
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2007



Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District
Wupatki National Monument

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

The 51.62 acre Wupatki National Monument Visitor Center Complex Historic District (Wupatki VC Complex) is a historic designed landscape located in Coconino County, Arizona about 35 miles northeast of Flagstaff. The wedge shaped historic district includes a portion of Woodhouse Mesa because Cecil Doty designed the complex to lie in the flat area at the base of the Mesa. As the most significant land formation in the surrounding area, the Mesa is an important part of the Cecil Doty designed landscape, and needs to be included in the Historic District boundary. The placement of the complex at the foot of Woodhouse Mesa provides a backdrop for the complex and also provides extensive view sheds to the surrounding 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.

The Wupatki VC 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. The complex includes an entrance road, parking loop, administrative center, visitor contact area, trails/walkways to the Wupatki archeological structures, maintenance area, park housing, and an internal circulation system. 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 by the CCC 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 Phoenix based firm of Lescher and Mahoney prepared the final drawings for the Wupatki visitor center. The visitor center, apartment building, houses, and maintenance building were completed by 1967. As part of the Mission 66 development, the residences, apartment building, and parking lot island were landscaped and planted with Native vegetation.

The period of significance for the Wupatki Visitor Center Complex Historic District is 1940-1967. The Wupatki complex is comprised of ten buildings and structures that contribute to its historic significance and three non contributing properties. 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. Native vegetation is used in the landscaped center island of the parking area, the entrance and exit areas of the VC center, as well as throughout the complex.

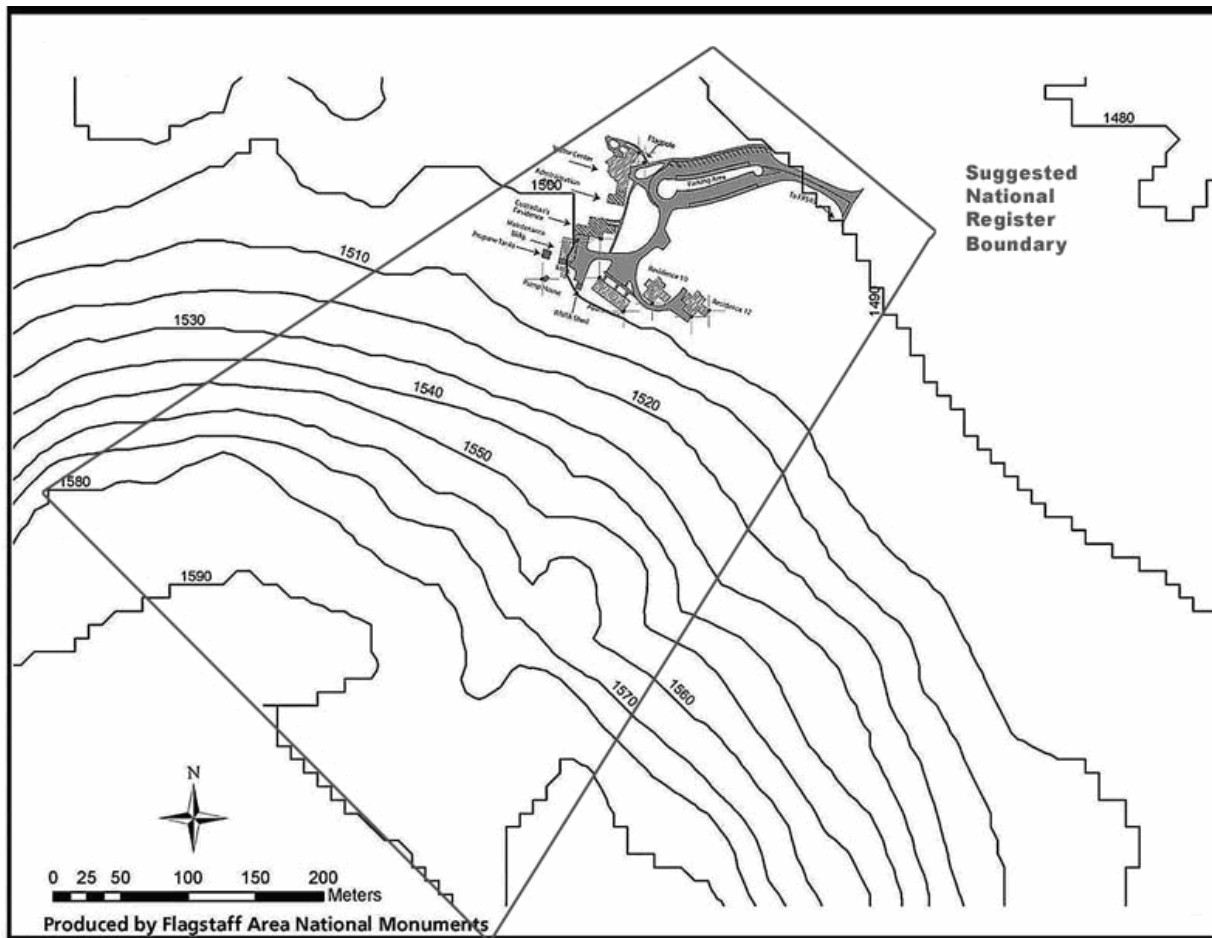
No archeological sites have been documented within the Wupatki complex. No records exist that

Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District
Wupatki National Monument

indicate archeological investigations were undertaken prior to the construction of the contributing resources listed above.

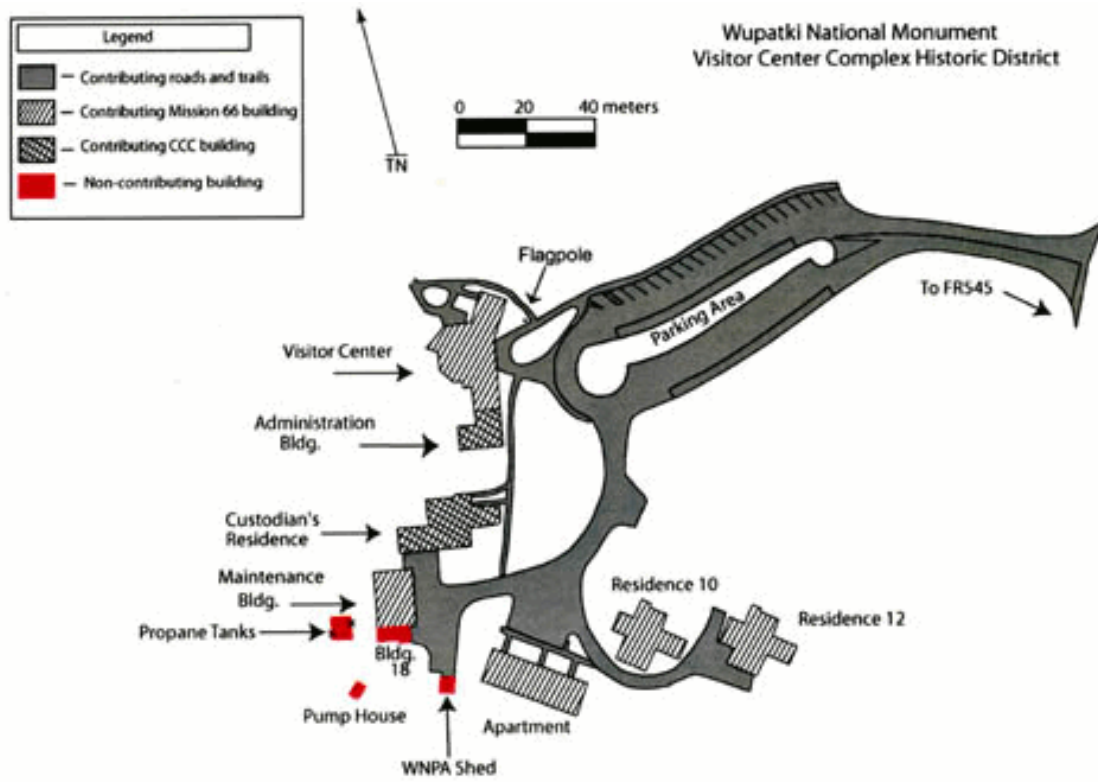
The Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District is in good condition.

Site Plan



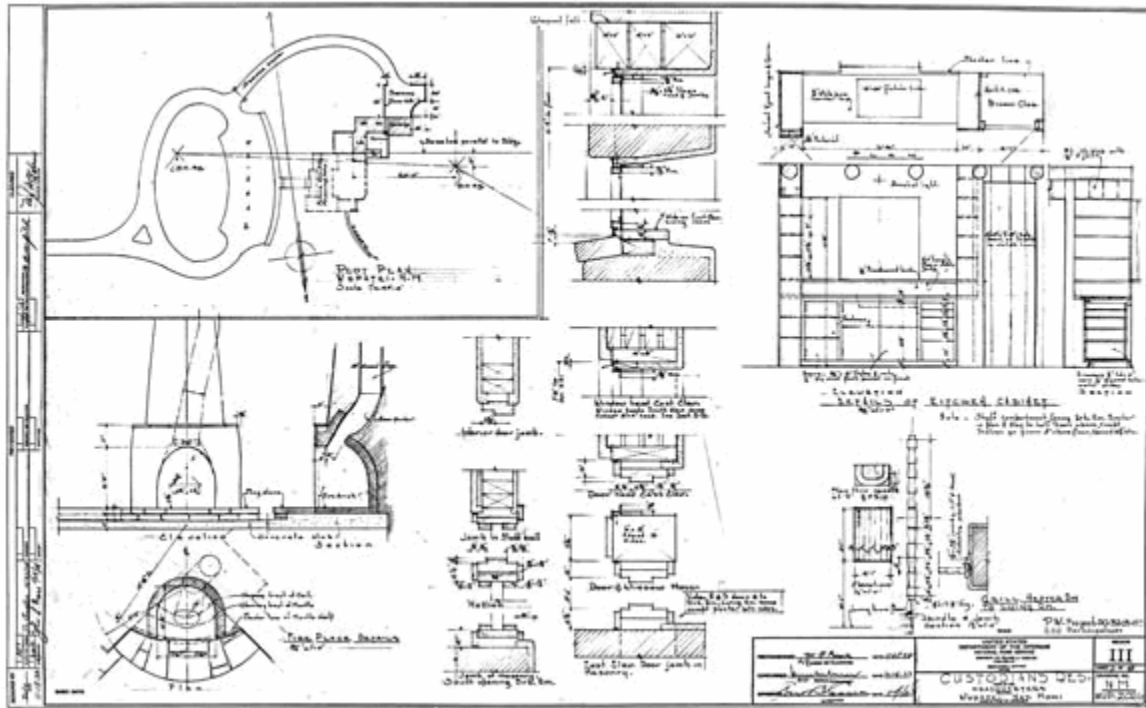
The boundary for the Wupatki National Monument Visitor Center Complex Historic District includes the background frame of Woodhouse Mesa. Source: Flagstaff Area National Monuments, 2006 DOE.

Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District
Wupatki National Monument

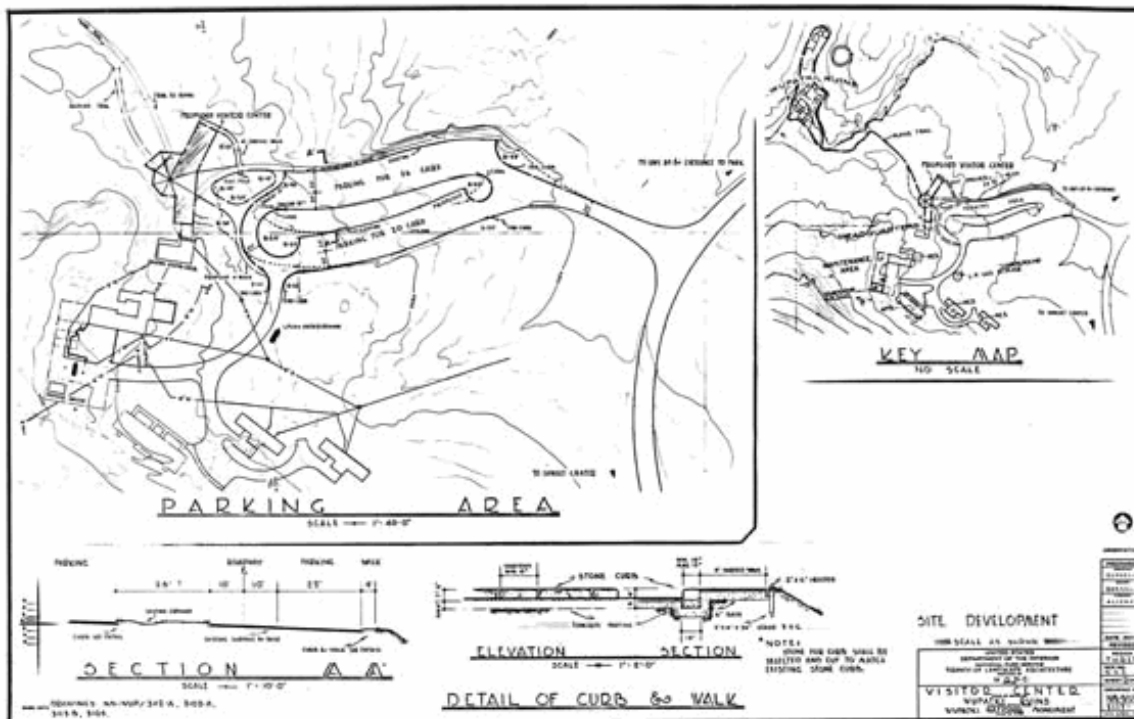


Detail of the Wupatki VC Complex Historic District. Source: Flagstaff Area National Monuments, 2006 DOE.

Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District
Wupatki National Monument



1938 Cecil Doty plan for the Visitor Center complex at Wupatki National Monument. Source: NPS.



Cecil Doty Mission 66 plan for the Wupatki Visitor Center complex (1964). Note the influence of the topography and Woodhouse Mesa on the design. Source: NPS.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	975279
Parent Landscape:	850253

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Wupatki National Monument -WUPA
Park Organization Code:	7470
Park Administrative Unit:	Flagstaff Area

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District is a component landscape of the Wupatki NM landscape (parent), which is primarily a prehistoric archeological district (recorded and documented in ASMIS).

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI was based on a Determination of Eligibility for Wupatki National Monument Visitor Center Complex Historic District, written by park staff in early 2006. CLI Coordinator Michele Curran converted the DOE into this CLI format in 2007.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	07/07/2007
National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination:	07/25/2006

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The Arizona SHPO concurred with the findings of the DOE (the basis for this CLI) on 7/25/2006.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District
Wupatki National Monument



SHPO- 2005-0017 (29280)
United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WUPATKI - SUNSET CRATER VOLCANO - WALNUT CANYON
NATIONAL MONUMENTS
6400 N. Highway 89,
Flagstaff, Arizona 86004



IN REPLY REFER TO:
HA217

RECEIVED
BF
MAY 30 2006
6/1/06
ARIZONA STATE PARKS & RECREATION

May 25, 2006

Jim Garrison
State Historic Preservation Office
Arizona State Parks
1300 West Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Subject: Consensus Determination of Eligibility for the Wupatki Visitor Center Complex
Historic District

Dear Mr. Garrison:

The National Park Service, Flagstaff Area National Monuments is requesting your concurrence with our determination of eligibility for the Wupatki Visitor Center Complex Historic District at Wupatki National Monument. We believe the attached list of contributing buildings and structures included in the Wupatki Visitor Center Complex Historic District are eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for their association with the New Deal policies of President Franklin Roosevelt and for their association and significance related to Mission 66 development in the state of Arizona, under Criterion C in their representation of the Rustic style of architecture indicative to the Civilian Conservation Corps and for the property's association with architect Cecil Doty, and under Criterion Consideration G as an exceptional example of Mission 66 development.

As requested by Mr. Frankeberger, we are enclosing information on the Wupatki Visitor Center Complex Historic District, including a list of contributing and noncontributing properties, historic and contemporary photographs, a site plan, and a significance statement prepared in consultation with Sayre Hutchison of the Intermountain Regional Office, Denver, Colorado.

We believe you will concur with our determination that the Wupatki Visitor Center Complex Historic District is eligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places based on previous discussions between Bob Frankeberger, Sayre Hutchison, and Jeri DeYoung on November 7, 2003 and January 26, 2004. In addition, National Register Coordinator Kathryn Leonard provided review comments February 2, 2005 on the significance statement. Her recommendations have been included.

AZ SHPO consensus Determination of Eligibility for the Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District, page 1, 7/25/2006.

If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Jeri DeYoung at (928) 526-1157 ext. 236.

Please sign and return the original to Flagstaff Area National Monuments.

William Gillis
I concur

July 25, 2006
Date

Sincerely,

Scott Travis
Scott Travis
Superintendent

Enclosures

cc: Bob Frankeberger, AZSHPO
Sayre Hutchison, IMR
Kathryn Leonard, AZSHPO

AZ SHPO consensus Determination of Eligibility for the Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District, page 2, 7/25/2006.

MEMORANDUM

To: Deputy Associate Regional Director
Cultural Resources
12795 W. Alameda Pkwy.
Lakewood, CO 80228

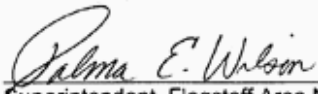
From: Palma Wilson, Superintendent
Flagstaff Area National Monuments
6400 N. Hwy 89
Flagstaff, AZ 86004

Subject: Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex
Historic District Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

I concur with the content and the assessment of the Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District cultural landscape for the Wupatki National Monument.

The CLI has identified the Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District component landscape as a "Historic Designed Landscape." The CLI agrees with the AZ SHPO that the Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District is a "district."

- 1. The CLI rates the condition as "GOOD" (pg. 44) and the Management Category is listed as "Should be Preserved and Maintained" (pg. 11).*
- 2. The period of significance for the Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District is 1940-1967, and the Statement of Significance is located on pgs. 12-17.*
- 4. The contributing features are listed in the "Analysis and Evaluation" section (pg. 36-57).*


Superintendent, Flagstaff Area National Monuments July 7, 2007
Date

Cc: Michele Curran, IMR, CLI Coordinator

Superintendent concurrence on the Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District CLI, 7/7/2007.

Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District
Wupatki National Monument



Joshua Kleinman/FLAG/NPS

05/22/2012 08:27 AM

To Carrie Mardorf/SANTAFE/NPS@NPS

cc Lisa Leap/FLAG/NPS@NPS, Diane
Chung/FLAG/NPS@NPS

bcc

Subject Fw: Cultural Landscape Inventory Condition Updates

History:

📧 This message has been replied to.

Hi Carrie,

Here is what we put together for the CLI Condition Updates:

Sunset Crater Visitor Center Historic Landscape

The overall condition of the historic landscape is considered in good condition with no clear evidence of negative disturbances. A List of Classified Structures (LCS) inventory was completed in 2011 and found that all structures listed in the historic landscape are in good condition. These structures are maintained on a regular basis to provide housing, administrative and visitor services year-round. In addition, rehabilitation is planned for the exterior siding of the historic structures to repair the effects of natural deterioration and address lifecycle issues with structural components. The buildings will be restored with cedar shingles to mimic their original Mission 66 appearance.

Wupatki National Monument Visitor Center Historic Landscape

The overall condition of the historic landscape is considered in good condition with no clear evidence of negative disturbances. A List of Classified Structures (LCS) inventory was completed in 2011 and found that all structures listed in the LCS are in good condition except for the Custodian's Residence listed in fair condition. These structures are maintained on a regular basis to provide housing, administrative and visitor services year-round. In addition, stabilization is planned for the exterior of the Custodian's Residence and rehabilitation of the roofs for the Visitor Center, Apartments, and houses is planned to repair the effects of natural deterioration and address lifecycle issues with structural components.

Does Diane's comment in the thread below suffice for concurrence?

Please let me know if you have any questions, and thanks for your help!

Josh

=====

Joshua J. Kleinman
Archeologist
NEPA/NHPA Compliance Coordinator
Flagstaff Area National Monuments
6400 North Highway 89, Flagstaff, Arizona 86004
928-526-1157 x 270
928-526-4259 (fax)
E-mail: Joshua_Kleinman@nps.gov



Diane Chung/FLAG/NPS

05/21/2012 04:40 PM

To Joshua Kleinman/FLAG/NPS@NPS

cc Lisa Leap/FLAG/NPS@NPS

Subject Re: Cultural Landscape Inventory Condition Updates 📎

funny. I wonder who the custodian was who must've lived there. anyway it looked fine to me.

=====

Diane Chung, Superintendent
Flagstaff Area Monuments
6400 N. Highway 89
Flagstaff, AZ 86004
phone: 928-526-1157 x 227
fax; 928-526-4259

Superintendent concurrence on the updated condition assessment, 5/21/2012.

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence:

Other

Revision Date: 06/01/2007

Revision Narrative:

Converted the DOE into the CLI and added additional images and site plans.

Revision Narrative:

Edited text to include image sources, uploaded 2006 DOE to Landscapes Documents section, and updated condition assessment, May 2012.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The eastern boundary for the Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District begins in a straight line close to the edge of Forest Road 545. The boundary follows straight-slightly widening lines to the top of Woodhouse Mesa. Along the top of the Mesa the boundary is a straight line across the 1580-1590-foot topographical elevation. The boundary encompasses all of the buildings and structures, including the entrance road, parking area, internal circulation system, and landscaped areas. See the site plan for the boundary demarcation.

State and County:

State: AZ

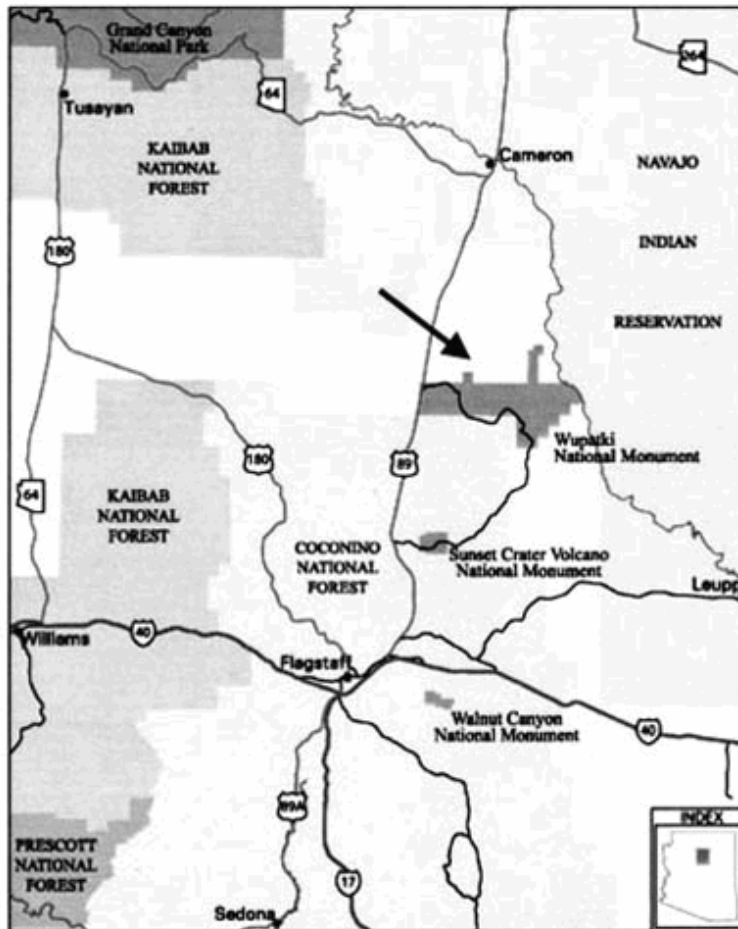
County: Coconino County

Size (Acres): 51.62

Boundary UTMS:

Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	466,206
UTM Northing:	3,930,560
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	465,862
UTM Northing:	3,930,560
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	466,366
UTM Northing:	3,930,902
Source:	USGS Map 1:24,000
Type of Point:	Point
Datum:	NAD 83
UTM Zone:	12
UTM Easting:	466,536
UTM Northing:	3,930,769

Location Map:



*Wupatki National Monument is located approximately 35 miles northeast of Flagstaff, Arizona.
Source: NPS.*

Management Unit: Wupatki NM

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 05/03/2007

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Visitor Center Complex was determined eligible for listing on the National Register and therefore, should be preserved and maintained.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

The Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District is nestled at the base of Woodhouse Mesa. Although a portion of the Mesa is included in the historic district boundary, the entire Woodhouse Mesa serves as a backdrop for the visitor center complex. The rear exit of the Visitor Center opens to the views of and trail to the Wupatki Ruins; this viewshed is integral to the placement of the Visitor Center. Woodhouse Mesa, the Wupatki Ruins, and the surrounding Native vegetation contribute to the historical integrity and character of the Visitor Center Complex.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

SHPO Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

In 2005-2006, a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) was written for the Visitor Center Complex. After discussion and review by the Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), the SHPO concurred that the district is eligible for the National Register. The signed DOE serves as the basis for this CLI. The DOE and CLI will be used as the basis for a full National Register nomination to be written by the park at a later time.

Existing NRIS Information:

Name in National Register:	Wupatki National Monument
NRIS Number:	66000175
Other Names:	None
Primary Certification Date:	10/15/1966
Other Certifications and Date:	AZ SHPO DOE: Wupatki VC Complex Historic District - 7/25/2006

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence:	Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Contributing/Individual:	Individual
National Register Classification:	District
Significance Level:	State
Significance Criteria:	A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria:	C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
Criteria Considerations:	G -- A property less than 50 years of age

Period of Significance:

Time Period:	AD 1940 - 1967
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	Rustic Architecture
Time Period:	AD 1940 - 1967
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Architecture
Facet:	NPS Mission 66
Time Period:	AD 1940 - 1967
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Facet:	NPS Mission 66--Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Community Planning and Development

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Entertainment - Recreation

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Conservation

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Area of Significance Category: Politics - Government

Area of Significance Subcategory: None

Statement of Significance:

The Wupatki VC 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. The complex includes an entrance road, parking loop, administrative center, visitor contact area, trails/walkways to the Wupatki archeological structures, maintenance area, park housing, and an internal circulation system. The Wupatki VC 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.

The recommended 51.62-acre boundary for the Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District

includes the portion of Woodhouse Mesa that serves as a backdrop for the complex. Cecil Doty's 1964 site plan drawing of the complex shows the topographical lines of Woodhouse Mesa and the placement of the buildings. In the May 1959 Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Report it is noted: "On the 1st Superintendent Mahon and Operator General Bean checked the route on Woodhouse Mesa of the proposed commercial power lines. Mr. Don Johnson of the Arizona Public Service then checked this route on the 7th. Mr. Thomas Vint, Chief of Design and Construction, and Mr. Robert Hall Supervising Landscape Architect, both from WODC, conferred with the Superintendent on the 12th concerning proposals for commercial power. On the 14th Messrs. Vint and Hall, and Supervisory Architect Cecil Doty, WODC, met with Mr. Johnson and discussed problems concerned with the powerline." The proposed and as constructed drawings for the installation of the power line (1960) shows the power line stopping at a point on the Mesa and then continuing underground to the generator building, which is located near the Custodian's Residence (Building 1). These drawings and report substantiate the importance of Woodhouse Mesa in the design of the Visitor Center Complex, which justifies its inclusion in the recommended boundary.

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 by the CCC 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, entrance road, parking loop, apartment building, houses, and maintenance building were completed by 1967.

The period of significance for the Wupatki VC Complex is 1940 -1967, which includes the beginning and end of construction in the district. Wupatki complex has historic significance at the state 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). The Wupatki National Monument Visitor Center Complex Historic District is in good condition and its contributing features 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 era 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)

Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District
Wupatki National Monument

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 and planted island (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.

The buildings at Wupatki National Monument built by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) between 1940 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 construction era. 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, landscape 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 site plan that segregates public areas from administrative areas, the use of natural materials that reflect the surrounding landscape, and the use of Native plant materials in the designed 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 and landscape architecture in Arizona.

Registration Requirements

Rustic Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Civilian Conservation Corps

The buildings and landscape elements 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, and landscape elements 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.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Administrative Office (HDQS)

Primary Current Use: Administrative Office (HDQS)

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type of Name
Wupatki NM V. C. Cmplx. H.D.	Current
Wupatki Headquarters	Both Current And Historic
Wupatki Visitor Center	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: Yes-Unrestricted Information

Associated Group:

Name of Group:	Navajo
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic
Name of Group:	Hopi
Type of Association:	Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Significance Description:

Cultural Affiliation Study Navajo National Monument, Sunset Crater Volcano National Monument, Walnut Canyon National Monument, and Wupatki National Monument September 2001. Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona. Rebecca S. Toupal and Richard Stoffle editors.

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1938	Designed	Cecil Doty designed the Rustic style custodian's residence (Building 1) and the original administrative building (Building 4) in 1938.
	Built	CCC began construction on the WUPA water system.
AD 1939	Built	CCC construction began on the Custodian's Residence (Building 1).
AD 1941	Built	Construction of Custodian's Residence (Building 1) was completed in 1940.
AD 1942	Abandoned	The CCC was disbanded to help with the war effort, only the basement of Building 4 had been completed.
AD 1944	Altered	Roof of the Custodian's Residence (Building 1) was re-tarred.

Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District
Wupatki National Monument

AD 1957	Built	Wupatki mounted a promotional Mission 66 display that explained how Wupatki would be used as an example of Mission 66 development in Arizona, and throughout the National Park Service.
	Altered	A coat of Mastic was applied to the roof of the Custodian's Residence (Building 1).
AD 1957 - 1958	Altered	Well drilled at Wupatki headquarters by Perry Brothers Drilling Company.
AD 1959	Built	Arizona Mining Supply Company (Prescott, Arizona) constructed the water and sewer system to serve the Visitor Center Complex.
	Built	Plans and surveys for the Wupatki and Sunset Crater Loop road began.
AD 1960	Planted	Plantings were designed for the two Residences (Buildings 10 and 12).
	Altered	Storm windows, and two roll-down garage doors were installed at the Custodian's Residence (Building 1)
AD 1961	Designed	Cecil Doty visited Wupatki in preparation for the planning of the Visitor Center.
AD 1963	Designed	Architects Leslie J. Mahoney and R. Gilman visited the monument to discuss the site and potential building materials.
AD 1964	Designed	Cecil Doty designed the Visitor Center Complex as part of the Mission 66 Prog
	Designed	Arizona Public Service power line installed.
	Built	Frontier Construction Company (Tucson, Arizona) awarded the construction contract for the Visitor Center, which added on to the CCC constructed basement.
AD 1965	Built	Visitor Center building, parking lot, and signage completed.

Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District
Wupatki National Monument

AD 1966	Built	Building 18 (Maintenance) completed.
	Built	The 4-unit Apartment Building (Building 11) was built.
	Altered	A new roof layer of foam was laid over the existing roof on the Custodian's Residence (Building 1).
AD 1967	Built	Visitor Center Complex (apartment building, two residences, and maintenance building) completed.
	Altered	Urethane foam was sprayed over the existing deck of the Custodian's Residence (Building 1), then finished with asphalt granules. The wood canals were replaced with metal canals. Solar hot water heating system installed at the Custodian's Residence (Building 1).
AD 1980 - 1989	Altered	The built-up roof on the Apartment (Building 11) was removed and a new urethane foam roof was installed. Solar equipment and panels for a solar hot water system were also added to the Apartment during this time.
	Altered	The built-up roof on the Residence (Buildings 10 and 12) were removed and replaced with a urethane foam roof.
AD 1983 - 1984	Altered	The front and back porches of the Visitor Center (Building 16) were enclosed with glass and aluminum framing.
AD 1985	Altered	Buildings 17 and 18 (Maintenance and Storage) were re-roofed.
	Altered	The original roofing materials (tar and granule) were removed from the Visitor Center (Building 16) and the Custodian's Residence (Building 1). Rigid insulation, roof felt, asphalt, urethane foam, and top-surface granules were used in the re-roofing of the structures.
AD 1985 - 1989	Altered	The garage doors at the Custodian's Residence (Building 1) were painted to match the original wood color.

		Major rehabilitation of the Custodian's Residence (Building 1) occurred. Joints on the patio wall were remortared, exterior utility room door replaced, non-historic kitchen cabinets replaced, new stucco applied to the utility area exterior walls, damaged interior doors replaced, a French drain was installed along the outside of the foundation of the building to wick away moisture.
AD 1995 - 1999	Removed	Solar hot water heating system removed from the Custodian's Residence (Building 4)
AD 1997	Altered	The flat roof on the Residence (Building 12) was replaced with a framed cross-gable built-up roof of asphalt shingles.
AD 2002	Altered	Restroom upgraded for handicap accessibility. As part of the restroom upgrade the glass door between the restroom porch area and the front doors of the Visitor Center (Building 16) was removed.

Physical History:

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Rustic Architecture, Landscape 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 need to be developed to accommodate the ever increasing numbers of visitors as well as to provide park rangers with support infrastructure. They also recognized that a consistent, responsible plan was necessary to fulfill the demands for park development and not 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 over sophistication 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 the 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 (CCC), 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 CCC 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 non intrusive 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 and landscape 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 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 for the Wupatki visitor center, \$47,110 for the utility building, \$20,650 for roads, driveways, walks and utility system in the residence area, and \$20,860 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 its 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.

Rustic Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Civilian Conservation Corps in Wupatki: 1938-1942

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). All of the CCC utility features were replaced during the Mission 66 development period in the park.

In the fall of 1939, work began on the custodian's residence. Construction of the residence cost \$12,483. 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.



Custodian's Residence (Building 1) and Administration Building (Building 4) basement, (NPS 1953).

Mission 66 in Wupatki: 1957-1967

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. The site plan (Inventory Unit Summary and Site Plan section) shows the boundary of the National Register eligible Wupatki complex site with all the structural 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.

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. 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 \$36,957. Work progressed rapidly on the project and was completed and accepted on June 22, 1959. Plantings around the residences was done in 1960.

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 (Western Office of Design and Construction) 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 (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."

The Doty designed Wupatki Visitor Center Complex utilized Woodhouse Mesa as a backdrop for the complex. Careful attention was given to the native vegetation, which was preserved and utilized in the landscaping of the complex. The 1960 plantings around the residence remain today, as do the plantings in the parking lot island.



Mission 66 Residence 10, note plantings/landscaping, north elevation, (NPS 1963).



Mission 66 Residence 12, note plantings/landscaping, north elevation, (NPS 1963).



Mission 66 Parking Lot and curbing prior to the construction of the Visitor Center, (NPS 1957).



Mission 66 Visitor Center east elevation. Custodian's Residence is at far left. The administration building basement is the below ground structure (left) attached to the Visitor Center by a covered walkway, (NPS 1966).



Mission 66 Apartment Building (Building 11), (NPS 1966).



Mission 66 Maintenance Building (Building 18) east elevation, (NPS 1966).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The Wupatki National Monument Visitor Center Complex (Wupatki Complex) is an amalgam of NPS Rustic style architecture and landscape architecture constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and NPS Modern style architecture and landscape 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 state level as an excellent example of a CCC and Mission 66 development. The Wupatki complex is comprised of ten buildings and structures, landscape elements, and small-scale features that contribute to its historic significance and three non-contributing properties.

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 spatial organization of the complex.

Both the CCC and Mission 66 era Doty designs utilized the topographic feature, Woodhouse Mesa, as a back-frame for the Visitor Center Complex. The use of Native plant materials for landscaping around the buildings and in the parking lot planting island are also representative of Doty's Mission 66 visitor center designs. The circulation system retains the original CCC era designed layout, which was expanded during the Mission 66 development of the Visitor Center Complex. Several small scale features, including the flagpole, and signs 16 and 18 are original to the Mission 66 expansion. Other park signage replicates the style and design of the two original signs. Most of the contributing features 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.

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

N/A

Buildings and Structures

Designed by NPS Architect Cecil Doty, the custodian's residence (Building 1) embodies the rustic design style popular in the first half of the Twentieth Century. Stylistic elements of the building evoke the southwestern Pueblo revival style. The residence has one porch and two open-air courtyards. The custodian's residence has not been structurally altered since its original construction, and therefore retains a high degree of historic integrity.

The Basement of the Administration Building (CCC), Building 4, is a contemporary of 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 exterior walls are semi-coursed ledgerrock sandstone covered with stucco and mostly buried by an earthen berm.

In 1964, as part of the Mission 66 program, an addition (Building 16) was built onto the CCC building to expand the visitor center. Building 16, NPS architect Cecil Doty designed the Visitor Center Building. The design blends modern materials in the International style with natural materials that harmonize the building with the surrounding landscape and earlier constructed rustic style buildings. The building is one-story with two wings flanking a large octagonal shape central museum exhibit area.

Building 18 was built as part of the Mission 66 program and was meant to serve as a generator building. Building 18 is now a storage facility for maintenance, fire suppression and preservation projects. Also constructed in 1966, Building 17, the Maintenance Shop abuts Building 18. Building 17 includes a large maintenance garage, 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). Buildings 17 and 18 are currently used as a maintenance workshop and storage facility.

The Apartment Building (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. The apartment building is a one-story structure with four one-bedroom units, a laundry room, and a storage area. 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. The north (front) elevation of the building faces the parking lot adjacent to the visitor center. 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.

Residence 10 is a single-family residence that was built in 1959 as housing for monument

employees as part of the Mission 66 program. In 1960 a planting plan was prepared. The flat-roofed, one-story structure 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. Residence 10 has not been structurally altered since its original construction, and therefore retains a high degree of its historic integrity.

Residence 12 was built at the same time as Residence 10 and to the same specifications. The only significant change to the building is the roofing. The original flat roof was replaced in the 1980s, and 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.

The buried powerline is a contributing feature because it is buried, which retains the undisturbed viewshed of Woodhouse Mesa.

See the Supplemental Information section for a detailed description of the buildings.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: Wupatki NM Custodian's Residence

Feature Identification Number: 117386

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 60724

LCS Structure Name: Wupatki NM Custodian's Residence

LCS Structure Number: HB-01

Feature: Wupatki NM Visitor Center

Feature Identification Number: 117384

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 526035

LCS Structure Name: Wupatki NM Visitor Center

LCS Structure Number: HB-16

Feature: Wupatki NM Maintenance Bldg (HB 17 & 18)

Feature Identification Number: 117388

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 526054

LCS Structure Name: Wupatki NM Maintenance Building

Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District
Wupatki National Monument

LCS Structure Number: HB-17

Feature: Wupatki NM Apartments

Feature Identification Number: 117390

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 526059

LCS Structure Name: Wupatki NM Apartments

LCS Structure Number: HB-11

Feature: Wupatki NM Residence

Feature Identification Number: 117392

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 526087

LCS Structure Name: Wupatki NM Residence

LCS Structure Number: HB-10

Feature: Wupatki NM Residence

Feature Identification Number: 117394

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 526093

LCS Structure Name: Wupatki NM Residence

LCS Structure Number: HB-12

Feature: Buried Powerline

Feature Identification Number: 118558

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



CCC Custodian's House. Source: M. Curran, 2007.



CCC Custodian Residence and Garage/Maintenance. Source: M. Curran, 2007.



Mission 66 Visitor Center and CCC era basement. Source: M. Curran, 2007.



Mission 66 Maintenance Building. Source: M. Curran, 2007.



Mission 66 Apartment Building. Source: M. Curran, 2007.



Mission 66 Residence (Building 10). Source: M. Curran, 2007.



Mission 66 Residence (Building 12). Source: M. Curran, 2007.

Circulation

Administrative Road System (Mission 66) – Original Design

The Mission 66 administrative road system was designed to provide access to employee parking, the housing area, maintenance building and pump house. The Mission 66 administrative road system follows a segment of the CCC alignment to the Custodian's Residence (HB-1). 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). 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.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: WUPA NM Administrative Road System

Feature Identification Number: 117396

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 526082

LCS Structure Name: Wupatki NM Administrative Road System

LCS Structure Number: HB-16b

Feature: WUPA NM VC Walkways and Parking Lot

Feature Identification Number: 117398

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 526044

LCS Structure Name: Wupatki NM Visitor Center Walkways and Parking Lot

LCS Structure Number: HB-16a

Feature: WUPA NM Apartment Walkways & Yards

Feature Identification Number: 117400

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 526071

LCS Structure Name: Wupatki NM Apartment Walkways & Yards

LCS Structure Number: HB-11a

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



1970s walkway from Visitor Center to the Custodians Residence, non-contributing, but compatible with the CCC and Mission 66 era design. Source: M. Curran, 2007.



Mission 66 Administrative Road and Parking Lot. Source: M. Curran, 2007.



Walkway from the Visitor Center to the Wupatki Ruins. Although this feature was added in the 1980s and is not a contributing feature, it is attractive and compatible with the earlier CCC era and Mission 66 era work. Source: M. Curran, 2007.



Second view of the 1980s walkway system to and through the Wupatki Ruins. Again, this is not a contributing feature, but its design is compatible with earlier designs and the landscape. Source: M. Curran, 2007.

Cluster Arrangement

See Spatial Organization.

Constructed Water Features

Perry Brothers Drilling Company of Flagstaff, Arizona drilled a 906-foot deep well in December 1958. The water and sewer system were completed by the Arizona Mining Supply Company of Prescott, Arizona in June 1959.

Cultural Traditions

Cultural traditions at the Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District are evident in the development and construction of the National Park Service Visitor Center Complex, which includes both CCC era and Mission 66 era National Park Service design. The cultural traditions of the National Park Service are evident in the design of the historic district and contribute to its historical integrity of association.

Land Use

The land use at the Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District retains integrity, because the district continues to be used by the National Park Service for its original purpose.

Natural Systems and Features

See Topography.

Small Scale Features

Signs (Mission 66) – Original Design

The 1965 Wupatki-Sunset Crater National Monument Sign and Wayside Exhibit Plan (Dwg

NMWUP- 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').

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.

Character-defining Features:

Feature: WUPA Visitor Center Parking Lot Signage

Feature Identification Number: 117480

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 526199

LCS Structure Name: Wupatki NM Visitor Center Parking Lot Signage

LCS Structure Number: HB-16d

Feature: WUP NM Visitor Center Flagpole

Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District
Wupatki National Monument

Feature Identification Number:	117482
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	526098
LCS Structure Name:	Wupatki NM Visitor Center Flagpole
LCS Structure Number:	HB-16c

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Wupatki NM Sign (No. 16). Source: M. Curran, 2007.



WUPA Visitor Center and Flagpole. Source: M. Curran, 2007.

Spatial Organization

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. The spatial organization in the Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District contributes to the historical integrity of design.

Topography

The topography of the Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District contributed greatly to the selection of the site and to the design of the complex. The Cecil Doty site plans from 1938, and ,specifically, from 1965 show his placement of the buildings along the topographical base line of Woodhouse Mesa, which reaches 5,500 feet. As the most significant topographical feature in the surrounding area, Woodhouse Mesa contributes to the historical integrity of the complex through setting and location.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Visitor Center at eastern base of Woodhouse Mesa. Source: M. Curran, 2007.



Maintenance and Custodian House buildings at base of Woodhouse Mesa (south of Visitor Center). Source: M. Curran, 2007.



Mission 66 Park housing at base of Woodhouse Mesa (east of Maintenance and Custodian House). Source: M. Curran, 2007.

Vegetation

The cinder-covered slopes and flats between the northern and eastern rims of Woodhouse Mesa and the Visitor's Center are "Crispleaf Buckwheat Cinder Shrubland" (Appendix H-21 in WUPA WUPA Vegetation Classification and Distribution). "Mormon Tea Cinder Dune Shrubland" and "Snakeweed/Galleta Grassland" occur east and south of the employee housing area, on deep cinder deposits (H-19 & 26). East of the Visitor Center is "Sand Sagebrush Shrubland," which is sandy soil derived from the Moenkopi Formation along with coarse volcanic cinder substrates (H-25).

The vegetation occurring within the WUPA Visitor Center Complex Historic District is diverse and includes: Apache plume (*Fallugia paradoxa*), California brickelbush (*Brickellia californica*) is an invasive plant, skunkbush sumac (*Rhus trilobata*), mound saltbush (*Atriplex obovata*), crispleaf buckwheat (*Eriogonum corymbosum*), Torrey's joint-fir (*Ephedra torreyana*), fourwing saltbush (*Atriplex canescens*), shadscale (*Atriplex confertifolia*), black grama (*Bouteloua eriopaada*), galleta (*Pleuraphis jamesii*), needle-and-thread (*Hesperostipa comata*), alkali sacaton (*Sporobolus airoides*), sand bluestem (*Andropogon hallii*), snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae*), rabbitbrush (*Ericameria nauseosa*), one-seed juniper (*Juniperus monosperma*), and Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*). The Fremont cottonwood and one-see juniper were utilized as plantings by the buildings during the Mission 66 construction era. At present, no planting plans have been located from that time period.

Invasive shrubs, saltcedar (*Tamarix* spp.), and camelthorn (*Alhagi maurorum*), are found in dense stretches along the Little Colorado River, and are spreading to other drainages. At present, these invasives do not occur in the Visitor Center Complex.

The Native vegetation within the Visitor Center Complex Historic District contributes significantly to its historical integrity of setting. As part of the Mission 66 development, a planting island was designed and installed in the middle of the parking lot area. There are also planted islands in front and in the rear of the Visitor Center that, while compatible, are not historic features. The Parking Lot Planting Island contributes to the historical integrity of design.

Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Fremont Cottonwoods
Feature Identification Number:	118252
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Parking Lot Planting Island
Feature Identification Number:	117548

Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District
Wupatki National Monument

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Designed Residence Plantings

Feature Identification Number: 118250

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



WUPA Parking Lot Planting Island. Source: M. Curran, 2007.



Fremont cottonwoods in the WUPA employee residence area, and Crispleaf Buckwheat Cinder Shrubland on Woodhouse Mesa. Source: M. Curran, 2007.



One-seeded Juniper and grasslands southwest of the Visitor Center and Parking Lot. Source: M. Curran, 2007.



Sand Sagebrush Shrubland from the vicinity of the Visitor's Center to the Northwest.
Source: M. Curran, 2007.

Views and Vistas

The vista from the Visitor Center of the Wupatki Ruins is typical of Cecil Doty's Mission 66 era visitor center designs, which included vistas of each park's primary significant feature. The vista contributes to the setting and feeling aspects of historical integrity for the Visitor Center Complex Historic District.

Views from the Visitor Center Complex Historic District, such as those of Woodhouse Mesa, the grass and shrub lands to the south, the views of the Wupatki Ruin from the rear of the Visitor Center, and views of the grass and shrub lands to the northeast and east also contribute to the historical integrity of setting and feeling.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View of the Wupatki Ruins Northwest of the Visitor Center. Source: M. Curran, 2007.



View from the north side of the Visitor Center looking WSW. Source: M. Curran, 2007.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 06/01/2007

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The landscape is in good condition.

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 05/21/2012

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The overall condition of the historic landscape at the Wupatki Visitor Center Complex is considered in good condition with no clear evidence of negative disturbances. A List of Classified Structures (LCS) inventory was completed in 2011 and found that all structures listed in the LCS are in good condition except for the Custodian's Residence (also known as Superintendent's Residence, Building 1, and Residence 1) listed in fair condition. These structures are maintained on a regular basis to provide housing, administrative and visitor services year-round. In addition, stabilization is planned for the exterior of the Custodian's Residence and rehabilitation of the roofs for the Visitor Center, Apartments, and houses is planned to repair the effects of natural deterioration and address lifecycle issues with structural components. Superintendent concurred on 5/21/2012.

Stabilization Measures:

Other than routine maintenance, there are not any stabilization projects in planning at this time.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Exposure To Elements

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: The harsh climate in the Wupatki area has the potential to damage the exteriors of the buildings, and planted areas.

Type of Impact: Visitation

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: Increased visitation has the potential to impact the present good condition of the Visitor Center, Parking Lot, trails, and pathways.

Type of Impact: Consumptive Use

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Employee use of the facilities will require routine and preventive maintenance to retain the present good condition of the historic district.

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Lack of funding for routine maintenance has the potential to harm the buildings and structures in the Visitor Center Complex.

Type of Impact: Inappropriate Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: Inappropriate maintenance has the potential to impact the present good condition of the Visitor Center Complex.

Stabilization Costs

Landscape Stabilization Cost: 0.00

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

There is no approved landscape treatment for the Wupatki NM Visitor Center Complex Historic District at this time.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

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Citation Type:	Narrative
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Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: FLAG Park Archives

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Citation Publisher: FLAG
Source Name: Other
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: FLAG Park Archives

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Year of Publication: 1947
Citation Publisher: FLAG
Source Name: Other

Citation Author: U.S. National Parks and Reserves

Citation Title: Mission 66: To Provide Adequate Protection and Development of the National Park System for Human Use

Year of Publication: 1956

Citation Publisher: Washington, D.C.

Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal

Citation Type: Narrative

Citation Location: FLAG Park Archives

Citation Title: 1938 Superintendent's Monthly Report

Year of Publication: 1938

Citation Publisher: Southwestern Monuments Report

Source Name: Other

Citation Type: Narrative

Citation Location: FLAG Park Archives

Citation Title: Superintendent's Monthly Report

Year of Publication: 1939

Citation Publisher: FLAG

Source Name: Other

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Supplemental Information

Title: Building Descriptions from the 2006 DOE (Jeri DeYoung)

Description: Custodian's Residence (CCC) – Original Design

The custodian's residence 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 (-804; 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.

Porches 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 and 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 where 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 re plastering and painting, plumbing, electrical, and heating rehabilitation, and installation or replacement of fixtures and appliances.

Roof

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, rolldown 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.