors at the far end of the room lead to a flagstone patio and path to Wupatki Pueblo.

Allaback (2000) notes that, "From Doty's drawings, one imagines an even more modernistic building than that actually built. The exterior appears covered by a wall of vertical louvers, the office windows are severe; in plan the central serving area and office appendages suggest a complicated building program. Actually the Wupatki visitor center is small, simple, and understated. It fits nicely with the nearby residential buildings and surrounding landscape, in part because one side of the building is pushed up against the rock hillside and existing administration building. Inside the lobby, the architect specified paneling of warm, western pine."

For Allaback (2000) "Wupatki illustrates the positive and negative aspects of the Mission 66 plan. In achieving the goal of a simple architectural style with little impact on landscape, Mission 66 designers created buildings almost too plain to criticize. They fulfill their function within budget, but hardly inspire. And yet, Doty's plan manages to use the original building – essentially a basement in the hillside without inheriting the gloom and dank of this space. The Mission 66 goal was to solve the problems of visitor service and circulation, after all, and these requirements are certainly satisfied."

DESCRIPTION

Custodian's Residence (CCC) – Original Design

The custodian's residence (Figures 2-6) is variously referred to as the Rock House, Building 1, House 1, Residence 1, and Historic Building 1. It was designed by NPS architect Cecil Doty and embodies the rustic design style popular in the first half of the Twentieth Century. Except

for the addition of the utility room and rehabilitation of the plumbing, mechanical, and electrical systems, the residence retains its original appearance.

Stylistic elements of the custodian's residence evoke the southwestern Pueblo revival style. The single-story home is constructed of a combination of log and lumber framing with semi-coursed native ledgerrock moenkopi sandstone exterior walls partly covered with stucco. The stucco is troweled on, in no particular pattern and has been painted pink. The building is composed of a two-bedroom/one-bath living area and a three-car garage ordered around a central courtyard, and measures approximately 2,346 square feet with overall dimensions of 38' x 44'. It was constructed to serve as a single-family residence by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1939 and since its completion in 1941 has been used as a residence for monument staff.

The interior of the house also reflects a southwestern style, with flagstone courtyards and patios, a corner beehive fireplace, and flagstone in the living room entry and the hallway. Vigas are visible in the ceilings of every room, as well as on the exterior of the house. The vigas are yellow pine and were originally finished with a gray stain, with "the knots and defects left on" (Jones 1995). Today, the vigas are painted a glossy brown in all but the kitchen area, where the vigas have been painted white. Plaster covers the interior walls and ceilings.

Roof

The roof was constructed of shiplap wood decking supported by log vigas. The roof decking was originally overlaid with three-ply built up roofing with 15# flashing felt, 20-ga galvanized iron (GI) flashing, and a tar and granule top surface coat. The roof has a very minor slope in one direction, almost flat (≤ 6 inches difference in elevation from highest to lowest point), which is bordered by parapets with canales to shed moisture. The original canales were wood.

Porch and Courtyards

The residence has one porch and two open-air courtyards. The central courtyard is created by the walls of the house and a wing wall and is accessible from the kitchen, the utility room. Both courtyards have flagstone paving and stonemasonry walls, some partially covered with stucco. The porch or portale, on the north side of the house, is supported by a stonemasonry support pillar and lintel above the steps. The utility room was originally a woodshed and was later enclosed as a room. Since 1954 the room has also served as a porch, a pantry, a bedroom and a laundry room.

Garage

The garage and the two attached wing walls are constructed of semi-coursed ledgerrock, with lintels over each garage door and window. There are three garage doors. The westernmost door is the original wood and the other two are replacement fiberglass doors.

The south roof of the garage has two canales, which are in operating condition. The garage has two wing walls, one of which extends from the east part of the garage to the south for 25 feet. The west wall curves to the left for 18 feet. When first constructed the west wall had a second section connected to the western end of the curved section. It appears that the section was used as a retaining wall and it was not visible to the public. Building 17 now resides in the area this wall section once sat.

Windows

There are fourteen windows in the house, most of which are divided-light, dual pane, double-glazed, casement combination windows comprised of two view sashes that open outward. The windows have wooden headers or lintels above them to support the weight of the rock walls.

The metal frames are original, except for those in the utility room and the side lights beside the kitchen door. Individual panes and the plasterwork surrounding the frames of some of the windows have been repaired over time.

The garage has four double casement windows, each with two sashes of 3 light. The kitchen has three double casement windows, each with two sashes of 8 light. The hallway window matches the kitchen windows. The guest bedroom is a combination unit, with a 16-lite fixed center sash flanked by two double casement windows with 8 light each. The master bedroom is similar, except the fixed center sash has 24 light. The bathroom has a double casement window of two sashes, each with 8 light. The living room has panel window units on the east and west sides. The west window has two double casement sashes and two flanking fixed sashes, all with 6 light each. The east side of the living room has three window units placed so closely that it appears to be one long window unit. Each window has two fixed center sashes, flanked by two double casement sashes, all which have 8 light each. A long fixed transom of 24 light runs along the top of the east windows. The east window has narrow mullions separating the three window units.

Doors

All of the 14 doors are wooden, with the exception of two of the garage doors which are fiberglass.

The 15-lite French exterior doors in the kitchen and on the north porch match the original exterior doors of the residence. The kitchen door is flanked by 5-panel side light on both sides of the door. The utility entry is a 10-light French door with a 3-side light panel to the right of the door. The 15-lite entrance door at the east patio entry is original and has been painted dark brown. The French doors and the lintel over the steps on the north porch are painted the same shade of brown.

Walls

Originally, the ceiling and walls were painted a white and ivory (mixed half and half) over plaster walls with a rubble core (Jones 1995). Today, the rubble core has been removed and the walls are plaster painted white. The baseboard moldings are painted white and the baseboard molding design is simple; "Ranch" baseboard.

Flooring

Original flooring in the kitchen, bathroom and living room was red linoleum. The flooring in the entryway and the hallway is flagstone that has been sealed.

Fireplace

The interior portion of the corner fireplace has a beehive design, traditionally called a Kiva fireplace. The fireplace has edges of rounded plaster. The flagstone hearth has a rounded-edge mantle. The flagstone is thin, flat sheets of red or white sandstone. From 1989 to 2001, a wood-burning stove was in use, but the original firebox was not modified. The exterior portion of the chimney is constructed of sandstone ledgerrock, with an iron ash clean-out door.

Custodian's Residence (CCC) – Changes and Condition

The custodian's residence has not been structurally altered since its original construction, and therefore retains a high degree of historic integrity. Following are descriptions of noteworthy changes to the building since its original construction. Changes not outlined here include replastering and painting, plumbing, electrical, and heating rehabilitation, and installation or replacement of fixtures and appliances.

- Roofing – The custodian's residence roof was constructed of shiplap wood decking supported by log vigas. The roof decking was originally overlaid with three-ply built up roofing with 15# flashing felt, 20-ga galvanized iron (GI) flashing, and a tar and granule top surface coat. The roof of the building was re-tarred and additional flashing installed in 1944 and then in 1957 a coat of Mastic was applied. In 1960, #105 mineral surfaced felt, asphalt cement, and fiber glass fabric were added to the existing roof and in 1966 a new roof layer of foam was laid over the existing roof which included 105# mineral surfaced flashing felt, 26-ga GI flashing hot mopped to the parapets, fiberglass fabric, and asphalt cement. During the 1980s four inches of urethane foam was sprayed over the existing deck of wood and insulation. The roof was finished with a 40 ml coat of asphalt granules. In addition to installing new foam roofing, the wood canales were replaced with 20-ga galvanized metal canales. Archival records do not indicate any replacement or alterations of the original roof structure or decking.
- Solar hot water heating system – In the 1980s a solar hot water heating system was installed which included: a solar storage tank, an eight gallon drain back heat exchanger nodule, mounting stands, tubing, insulation, and hot water heater wraps. The solar water heating system was removed in the mid-1990s.
- Windows and Doors – In 1960, storm windows and two translucent, fiberglass, roll-down garage doors were installed. The addition did not structurally alter the building. The fiberglass garage doors were painted in the mid-1980s to blend better with the remaining original wood door.
- Major Rehabilitation – During the mid-to-late-1980s major rehabilitation of the custodian's residence included remortaring the joints of the patio wall (and possibly the walls of the front or North porch), replacing the exterior utility room door and the non-historic kitchen cabinets, application of new stucco to the utility area exterior walls, replacing damaged interior doors, and installation of a French drain along the outside of the foundation to wick away moisture from the building.

The Wupatki National Monument Visitor Center Complex

In keeping with the Mission 66 vision, Cecil Doty designed the administrative complex at Wupatki National Monument to centralize visitor facilities and park operations. The visitor center serves as the only public building in the Wupatki complex and like most of the visitor centers protecting prehistoric ruins, the visitor center blocks the view of the featured attraction. The visitor center welcomes park visitors from the parking area by way of an asphalt path that leads to the front entrance and the restrooms, which are entered from a sheltered walkway to the left. In addition to the visitor center building, the Wupatki complex includes five other one-story buildings including an apartment building, houses, and maintenance building. Immediately south of the visitor center is the custodian's residence, which is slightly elevated and partially conceals the maintenance garage. Adjacent to this north-south line of buildings is park housing for the monument which consists of a four-unit apartment building and two single-family residences. Figure 1 shows the boundary of the National-Register-eligible Wupatki complex site with all elements contributing to its significance as well as non-contributing features that were present at the time of original construction and non-contributing elements (in red) that have been added to the area since original construction.

Circulation

When it was completed in 1965, the Mission 66 visitor center at Wupatki National Monument combined new construction with existing facilities; however, it was able to remain true to the Mission 66 vision in that it put the visitor center at the heart of public facilities while providing separate but nearby spaces for other park operations. The combination of the NPS Modern style added to existing developments is evident not only in the circulation of the simplicity of the main visitor center building, but also in the circulation of the entire Wupatki complex, including other support facilities. For example, visitors enter the public area by means of a parking area that runs along the monument highway, designed to serve a large number of visitors and cars in a concentrated area. Immediately upon entering the visitor center, the visitor confronts an information desk on the right, adjacent to the office wing. The octagonal lobby is illuminated by a central skylight divided by a partition separating exhibits from the sales area. Doors at the far end of the room lead to a flagstone patio and path to Wupatki Pueblo. Other facilities, including the maintenance area and residential area are positioned away from the public area effectively separating the two spaces. The design and circulation of the Wupatki complex gives the illusion of a landscape with only minimal development, creating a greater sense of “harmony” with the natural setting.

Wupatki National Monument Basement of Administration Building (CCC) – Original Design

Building 4 (Figure 7) is contemporaneous with the custodian’s residence and is located approximately 40 feet from the north porch of Building 1. Building 4 is the basement of the planned administration building that was never completed. The basement served as a visitor contact station and museum exhibit facility. Building 4 is constructed of lumber and stonework. The exterior walls are semi-coursed ledgerock sandstone covered with stucco and mostly buried by an earthen berm. The original CCC construction now serves as a storage facility that formerly included curation rooms for archives, artifact collections, and natural history specimens for all three monuments.

Building 4 has a low-slope cross-gable roof. The roof of building 4 is constructed of sheathing (material unknown) supported by a wood truss system.

Building 4 has one skylight in the roof over the former archives room that is in need of repair. Photographic archives show that this portion of the administration building did not have any skylights following the construction of the Mission 66 period addition. The 1983 project plans for re-roofing the administration building show two skylights in the curation facility portion of the building. Photographic records of the completion of the roofing project show only one skylight, suggesting that the second skylight, which sat over the back room of the curation facility, was covered over by the 1985 roofing project. The existing skylight and a second skylight were installed some time between 1968 and 1983.

Wupatki National Monument Basement of Administration Building (CCC) – Changes and Condition

In 1964, as part of the Mission 66 program, an addition (Building 16) was built onto the CCC building to expand the visitor center. The Mission 66 addition encompasses two restrooms, utility rooms, the visitor contact and museum exhibit room, and the administrative offices for rangers and interpretive staff. Building 16 is constructed of lumber framing with exterior walls built of running-bond brickwork and sandstone blocks in the Random-Rough-Bedded-Ashlar style. Together the original building and the addition comprise approximately 4,500 square feet (Figure 10).

Wupatki National Monument Visitor Center Building (Mission 66) – Original Design

Designed by NPS architect Cecil Doty, the Wupatki National Monument visitor center (Building 16) blends modern materials in the International style with natural materials that harmonize the building with the surrounding landscape and earlier constructed rustic style buildings. With its octagonal shape and stone veneer walls the visitor center is reminiscent of the shape of a Navajo Hogan, the walls of Wupatki Pueblo and colors of the Painted Desert that surround it. The building's exhibits highlight the prehistoric landscape. Educational and interpretive experiences available at the visitor center include hands-on displays, and exhibits featuring the culture history and geology of the area (Figures 8-11).

Administratively reflecting the Mission 66 objective to centralize facilities at the parks, the Wupatki complex serves as headquarters for the monument's protection, interpretation, and facilities management staff with administrative offices, a maintenance area and residences as well as an information lobby and other public facilities.

The visitor center represents the only public building in the Wupatki complex. The building is one-story with two wings flanking a large octagonal shape central museum exhibit area. Visitors access the east facing building from an oblong-shaped east-west running parking area. The north wing encompasses administrative offices, and is divided into three rooms. A long hall provides access to each room and a side exit/entrance door that leads to a low but elevated patio. Rooms in the north wing include the District Ranger's office and general office spaces for other employees and office equipment. The south wing encompasses two restrooms, the mechanical room and the CCC building. The overall dimensions of the visitor center are approximately: 96'4" from the southeast corner of the south wing to the south corner of the north wing. From the southeast corner of the south wing to the northwest corner of the south wing the building measures 47'0". From the southwest corner of the south wing to the northwest corner of the south wing is 62' 6". The north wing measures 40'0" by 23'0". The exhibit room octagon is 40'0" in diameter with seven built in exhibit cases (containing original Mission 66 planned media) and tongue and groove paneling. This room contains an information desk and retail space. The ceilings in the exhibit room are vaulted running from approximately 9-foot-high sidewalls and peaking at a point approximately 13 feet above the floor.

The visitor center's structural system consists of glulam beams that form an octagonal- shaped vaulted ceiling and uninterrupted space in the public area or main room. The framing system gives the building its architectural character. Its octagonal shape, exposed beams and flagstone floor resemble an abstract version of Native American architecture. The building's foundation and floor slabs are reinforced concrete, sidewalls are standard platform framing. Interior walls are drywall and painted concrete block. Office walls and ceilings are painted gypsum board. Floors are sanded and treated sandstone and tile. The roof is a mix of different roof styles including a low-slope shed roof over the restrooms and utility rooms and a gabled roof over the offices. These two roofs flank the visitor contact and museum exhibit area, which has a sloped octagonal roof with eight ridges culminating in a sloped octagonal skylight. The original roofing is recorded as "20-year built up," overlaying 1/2" D.F. Plywood sheathing supported by 2x6 rafters" and gravel surfaced. The skylight is formed of eight separate trapezoid-shaped panels, each with semi-transparent "window" material set in a divided light frame. The divided-light panel framework is a series of rectangles (except where cut to fit the trapezoid outer frame) with alternating joints imitating a running-bond brickwork pattern. The panel frames are constructed of metal, and were probably custom-made for the visitor center building. The eight panels are framed by 2x6 rafters meeting at a center point. The semi-transparent/window pieces are probably formed of a resin material (fiberglass or plexiglass), which has a yellow tint.

The east elevation of the building contains double, out-swinging glass and metal doors flanked by two fixed windows and three fixed clerestory windows. The north wing east elevation of the building contains ten windows, five vented and five fixed windows measuring approximately 3' 1" by 5'0". The northwest elevation of the octagon portion of the visitor center contains double, out-swinging glass and metal doors flanked by two fixed windows and three fixed clerestory windows. The north elevation of the octagon contains three large fixed windows with three fixed clerestory windows. The west elevation of the north wing contains two vented windows covered by horizontal wooden louvers. A covered porch runs the length of the south wing ending at the CCC building. Vertical wood louvers run the length of the covered porch screening the entrance to the restrooms from the parking lot. The south wing west elevation contains two glazed, vented windows, one in each restroom.

The floors of the front and back porches and hall to the restrooms are flagstone. Asphalt covers the sidewalks and the area between the front porch and parking lot. The material type and location was specified by the architectural and engineering firm of Lescher and Mahoney.

Planting areas were identified in the center island of the parking lot and in front of the visitor center.

Wupatki National Monument Visitor Center Building (Mission 66) – Changes and Condition
Front and Back Porches enclosed with glass and aluminum framing - Between 1983 and 1984 the front and back porches of the visitor center were enclosed in glass to create an air gap to prevent wind from driving dust and sand into the visitor center (personal communication: Maintenance Foreman John Thomason October 18, 2003). In 2002 as part of the restroom upgrade to improve accessibility the glass door between the restroom porch area and the front doors of the visitor center was removed. The double glass doors creating a "vestibule" on the entry porch remain in place.

Roof – In 1985 original roofing materials (including tar and granule, "built up," or gravel stop roof coatings) were removed from the visitor center and CCC building. New roofing materials were added including rigid insulation, roof felt, asphalt, and 4 inches of sprayed-on urethane foam with 40-millimeter finish coat and top-surface granules. Since 1985 the roof has been periodically repaired and recoated to repair damage from normal weathering.

Restroom upgrade – In 2002 the visitor center restrooms were upgraded to make them handicapped accessible. The project included the following:

- Door openings were widened to accommodate wheelchair access. Wooden framework was reduced and the door jam inset making the door opening flush with the edge of the stonework veneer.
- Restroom stalls were redesigned and replaced to accommodate wheelchair access to toilets. To accommodate the redesign interior walls were relocated and a janitors' closet redesigned. The janitor's washbasin was relocated to the mechanical room adjacent to the men's restroom.
- Asbestos floor tiles and ceramic wainscot tiles were replaced.
- All sheetrock on interior walls was replaced.

- All existing fixtures in the restrooms including sinks, toilets, light fixtures, and wall-mounted dispensers were replaced.

As part of routine interior maintenance tile in the office area has been changed to carpet.

Wupatki National Monument Maintenance Area Description (Mission 66) – Original Design

Over the years, Building 18 has been referred to by several different names including the Generator House, the Power House, the Metal Building, the Repair Shop, Building 13-A, the Butler Building, and the Carpenter's Shop. Building 18 was built as part of the Mission 66 program and was meant to serve as a generator building. In 1960, the 4" concrete slab foundation for Building 18 was poured and a generator was mounted in position on the slab. The one-room metal kit building is 14' wide and 18' long and was constructed around the generator. Building 18 is constructed of corrugated steel panels on a wood-frame. It has a low-slope gable roof constructed of metal finish roofing on metal rafters. The gable roof has a moderate pitch and measures 10'5" at the highest point and 7'9" at the eaves. The building has one set of double metal doors (6' x 7') and two 2' x 2' windows. The awning windows have 4-lite metal sashes. Numbers inscribed on the inside wall of Building 18 (6A-12-18 and 6A-12-17-[K?]) may be serial numbers. Building 18 is now a storage facility for maintenance, fire suppression and preservation projects.

In 1966, as part of the National Park Service Mission 66 program, Building 17 was constructed to serve as a Maintenance shop (Figures 12 and 13). Building 18 was abutted to Building 17. Building 17 encompasses a large maintenance garage, including a bathroom and three storage rooms. The building is constructed of a steel framework, concrete cinderblocks, and two metal garage doors; one for a single vehicle bay and one for a two-vehicle bay (bays are high for heavy equipment storage). Walls are constructed of concrete cinder blocks in a mix of different styles, including 8x12x16 stack bond, 8x8x16 running bond, and 8x8x16 running bond with alternating rows having every other block substituted with in-bond beams designed to leave open spaces in the wall. Building 17 has a flat roof. The original roofing of Building 17 is steel decking supported by steel beams.

Buildings 17 and 18 together comprise approximately 1,641 square feet. The buildings are currently used as a maintenance workshop and storage facility.

Wupatki National Monument Maintenance Area (Mission 66) – Changes and Condition

After the Arizona Public Service power line installation in 1964, Building 18 was used as a repair and carpenter shop. A 1966 addition to the front of Building 18 increased the length of the storage area to 25'8".

There is no record of the use of a gravel stop in the original design specifications of either Building 17 or 18; however, in the 1985 roofing project, gravel stop was replaced with foam stop material laid directly on new 20-ga metal roof decking. Unlike all other buildings, Building 18 received only a 2" coat of sprayed-on urethane and no surface granules. Archival records of previous roofing work at Buildings 17 and 18 do not indicate any replacement or alterations of the original roof framing. There are no archival records of roofing work at Buildings 17 and 18 prior to 1985.

Wupatki National Monument Apartment Building Description (Mission 66) – Original Design

Building 11 was built in 1966 to serve as a 4-unit seasonal apartment building for monument staff as part of the Mission 66 program (Figures 14 and 15). The apartment building is a one-story structure with four one-bedroom units, a laundry room, and a storage area. The overall

dimensions of the building are 93'8" northeast/southwest by 24'8" northwest/southeast. The building is constructed of lumber framework with a Portland cement stucco exterior finish. Each 509 square-foot unit is divided into four rooms including a living room, bedroom, kitchen, and bath. The building continues to be used as a residential apartment complex for monument staff.

Building 11 has a low-slope gable roof. The original roof is built-up roofing overlaying ½" unsanded-grade plyscord sheathing supported by simple trusses (i.e. single 2x4 center posts; 2x4 peak stiffeners; plywood gussets at peaks, heels, and posts).

The north (front) elevation of the building faces the parking lot adjacent to the visitor center. The north elevation has four 8'x4' horizontal sliding sash windows with a central fixed sash, two 5'x4' horizontal sliding sash windows, and five doors – four entryways to the living rooms of each unit and one entryway to the storage room. The south (back) elevation faces Woodhouse Mesa. The south elevation has two 5'x4' horizontal sliding sash windows, four 2'8"x3'4" horizontal sliding sash windows, one 2'x3' horizontal sliding sash window, and five entryways – four entryways to the kitchens of each unit and one entryway to the laundry room. Each end elevation (east and west) has one 3'4"x4' horizontal sliding sash window and a sheet metal louver vent.

Wupatki National Monument Apartment Building Description (Mission 66) – Changes and Condition

The Wupatki National Monument Apartment Building (11) has not been structurally altered since its original construction, and therefore retains a high degree of its historic integrity. During the 1980s the built-up roof was removed and a new urethane foam roof was installed. Project plans for the 1985 roofing project do not indicate any replacement or alterations of the original roof structure and there are no archival records of roofing work at Building 11 prior to 1985. Solar equipment and panels for a solar hot water system was also added during the 1980s. The only significant change to the building has been to the exterior which was covered with aluminum siding in 1993.

Wupatki National Monument Residence 10 (Mission 66) – Original Description

Residence 10 is variously referred to as Building 10, Building C, Residence C, and Residence No. 2 throughout the archives. This single-family residence was built in 1959 to serve as housing for monument employees as part of the Mission 66 program (Figures 16 and 17). In 1960 a planting plan was prepared. The residence is a one-story structure with living/dining area, kitchen, utility room, bath, three bedrooms, and an attached garage. Residence 10 has a flat roof. The original roof is built-up roofing overlaying 3/8 " unsanded-grade plyscord sheathing supported by simple trusses (i.e. single 2x4 center posts; 2x4 peak stiffeners; plywood gussets at peaks, heels, and posts). The building is constructed of lumber framework with a textured stucco exterior finish and continues to be used as a residence for monument staff.

The north elevation of the building faces the parking lot adjacent to the visitor center. The north elevation has four horizontal sliding sash windows of various sizes, one horizontal sliding sash window with a central fixed sash, one fixed sash window, and one sliding glass door from the living/dining room area to an outdoor patio. The south elevation faces Woodhouse Mesa and has one horizontal sliding sash window with a central fixed sash, one horizontal sliding sash window, and two entryways – one to the hallway and one to a covered porch area next to the utility room. The west elevation has a 10'x7' flush panel garage door. And the east elevation has two horizontal sliding sash windows and one entryway to the garage.

Wupatki National Monument Residence 10 (Mission 66) – Changes and Condition

The Wupatki National Monument Residence 10 has not been structurally altered since its original construction, and therefore retains a high degree of its historic integrity. During the 1980s the built-up roof was removed and a new four inch urethane foam roof with 40 mil coating was installed. Since its original construction only cyclic maintenance changes to the building have occurred including re-plastering and painting, rehabilitation of heating and cooling systems, replacement of tile and carpet, and installation or replacement of fixtures and appliances.

Wupatki National Monument Residence 12 (Mission 66) – Original Description

Residence 12 was built at the same time as Residence 10 and to the same specifications. It is a single-family residence built in 1959 to serve as housing for monument employees as part of the Mission 66 program (Figures 18 and 19). In 1960 a planting plan was prepared for the residence. Building 12 is a one-story structure with living/dining area, kitchen, utility room, bath, three bedrooms, and an attached garage. The original roof was flat with built-up roofing overlaying 3/8 " unsanded-grade plyscord sheathing supported by simple trusses (i.e. single 2x4 center posts; 2x4 peak stiffeners; plywood gussets at peaks, heels, and posts). The building is constructed on a concrete foundation of lumber framework with a textured stucco exterior finish.

The north elevation of the building faces the parking lot adjacent to the visitor center. The north elevation has four horizontal sliding sash windows of various sizes, one horizontal sliding sash window with a central fixed sash, one fixed sash window, and one sliding glass door from the living/dining room area to an outdoor patio. The south elevation faces Woodhouse Mesa and has one horizontal sliding sash window with a central fixed sash, one horizontal sliding sash window, and two entryways – one to the hallway and one to a covered porch area next to the utility room. The west elevation has a 10'x7' flush panel garage door. And the east elevation has two horizontal sliding sash windows and one entryway to the garage.

Wupatki National Monument Residence 12 (Mission 66) – Changes and Condition

Since its original construction, alterations have occurred to the building including re-plastering and painting, rehabilitation of heating and cooling systems, replacement of tile and carpet, and installation or replacement of fixtures and appliances. During the 1980s the built-up, flat roof was removed and a new four inch urethane foam roof with 40 mil coating was installed. The only significant change to the building is the roofing. The original flat roof was replaced in 1997 with a framed cross-gable built-up roof of asphalt shingles. The addition of the pitched roof affects the integrity of house 12 but not significantly enough to remove it from the list of contributing resources to the Wupatki complex.

Administrative Road System (Mission 66) – Original Design

The Mission 66 administrative road system (Figure 1) was designed to provide access to employee parking, the housing area, maintenance building and pump house. The road system departs from the western and southern most portion of the visitor center parking lot and is paved with asphalt that is approximately 2 to 3 inches thick. From the visitor center parking area the road runs south/southwest to the apartment complex and measures 19'.7" wide. A non-paved employee parking area lies on the south side of the administrative road and measures 37'.7" long x 24'.6" wide with room to accommodate three vehicles. A short spur road departs from the front of the apartment complex east to Residence 12 and measures 11'.5" wide. Another short spur road runs west from the apartment complex to the maintenance building, pump house and custodian's residence and measures 14'.4" wide. There is also a 4-car parking area in front of the apartment complex that measures 62'.3" long x 11'.5" wide. There are no

shoulders along any portion of the administrative road system. Vegetation along the administrative road system is primarily native shrub.

Administrative Road System (Mission 66) – Changes and Condition

The Mission 66 road system for the Wupatki Complex retains a high degree of its historic integrity and visual character. The road system maintains the basic footprint of the original design; however, the 3-car employee parking area was added to the road system. The date of this addition is unknown. Like the Mission 66 road system the earlier CCC road system departed from the visitor parking area, running south and then west to the custodian's residence.

Maintenance records for the parking lot and administrative road system indicate that routine and minor patching and repairing has occurred through time. A project conducted in 2003 involved a chip seal and striping. The spur roads leading to the residences have only received minor crack sealing and patching.

Walkways and Parking Lot (Mission 66) – Original Design

Moenkopi sandstone curbing, quarried in Kingman, Arizona, lines the center parking island and northern edge of the parking lot and walkway. A 6 inch concrete footing supports stones that are 6 inches high and vary in length (minimum of 12 inches as specified by Lescher and Mahoney) (Figures 21-22).

The north half of the parking lot between the sandstone curbing of the walkway and the sandstone curbing of the center island measures 45' in width. The north half of the parking lot was designed to park 26 cars. The south half of the parking lot from the sandstone curbing of the center island to the edge of the pavement measures 40' in width. The south half of the parking lot was designed to park 20 cars.

A trail on the north side of the visitor center provides after hours access to the Wupatki Pueblo trail. Foot traffic on the trail is controlled by a gate (a length of chain with metal arrow). When the gate is linked to the flagpole the arrow directs visitors to the visitor center. When attached to a third metal pole the arrow directs visitors to Wupatki Pueblo.

Walkways and Parking Lot (Mission 66) – Changes and Condition

Routine maintenance of the parking lot and associated walkways does occur; however, no significant changes have been made to either since their construction in 1965. A project conducted in 2003 on the parking lot involved a chip seal and striping. The north half of the parking lot is currently striped for cars and light trucks, and parking on the north-side of the center island is striped for buses and RVs. The south half of the parking lot is currently striped for buses and RVs, and parking on the south-side of the center island is striped for cars and light trucks.

Signs (Mission 66) – Original Design

The 1965 *Wupatki-Sunset Crater National Monument Sign and Wayside Exhibit Plan* (Dwg NM-WUP-SUN/2302A, B) identifies sign standards for the Wupatki visitor center area as sandstone slab, natural color with letters painted red; signs irregular in size, standard alphabet Modified Gothic, and mounted in a buried 1'x1' 3" concrete footing. The plan calls for five signs installed in the visitor center parking lot and housing area administrative road system: Sign 16: *Wupatki Ruin* with painted human-like figure pointing towards the parking lot (sandstone rock slab, red lettering, measuring 1-4'x5') Sign 18: *Trailers Park on Left* (sandstone rock slab, red lettering, measuring 1-2'x3'), Sign 19: *Flammable Gas Keep Open Flame and Lights Away No Smoking*

(steel, red on white, measuring 2-15"x60"), Sign 46: *Residential Area* (sandstone rock slab, red lettering, measuring 1-2'x3'), and Sign 51: *Keep Right* (sandstone rock slab, red lettering, measuring 1-2'x2') (Figures 24 and 25).

Signs (Mission 66) – Changes and Condition

Nine signs have been added to the visitor center parking lot and only Signs 16 and 18 remain from the 1965 sign and wayside exhibit plan. All of the signs in the parking lot are informational or regulatory and vary in style and material type (Figures 24 and 25). Sign 16 appears to be the only sign installed as originally designed – concrete slab buried in the ground. Current sign text differs from the text called out in the 1965 sign and wayside exhibit plan – *Visitor Center and Wupatki Ruins*. Sign 18 was installed with a base of semi-coursed sandstone reflective of material type and construction techniques used in Wupatki Pueblo. Sign text is the same as identified in the 1965 sign and wayside exhibit plan.

Flagpole (Mission 66) – Original Design

Doty specified the purchase of an American Flagpole Company Incorporated flagpole (or its equal). In a 1965 drawing by Doty the flagpole is described as a continuous tapered steel flagpole measuring 35'6" tall (above ground surface) with 5' 9" of the pole buried below ground surface anchored by tampered sand and concrete base mix. Color of the flagpole is not specified (Figure 23). The flagpole remains in its original location.

Flagpole (Mission 66) – Changes and Condition

Routine maintenance of the flagpole does occur, however, no significant changes have been made to the flagpole since its installation in 1964. The flagpole is painted the same color as the visitor center.

Registration Requirements

Rustic Architecture and Civilian Conservation Corps

The buildings constructed at Wupatki National Monument by the Civilian Conservation Corps (described above) meet the registration requirements listed below.

In *Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction* (1998) author Linda McClelland outlines the registration requirements for considering National Register eligibility of New Deal era properties and landscapes. According to McClelland (1998:511) to be eligible under Criteria A and/or C in the context of the New Deal era properties should possess the following characteristics:

1. Be associated with the twentieth-century movement to develop national parks for public enjoyment, to conserve natural features and scenic areas as public parks, to organize statewide systems of state or local parks, or to develop natural areas, including submarginal lands, for public recreational use;
2. Reflect the following principles and practices of park landscape design developed and used by the National Park Service in national parks from 1916 to 1942 and in state and national parks through Emergency Conservation Work (ECW), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), Public Works Administration (PWA), or Works Progress Administration (WPA) projects from 1933 to 1942:
 - a. Protection and preservation of natural scenery and features

- b. Presentation of scenic vistas through the location of park facilities and development of overlooks
 - c. Avoidance of right angles and straight lines in the design of roads, trails, and structures
 - d. Use of naturalistic techniques in planting, rockwork, and logwork to harmonize constructed development with natural surroundings
 - e. Adaptation of indigenous or frontier methods of construction
3. Possess historic integrity of location, setting, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association and overall reflect the physical appearance and condition of the landscape during the period of significance. Changes and additions to the landscape since the period of significance, including new campgrounds, buildings, trails, roads, lakes, and recreational areas, diminish historic integrity and are considered noncontributing. Historic park landscapes containing such changes are eligible for listing despite these changes if the overall historic plan is intact and a substantial number of historic characteristics possessing integrity of design, location, materials, and workmanship are present.

Mission 66

The buildings and structures constructed at Wupatki National Monument during the Mission 66 era (described above) meet the registration requirements listed below.

The NPS theme study, *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type* by Sarah Allaback (2000), provides a contextual basis for considering National Register eligibility of the over 100 Mission 66 visitor centers throughout the United States. Allaback (2000) outlines the registration requirements for Mission 66 visitor center complexes. To be eligible under Criteria A and/or C in the context of the Mission 66 era, according to Allaback (2000:273), properties should possess the following characteristics:

1. It should be a precedent of Mission 66 design (1945-1956), originally planned and built as part of Mission 66 (1956-1966), or built as part of the Parkscape program (1966-1972); and the property's period of significance should fall between 1945 and 1972.
2. The visitor center complex should retain most or all of the distinguishing characteristics of a Mission 66 design. It should be a centralized facility that includes multiple visitor and administrative functions within a single architectural floor plan or compound. Programming elements should include interpretive displays, space for slide shows and films, visitor contact areas, restrooms, and other public services. The visitor center should be intended to serve the public by interpreting scenery, natural resources, and cultural sites; and should be a major point of visitor arrival, orientation, and service.
3. It should possess physical integrity. It must have integrity evident through historic qualities including location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.
4. It should be a successful reflection of the principles of Park Service Modern style. Distinguishing characteristics of this style include: location that emphasizes efficient "visitor flow;" segregation of administrative areas from public areas; centralization of services; use of contemporary modern architecture stylistic elements; free floor plans; integration of interior and exterior public spaces through the use of windows; wide often sheltered entryways that promote easy movement of crowds; views of park landscapes; location near a landscape of attraction to be interpreted; building profiles with low horizontal effect; buildings that "harmonize" with natural landscapes through the use of

horizontality of massing, and color and texture of materials; L-shaped or rectangular buildings or around a central courtyard; use of native plants in landscaping; and Outdoor public spaces often incorporated into the visitor center.

Allaback (2000) notes that “For any property achieving significance within the last 50 years, National Register ‘Criterion Consideration G’ requires that the property must be of ‘exceptional importance’...” Therefore, a visitor center less than 50 years old should possess the following characteristics (in addition to meeting the registration requirements for Criteria A and C):

1. It should possess substantial physical integrity – held to higher standards than for properties older than 50 years, and elements critical to distinguishing the property’s artistic merit as an example of NPS Modern design should be unaltered.
2. The property should possess exceptional importance in one or more of the following ways:
 - a. as an outstanding example of the NPS Modern style
 - b. as the work of a regionally, nationally, or internationally recognized architect or firm working for NPS
 - c. as an example of distinctive programming, planning, or design that affected the evolution of the visitor center as a building type
 - d. as an essential part of Mission 66 development that had great importance in the history and development of an individual park
 - e. for association with events and activities that made contributions to the history of local communities or native groups

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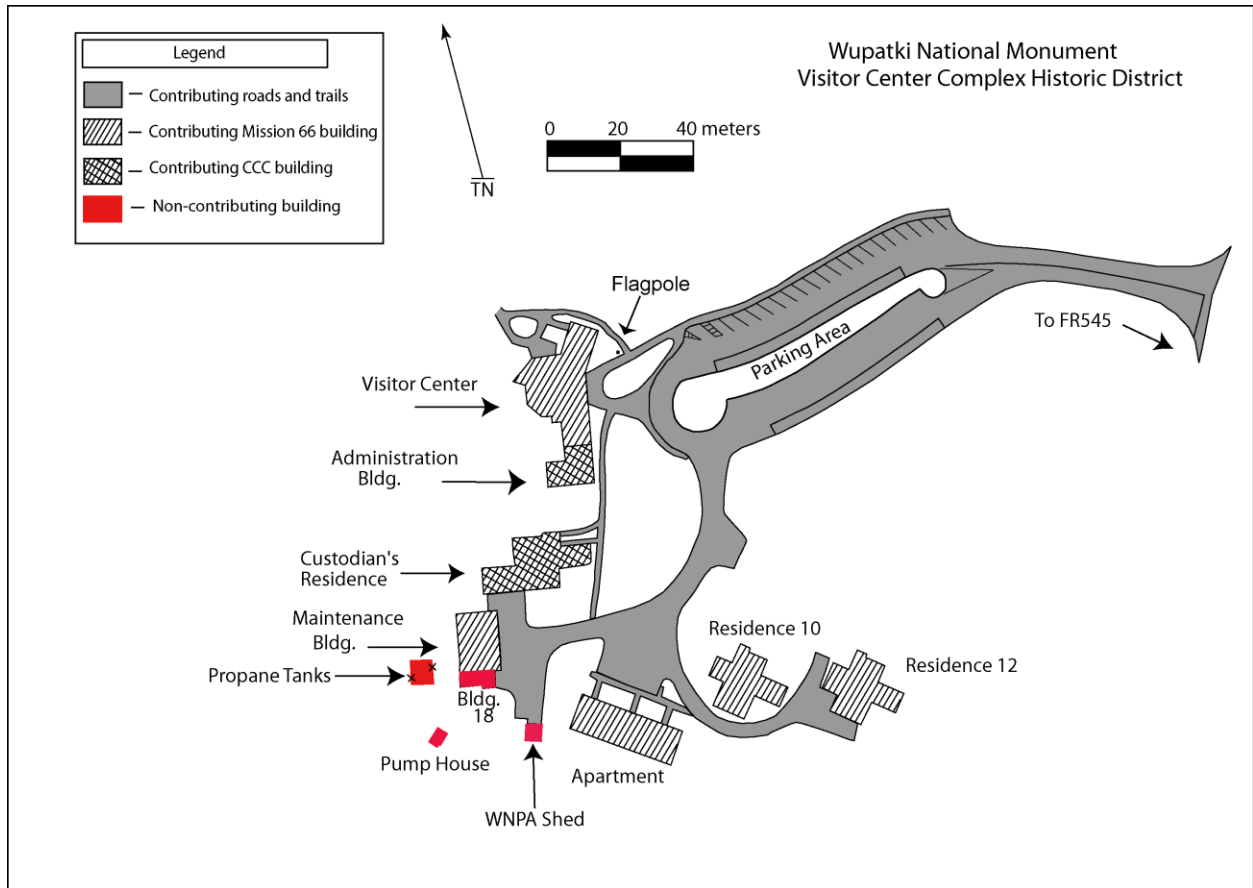


Figure 1. Wupatki National Monument Visitor Center Complex Historic District

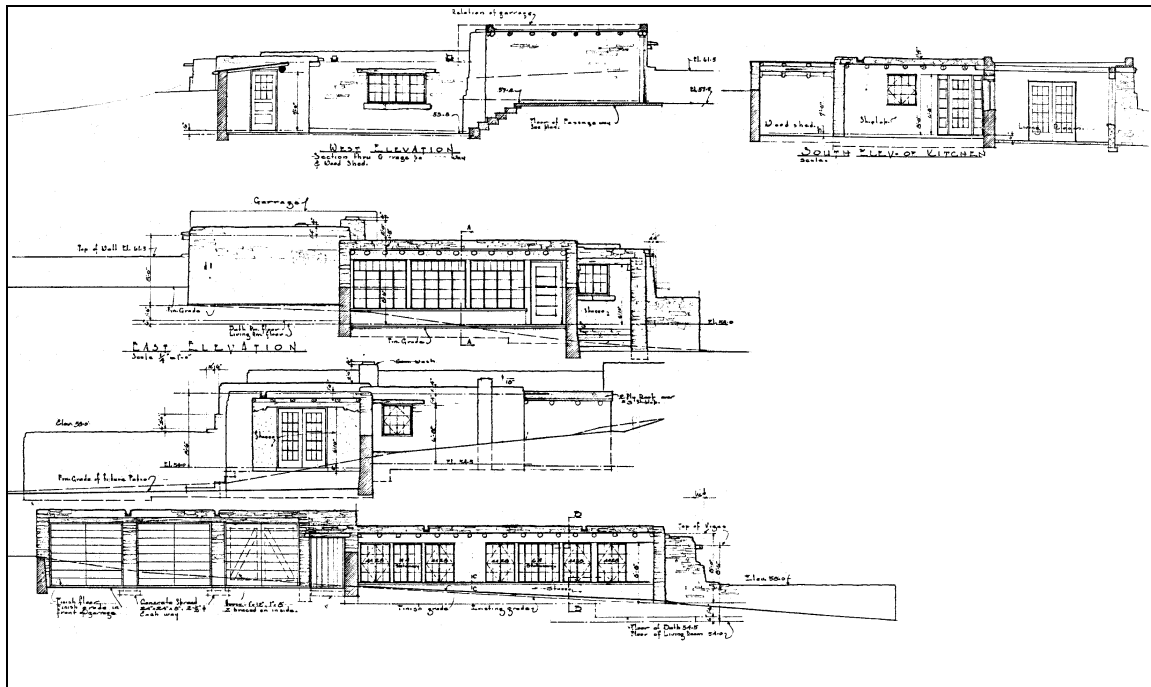


Figure 2. Custodian's Residence elevation drawings - modified from Doty's original designs (NPS 1938).

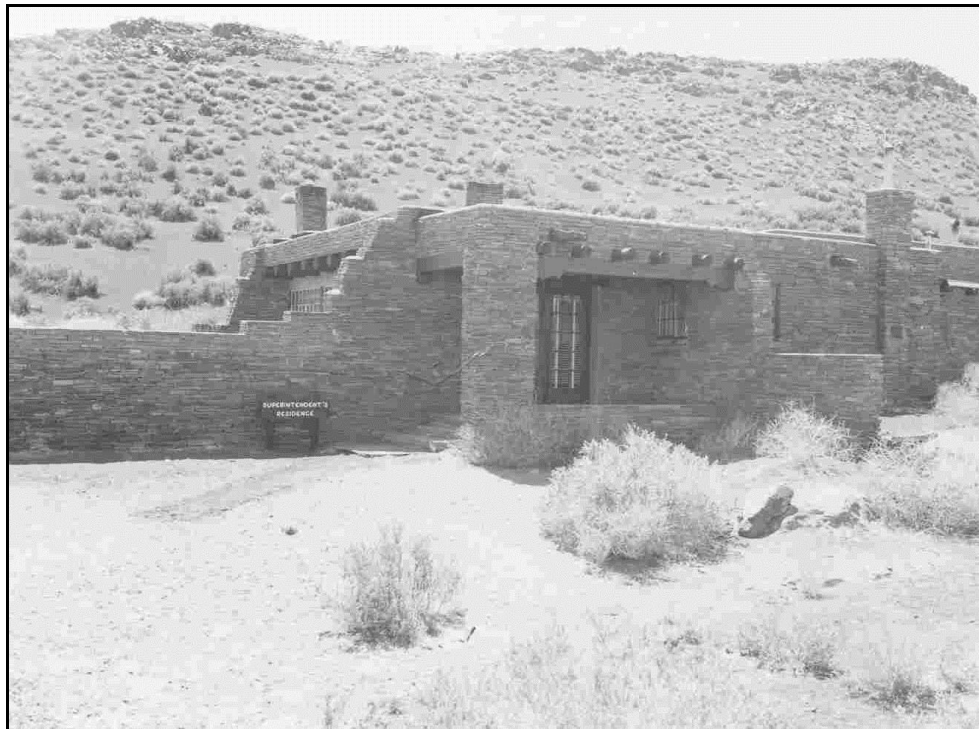


Figure 3. Custodian's Residence north elevation (NPS 1952).



Figure 4. Custodian's Residence south elevation (NPS 1940).



Figure 5. Custodian's Residence north and east elevations (NPS 2004).



Figure 6. Custodian's Residence south elevation (NPS 2004).

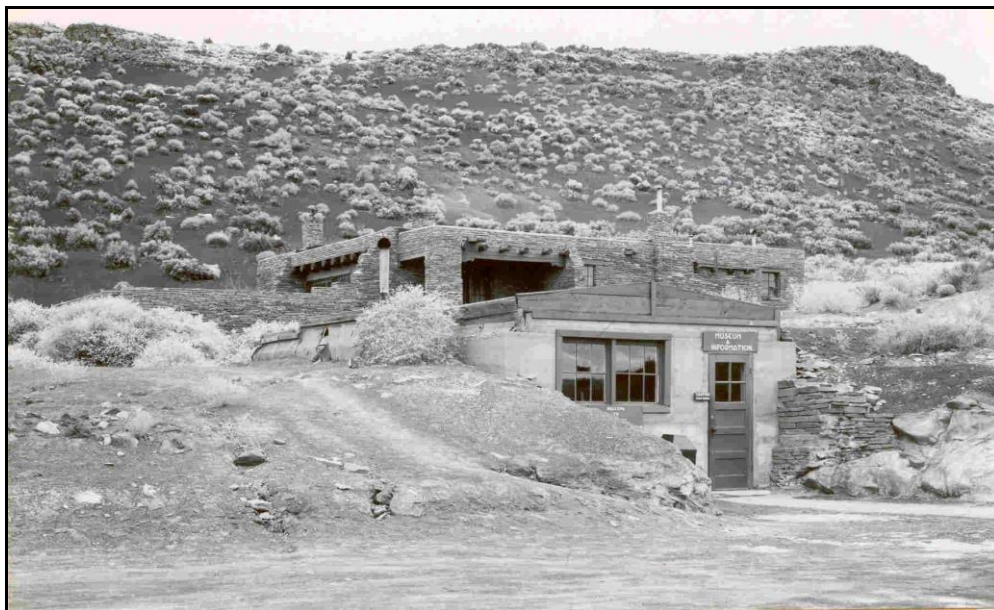


Figure 7. Administration Building basement in foreground custodian's residence in background (NPS 1953).

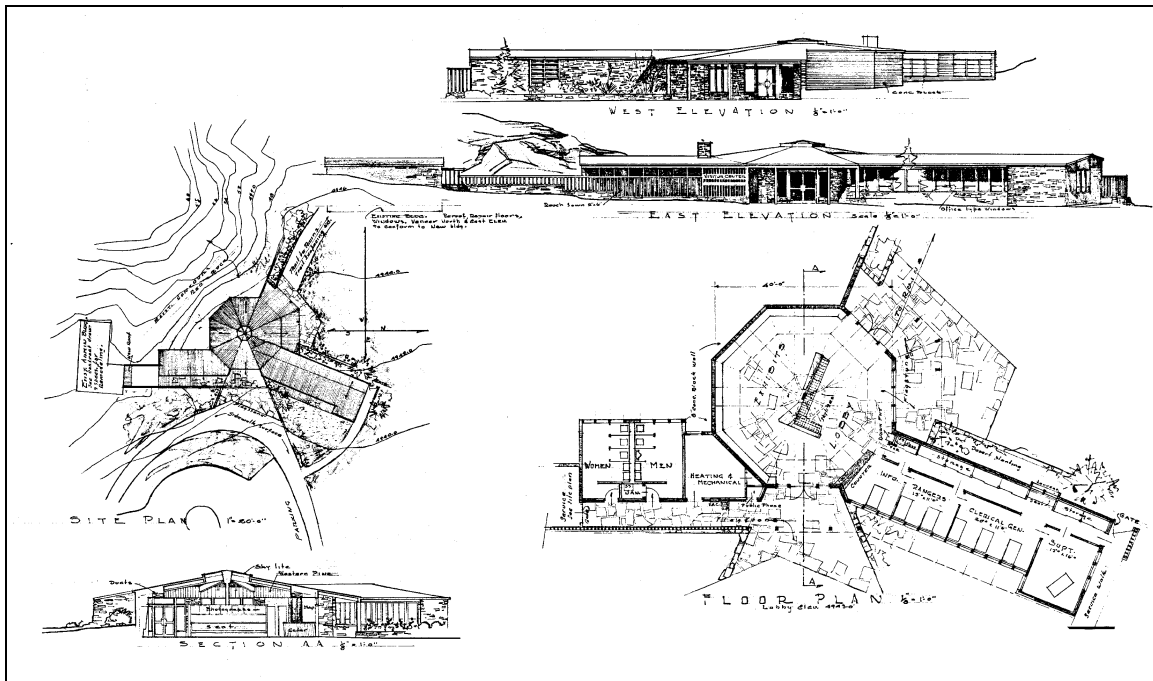


Figure 8. Plan and elevation drawings Mission 66 Visitor Center - modified from Doty's original designs (NPS 1962).

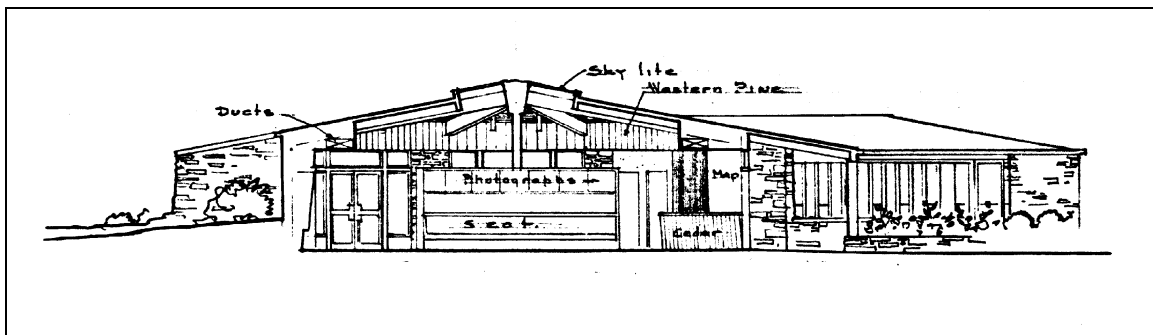


Figure 9. Section drawing Mission 66 Visitor Center showing beam detail in exhibit area - modified from Doty's original designs (NPS 1962).



Figure 10. Mission 66 visitor center east elevation. Custodian's residence is at far left of visitor center. The administration building basement is the below ground structure (left) attached to visitor center by covered walkway (NPS 1966).



Figure 11. Mission 66 visitor center east elevation (NPS 2004).



Figure 12. Mission 66 Maintenance Building east elevation (NPS 1966).



Figure 13. Mission 66 Maintenance Building east elevation (NPS 2004).

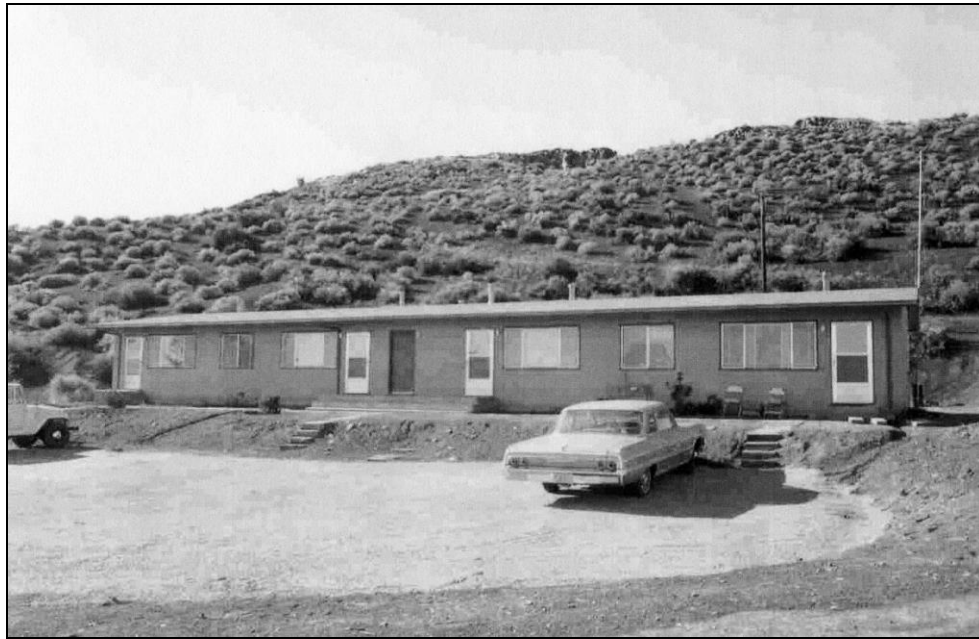


Figure 14. Mission 66 Apartment Complex (NPS 1966).



Figure 15. Mission 66 apartment building north elevation (NPS 2004).



Figure 16. Mission 66 Residence 10 north elevation (NPS 1963).



Figure 17. Mission 66 Residence 10 north elevation (NPS 2004).

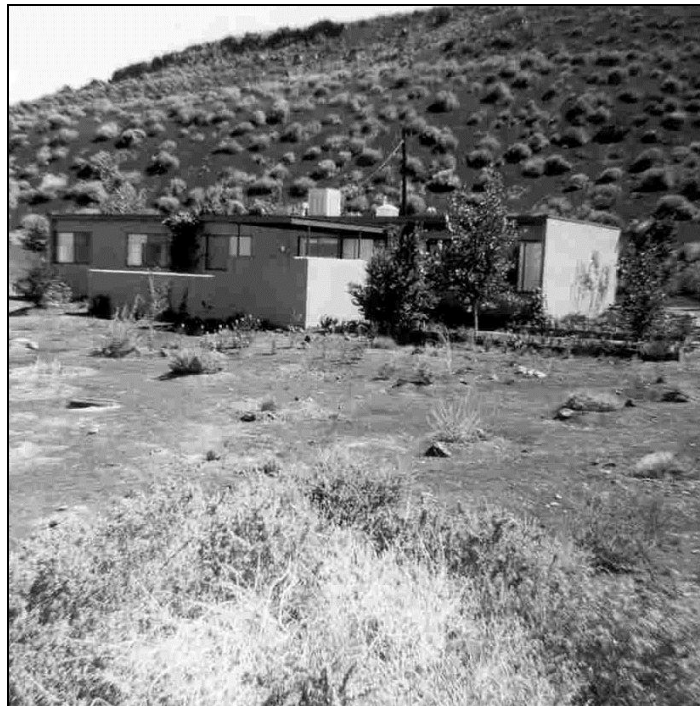


Figure 18. Mission 66 Residence 12 north elevation (NPS 1963).



Figure 19. Mission 66 Residence 12 north elevation (NPS 2004).



Figure 20. Parking for Wupatki Pueblo prior to construction of Mission 66 parking lot and curbing (NPS 1952).



Figure 21. Mission 66 parking lot and curbing before construction of visitor center (NPS 1957).



Figure 22. Mission 66 parking lot. Visitor Center and Custodian's Residence in background (NPS 2004).



Figure 23. Mission 66 flagpole looking north (NPS 2004).



Figure 24. Parking area and administrative road system signs (NPS 2006).

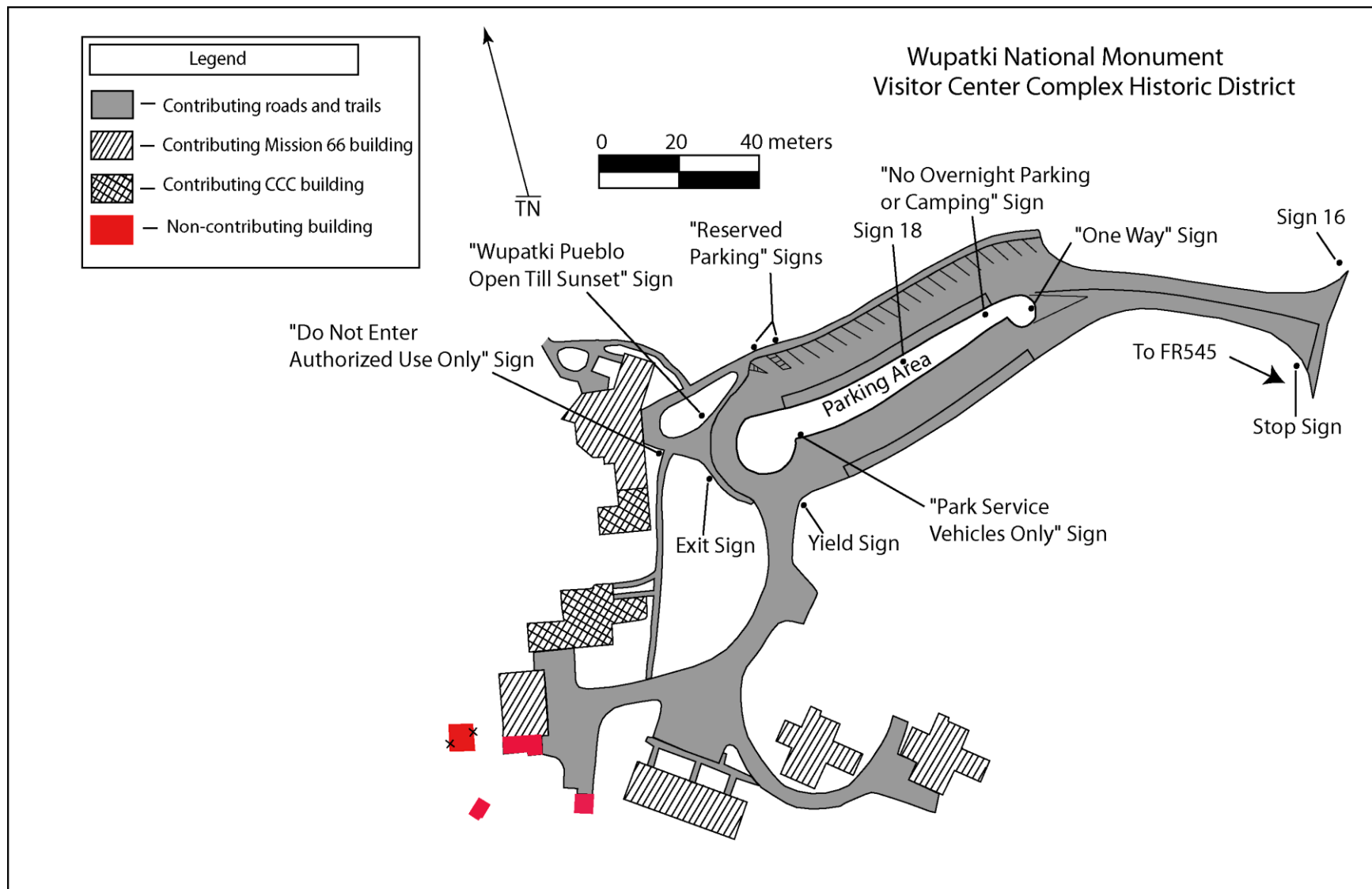


Figure 25. Map showing location of existing signs.