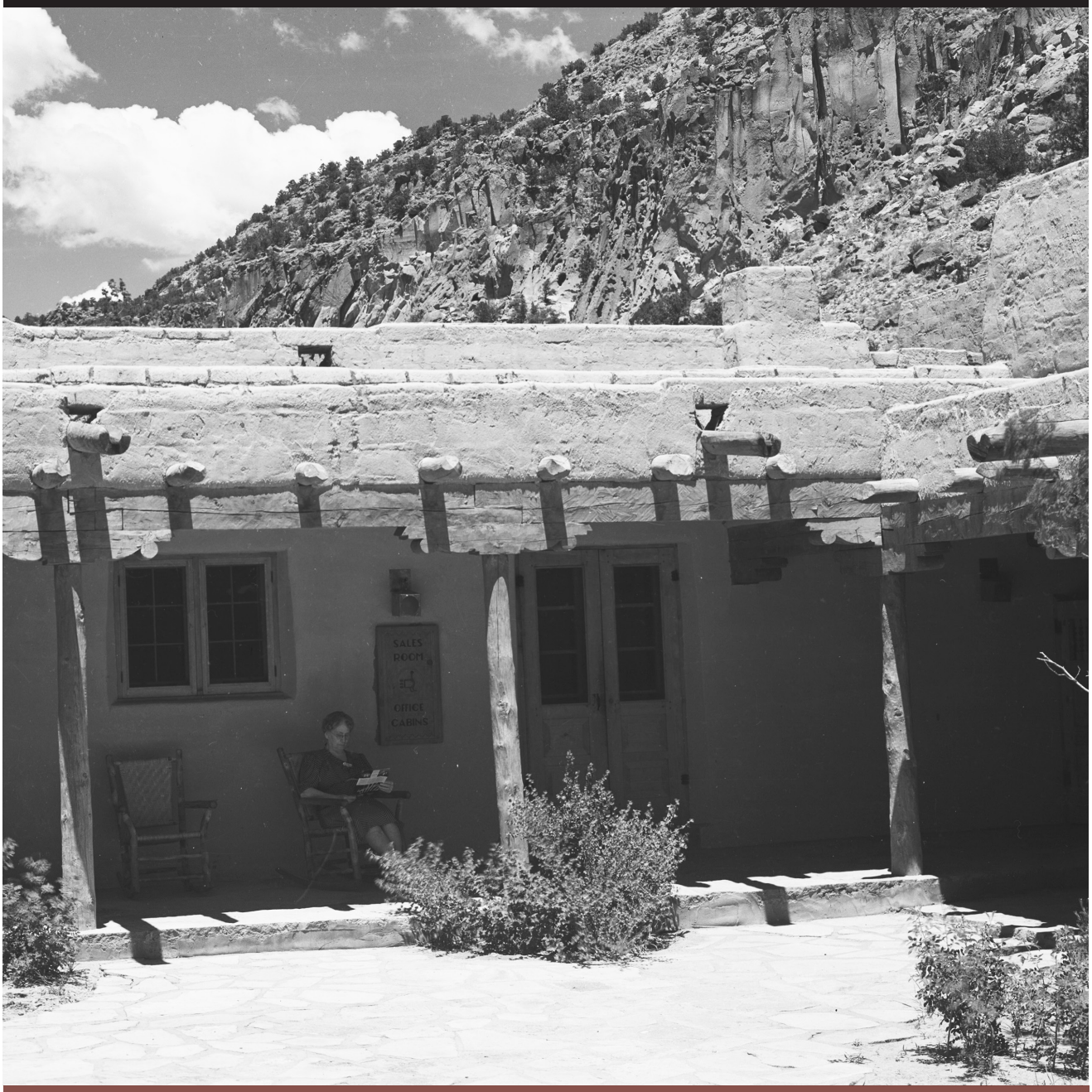
National Park Service

U.S. Department of the Interior



BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT CULTURAL LANDSCAPE REPORT FOR
CCC NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK HISTORIC DISTRICT

Part I, Part II and Site Furnishing Guidelines

2015

Prepared: April 2015



Bandelier National Monument
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Cultural Landscape Report
for the
Bandelier National Monument CCC NHL Historic District

Parts One and Two, with Site Furnishings Guidelines

Recommended:

Regional Historical Landscape Architect, Intermountain Region date

Concurred:

Superintendent, Bandelier National Monument date

Approved:

Regional Director, Intermountain Region date

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CLR PART I

INTRODUCTION

Management Summary

Purpose & Need

This cultural landscape report (CLR) addresses the need for historic landscape analysis of the Bandelier National Monument Civilian Conservation Corps National Historic Landmark Historic District (district). Written in 1987 under the "Architecture in the Parks" theme, the historic landmark nomination did not comprehensively address the significance and characteristics of the district's cultural landscape. Therefore, historic landscape documentation, analysis and treatment recommendations are needed to guide future management of the district's landscape elements. The study area for this CLR extends beyond the NHL district boundaries to encompass several trails associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) including the Main Loop, Nature, Alcove House and Falls Trails (fig. 1).

A designed landscape, the district features a blend of architectural and landscape features. This CLR identifies how landscape characteristics such as the Rito de los Frijoles, native plantings, furnishings and circulation patterns were intended to complement the Pueblo revival architecture and echo the NPS Rustic design ethic. The focus of the CLR is historic character. By defining and describing the historic look, feel and function of the cultural landscape this CLR Part I will provide the basis for developing treatments or guidelines that support park management in their efforts to preserve and/or enhance the historic integrity of the district while maintaining a safe and functional environment for employees and visitors. These treatments are found in Part II of this report. Additionally, this report contains Site Furnishing Guidelines for the proposed expanded district.

Scope of Work & Methodology

Project Purpose

The purpose of this CLR is to document the development of the district's cultural landscape and describe its historic character. Given the expanded boundary of the study area outside the district to include several of the park's trail, this CLR also responds to the need for historic landscape analysis of circulation and other landscape characteristics within the creek corridor and the Archeological Display Area, two significant visitor use areas where managers require more information on the cultural landscape's historic fabric.

Description of Study Boundaries

With this CLR, the NPS recommends extending the existing boundary of the CCC district to include the following associated areas of Frijoles Canyon bottom: riparian corridor and the Alcove House, Nature, Main Loop and Falls Trails (fig 1).

NPS proposes extending the district boundary to encompass the trails since these features were built by the CCC, and they link the NHL district with the park's archeological and natural resources. Since the Rito de los Frijoles defines the Alcove House, Falls and Nature trail routes and the riparian corridor edges and complements the CCC development, the CLR study area also includes stretches of the creek up and down stream from the . By identifying the character defining features of the creek corridor and trails in addition to that of the 's cultural landscape, the NPS will lay the foundation for a more comprehensive approach to preserving the historic character of Frijoles Canyon (fig 1, 2)

It is expected that the CCC NHL district nomination will be amended to include a boundary change that reflects this CLR's study area boundaries.

Please note that the proposed expanded CCC NHL district boundary does not include the historic orchard and Forest Service cabin. These features fall within the Frijoles Canyon Historic District. A future CLR for the Frijoles Canyon Historic District will address treatments for these features.

Character Areas

Five character areas have been identified within the CLR study area (the proposed expanded CCC NHL district) to help organize the development of treatment recommendations (fig. 2).

1. *Entry Sequence:* Entrance off of Highway 4 and all associated CCC-era constructions. These include the entrance road, entrance station, stone retaining wall, stone guardrails, culverts, and pull-offs.
2. *Parking Plaza:* Sidewalks, curbing, pavement and parking island of the main parking area.
3. *Historic Core:* Main CCC-era development including all buildings, courtyards, and associated spaces. The three sub-areas are 1) Museum and Lodge, 2) Operations and Maintenance (including the fire lookout and stable), and 3) Residential.
4. *Display Archeological Area:* Circulation and visitor amenities associated with primary archeological points of interest. Includes Main Loop Trail, historic CCC Trail traces, and the CCC trench above the cavates.

5. *Riparian Corridor:* The riparian corridor adjacent to the central CCC development area and entrance road. Built features include three trails (Alcove House Trail, Nature Trail, and Falls Trail), the former campground, and the creek crossings (vehicular and pedestrian bridges). The former campground is identified as a sub-area of this character area.

Limitations defined in project agreement & CLRs relationship with existing documents
This CLR relies heavily on and draws from previous documentation of the district's history in order to define the study area's historic overview, physical history and existing conditions. Similarly, this CLR builds on previous research and documentation of the district's significance and pulls content from the NHL nomination to frame the significance of the cultural landscape. Limited primary research was conducted in order to glean the design intent that drove development of the district's landscape elements.

Below is a summary of the existing reports that focus on the district's historic significance and have contributed the most content to the development of the CLR.

National Historic Landmark Nomination Form (1984):
The NHL Nomination establishes the district's national significance under the "Architecture in the Parks" theme study and identifies the district as "a prime example illustrating the guiding principles of National Park Service architecture (often called "rustic architecture" or "parkitecture") developed during the 1920s and 1930s." Furthermore the nomination recognizes the district as "the largest collection of CCC-built structures in a national park and perhaps in the nation that has not been altered by the addition of new structures within the district" (HSR 1988, 295). Overall, however, the focus of the NHL nomination is the architecture area of significance and it does not adequately address how the NPS Rustic design theory and style and CCC artisanship were also applied to the district's designed landscape.

Historic Structures Report (1988):
Although it emphasizes structures, the HSR provided valuable content that has been incorporated into the CLR's historic narrative, documentation of the landscape conditions and landscape treatments.

Frijoles Canyon Cultural Landscape Inventory (2006):
The CLI has a broader focus than this CLR in terms of its period of significance (1150 to 1976) and study area boundary. The CLR draws from the CLI's historic context and analysis and evaluation sections.

Frijoles Canyon Lodge, Courtyards and Patios CLR (2007):
A focused and detailed cultural landscape analysis of the Lodge subarea of the district. Aspects of the report including the chronology, conditions, analysis and treatments have been folded into this CLR which has a broader scope and enlarged study area.

Foundation for Planning and Management, Bandelier National Monument (2008):
The document defines the park's cultural landscapes and recognizes the cumulative impact of the adaptive reuse of CCC buildings for office space and visitor activities on the historic fabric and integrity of the cultural landscape.

Level of investigation required
As defined in the *Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports* (Page et al. 1998), the three levels of investigation for research, documentation, analysis and evaluation of cultural landscapes are "exhaustive", "thorough" and "limited." Given the substantial amount of previous historic research and documentation that informed the development of this CLR the level of investigation for this project is thorough.

Process for conducting work & techniques
The process for producing the CLR, Part I included data collection, a site visit, meetings and discussions with NPS staff, research and mapping. Both research secondary sources and primary research were utilized.

Format for the report
This report contains Part I and Part II of the Bandelier NM CCC NHL Historic District CLR. A CLR Part I includes documentation and discussion of the study area's significance, history and existing conditions. Also included is evaluation and analysis of the study area's landscape characteristics and evaluation of the cultural landscape's integrity. Part II includes treatment recommendations for the proposed expanded district. This report also includes Site Furnishing Guidelines for the district.

Issues to be addressed

Management issues addressed in this CLR include the following:

Loss of Historic Design Elements and Accrual of Modern Features – The incremental accrual of modern small-scale features combined with the removal of historic features has diminished the historic character and integrity of the district. This issue applies specifically to site furnishings and signage within the district:

- *Site Furnishings* – The proliferation and cluttering of incompatible site furnishings (e.g. picnic tables, trash receptacles, benches) combined with the removal of CCC-built features has diminished the historic character of the district. There is a need to provide guidelines on what type of modern furnishings would be considered compatible for the district. Consideration should also be given to where replica CCC-era furnishings could be placed.

- *Sign Clutter* – At trail nodes, the park entrance, in front of the visitor center and elsewhere signs crowd the cultural landscape. The modern signs typically vary in style (e.g. materials, size, font, color) and are often incompatible features. Sign standards are needed to identify compatible styles of signage and to provide suggestions on placement and effective communication strategies in order to minimize sign clutter.

District Landscaping Maintenance/Vegetation Management – Guidance is needed on overall vegetation management including maintenance protocols (e.g. weeding, mowing, pruning, degree of care, irrigation) and plant material selection (e.g. replacement species, plantings for planters, native mixes).

- *Bucked Tree* - The maintenance practice of bucking felled trees and leaving the cut pieces in the district landscape also needs to be evaluated.
- *Vegetation Overgrowth* – In areas of the district, volunteer species threaten the structural integrity of historic buildings and planters. For example, box elder tree volunteers have proliferated and grown to maturity in planters and alongside buildings (e.g. Lobby Patio, Cabin Group Courtyard). The park needs assistance in developing an appropriate approach for addressing problems caused by vegetative overgrowth. Treatment recommendations for stumps within the district are also needed.

Accessibility – The Alcove House and the Main Loop Trails present accessibility challenges as does circulation around the district. The park endeavors to provide a representational experience of the trails, Display Archeological Area and district for visitors of all abilities and needs to identify a range of options for improving accessibility and in some places meeting ADA standards.

Modern Texture, Paint & Color Schemes – The monochromatic, modern texture and heavy rounded edges of the Entrance Station and the Visitor Center addition contrast with the weathered appearance of the other structures in the district. Throughout the district, the vivid period exterior color scheme of the buildings has been obscured by modern paint treatments.

Curbing – Curbing built from scavenged archeological materials is found throughout the district (e.g. Main Loop Trail, Mrs. Frey's Garden, Entrance Patio, Visitor Center entry). This is a modern treatment that is not representative of historic designs for walkways, trails and patios. Other features built from this material such as planters and sign plinth should be also addressed.

Interpretation – The significance and history of the district including the NPS design and planning contributions and the CCC's role in implementation is not fully conveyed to visitors.

Museum Courtyard – This courtyard could be improved to better serve the needs of interpretive staff and act as an outdoor extension of the visitor center. Current plant identification signage detracts from the experience and historic character of the space. Vehicular and Pedestrian Circulation within the Parking/

Picnic Area and Parking Plaza – The parking plaza presents conflicting traffic patterns involving busses and cars as well as people and vehicles. Congestion in the parking plaza also results in noise and visual impacts. There are also conflicting pedestrian and vehicular patterns in the former campground area. These issues detract from the experience of the district.

Main Loop Trail - Since it provides access to and through the Archeological Display Area, this trail's route needs to be evaluated to ensure resource protection and visitor enjoyment.

- *Trail Drainage* - Due to curbing, runoff is channeled down the trail and diverted through periodic gaps in the curb. There is concern that this concentrated water will damage archeological resources.
- *Main Loop Trail at Tyuouni*– Affiliated Pueblos have periodically asked to re-route this section of the trail so it does not bisect Tyuouni.
- *CCC Trail (past Long House)* – Although closed to the public, CCC- built features such as steps and boulder retaining walls remain in place along the CCC Trail.

Geohazards and Visitor Safety Issues on Main Loop Trail and Lower Falls Trail - As documented in the 2012 Geologic Hazards Evaluation, geologic instability is posing threats to visitor safety along both the Lower Falls Trail and the Main Loop Trail. Along the Lower Falls Trail, the hill is shifting and unstable. As a result the lower portion of the trail has been closed since 2011. Another geohazard issue is "mass wasting" from the cliffs above the Display Archeological Area which would result in hazardous rock fall. (Geologic Hazards Evaluation, 2012).

Riparian Ecosystem Health – As a result of heavy visitor use, the vegetation within the riparian corridor in the former campground area has been trampled leaving sections of the creek banks denuded. As a result, the natural appearance of the area is compromised and the riparian ecosystem is adversely impacted by increased erosion.

Riparian Corridor Visual Character – As a result of incremental change, the visual and historic character of the riparian corridor has been diminished.

- *Modern Intrusions in Riparian Corridor* - The sewer lift station and stream gauging station located within the creek corridor and creek channel respectively are visible from the trail and entrance road and detract from the natural appearance of the area. Additionally the buried utility corridor and the subsurface utilities and mechanical equipment outside the new visitor

center addition are visible and audible to visitors passing by along the trail. The temporary sand bag "wall" erected in 2011 to protect against floodwaters is another modern intrusion in the natural setting of the riparian corridor.

- *Creek Crossings* – In anticipation of the monsoonal floods following the Las Conchas fire (2011), the park removed both pedestrian and vehicular bridges. Compatible replacement structures are needed to restore circulation patterns.
- *Cottonwood Bosque* - There is internal rot in the cottonwood stand and the mature trees (80-100 years old) fail on occasion, which presents a hazard. Felled and bucked cottonwoods are often left in the corridor and are visible from trails.

Historic Context & Period of Significance

This CLR builds on the 1986 National Historic Landmark Nomination (NHL Nomination) by articulating the national significance of the district's designed landscape. Using the 1995 Multiple Property Nomination "Historic Park Landscapes in National and State, 1916−1942" (MPN Nomination) to establish the national context for landscape design in national parks, the CLR articulates how the landscape patterns and features also contribute to the district's national significance given their shared association with the CCC and the NPS Rustic design traditions. Both the architectural and landscape architectural significance of the district are summarized in the statement of significance.

The period of significance for the Bandelier NM CCC NHL Historic District CLR is 1932-1942. This ten year period begins with the transferal of the park to the NPS and the agency's subsequent design and planning and ends with the recognized closure of the NPS Rustic period of design in 1942 at which time the district was fully developed.

It is important to explain the differences in the periods of significance for the Frijoles Canyon Lodge, Courtyards, and Patios CLR and this district CLR. The Frijoles Canyon Lodge, Courtyards and Patios CLR (2007) uses a period of significance related specifically to the Lodge and therefore extended from 1937 (when the earliest Lodge designs were completed) to 1978 (when the Frijoles Canyon Lodge ceased to function as a guest lodge), while the district CLR uses a period of significance related to the district as a historic designed landscape beginning with the initiation of the district development in 1932 and ending with the completion of construction in 1942. The 1932−42 period will be the primary reference period for contributing status determinations, however, features, patterns and uses that were developed between 1942 and 1978 and identified as character-defining in the Frijoles Canyon Lodge, Courtyards and Patios CLR may also be considered contributing to the district's significance.

Significance Statement

The Bandelier NM CCC NHL Historic District is nationally significant as a cultural landscape under National Register Criteria A and C. Under Criteria A, the cultural landscape is nationally significant as a large National Park Service CCC development with high integrity. The landscape is directly associated with the CCC's contribution to parks during the 1930s and serves as "a monument to their hard labor – a permanent development executed to the highest standards of craftsmanship and design" (HSR 1988, 28). Under Criteria C, the cultural landscape is nationally significant for its association with the New Deal Era of construction and the NPS Rustic design tradition. The district's thirty-one pueblo revival style buildings, patios, courtyards, furnishings, stone and roadwork, trails, and native plantings all embody the distinctive characteristics of NPS Rustic design and showcase the artisanship of CCC-era construction.

The district's cultural landscape is a model example of the NPS Rustic design approach to landscape architecture. The district illustrates many aspects typical of 1930s−era park planning and landscape design, which included standards for the construction of roads, trails, bridges, guardrails and other structures. "These standards were based on the overriding principles of naturalism and scenery preservation and ensured that manmade construction in the parks was inconspicuous and harmonized with the natural setting" (McClelland 1995, 1). Within Bandelier's narrow Frijoles Canyon, the characteristic NPS village layout of early national park design was adapted to the setting's topography and natural features, as well as its southwestern culture. This adaptation has resulted in a particularly strong example of NPS Rustic design and CCC construction and artisanship in which the development blends into its natural setting.

While the buildings in the district are representative of the Pueblo-Revival style and lend the development a strong southwestern character, the landscape features and native vegetation were employed to "maintain the illusion that nature had experienced little disturbance from improvements" and to screen views (McClelland 1995, 96). The prolific native plantings throughout the district as well as the diligent effort to "clean up" and rehabilitate disturbed areas (e.g. the CCC camp) are representative of the process of "landscape naturalization" and resulted in a district which nestled harmoniously into its natural setting (McClelland 1995, 1,96). The rehabilitation of disturbed areas included removal of the CCC camp as well as all guest ranch buildings and the old ranger building that were originally located near the main archeological site areas.

By the time of the CCC−era of construction, NPS had developed a "well−rooted philosophy for development that was suited to the topography of a particular site and the natural character of its surroundings" and this design ethic was diligently applied to the layout of roads and trails (McClelland 1995, 46). The park's Entrance Road with its native stonework, calculated views out to White Rock (Rio Grande) Canyon and into Frijoles Canyon and stained road cuts is representative of this design approach. Similarly, the trails associated with the CCC were sited to capture views of the park's natural and archeological resources. Typical trail features built by the CCC included dry−laid rock benches that carried trails, stone masonry walls and steps and log bridges. The construction of these features and, in particular the use of locally harvested stone and lumber, was representative of the rustic design principle of "harmonious construction" which recommended that "structures along the trail and the surface of the trail be as inconspicuous as possible" (McClelland 1995, 85).

Other circulation features within the district are associated with NPS Rustic design and CCC-era construction. During the early development of the national parks an emphasis was placed on park entrances. "Gateways were to be simple, dignified, and in harmony with their environments" (McClelland 1995 47). Like the entrance station, NPS designed gateways to serve as physical barriers and also transitional thresholds that set the tone for the experience of a unique park setting (McClelland 1995, 47). In designing park "villages" like the Bandelier district, NPS recognized the need for small-scale improvements such as walkways to accommodate the visitor and manage circulation (McClelland 1995, 96). The district's carefully designed network of flagstone pathways, stone steps, portals, courtyards and patios reflect this attention to defining visitor movement. Bandelier's designers also created intriguing and intimate transitional spaces such as patios and courtyards in keeping with the Pueblo-Revival style of the buildings.

The artisanship evident in the stonework of guardrails, curbing, walls, steps and flagstone paths within the district reflected the NPS designers' practice of "naturalistic stonemasonry". NPS designers were intent on using native stone (preferably rough cut and weathered stone) and they carefully specified the size and shapes of stone, width of mortar joints and the way the stones were laid to blend with the natural setting and, in the case at Bandelier National Monument, to reflect pueblo cultural traditions (McClelland 1995, 69).
In summary, the thoughtful design aesthetics, attention to detail and quality artistic and technical skill that define the NPS Rustic design tradition and CCC construction remain evident in the district's cultural landscape today. Like its thirty-one buildings, the district's designed landscape is representative of the CCC's contributions to national parks and stands as a prime example of NPS Rustic design.

Summary of Findings

Overall the district's cultural landscape retains a high level of integrity from the 1932-42 period of significance. While the district retains integrity, cumulative changes over time and, in particular, the accrual of modern features and materials has detracted from the historic character and visitor experience of the district. The district's integrity of location, setting and association with CCC construction and NPS Rustic design remains high. Similarly, the district today remains evocative of the NPS's 1930s design in terms of its spatial organization, circulation and uses. However, incremental change including building additions, replacement stone work, volunteer plantings, removal of CCC furnishings and the accumulation of modern signage, furnishings and structures have diminished the integrity of artisanship and materials within the district.

Below is a summary of contributing features and patterns found in each of the character areas. (Please reference the Analysis & Evaluation section for a more detailed listing of contributing, non-contributing and compatible features).

Entry Sequence

- Entrance Station
- Entrance road and associated CCC-built features (e.g. retaining wall, gutters).
- The arrival experience including the sequence of views of the surrounding landscape, the district and the archeological sites.
- Stained road cuts.

Parking Plaza

- Plaza or village-like spatial organization and design.
- Wooded parking island with native tree plantings that screen views upon entry and across the parking area.
- Vehicular and pedestrian circulation around the perimeter of the parking island.
- Flagstone walks.
- Remnant, rough-cut stone curbing.

Historic Core

- Pueblo revival style and CCC-constructed buildings and structures.
- Pattern of small building clusters and enclosed outdoor spaces (e.g. patios and courtyards).
- Irregular clusters of native plantings.
- Views to a dramatic natural backdrop.
- Steps, terraces, boulders used to accommodate natural sloping terrain.

- Southwestern design elements (e.g. banco seating, tin light fixtures, fireplaces).
- Network of stone paths.

Archeological Display Area

- Main Loop Trail's route to and through the area and the experience it provides of the archeological sites.
- CCC-built remnants along the CCC Trail (e.g. steps, retaining features).
- Access to cavates and views of the archeological sites.
- CCC-built diversion ditches above the cavates.

Riparian Corridor

- Cottonwood bosque and El Rito de Los Frijoles.
- Alcove House, Nature and Falls Trail routes and experience they provide of the creek's natural environment.
- CCC-built features along the Falls Trail and sinuous character of the trail.
- Upper and Lower Falls.
- Access to the Alcove House along the creek and by climbing steps and ladders.
- Informal and natural character of the former campground with dense native vegetation and boulders defining circulation and space.

Historical Overview

The following historical overview, adopted from the Frijoles Canyon Cultural Landscape Inventory (2006) and other previous reports, documents the park context and the evolution of Frijoles Canyon.

Park Context

The park was designated a National Monument in 1916 and was incorporated into the National Park Service in 1932. Evidence of human activity at the monument dates back to 5500 BCE, and includes ancestral Pueblo settlements and Spanish inhabitance as well as Anglo homesteading and use. The park is located on the eastern slopes of the Jemez Mountains in the high desert of north central New Mexico. Frijoles Canyon, a narrow, steep sided canyon with a perennial stream, is the primary developed area of the national monument.

Early History (5500 BCE–CE 1600)

Archeological evidence indicates that hunter-gatherer groups were using lands within Bandelier from 5500 BCE – 1600 CE. Frijoles Canyon was settled by Ancestral Pueblo people around 1150 CE. From 1325-1600 CE population declined in the canyon, perhaps due to an increasingly dry climate. Final depopulation of full-time residence in Frijoles Canyon occurred around 1550. Although intensive use of the canyon ceased around this time, Ancestral Pueblo

continued to use the canyon and its resources through the years, and still do today.

Hispano Use (1600–1900)

The "Rito de los Frijoles Grant" was ceded to private ownership from the Spanish governor in 1739. Land in Frijoles Canyon was cleared between 1767 and 1778 and was occupied until 1811 when it was vacated due to robbers and thieves inhabiting the area. Frijoles Canyon was intermittently occupied and used by various grazers, ranchers and thieves through the 19th century.

Early Archeologists (1880-1945)

Fieldwork and early advances in archeology and anthropology that took place in the Southwest during the late 1800s and early 1900s shaped the establishment of American archeology (HRS 2011, 96). Three archeologists who figured prominently in building awareness and understanding of the Pajarito Plateau's archeological resources included, Adolph F. Bandelier, Edgar Lee Hewett and Harry P. Mera. By excavating, researching and describing the archeological resources of Frijoles Canyon, these archeologists laid the groundwork for the establishment of Bandelier National Monument and the development of the district.

Bandelier was one of the first Anglos to visit Frijoles Canyon (on October 23, 1980) and his descriptions and drawings of the Pajarito Plateau and its abundance of archaeological sites drew Edgar Lee Hewett and others to the area.

Much of Hewett's archaeological fieldwork took place on the Pajarito Plateau with excavations at Tyuonyi in 1908 then at other sites in Frijoles Canyon in 1909 and 1910. Hewett's excavations on the Pajarito Plateau were the area's first large-scale archeological efforts and they set a standard for supplementing archeological theory taught by academics with fieldwork (HRS 2012, 101). While others before him had attempted to create legislation protecting archeological resources, it was Hewett's draft, written in 1906, which was approved by Congress and signed into law as the Antiquities Act of 1906 by President Roosevelt. Hewett later figured prominently in the formation of Bandelier National Monument.

H.P. Mera also contributed to advancements in archeology and an understanding of the Pajarito Plateau. Mera was a pioneer in the study of the spatial distributions of ceramics. Through collecting, mapping and dating ceramics, he developed more detailed chronologies than were available at the time and provided valuable insights into population shifts and patterns. At Bandelier National Monument, Mera collected from Tsankawi, Tyuonyi, San Miguel, Yapashi, and Duchess Castle.

Guest Ranching and U.S. Forest Service (1907−1932)
Judge A. J. Abbott, a retired judge from Santa Fe, settled in the canyon with his wife Ada in 1907. They established a guest lodge, cultivated the canyon bottom, and raised livestock. An intense period of archeological excavation took place in the canyon during this time. Spreading interest in sites dotting the canyon began to draw more visitors to the area. Tourism to Frijoles Canyon was established early in the 20th century. Pack trips were well established by 1910, and the first car tours came from Santa Fe by 1914. Bandelier was designated a NationalMonument in 1916, and was entrusted to the US Forest Service (I,5-7).

***Freys and Frijoles Canyon Lodge (1925−1932*)**
Management of Frijoles Canyon Lodge changed hands several times until the arrival of George and Evelyn Frey in 1925. The Freys further developed the lodge and settlement. They expanded the infrastructure in the canyon and either created or enlarged an existing orchard and kitchen garden. The orchard and a garden supplied food for the Frey's guest ranch and homestead.

National Park Service and the CCC Era (1932- 1942)
In 1932 the Forest Service turned the park over to the NPS, initiating the most intensive period of physical changes to Frijoles Canyon. At this time, The New Deal provided funding to the NPS for various improvement projects using labor from the CCC. This allowed the NPS to develop facilities to support their new policy mandate of accommodating visitors. A CCC work camp was constructed in the canyon during the winter of 1933-34. Starting with the construction of the entrance road in 1933, CCC enrollees were responsible for the development of what is today recognized as the Bandelier National Monument CCC NHL Historic District. They built all the pueblo revival style buildings as well as trails, bridges and the campground. The majority of the structures and landscape features that exist in Frijoles Canyon were developed during this period. (I,5-7).

World War II & Postwar Changes (1942- 1987)
The U.S. government appropriated Frijoles Canyon Lodge in June 1943 to house Manhattan Project employees. After World War II, use of Frijoles Canyon by residents of Los Alamos and White Rock accelerated. In effect, the monument became a city park for the towns of Los Alamos and White Rock. Between 1945 and 1950 visitation increased by a factor of five. With the rise in popularity of car camping fewer visitors were renting rooms or dining at the lodge. Visitor congestion and changing use meant changes in operations, which in turn resulted in physical changes to the canyon.

One outcome of increased crowding in the canyon was development of nearby Frijoles Mesa to house park staff and support facilities, and a new visitor campground. Camping in the canyon ceased. The shift in visitor uses and administrative functions resulted in some relief of overcrowding.

Landmark Designation and Modern Additions (1987−2011)
Today, Frijoles Canyon reflects a complex layering of cultural periods, some of which are more evident than others. In 1987, the CCC-built complex, one of the most visible of these layers, was designated a National Historic Landmark district. This designation is evidence that few modern intrusions had occurred within the district and that the buildings and landscape retained its historic character.

The NHL nomination, however, did not address the cumulative changes to the cultural landscape that have impacted the district's historic character, visitor experience and integrity. The following list accounts for the significant changes to the cultural landscape that have occurred since the period of significance and documents new modifications to the district's landscape that have occurred since the NHL designation in 1987 (fig 2b).

- *Entrance Station (Bldg 26)*. The entrance setting has been altered and the amount of modern additions combined with the removal of or alterations to historic components in such a small space has compromised the character of the park entrance. Design features and historic materials have been removed and concealed, and modern features and components have been added in a concentration that diminishes the feeling and association with the CCC-era construction and the NPS Rustic design.
- *Lodge Entry Sequence (Bldgs 15, 17)*. Alteration of the design and entrance sequence to the Lodge, which historically began with the Entrance Patio and led to the Lodge Curio Shop (Building 17) and Dining Room (Building 15). Modifications to the design of the patio include lowering the Entrance Patio wall to the main parking area, barricading the entry to the dining room, infilling the entry to the courtyard between the Dining Room and the Lodge Dormitory (Building 16), changing the grade and surfacing, and filling the space with modern furnishings. Cumulatively, these alterations have obscured the primary entry to the lodge and altered a character-defining aspect of the district.
- *Parking Plaza.* Alteration of the main parking area including increasing parking and reducing the scale of the center island has resulted in heavy vehicle traffic which has diminished the historic character of the center island as a functioning plaza. Conflicting vehicular and pedestrian traffic patterns have also impacted the visitor experience.

- *Rito de los Frijoles Corridor.* The accumulation of modern features within and adjacent to the creek corridor have impacted the natural character of the riparian corridor. These alterations and modern additions have included expansion of the visitor center, utility corridors, sewer lift station, gauging station, and new bridges. Additionally, heavy use and the trampling of vegetation have denuded the creek banks in places.
- *Loss of CCC Furnishings and Signs.* CCC-era site furnishing have been removed from the district and in many cases replaced with modern furnishing that are incompatible. Likewise, CCC-era signage is no longer extant and there has been a proliferation of signage in the district, some of which is incompatible. Replacements of these historic design features convey a modern character that contrasts with the CCC-era features that were customized to the district's setting and the region's cultural traditions.

SITE HISTORY

This section describes the physical history of the proposed expanded district during the period of significance from 1932-1942. This site history provides an overview of the planning, development and evolution of the district and its associated features in Frijoles Canyon. Much of the text was adopted from the 1988 Historic Structures Report and excerpted sections are noted beside the subheadings.

Physical History: CCC-Era Development of Bandelier National Monument

National Park Service's Development Plans for Bandelier (excerpted from HSR 1998, 11-12, 20)
In 1932 the Forest Service turned the park over to the National Park Service and the new agency prepared to develop Frijoles Canyon and make it better suited for visitors. The NPS endeavored to protect the resources and allow better visitor access to the monument, and Frijoles Canyon in particular.

Superintendent of Southwestern Monuments Frank "Boss" Pinkley, NPS Chief Architect Tom Vint, and landscape architect Charles Richey studied development possibilities on a visit to the park in June 1932. They developed schematic drawings and began to flesh out a vision for the future of the park. Richey concluded that the park was in certain need of administrative buildings. He recommended that "the character of these buildings [was] to be the Santa Fe style of architecture." Santa Fe style, now called Pueblo-Revival or Spanish pueblo style, was the overwhelming choice for progressive new construction in New Mexico during the 1920s and 1930s. This style fit the locale perfectly, both in choice of material and in cultural tradition. Stone was an abundant building material, as was adobe. The flurry of construction activity in the private sector provided a fertile ground of ideas from which NPS architects could easily draw.

Experimentation in building style and site design throughout the 1920s had resulted in the formulation of the principles now termed rustic architecture. The basic precept of rustic architecture - or parkitecture, as it was sometimes called - was that any structure built in a park should harmonize with its environment. This principle applied to everything: fireplaces, picnic tables, comfort stations, ranger cabins, large visitor centers, and community buildings. The structure harmonized with its natural environment through the use of on-site or locally available materials. The structure also related to the surrounding topography through shape and form. Finally, the structure reflected local cultural traditions through the use of simple stylistic elements, such as the flat roofs and projecting vigas (peeled log beams) of pueblo revival architecture in the Southwest.

NPS Rustic design principles called for the built environment to be subservient to the natural environment. By using local, natural materials and incorporating a building's form with its site, rustic developments merged so well with sites that they often looked as if they had grown out of the landscape rather than having been constructed on it. Sometimes buildings emphasized the natural setting, such as at Chiricahua National Monument; other times they more strongly reflected the cultural traditions, such as at Bandelier National Monument. Rustic architecture was not a style, even though its practitioners often referred to it as such. Rather, it was a design ethic that incorporated any number of styles from pueblo revival to colonial revival depending on where a structure was built. This design ethic was applied uniformly across a development and rustic elements are incorporated in the landscape architecture as well as the architecture.

To implement the plans and designs for the monument, the NPS relied on the manpower and craftsmanship of the CCC that had just been established as a New Deal era work force.

Emergency Conservation Work Act & the Civilian Conservation Corp (excerpted from HSR 1998, 11-12)
The Emergency Conservation Work (ECW) Act passed on March 21, 1933, creating what became known as the Civilian Conservation Corps or CCC. The CCC had multiple purposes: to train unskilled men and improve their morale by giving them productive work in national and state forests, parks, and related areas; and to improve the economy by providing work relief. Enrollees signed up through the Department of Labor, were moved, fed, and housed by the Army; and were sent to work for the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. Approved under CCC guidelines, with certain limitations, were the following types of work:

- Construction and repair of structures such as trail and campground shelters, comfort stations, custodian's residences, and other minor facilities that would enhance visitor use.
- Construction and maintenance of campground facilities (picnic tables, fireplaces, pavilions, and so on).
- Construction and maintenance of bridges (connected with the park road system) and trails.
- Construction and repair of water supply systems and waste disposal facilities.
- Construction and maintenance of park roads.
- Construction and maintenance of dams.
- Construction and maintenance of fire towers and other fire control features

A CCC Camp at Bandelier National Monument (excerpted from HSR 1998, 12−15)

The first request for an ECW camp at the park was submitted a month after the CCC was established. Once approved, the CCC men moved into their new camp during a snowstorm on November 5 and 6, 1933, coming from their former camp in Santa Fe National Forest. The men brought the materials for constructing the camp buildings into the canyon on an existing cable tram that had been installed by previous lodge operator, Mr. Frey, and via an existing foot trail. The Army hauled in lumber, cement, roofing, and other materials and constructed symmetrical, wood frame structures. Typical of the Army's common-sense design and standard CCC camp fashion, the simple buildings were designed to be easily erected and easily removed. In addition to barracks, the camp included a mess hall with a kitchen, an infirmary, quarters for officers, quartermaster's storage, a large recreational building and a three-pit latrine.

CCC enrollees went to work even before the Bandelier work camp on site was completed. The work varied tremendously, most of it involving construction and landscape work. Early projects for the CCC that first winter (1933) included constructing the entrance road into the canyon, renovating the old ranger cabin, constructing trails and drift fences, fencing the detached area, removing barns and other buildings in the canyon, and repairing the ruins. Enrollees quarried rock, built trails, mixed mortar, constructed buildings, poured concrete, laid roofs, adzed timbers and did both rough and finish carpentry. They cut trees, moved rocks and moved earth. They sprayed the trees in the canyon for tent caterpillars and pine beetles. These "unskilled" laborers received guidance, direction and on-the-job training from "locally experienced men" (or LEMS, as they were called). One CCC enrollee per enrollment period was assigned as clerk or assistant clerk to help with the administrative end of running the CCC in the monument. Other enrollees became guides who escorted visitors around the ruins.

Building the Park Entrance Road (excerpted from HSR 1998, 20-21)

Begun in the fall of 1933, the entrance road was the first major construction project completed with CCC and CWA labor and funding. By January 1934 the enrollees had finished the roadbed. A rock retaining wall supported a portion of the roadbed by filling in the end of an arroyo. The retaining wall was 225 feet long, up to 30 feet high and constructed of hard andesite rock hauled to the site from a quarry 8 miles away. The guardrail along the road's edge was built in two sections — in late spring of 1934 and in 1935-36. The first section (220 feet long) was constructed of the same andesite as the retaining wall. The remaining portion (1935-36) was constructed later so that the retaining wall, also of andesite, could settle. The footing of the extension was 4 feet wide and 18-30 inches deep below grade. The guardrail was designed to complement the strong architectural sense that would become evident throughout the monument's building program. In the guardrail, "large stones, some five feet in length and two feet high combined with small material and short horizontal joints . . . [added] . . . to the architectural appearance of the stone masonry." The road was oiled in 1938 and coated with RC-3 liquid asphalt in the summer of 1940. Where blasting into the cliff face had been necessary, the rocks were stained with a solution of iron sulfate to tone down the whiteness and make the exposed rock look more weathered. It was important to NPS that the visual impact of the new development was minimized as expressed by Richey in a 1936 report, "Landscape Foreman Groce is now concentrating on planting along the entrance road where he is doing some fine work. We are now attempting to screen out some of the large road cuts and make the road scar less obvious from the floor of the canyon. The work to date is very effective" (Richey 1936, 3).

The completion of the road had two major effects: Materials could be brought into the canyon with considerable ease, and more visitors could get into the canyon to see the ruins. Further, the obvious care and attention to detail with which the road had been constructed served to appease its critics. Local protests over the construction of the road, which had been rather animated, ceased. The Santa Fe New Mexican, which had run cartoons about the road showing a hot dog stand in Ceremonial Cave and gas pumps in Communal House ruins, even printed an editorial apologizing for its protests and lauding NPS on its sensitive work.

CCC Built Structures in the Pueblo Revival Style (excerpted from HSR 1998, 21−23, 181)

Following the completion of the entrance road, the CCC crews initiated construction of the buildings. All buildings were designed in the pueblo revival style and their construction required considerable artisanship. Although the park's buildings were simple in a structural sense great care was exercised on design of both interiors and exteriors. Interior furnishings and details were customized. Small gardens and walkways, landscaped with native plants and paved with flagstone, complemented the buildings. Portals and courtyards also contributed to a definite sense of place and the southwestern, rustic character of the development.

The first permanent building constructed by the CCC was the comfort station (B-1) in the canyon campground (now the picnic area). Completed in 1934, this building was partially banked into the hillside and was a simple stone structure with battered walls, a flat roof surrounded by a parapet and drained by canales (horizontal roof drain spouts that project from the base of the parapet), with vigas projecting from the exterior walls, and latias (saplings or wood slats laid between the vigas) for ceilings. The building had other typical elements of the pueblo revival style: an interplay of masses and voids so that the structure, in plan, was a series of connecting rectangles rather than a simple rectangle; heavy timber

lintels over window and door openings; a sheltering baffle at one of the entrances that enveloped the visitor in the building's space; and sawn grilles over the window openings. Although it was relatively simple in its design, the stylistic elements of the comfort station set the tone for subsequent buildings.

Bureaucratic cost limitations inherent in the ECW program necessitated some design creativity. The designers circumvented these limitations by constructing in a modular way: they designed so that the crews built the important buildings first, followed by those of lower priority. By working in this manner they could complete the main buildings in the development first in case funding was cut off at any time. On-site or locally available materials were used to keep costs low. Stone, timber, gravel, sand and clay were all readily available around the monument. The use of these native materials also meshed perfectly with the NPS' Rustic design principles.

In 1935, construction of the administrative area started with three buildings — an office and checking station, a museum (both now B-2), and a comfort station (B-9). The site for the administrative area was chosen "so that the buildings would be practically out of sight from the ruins area." In 1935, a portion of a CCC camp barracks had to be moved so the museum could be constructed.

With increased CCC construction activity and ever-increasing demands of visitation supported by the new entry road, the need for maintenance buildings was pressing. The warehouse (B-3) and the gas and oil house (B-5) were constructed in 1935, along with a maintenance yard. Although this utilitarian building cluster was close to the entrance road and administrative area it was screened from the public eye by an integrated stonewall and native plantings. The maintenance buildings were constructed for use by the CCC with the understanding that the permanent structures would be turned over to NPS when the CCC finished its work at the monument.

The residential area was next on the development agenda. The small park staff had been living in the old ranger residence, left over from the Forest Service, and in rehabilitated structures of the Frey's old lodge. The site for the residential area sat to the southeast of the maintenance yard, parallel to the entrance road. Constructed above the entrance road in 1936 and 1937, the new residences had the advantages of existing topography and additional vegetative screening to hide them from visitors' view. The residential development included three small residences (B-7, B-8 and B−11) and a dormitory-garage (B-10).

With the main portions of the administrative area, maintenance and utility areas well underway NPS staff and Mrs. Frey began to discuss moving the lodge nearer to the Parking Plaza. The NPS agreed that a new lodge could be built as an ECW project as long as it met certain stipulations. First, the lodge would be federal property, and at no time would the concessioner have any equity in it. NPS would lease the new lodge to Mrs. Frey. Finally, the CCC would demolish the old lodge structures and landscape the site. In this way, NPS could concentrate all of the monument's development in one area.

The CCC-constructed concessions operation was developed between 1937 and 1940. Sixteen buildings were built including the following: cabins for guests (B-19, B-20, B-23, B-24, B-27, B-28, and B-29); a dining room and kitchen (B-15); a hotel lobby and curio shop (B-17); an employee dormitory (B-16); a garage (B-13) and small service station (B-14); a combined hot-water plant, linen storage room, and comfort station known as the "kiva" because of its round plan (B-21); a riding stable (B-25); a laundry room (B-10); and new quarters for Mrs. Frey (B-18). The hotel lobby and dining room, as well as the garage and service station, fronted the Parking Plaza as did the NPS museum, office, and comfort station. Behind those buildings sat the cabin units of Frijoles Canyon Lodge in a very carefully landscaped courtyard complete with flagstone walkways and small stone retaining walls that articulated the changes in topography.

The CCC constructed four additional buildings to complete the development at the park. A powerhouse (B-22) was added to the maintenance area in 1939. To control visitors better, a checking (entrance) station (B-26) was constructed on USFS land in 1940. NPS staff had seen an urgent need for a checking or entrance station outside the canyon.

They agreed that it should be located in the middle of the entrance road, figuring that an interior floor space measuring 8 feet by 10 feet would be adequate. They wanted a door on each side facing the road, a window on the other two sides, and a small stove for either wood or coal. The chosen location — on what was then Forest Service land — was at the junction of the monument entrance road and the Jemez road. It was a convenient location to notify visitors that they were entering the monument and could turn back quickly if they chose not to pay the entrance fee. Other possible locations along the entrance road were discounted because the grade was too steep.

The CCC finished the last buildings in 1941. A fire lookout (B-30), which had been a high priority early in the CCC program, finally took shape on Forest Service land perched on the edge of Frijoles Canyon and the custodian's residence (B-32) was built when staffing reached a point where existing housing was inadequate. The CCC finished its building construction work at the park 1941.

The Development of Other Site Features

The CCC enrollees built much more than buildings and

the entrance road at the park. During their tenure at CCC teams also stabilized many of the archeological sites, constructed trails and visitor- related infrastructure such as parking areas, a campground, signs and site furnishings. They also planted the area extensively with native plants.

Stabilization of Archeological Sites
To make the park more attractive to visitors, one of the early tasks of the CCC was the stabilization of prehistoric ruins. Although they performed some restoration and a little excavation, CCC work crews focused upon stabilization and preservation throughout the 1930s. Completed in 1939, the primary purpose of this first phase of stabilization work was to prevent the ruins from further decline and give visitors a visual insight into the past. Some of the work was cosmetic in nature but much was critical to the survival of the ruins, enabling travelers to see the outline of prehistoric life in Frijoles Canyon (BAND Admin History 1988, 99).

Bridges
In 1934 the CCC constructed a vehicle bridge to span Rito de los Frijoles and provide access to the campground. The bridge was a substantial rustic structure that featured rubble masonry abutments and large timbers, "study and care were given the construction of the masonry which resulted in the most pleasing effect of strength and texture" (Chase 1934, 11). The bridges also showcased simple, heavy timber construction.

In addition to the vehicle bridge, the CCC built five foot bridges in 1934 along the Nature and Alcove House Trails. Identical in design, the five bridges featured simple log work and were built to accommodate pedestrians and equestrians. "The rubble masonry abutments were capped by a log plate for the support of the sixteen inch stringers. The outside stringers were half logs to which the uprights were fitted and bolted. The simple structural design made the construction and assemblage progress rapidly" (Chase 1934, 12).

Campground
The campground was completed in 1934, but NPS quickly determined that it was necessary to expand the area to meet growing visitor demand for spaces. In 1935 an extension project was initiated. Like the first design the additional campsites, twenty-three of them, were to run parallel to the creek a bit further downstream. A picnic table was built at each campsite and in 1935 the entire campground was extensively planted in order to screen the individual campsites from one another. Additionally, in accordance with plans designed for the southwestern parks and monuments, the CCC built a fireplace or fire pit at each campsite.

Trails
From custodian and ECW reports it appears that trail construction by the CCC enrollees began in 1934. There is little evidence of trail designs although the alignments were likely laid out by NPS landscape architects. A 1934 report about the construction of the "trail up the Rito to the Upper Crossing" from assistant landscape architect Jared Morse indicates the NPS design involvement in the trail layout, "Mr. Binks and I have spent considerable time locating it so as to give the full benefit of the varied types of creek leading to the ruins, which makes it nicer for the visitors in making the ruins trip in place of the road leading by the C.C.C. barracks" (Custodian report, 1938, Harkins, 2).

A 1934 monthly custodian report suggested that perhaps the Falls Trail that led down to the confluence of the Rio Grande had been constructed earlier and the CCC rebuilt and improved sections of it. It reads, "another crew, divided into sections, is busy rebuilding the trail to the Falls and the Rio Grande. This trail is in very poor condition and has several bad rockslides, but the boys are really putting out a first class job on the rebuilding. There is a real problem in trail-building involved on this trail, but I believe the gang is attacking it in the right way." (Custodian report, 5.26.1934, 1). Another report from a few months later suggests that the Falls Trail was likely completed by the summer of 1934. "The lower trail leading toward the Rio Grande past the upper and lower falls is almost completed. This trail will be of great work when we can institute a regular nature trails trip, and will be especially fascinating from the geological standpoint " (Custodian report, 8.25.1934, 3).

During this period, the CCC initiated a trajectory of visitor management and resource protection. They did so by formalizing access through the Display Archeological Area with a system of trails, steps and ladders. This work also involved the repair and construction of ladders to access the archeological sites. In 1940 the ladders leading to Alcove House were repaired and replaced (Custodian report, 1939).

Signs & Furnishings
Teams of CCC enrollees worked in a shop fabricating wooden furnishings and signs. Like all the other design elements these small-scale features reflected southwestern styles and utilized local materials. Monthly custodian reports indicate that CCC enrollees at the park were working on tin fixtures by July 1938 and that by February of 1939 furniture production was underway. These reports also indicate that the CCC enrollees were producing signs for Bandelier National Monument and other parks with a shipment of signs being transported to Canyon de Chelly in June of 1940. Typical construction for the signs was engraved letters on a wooden signboard and in some cases Santa Fe style coloring and ornamentation was applied.

Landscaping (excerpted from HSR 1998, 56)
Between 1934-1940 CCC enrollees carefully revegetated building sites. Grading and planting started immediately upon completion of a building, thus an ongoing planting effort (four months per year) was in place at the park for much of the CCC era. Occasional lists of plant quantities and information have surfaced, and from these we can visualize the planting operation. Vegetation was primarily transplanted from nearby surroundings. However, these were sometimes supplemented with nursery grown specimens. In April 1940, for instance, a large number of seedlings were obtained from a local nursery of the Soil Conservation Service (SCS). Though not natives, these seedlings were adaptable to local conditions and many still exist today. It seems likely that the CCC planted several hundred plants at Bandelier, though exact numbers and species are unknown.

An estimated 100 trees and 150 shrubs were transplanted annually. Working efficiently, however, three crews with good hauling equipment could plant as many as 220 trees and 160 shrubs a month. The scope of this planting effort was broad, covering not only the park headquarters area where buildings were concentrated but also the entrance road, stable, campground, and the old CCC camp area.

Planting techniques were improvised for the region. For instance, a slip blade technique developed at Mesa Verde National Park did not apply without shallow bedrock and the bare root or loose ball techniques of the East were not successful. At Bandelier, the preferred transplanting method was to move a tree with the root ball frozen. Trees were selected within a five-mile radius of the site, were partially dug and root pruned in spring, then left to root heal until winter. After the root ball was frozen, a belt of chain harness was slipped over the ball and pulled tight, and the ball was hoisted from the ground with a truck crane. Trees with root ball diameters of up to 3 feet were moved. Such expedient field techniques developed by CCC plantsmen were very successful, judging by the low plant mortality. Many of these transplanted trees remain today, along with many volunteer trees and shrubs.

In addition to transplanting natives and planting seedlings, the CCC landscape crews had to deal with occasional infestations of insects attracted to the weak, newly planted pines. They also addressed encroachment by non-native plant species. A concerted effort was established in May 1939 to eradicate exotic plants such as silverleaf poplar, Lombardy poplar, and peach trees. This task indicates that an underlying philosophy existed defining both acceptable and unacceptable plants for Bandelier.

Upon the arrival of the CCC existing vegetation in Frijoles Canyon was dominated by cottonwoods, ponderosa pine, and box elder trees lining the valley floor along the creek. This vegetative character appealed to early NPS officials as indicated in the July 1933 Southwestern Monuments Monthly Reports, "The luxurious growth of box elder wood, alder willow, and other trees and shrubs which fairly buries the stream of cool water in Frijoles Canyon is perhaps the greatest charm of Bandelier certainly the factor that will contribute to the comfort and pleasurable relaxation of visitors above all else." Indigenous yucca, shrubby plants, grasses and vines were also present.

Research on this project uncovered no actual planting plans for the district. Although lists may have existed, most of the work was probably done under verbal direction from landscape architect Jared Morse, forestry foreman James Fulton, and a landscape foreman named Mr. Blinks.

Leaving little Trace of the CCC (excerpted from HSR 1998, 26-28)
By 1939, Bandelier's development in the canyon had reached the limit where all available space was occupied and expansion of the lodge required the removal of CCC camp structures. At this time, it was decided to relocate the CCC camp to Water Canyon and to remove evidence of the CCC's camp in Frijoles Canyon. The monument staff scheduled a final cleanup of Frijoles Canyon and the CCC camp that continued through February 1940. Although the CCC camp buildings were easily removed, the leveling required for the camp construction took considerable time to naturalize. The high standards of Park Service landscape architects required that the camp area look natural and untouched.

After relocation of the camp nine and a half miles down the road to Water Canyon, CCC work in the canyon began to wrap up. Projects were hurried to completion by the camp's impending termination date, June 26, 1941. Upon finishing its work at Bandelier, the CCC camp was turned over to the Forest Service. The park custodian at that time concluded that "Bandelier now ranks as a well-developed monument." The CCC men left behind a permanent development executed to the highest standards of artisanship and design.

Cultural Landscape Chronology

The following cultural landscape chronology provides a detailed breakdown of the construction and modification of landscape features within the proposed expanded district.

Feature	Start Date	End Date	Event	Description
CCC Camp	1933	1933	Arrived	First contingent of CCC men arrive at the park.
CCC Camp	1933	1933	Built	Frijoles Canyon CCC Camp is constructed and opened under the auspices of the Emergency Conservation Work program (and later the Civil Works Authority).
Tramway	1933	1933	Used	Before completion of the entrance road a tramway installed by lodge proprietor Mr. Frey was used to transport materials and equipment from the north mesa to the bottom of Frijoles Canyon, including all materials needed to build the CCC camp.
Entrance road	1933	1933	Built	Entrance road construction begins.
Entrance road	1933	1933	Used	First automobile drives down the unfinished road into Frijoles Canyon.
Trails	1933	1934	Built	Trails along the valley floor including the Falls Trail and Alcove House Trail are constructed.
Trails	1934	1934	Design	NPS designs trails building on sections of pre-existing circulation routes within Frijoles Canyon dating from the Freys, USFS and potentially prehistoric uses.
Archeological sites	1934	1934	Stabilized	CCC crew conducts archaeological stabilization/excavation of Tyuonyi, Big Kiva, Long House Pueblo and Ceremonial Cave (Alcove House).
campground	1934	1935	Planted	Tree planting begins in the campground area.
Campground: firepits	1934	1934	Built	Firepits built and campground water pipeline extended.
Campground: sewer system	1934	1934	Built	Campground sewer system installed including 350' of pipe on south side of the creek, and 700' of pipe north of the creek. Septic tanks built immediately following.
Entrance road	1934	1934	Built	CCC crews landscape the slopes and ditches along the newly constructed entrance road.
Entrance road	1934	1934	Built	Roadbed completed, including a retaining wall 225' long, up to 30' tall, built of andesite rock quarried 8 miles away.
Entrance road	1934	1934	Built	First section of guardrail wall complete on entrance road.
Flood control ditches	1934	1934	Built	More than a mile of flood control ditches completed on the north mesa of Frijoles Canyon to protect cliff ruins below from fast moving flash floodwaters washing rocks and other debris over the rim.
Main loop trail	1934	1934	Built	Trail link north of the main loop trail completed connecting to canyon wall pinnacles in front of Snake House.

Trails	1934	1934	Built	Four foot bridges completed, one of which replaces an old vehicle bridge.
Trails	1934	1934	Built	One mile of trail "reconstructed" leading to Upper and Lower Falls above the Rio Grande. This likely entailed fortification of existing trail sections, perhaps with the addition of new segments as needed. Originally called the "Rio Grande Trail", today this trail is called the Falls Trail.
Vegetation	1934	1934	Planted	Approximately 300 trees planted at the end of the year, many located on the floor of Frijoles Canyon.
Vehicle bridge	1934	1934	Built	Vehicle bridge built by CCC in heavy timber style consistent with horse trail bridges and campground picnic tables built around the same time.
Water line	1934	1934	Built	3500 foot pipeline (using 2" pipe) installed to supply water throughout the canyon.
CCC structures: Comfort Station	1934	1935	Built	Comfort Station (B-1) built in the new campground area becomes the first permanent structure constructed by the CCC in Frijoles Canyon.
Campground	1934	1935	Built	23 additional campsites built including tables and water access.
Entrance road guardrails	1934	1935	Built	175' of stone guardrail constructed in first of two phases. This phasing was intended to allow earlier constructions to settle before completing the project.
Historic structures	1934	1935	Removed	Historic structures dismantled by the CCC, including a barn, sheds and a corral. Some materials re-used for a new barn.
Main parking lot	1934	1935	Built	A total of 1400 linear ft. of stone curbing installed on concrete footings in main parking area.
Main parking lot	1934	1935	Built	Main parking area constructed to accommodate 25 automobiles parking parallel to stone curbing. Boulders and shrub plantings were installed at this time to define the space. Parking area was sited to use natural slope for sheet drainage.
Trails	1934	1935	Built	Five "horse bridges" built near main visitor area to provide pedestrian and equestrian crossings of the creek. Heavy timbers are used in the construction.
Trees	1934	1935	Planted	A total of 631 trees and 700 shrubs planted, primarily in the campground and parking area, with some additional plantings near the residential complex above the entrance road. Planted tree species included pine, cedar/juniper, pinon, and juniper ranging from three to six inches in trunk diameter. Seven to nine trees were planted daily. Trees were obtained from adjacent properties where they were root pruned in advance of planting. Large shrubs were planted as well, transplanted from nearby canyons and washes.

Rock quarry	1934	1940	Operated	Rock quarry operation starts up on mesa top located where the amphitheater at Juniper Campground now exists. The quarry was run by CCC crews who did most of their work by hand. The quarry was essential to the undertakings of the CCC as many of their constructions were built of this locally obtained, hand hewn stone. Quarry remains in operation throughout the construction period.
CCC structures: Administration Building	1935	1935	Built	Administration Building (B-2, north portion) built. Originally constructed separate from the Museum Building (B-2, south portion). The two were joined by an addition in 1939-1940 closing a portal between the buildings and adding a lobby.
CCC structures: Warehouse	1935	1935	Built	Warehouse (B-3) built.
CCC structures: Gas and Oil House	1935	1935	Built	Gas and Oil House (B-5) built.
CCC structures: Comfort Station	1935	1935	Built	Comfort Station (B-9) built.
Campground: firepits	1935	1935	Built	New firepits built for all campground sites, including replacement of older firepits in the original campground. Firepit construction consisted of firebrick linings built on footings and covered with grills fabricated in blacksmith shop.
Campground: tables	1935	1935	Built	Picnic tables of large hewn timbers constructed in place in the campground.
Main parking lot	1935	1935	Built	Trees planted on island of main parking plaza.
Residential road	1935	1935	Built	Access road to the residential cluster constructed.
Signage	1935	1935	Built	Wood carved informational signs crafted on site for visitor notification. Signs were colored in "Santa Fe style".
Trails: CCC Trail	1935	1935	Built	The portion of the Ruins Trail at Group H trail is constructed. This trail led up the talus slope from the main parking area and followed along cavate ruins at the base of the cliff for approximately a quarter of a mile before terminating at the Tyuonyi ruins. Construction of this trail completed the system of ruins trails in the primary visitor area. Care was taken to leave natural rock intact to preserve the appearance from the canyon floor.
Vegetation	1935	1935	Removed	Care was taken to obliterate many old trails, roads, and open areas to restore natural appearance of the surroundings. This generally entailed earthwork and extensive plantings.

Entrance road: guardrail	1935	1936	Built	Final section of guardrail completed atop the retaining wall constructed in an earlier phase of construction.
CCC structures: Garage	1935	1936	Built	Garage (B-6) built.
CCC structures: Museum	1936	1936	Built	Museum Building (B-2, south portion) built.
CCC structures: Garage and Blacksmith Shop	1936	1936	Built	Garage and Blacksmith Shop (B-5) built.
CCC structures: Residence 1	1936	1936	Built	Residence 1 (B-7) built.
CCC camp	1936	1936	Moved	CCC barracks #1 moved to accommodate construction of the museum.
Drainage	1936	1936	Built	Excavation of channels and ditches for drainage focused on the parking plaza and Historic Core.
Entrance road	1936	1936	Planted	Trees and shrubs planted along the entrance road.
Signage	1936	1936	Built	Additional labor is committed to carving and constructing signs, including many signs ordered for various other NPS Monuments in the Southwest.
Trails	1936	1936	Built	Trail maintenance conducted by CCC crews on the Falls Trail.
Vegetation	1936	1936	Planted	Ongoing plantings in and around the Historic Core and campground areas.
CCC structures: Residence 2	1937	1937	Built	Residence 2 (B-8) built.
CCC structures: Ranger Dormitory and Garage	1937	1937	Built	Ranger Dormitory and Garage (B-10) built.
CCC structures: Residence 3	1937	1937	Built	Residence 3 (B-11) built.
CCC structures: Storage	1937	1937	Built	Storage building (B-12) built. Used as CCC carpentry building, then concessionaire's storage and laundry starting in 1941. A concrete block addition to this building was constructed at a later date, unknown.
CCC structures: Garage	1937	1937	Built	Garage (B-13) built. Originally used as garage for Frijoles Canyon Lodge, later as an NPS meeting room.
CCC structures: Gas & Oil House	1937	1937	Built	Gas & Oil House (B-14) built.

CCC structures: Dining Room/ Kitchen/ Lunchroom	1937	1937	Built	Dining Room/Kitchen/Lunchroom building (B-15) built. This structure was joined with the Employee Dormitory (B-16) building and converted to office space in 1968.
Archeological sites	1937	1937	Stabilized	CCC enrollees replaced the roof of the kiva at Alcove House, stabilized Tyuonyi ruins and stabilized and cleaned up the large kiva east of Tyuonyi (Big Kiva).
Main parking lot	1937	1937	Built	Parking island curbs and parking lot surfacing completed.
CCC structures: Employee Dormitory	1938	1938	Built	Employee Dormitory (B-16) built. This structure was joined with the Dining Room/Kitchen/Lunchroom (B-15) building and converted to office space in 1968.
CCC structures: Operator's Residence	1938	1938	Built	Operator's Residence (B-18) built. Home to Mrs. Evelyn Frey from its construction until her death in 1988.
Patio and Courtyards	1938	1938	Designed/ Built	Hardscape design for Small Courtyard and Lobby Patio approved. Small Courtyard is constructed and planted.
Entrance road	1938	1938	Built	Entrance road surfaced late in the year.
Signage	1938	1938	Built	Directional signs are fabricated.
Small scale features: flag pole, water fountain	1938	1938	Built	A flag pole erected and drinking fountain placed in front of the portal between the administration office and the museum. Fountain is removed in 1939-40 when the addition is built connecting the two buildings and closing the portal opening.
Trail: nature trail	1938	1938	Built	The Nature Trail is established.
Trees	1938	1938	Protection	Insect control work carried out.
Historic structures	1938	1940	Altered	Old ranger station and lodge area razed by CCC crew. Landscape is revegetated and naturalized.
CCC structures: Lobby and Salesroom	1939	1939	Built	Lobby and Salesroom building (B-17) built as part of Frijoles Canyon Lodge. Lobby area converted to souvenir shop and Salesroom converted to snack bar in 1968.
Historic structures: Garage and Blacksmith Shop	1939	1939	Built	Heater room added to existing structure. Also included partial reconstruction following a 1938 fire.
CCC structures: Storage	1939	1939	Built	Wood storage building and root cellar added to Residence 3 (B-11).
CCC structures: Cabin Group A	1939	1939	Built	Cabin Group A (B-19) built.

CCC structures: Cabin Group B	1939	1939	Built	Cabin Group B (B-20) built.
CCC structures: "The Kiva"	1939	1939	Built	"The Kiva" building (B-21) built. Included comfort station, linen storage, and boiler room for Frijoles Canyon lodge.
CCC structures: Power House	1939	1939	Built	Power House building (B-21) built.
CCC structures: Cabin Group C	1939	1939	Built	Cabin Group C (B-24) built.
CCC structures: Stable	1939	1939	Built	Stable (B-25) built. Included quarters.
Patio and Courtyards	1939	1939	Built	Mrs Frey's Garden and Entrance Patio constructued and planted. Cabin Courtyard construction begins.
Archeological sites	1939	1939	Stabilized	Fourteen caves in Frijoles Canyon and the walls of Long House treated using an ECW crew from outside Bandelier.
CCC camp	1939	1939	Moved	CCC camp relocated to a site on the mesa near the west boundary of the monument, nine miles away.
Signage	1939	1939	Installed	Directional signage installed in and around the Historic Core and along the entrance road.
Vegetation	1939	1939	Planted	Former CCC baseball diamond planted with pine and juniper to complete its obliteration.
Vegetation	1939	1939	Planted	Trees and shrubs transplanted to the new lodge and residential areas.
Main parking lot	1939	1949	Built	The drive-through portal between the museum and administrative offices walled in with a lobby behind the portal. (NHL Nomination 1984)
CCC structures: Cabin Group D	1940	1940	Built	Cabin Group D (B-23) built.
CCC structures: Ranger Dormitory and Garage	1940	1940	Altered	Laundry room addition added to Ranger Dormitory and Garage (B-10).
CCC structures: Checking Station	1940	1940	Built	Checking Station (B-26) built. Currently called the Entrance Station.
CCC structures: Cabin Group E-1	1940	1940	Built	Cabin Group E-1 (B-27) built.

CCC structures: Cabin Group E-2	1940	1940	Built	Cabin Group E-2 (B-28) built.
CCC structures: Cabin Group E-3	1940	1940	Built	Cabin Group E-3 (B-29) built. Historic and current use as park library and archives. Interior renovations carried out in 1980.
Patio and Courtyards	1940	1940	Built	Cabin Group Patio constructed and planting completed.
Campground	1940	1940	Built	Underground garbage containers installed in campground, replacing oil drums formerly in use for this purpose.
CCC Camp	1940	1940	Planted	Former CCC Camp area in Frijoles Canyon is replanted and naturalized.
Entrance road	1940	1940	Built	Entrance road coated with RC-3 liquid asphalt.
Entrance road: gutter	1940	1940	Built	Stone gutters completed along three sections of the entrance road.
Entrance station	1940	1941	Built	Called the "Checking Station" at time of construction, the entrance station is built where the entrance road intersects New Mexico Highway 4.
Lodge	1940	1940	Opened	Frijoles Canyon Lodge opens.
CCC structures: Residence 1	1941	1941	Built	Bedroom addition added to Residence 1 (B-7).
CCC structures: Residence 2	1941	1941	Built	Living room addition added to Residence 2 (B-8).
CCC structures: Fire Lookout	1941	1941	Built	Fire Lookout (B-30) built. One of the final CCC constructions in Bandelier National Monument, the Fire Lookout was constructed in cooperation with the US Forest Service.
CCC structures: Residence 4	1941	1941	Built	Residence 4 (B-32) built.
Lodge	1942	1946	Closed	The Lodge is closed to tourists during World War II. Los Alamos employees housed at the Lodge. Mrs. Frey regains control of the lodge in 1946 and reopens it seasonally.
Trails: Ruins Trail	1949	1949	Modified	Flagstones cemented into narrow areas of the Ruins Trail. Trail treated with dust palliative Sani-Soil set.
Vehicle bridge	1949	1950	Built	CCC-built vehicle bridge built of heavy timbers replaced with a Toncan steel arch bridge located just south of the original location.

Patio and Courtyards	1950	1950	Modified	Lighting added to the Cabin Group Patio.
Main parking lot	1950	1951	Altered	Slump block back wall constructed between main comfort station and visitor center.
White Rock Housing development	1955	1955	Built	Temporary housing developed, now commonly referred to as "White Rock Housing". Four dwellings are constructed and accessed by a new road that extended south through the historic stables.
Trails: Main Loop Trail	1950	1963	Modified	Stone curbing is added to many sections of the Main Loop Trail.
Trails: Main Loop Trail	1951	1951	Modified	Ruins Trail given dust palliative treatment of Corves oil.
Main parking lot	1952	1952	Modified	The wooded plaza is reduced in size to create additional parking. As a result of this modification, the wooded plaza is transformed to a wooded parking island.
CCC structures: Fire Lookout	1956	1956	Altered	Kitchen/bathroom addition constructed for the Fire Lookout.
Circulation: flagstone walkways	1956	1956	Modified	Flagstones obtained from AEC quarry are laid on either side of the original walk to the visitor center to widen the entry.
Trails: Main Loop Trail	1956	1956	Modified	Section of trail through Tyounyi is black-topped and concrete caps are applied to steps leading to the cavates that were earlier incised into the soft tuff geology.
Trails: Main Loop Trail	1957	1957	Modified	Trail re-surfaced and steps repaired.
Patios and Courtyards	1957	1957	Modified	Museum Courtyard converted from native CCC-era plantings to lawn and low stone wall constructed. Though originally intended as an educational garden to be landscaped with ethnobotanical plant species, no evidence has been found to verify this was ever implemented (from HSR 1998, 107).
Trails: Main Loop Trail	1958	1958	Modified	Tuff steps leading to Long House are capped with cement.
Trails: Ruins Trail	1959	1959	Modified	Native stone curbing rehabilitated along trail.
Patios and Courtyards	1959	1960	Replaced	Cabin Group Patio walkway lights replaced. In 1960 underground power line for Cabins 4, 5, 6 and 7 are replaced.
Trails: Main Loop Trail	1960	1960	Built	Steps and ladders installed to Group E/Talus House. Trail is realigned through ruins area.
Patio and Courtyards	1960s	1960s	Modified	Entrance Patio wall (between patio and the Parking Plaza) is lowered at Mrs. Frey's request.

CCC structures: Dining Room and Dormitory	1960	1960	Altered	Dining patio covered with fiberglass roof between the Dining Room/Kitchen/Lunchroom (B-15) and Dormitory (B-16) buildings
Frijoles Mesa	1961	1961	Acquired	Frijoles Mesa acquired and the Mission 66 construction phase locates all new development on the mesa in order to preserve the historic integrity of the district and the CCC-era development.
Campground	1963	1963	Altered	With the opening of the mesa top campground all canyon campsites reserved for day use (CLI 2006, 29). Many campsites merged into picnic areas. Most sites east of the vehicle bridge converted to parking spaces.
CCC structures: Lodge and Cabins	1963	1963	Altered	Overnight guest accommodations at the Lodge cease. Lodge cabins are converted to staff housing. Lodge lobby converted to gift shop, Lodge sales room converted to snack bar and Lodge dining room area converted to park administrative offices.
CCC structures: Checking Station	1965	1965	Altered	Portion of entrance station (B-26) patio wall removed.
CCC structures: Dining Room and Dormitory	1968	1968	Altered	Insulated roof installed above former dining patio, replacing fiberglass roof installed in 1960.
CCC structures: Dining Room and Dormitory	1968	1968	Altered	Former kitchen, lunchroom, and dining patio areas of original Dining Hall building partitioned for use as offices.
CCC structures: Lobby and Salesroom	1968	1968	Altered	Lobby area converted to souvenir shop and Salesroom converted to snack bar in Lobby and Salesroom building (B-17).
vegetation	1970s	1970s	Planted	Five additional Dougals fir trees planted between buildings 24 and 23.
Patios and Courtyards	1970s	1970s	Modified	Brick patio in rear of the Visitor Center installed. Green walkway lights installed in the Cabin Group Patio.
Saltbush Pueblo	1971	1971	Excavated	The museum of New Mexico excavated a small pueblo located immediately north of the Maintenance Yard. Effort was a salvage project due to continued park operational impacts on the pueblo.
Trails	1972	1972	Destroyed	Two bridges washed out, 35 miles of trails affected by flooding.
CCC structures: Residence 2	1973	1973	Altered	Back patio of Residence 2 (B-8) enclosed.
CCC structures: Ranger Dormitory and Garage	1973	1973	Altered	Porch of Ranger Dormitory and Garage enclosed with slump block wall (B-10).

CCC structures: Administration Building	1973	1973	Modified	Patio in rear of administration building roofed in to create a weather tight enclosure.
CCC structures: Checking Station	1976	1976	Altered	Stop lights installed on front of entrance station (B-26).
Frijoles Canyon Lodge	1976	1976	Altered	Frijoles Canyon Lodge closes to the public in Autumn of 1976. Structures converted to office space and employee housing.
CCC structures: Fire Lookout	1977	1977	Altered	New steps and guardrail built for catwalk of Fire Lookout.
Wildfire	1977	1977	Altered	La Mesa Fire alters the landscape and generates flash flood conditions in Frijoles Canyon.
Trails	1977	1977	Destroyed	23 foot bridges destroyed in eight flash flood events following the La Mesa Fire. Stream bed is altered.
Trails	1978	1978	Destroyed	Flooding in Frijoles Canyon destroys 29 bridges and most of the foot trails in Frijoles Canyon, the Cottonwood Picnic area is also scoured by flood waters.
Structures	1978	1978	Added	Stream gauging station and weir are installed along the creek below the main parking lot.
CCC structures: Entrance Station	1978	1978	Modified	Entrance Station plaster, painted and safety bars installed.
Circulation: flagstone walkways	1980	1980	Modified	Flagstone replaced along the visitor center entrance walkway - old material torn out, surface graded and leveled with 6" compacted base course, flagstones set in 3-4" puddled cement, and joints grouted flush. Flagpole replaced at visitor center entrance.
Entrance station	1980	1980	Modified	At the entrance station stone curbing is replaced and pavement widened.
Historic structures: Entrance patio	1980	1980	Modified	Flagstone replaced in patio.
Trails: Main Loop Trail	1981	1981	Modified	Ruins Trail is rehabilitated with new asphalt and tuff stone curbing. New handrails are fabricated and installed around ruins.
CCC structures	1981	1981	Modified	Roof of district buildings resurfaced. Original cabin window sashes replaced with non-historic casement windows.
Patios and Courtyards	1982	1982	Modified	Ground level of center of patio raised to facilitate accessibility, new flagstone installed in the central area (not under portals), curbing around planter added and level changes at edges of portals ramped.

Patios and Courtyards	Early 1980s	Early 1980s	Modified	Flagstone replaced in the Cabin Group Patio and several new walkways are added.
Main parking lot	1984	1985	Modified	New flagstone walkway is installed and other repaired.
Patios and Courtyards	1985	1985	Modified	New handrails are installed in rear portal of the Museum Courtyard and a new flagstone walkway is installed behind the visitor center.
Entrance station	1985	1985	Modified	Entrance station exterior is restuccoed.
Small scale features: tin ware	1985	1985	Modified	Rewiring of 300 CCC tin fixtures, coordination or re-tinning, restoration and reproduction of tin fixtures is initiated.
Trails: Falls Trail	1985	1985	Altered	Cochiti Dam floods mouth of the creek along the Rio Grande dramatically altering the landscape at the end of the Falls Trail. Old cottonwood bosque decimated.
Frijoles Canyon survey and excavation	1985	1991	Surveyed and Excavated	Bandelier Archeological Survey and excavation by Washington State University.
NHL designation	1987	1987	Designated	The CCC structures and road are designated as a National Historic Landmark District.
Patios and Courtyards	1989	1989	Modified	New concessioner removes some of Mrs Frey's ornamental plantings (irises) and around the concessioner buildings (Buildings 27B and 18) and replaces them with native plants.
Entrance station	1990	1990	Modified	Rehabilitation of the entrance station includes construction and installation of two doors, window rehabilitation, interior plaster repair and repainting, and replacement of mortar and 20 deteriorated stones in flagstone walkway. Old sign is abandoned, the road is realigned and a new entrance sign is installed.
Trail: Nature Trail	1991	1991	Altered	Flooding causes severe trail damage.
CCC structures	1992	1992	Built	Retaining wall constructed within the slope behind (north of) the Historic Core buildings.
Patios and Courtyards	1993	1993	Rehabilitated	Cabin Group patio and walkways rehabilitated.
Historic Structures: visitor center	1994	1994	Modified	Pavement is removed from the walkway in front of the women's restroom revealing the original flagstone, which is re-laid.
Patios and Courtyards	1995	1995	Modified	Plaster re-painted and portals re-painted in Entrance Patio and on Building 17.
Small-scale features	1996	1996	Modified	Trash cans throughout the district are placed on new concrete pads.

CCC structures: Cabins	1996	1996	Modified	Portals on Buildings 29A and B are repainted to match the original color scheme.
Patios and Courtyards	1996	1996	Modified	Entrance Patio picnic tables are replaced.
Circulation: flagstone walkways	1997	1997	Modified	Historic flagstone walk in front of the administration building, cabin area and stone residence area are repointed.
Patios and Courtyards	1997	1997	Modified	Modification to historic fireplaces including the Lobby Patio fireplace.
Small-scale features	1998	1998	Modified	Inventory, cleaning and repair of historic tin lighting fixtures. Staining of exterior wood trim to original color scheme.
Patios and Courtyards	1999	1999	Modified	Douglas fir removed from Small Courtyard to prevent damage to drain. Box elder removed from planter in front of wall at entry gate into Entrance Patio.
Patios and Courtyards	2000	2000	Modified	Repainting of building exterior walls in courtyards continues.
Entrance road	2003	2003	Studied	Repaving of the entrance road over the years created many layers of asphalt and deep, unsafe drop-offs between the roadway and adjacent CCC era stone gutters. This issue was studied to determine the best way to fix the problem.
Entrance road	2003	2003	Studied	Process tested by which to preserve historic CCC stone gutters in the course of rehabilitating the entrance road. Selected approach is to add concrete curbs.
Trails	2003	2003	Altered	Front country trails rehabilitated along with ten miles of backcountry and wilderness trails.
Entrance road	2004	2004	Altered	Portions of entrance road and main parking lot graded, reconditioned and paved. This included asphalt removal to lower the pavement closer to the grade of the historic stone gutters. Added layers of asphalt over the years accumulated to create a grade discrepancy unsafe for drivers between the road and the adjacent stone gutters built by the CCC. This problem is fixed by stripping these additional asphalt layers.
Stone gutters	2004	2006	Stabilized	15 CCC stone gutter sections stabilized by replacing deteriorated mortar and adding protective concrete curbing adjacent to pavement.
Structures	2005	2005	Removed	Three “White Rock Housing” structures removed (CLI 2006, 29).
Trails: Falls Trail	2007	2007	Destroyed	Two pedestrian bridges on Falls Trail taken out by floodwaters.
Structures	2007	2009	Added	Sewer lift station is built adjacent to the creek just off the Entrance Road.

Trails: Falls Trail	2008	2008	Destroyed	Two pedestrian bridges on Falls Trail taken out by floodwaters.
Historic structures: Visitor Center	2009	2010	Modified	Visitor center addition is constructed along with a pedestrian path adjacent to the creek.
Wildfire and flash flooding	2011	2011	Altered	Las Conchas Fire alters landscape and creates flash flood conditions in Frijoles Canyon. Fire crews thin vegetation in parking lot island and cut away brush around CCC buildings to minimize fire hazards.
Structures	2011	2011	Destroyed	A vehicle bridge (ca. 1949) and eight modern foot bridges are preemptively removed in anticipation of monsoonal flash floods.
Flooding	2011	2011	Altered	In the aftermath of the Las Conchas Fire, in August 2011, a 7000cfs flash flood occurs.
trails: Falls Trail, Alcove House Trail, Nature Trail	2011	2011	Altered	Creek trails are flooded resulting in sediment and debris build up which obscures the trail corridor in places. A portion of Falls Trail below the Upper Falls washes away.
Trails: Falls Trail	2011	2011	Replaced	Two split log replacement foot bridges are installed.
Parking area: footbridge	2011	2011	Replaced	Log footbridge constructed.
Visitor Center area along Frijoles Creek	2011	2013	Flooded	Three extreme flash floods at flow levels ranging from 4900 cfs to 7000+ cfs inundate and damage infrastructure within 100-feet of the creek channel. Extensive woody debris is deposited along the creek banks.
Trails: Main Loop Trail (at Big Kiva)	2012	2013	Rehabilitation	The Main Loop trail at Big Kiva is rehabilitated to improve drainage and address water damage to the archeological site. The implemented design which involved installing a swale and French drain allows water to sheet flow across the Main Loop trail and away from the archeological site.
Patios and Courtyards: Lobby Patio	2012	2014	Rehabilitation and Restoration	Improvements to the lobby patio include removal of a box elder tree, replacement plantings, introduction of compatible custom, hand forged iron handrails in two locations, restuccoing the seat wall, restoration of paint color on painted plaster areas, restoration of missing light fixture with period-replica version, removal of incompatible metal furnishings, installation of replica CCC-era settees under the portal.
Patios and Courtyards: Entrance Patio	2014	2014	Replaced	Modern picnic tables replaced with 4 CCC-era replica settees.
Big Kiva	2012	2014	Repaired	Drainage repairs along the Main Loop Trail at Big Kiva redirect water so it sheet flows across the trail in order to protect the archeological site from water damage.

Archeological sites: Alcove House	2014	2014	Added	Low profile sign mounted on a rough-cut stone base is installed to discourage visitors from walking on the kiva roof.

EXISTING CONDITIONS

The following existing conditions chapter describes the 2012 status of the landscape characteristics within the proposed expanded district.

Existing condition maps and existing and historic photographs found at the end of Part I of this CLR graphically represent changes to the cultural landscape since the period of significance and highlight representative examples of common modifications to the historic fabric and design (fig 4).

Portions of the text in this section are excerpted and paraphrased from the Frijoles Canyon Cultural Landscape Inventory (2006), the Historic Structures Report (1988) and previous documentation of the district.

Physical Setting

The site for the Frijoles Canyon core development was determined by such factors as water availability, the location of the cultural resources, politics and physiographic features. The Pajarito Plateau's dramatic geomorphology serves as a backdrop for the site of the CCC-era development in Frijoles Canyon.

Bandelier National Monument spreads across Santa Fe, Sandoval and Los Alamos Counties in northern New Mexico. The district includes fifty four-acres situated within Bandelier's Frijoles Canyon and the entrance road. The canyon is approximately 600 feet deep and 1/8 of a mile wide at the location of Tyuonyi Pueblo. Rito de los Frijoles runs through the canyon. It was this creek that cut into the Pajarito Plateau's soft porous rock to form the steep-sided canyon. This soft tuff lent itself to inhabitation by the Ancestral Pueblos who carved cavates into the steep cliffs and used the rock in constructing shelters on the canyon floor.

Natural Systems and Features

The primary natural features of the study area are the Rito de los Frijoles and its riparian system; forests including the piñon-juniper woodlands that border the entrance road and the ponderosa pine forest that surround the developed areas; and Frijoles Canyon with its steep cliffs. While these features have been impacted since the period of significance by fuel removal, flooding, drought, hazard tree removal, fire and invasive species management, the natural systems within the study area remain representative of the period of significance.

Riparian

Frijoles Canyon itself was cut over the years by the flow of creek toward the Rio Grande and it was beside the creek that the NPS sited the 1930s development. The creek corridor has a long disturbance history (e.g. ancestral Pueblo farming, homesteading, agriculture, fuel removal, hazard tree program, downstream reservoir) and as a result natural systems have been impacted by flooding, invasives, and intensive management.

Vulnerable to flash flooding, the creek is a dynamic system. Most recently a flash flood of 7000cfs occurred in August 2011 following the Las Conchas Fire. The flood waters washed out portions of the creekside trails – the Falls, Nature and Alcove House Trails. The 2011 flash floods also changed the course of the creek and littered the riparian corridor with sediment and woody debris. To protect the Historic Core from the flood waters sand bag barriers were constructed and will likely remain in place until the threat of additional flash flooding subsides.

Within the district, the creek system is accentuated by a decadent stand of cottonwoods with trees that are likely 80-100 years old (Jacobs 2011). The cottonwood bosque creates a shaded environment for the trails and picnic area (former campground). These mature cottonwoods do fail occasionally and downed trees can be found within the riparian corridor visible from the Nature Trail. Oftentimes NPS cut or buck these downed trees and leave the bucked pieces in place. The recent flooding should help with regeneration of the cottonwood bosque (Jacobs 2011).

In 1985 the southern portion of Frijoles Canyon was utilized as a flood pool by the reservoir of Cochiti Dam, administered by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. This resulted in the deposition of silt, a drastic change in vegetation, the loss of trail and possible damage to archeological sites at the mouth of the creek (Rothman 1998, 147).

Piñon-Juniper Woodland & Ponderosa Pines

Much of the study area is characterized by piñon-juniper woodlands and ponderosa pine. These plant communities can be found along the length of the entrance road and outlying the Historic Core. Over the last several years, the park has been thinning the woodland on the mesa top to create a healthier woodland (Jacobs 2011). The visual effect of this restoration was more open views through the trees across the mesa. Stumps were flush cut and the slash was spread out to minimize the visual impact of the thinning. In the summer of 2011, however, emergency fire crews altered the woodland landscape by trimming up the junipers immediately adjacent to the entrance road. Within the Historic Core ponderosa pine is the dominant tree species. Ponderosa were planted (transplanted) extensively by the CCC as evidenced by the mature trees in the parking island, residential area and alongside the entrance road as it approaches the Historic Core.

Frijoles Canyon & Geology

The most predominant natural feature of the study area is

Frijoles Canyon itself. The steep-cliffed canyon is 600 feet deep and up to ¼ mile wide. The canyon's steep walls dominate views and the CCC-era development effectively blends into the canyon setting. The geology of the area also supplied much of the building material for the district and this connection between the local stone materials and the porous tuff of the canyon walls remains apparent.

Geohazards
In 2012, a Geologic Hazards Evaluation documented that geologic instability is posing threats to visitor safety along both the Lower Falls Trail and the Main Loop Trail (Geologic Hazards Evaluation, 2012). Along the Lower Falls Trail, the hill is shifting and unstable. As a result, the lower portion of the trail has been closed since 2011. Another geohazard issue is "mass wasting" from the cliffs above the Display Archeological Area which could result in hazardous rock fall. At the time of this report, in 2014, the National Park Service is monitoring the geohazards and controlling visitor access to ensure visitor safety.

Land Use

Upon taking over management of Frijoles Canyon in 1932, the NPS enacted significant changes in land use. Today the primary land use in the canyon is day use by tourists and locals. The NPS terminated all grazing, timber cutting and put a halt to most agricultural use within the canyon. The NPS improved the park access and made it far more welcoming to visitors with the construction of the entrance road, campsites, picnic areas, trails as well a and buildings interpretation, lodging, shopping and dining. All of this park visitor infrastructure, with the exception of the campground, is still present in the district today. In 1963, overnight camping was moved from the canyon floor to the new campground built on Frijoles Mesa and the original campsites were converted to picnic sites and parking spaces.

Topography

The topography of the study area is defined by its canyon setting with elevations ranging from 5,300 feet at the Rio Grande to 6,000 feet at the visitors center and 6,600 feet at the canyon rim (CLI 2006). Frijoles Canyon's topography resulted from stream erosion. Over time water cut through a plateau of volcanic ash creating the shear walls of Frijoles Canyon. From 1150-1550, Ancestral Pueblos occupied the Canyon inhabiting both cavates in the steep south-facing canyon walls and masonry dwellings on the valley bottom built from the carvable tuff. The canyon bottom was wide enough for planting crops (many other canyons in the area were too narrow to plant large fields) and the significant change in elevation created several diverse plant communities that provided a rich source of plant and animal life. In the 1930's the NPS identified this wide, flat canyon bottom as being well suited for the development of park headquarters, a new lodge, a visitor center and other buildings.

It remains evident today that the district was designed to respond sensitively to its canyon topography. The horizontal roof lines and the color and texture of the buildings integrate the buildings with the canyon walls.

Spatial Organization and Cluster Arrangement

The CCC constructed a total of 31 buildings in Frijoles Canyon. The district was built as as a modular development with one cluster of buildings constructed at a time. The development retains this pattern although building uses have changed over time. As designed, the building clusters include groupings divided by the following uses: administrative, residential, maintenance and visitor services. The majority of these buildings (all but three) are grouped together in the Historic Core. The spatial organization of the buildings was designed to reflect that of a small southwestern village with the buildings wrapping around three sides of the Parking Plaza and the Rito de los Frijoles bordering the fourth side. Although the Parking Plaza has been diminished in size to accommodate more parking, this spatial organization has been retained.

The cluster arrangements of buildings lent itself to the creation of a multitude of small designed outdoor spaces. Today buildings are still linked by flagstone walkways, portals, patios and courtyards. Although many of these indoor/outdoor transitional spaces are no longer accessible to visitors, the spatial arrangement has been retained since the period of significance within the majority of the building clusters.

While the majority of the buildings are clustered within the Historic Core the three outlying CCC-era structures include the entrance station, stables and the fire tower up on the mesa. The fire tower was sited on the mesa top to take advantage of views. The entrance station received visitors at the turn off of State Route 4. The stables and corral were presumably positioned at a distance from the Historic Core in order to separate visitors from livestock.

The spatial organization of the network of trails originating at the district is also intact. The trails outlying the Historic Core were designed by NPS to provide visitors with experiences of both the park's archeological and natural resources. This visitor experience is still offered today. There are, in effect, two trail systems: 1. the Archeological Display Area trails which today includes the Main Loop Trail and its various spurs to the cavates and 2. the riparian corridor trails that provide a more nature-oriented experience including the Falls, Nature and the Alcove House trails.

Buildings and Structures

All buildings currently standing within the CLR study area are associated with the CCC development of the park and no CCC-built buildings or structures are missing (fig 2b). The Historic Structures Report (1988) provides detailed descriptions of the CCC-era buildings and structures. The 1973 alteration to buildings 15 and 16 (administration building) along with the 2010 addition to the visitor center are the only substantial changes to buildings within the district. Utilitarian structures including a stream gauging station and weir and a sewer lift station were added to the riparian corridor in 1978 and 2009 respectively.

Circulation

Within the study area vehicular and pedestrian circulation patterns adhere to the historic circulation system.

Vehicular Circulation

The entrance road remains the only vehicular access to the district. CCC-era features along the road including fifteen masonry gutter sections, twenty two drainage features (culverts and drains) and the handcrafted stone retaining wall/guardrail – (225- foot long constructed of locally quarried andesite rock introduce the arriving visitor to the materials and quality of the CCC period of development. “This stone guard rail will when completed be about the best looking guard rail that is possible to build and will be equal, if not superior, in strength to the customary type” (Custodian Report, 5.26.1934, 1).

Since the period of significance, the entrance road was modified to accommodate several pull−offs. A pull-off on the mesa top that provides parking for access to a short trail leading to an overlook and a smaller pull off just below the road to the stables. This lower pull-off was established by 1950 in association with the excavation and interpretation if Rainbow House. Additionally, there are two dirt pull-offs, one below the hairpin curve in the entrance road and one to access the sewer lift station. Another road modification included the introduction of a loop at the fire tower.

A significant change in vehicular circulation from the period of significance is the location of the vehicle bridge creek crossing that provides access to the campground. Originally, the road into the canyon continued past the current parking lot through a portal between the comfort station and the visitor center, across the creek and up to the campground. A 1940 plan for alterations of the comfort station included the removal of the portal. This modification was prompted by the need to manage increasing numbers of visitors (and cars) and to provide greater protection for the archeological sites. However, the walling off of the portal did not occur until years later the exact date is uncertain, but likely in the 1949-1950 (Harrison 1988, 126, 208). When the portal was closed, the circulation sequence changed and the parking lot and administrative area were established as the terminus of the entry road. From the parking area, a new vehicle bridge provided access to the extant picnic and parking areas (former camping area). This pattern of circulation remains in place today with visitors arriving via the entrance road, parking within the administrative area and then experiencing other areas of the park on foot. In the summer of 2011, the vehicle bridge was removed to prevent damage from flash flooding. Plans for replacement of the bridge are under discussion.

Another change in vehicular circulation was the construction of a new road to access the White Rock Housing south of the stables in the early 1950s. A road was built that displaced the CCC-era corral with a narrow road that extended from the stable parking area to access the four new dwellings. The road alignment bisected the historic corral area, which was re-located to just behind the stable building. Today only one house remains in this housing area.

Parking Plaza

Originally parking spaces were located in the main parking area and along the curbed sidewalk near the creek. The central island was planted with native trees and shrubs that screened the visitors' view of the principal buildings as they approached from the entrance road and blended the district with the cottonwood bosque along the riparian corridor.

Historically, the main parking area felt and functioned as a plaza with parking, buildings and visitor movement encompassing the wooded island.

By 1952 the need to accommodate more visitors and more cars necessitated diminishing the scale of the parking island by approximately 30 feet in width to create space for angled parking. This configuration remains in place today. The plaza character of the parking area has been diminished overtime due to the increase in the number of vehicles, the reduction of the island’s size and thinning of vegetation, and the use of the island for picnicking and pedestrian circulation.

As designed historically, the two small paved parking yards east of the dining room and within the maintenance complex of B-3 through B-6, remain shielded from public view by masonry walls, integrated with the adjacent buildings. These areas are accessible to park staff only.

Pedestrian Circulation & Trails

A secondary circulation system within the study area historically included flagstone pedestrian paths and a network of soft surface trails along the canyon bottom and creek. Within the Historic Core, pedestrian circulation continues to be defined by flagstone

walkways, portals, and narrow doorways and gates.

The entrance to the visitor center from the Parking Plaza has undergone substantial changes overtime. Historically, a narrow flagstone pathway led from the Parking Plaza to the museum's front door. Today the entrance walkway is wide, framed by planters and lined by low stone walls. The entry sequence to the visitor center has also been modified with the addition of modern interpretive signs, a flagpole and trash/recycling receptacles.
In front of the visitor center and elsewhere in the parking plaza, flagstone surfacing has been replaced overtime. New pathways have been
built south of the visitor center entrance since the period of significance to access the restrooms. Similarly, the original gravel walk south of the parking area was replaced with flagstone and the Entrance Patio was resurfaced with new stone and raised to accommodate wheelchair access to the snack bar. Behind the visitor center another new flagstone pathway was added that gently slopes north and east up the hill to the cabin area. In many places within the district, replacement flagstone is redder than the original stone and the paver sizes are larger.

Pedestrian flow from the rear of the visitor center out into the Archeological Display Area still echoes historic patterns. The Museum Courtyard continues to serve as a gateway to the Archeological Display Area with its portal gives way to the Main Loop Trail.

The network of soft surface trails within the Display Archeological Area (Main Loop Trail) and along the riparian corridor (Nature, Falls and Alcove House Trails) generally follow the historic alignment of the CCC-built trails and continue to facilitate the exploration and enjoyment of both the archeological sites and the natural environment along the creek.

"The trails were well designed and laid out by landscape architects… They were built to follow reasonable grades and with appropriate scenic interest to keep the hiker occupied while proceeding to major archeological features throughout the park" (NHL Nomination 1984, 11). The NPS converted portions of historic road alignments established by Judge Abbot in the early 1900s and George Frey into trails and allowed the balance of these roads to revegetate. Likewise, ladders providing access to some of the cavates and to Alcove House were in place as early as 1909 so the NPS incorporated these features and access points into their trail system and the ladders remain a trail feature today.

There is little unity among the appearance of the existing trails. There are a variety of trail surface treatments ranging from gravel to asphalt to dirt to flagstone. The trails also vary in width considerably with some of the trails contained by curbing constructed of masonry scavenged from archeological ruins.

The most significant change to the trail system since the period of significance was the NPS closure of the CCC trail that traversed the base of the cliff from Group H to Group A and provided visitors access to nearly all cavates in the canyon. In order to protect these archeological sites, the majority of the trail was decommissioned. Although no longer in use, the trail corridor is still visible and there are remnants of the CCC's artisanship including stone steps and retaining features.

Periodic flooding of the Rito de los Frijoles has also required adjustments to trail alignments and the location of creek crossings. Most recently all the bridges along the creek were removed in anticipation of flash flooding. A significant flash flood on August 21, 2011 scoured portions of the Alcove House and Nature Trails, removing surfacing and obscuring the route of the trails.

Cultural Traditions

The cultural tradition that is most evident in the landscape today is the southwestern interpretation of the NPS Rustic design tradition. As a result of the application of rustic design principles, the cultural landscape today blends with its natural setting and conveys a strong sense of place. Also the use of local stone, wood and mud plaster along with the unified massing, scale and texture of the development lends the district its southwestern flavor.

Vegetation

Since the district spans from the mesa top down to the creek it includes a range of plant communities including: a riparian zone, juniper– shrub grasslands ranging from elevations of 5300 to 6200 feet, piñon–juniper woodlands ranging from 6200 to 7000 feet, ponderosa pine forest from 7,000 to 7,500 feet and in groves occurring at lower elevation by the creek. These plant communities have endured since the period of significance although some of the district's vegetation has been altered by human impact. For example, in the summer of 2011 emergency fire crews heavily pruned the piñon–juniper woodland on the western side of the entrance road.

The Canyon's naturally occurring plant communities were supplemented in the 1930s by hundreds of native plants transplanted by the CCC teams. The CCC restored disturbed areas around their original camp and throughout the district with native grass and vegetation. Yuccas, cottonwoods, box elder, and ponderosa pine were included in the CCC plant palette and efforts were also made to reduce exotics such as silver leaf poplar. As a result of these plantings, the vegetation in and around the district is predominantly native with the exception of a handful of ornamental plantings and invasives.

Non-native plants can be found in the valley bottom between the orchard and the horse stable area and in the flood plain at the mouth of the creek. The non- native species include salt cedar, Siberian elm, Russian olive, tree of heaven, mullein, cheat grass, Russian thistle, blue grass, dandelion and escaped fruit trees. The invasive plants are a result of human impact on the landscape including overgrazing, suppressed fire, wildfire rehabilitation, pasturing horses, and agriculture (Veg. Mgmt. Plan, 2006 and Jacobs 2011). Non-native ornamental plants associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge Era are also found within the district (for more details on Mrs. Frey's planting and influence on the vegetation see the 2007 Frijoles Canyon Lodge Courtyard and Patio CLR).

Since the 1930s, when NPS took over management of the area and terminated grazing and wood harvesting, riparian vegetation has increased in density. Riparian growth includes Fremont and narrowleaf cottonwood, box elder, Rocky Mountain maple, thinleaf alder, and water birch. A change in native plant communities since the period of significance is the elimination of ponderosa pines from the canyon wall and mesa that resulted from a prolonged period of drought in the 1950s. Ponderosa pines are prolific within the lower reaches of the district and along the canyon bottom trails (CLI 2006, 61; Jacobs 2011).

Most of the agriculture in Frijoles Canyon occurred outside the study area in the wider portions of the canyon bottom. The only existing food production today is a remnant of an orchard with a few trees. The Frijoles Canyon Cultural Landscape Inventory describes the history of the orchard and NPS management. Occasionally, evidence of historically cultivated agricultural plants is found in the canyon, including spearmint, asparagus, and escaped apricot, apple, plum trees as well as the corn and squash found as phytolithes (Jacobs 2011).

Views and Vistas

Views throughout the CLR study area remain largely unchanged since the period of significance.

Entrance Road

Upon entering the park and driving the entrance road, the woodland and larger-scale landscape of mountain peaks and canyon walls dominates the views. The entrance sequence offers a didactic presentation of the natural environment with views of the mesa, Chaquehui Canyon, White Rock Canyon (Rio Grande) and, lastly, Frijoles Canyon.

After the entrance road makes the hairpin turn and begins to descend directly to the canyon bottom, the view shifts to the steep cliff walls and to the structures within the canyon. At this point in the arrival sequence Tyuonyi Pueblo, the Historic Core, the Display Archeological Area and various trails on the canyon floor come into view.

Due to recent thinning of the woodland, the entrance road views from the mesa are fairly open. Although relatively well screened, the fire lookout, water tower, various antennae and measuring equipment are visible.

The sewer lift station is visible from the entrance road as it approaches the Historic Core. However views of the maintenance yard and buildings remained screened by trees and a wall.

Historic Core

The views from within the Historic Core focus on buildings with the cottonwood bosque and the canyon walls serving as natural backdrops.

Trails

Along the Main Loop Trail views include both distant and up-close views of the collection of archeological features including the cavates, Tyuonyi Pueblo and Big Kiva with the cliff walls as the backdrop. The open canyon bottom and the elevated trail vantages at Talus House and Long House afford views of the creek corridor and the southwest side of the canyon.

Views from the Nature, Falls and Alcove House Trails are predominately filled by riparian vegetation. The Alcove Trail with its network of ladders and steps offers intimate views of the canyon walls and the archeological site. The Falls Trail also offers dramatic views of the canyon and waterfalls as it leads down to the Rio Grande from the district. At the beginning of the Falls Trail (just past the comfort station), the sewer lift station is visible across the creek. Like the creek-side trails, views from the picnic area are also characterized by filtered views through riparian vegetation.

Views into the District

In addition to the views along the Entrance Road descent, the district is viewed from the creek corridor, the Display Archeological Area and from above on the canyon rim. From the trails and riparian corridor, the clusters of buildings in the Historic Core characterize the view. Visitors returning to the Parking Plaza from the Main Loop or Nature Trails have clear views to the Cabin Group as well as the back of the visitor center including the new addition and the Museum Courtyard. From the footbridge that links the Falls Trail and the parking area, the visitor sees parked cars and the historic buildings filtered through the parking island trees.

Views into the district from the Falls Trail and picnic area are also screened by the riparian vegetation. The mesa top vantages (from Tyuonyi and the Entrance Road overlooks) offer more complete district views with the development's relationship to the creek,

archeological resources, trails, Entrance Road and canyon floor clearly visible. The Tyuouni Overlook provides a direct view across the Display Archeological Area, the Historic Core, the Riparian Corridor and up the initial ascent of the Entrance Road.

Small-scale Features

Small-scale structures dating from the period of significance are relatively rare in the landscape today. As mentioned under constructed water features, a historic water fountain is located in the Entrance Patio. Also, the Lobby Patio includes a historic outdoor fireplace and banco seating. These historic small-scale visitor amenities continue to accommodate visitors today. Other extant historic small-scale features include the historic rock ledge retaining walls and steps in the Cabin Group Courtyard. Tinware reproductions have replaced the original CCC fabricated tinware, and reinforce the historic character of outdoor spaces and entrances. What is missing in the landscape today are the historic, CCC-built furnishings or compatible replica versions.

There are a number of non-historic small-scale structures in the study area today with the most prolific being modern site furnishing and signs. Modern site furnishings include picnic tables, garbage/recycling receptacles and benches. Wooden CCC-era signage has been replaced over time with signs made of a variety of materials and in many different styles. In some places the number of different types of signs and their multiple messages crowd and complicate spaces. Additionally yellow fire hydrants and green walk lights are non-historic features found in the Cabin Group Courtyard.

Small−scale features along the trails include steps, retaining walls, benches, railings and ladders, but only the retaining walls and steps on the decommissioned CCC trail appear to date from the period of significance. Along the Main Loop Trail and Nature Trail log benches have recently been placed in pull offs beside the trail. A restroom facility (vault toilet) was also added along the Alcove House Trail. Wooden ladders on the Alcove House Trail and elsewhere in the archeological area mirror the appearance of historic ladders. In some areas metal railings have been added to improve visitor safety.

Modern measuring equipment and instruments can be found outlying the fire tower. These small-scale features are clustered downslope of the fire tower and as a result are mostly all obscured from view from the entrance road.

Additional non−historic small-scale features can be found in the residential area. These are typical modern additions that residents have used to personalize their spaces such as furnishings, fencing and a basketball net.

Constructed Water Features

Historic water features present today include a non−functioning fountain built in the northeastern wall of the Entrance Patio, an empty pond in Mrs. Frey's garden and fire hydrants in the courtyards. Near the old lodge there is a pipe protruding from a boulder that is all that remains from a drinking fountain built by George Frey (CLI 2006, 47). Also, the CCC excavated two diversion ditches above the cavates and the Historic Core on the mesa top and these are still in place today.

Non−historic constructed water features include the stream gauge and weir in the creek channel as well as a stone swale that drains the maintenance building cluster. Non−historic water fountains and fire hydrants can also be found within the district.

Archeological Resources

Frijoles Canyon contains many significant archeological features from the Ancestral Pueblo habitation of the Canyon between 1150-1550. The archeological features include the remains of kivas, pueblos, cavate structures, hand and toe holds trails, lithic scatters, petroglyphs, pictographs and trails. Post-contact sites include remnants of sheep corrals, graffiti, historic trash and remnants of development associated with the Frijoles Lodge (CLI 2006, 34). These archeological resources are discussed in detail in the Bandelier Archeological Survey (Powers and Orcutt 1999). The park's visible and interpreted archeological sites lie outside the district although the Main Loop Trail and decommissioned CCC Trail traverse the Display Archeological Area and provide visitors access to the excavated and interpreted features.

ANALYSIS AND EVALUATION

This chapter builds on the existing condition description of the landscape characteristics by identifying the contributing, non-contributing and non-contributing, but compatible features of the district's cultural landscape. Contributing features of the cultural landscape are the character-defining elements that individually or collectively contribute to the landscape's physical appearance as they have evolved over time. Non-contributing features date from outside the period of significance and do not define the historic character of the cultural landscape. Non-contributing, compatible features are in keeping with the appearance, function and style of the designed landscape and are, therefore, considered compatible additions to the historic cultural landscape.

Natural Systems and Features

The character-defining elements of the cultural landscape's natural systems and features are the creek, Frijoles Canyon and the incorporation of native vegetation.

Rito de los Frijoles
A dominant feature of the valley bottom, the Rito de los Frijoles and its cottonwood bosque frame the southern edge of the district's Parking Plaza and shade the picnic area (former campground). The riparian area also delineates the corridor for the circulation system including the entrance road and many of the trails associated with the CCC-era development. Two prominent natural features along the Falls Trail include the upper and lower falls.

Throughout the study area boundary, the creek corridor retains its natural character. Two areas where the use and development have impacted the creek corridor include the former campground area and the visitor center addition. The linear band of pull offs and picnic tables along approximately 1,400 feet of the south bank of the creek has resulted in heavy visitor use of the riparian corridor. Visitors are attracted to the water and the persistent trampling of vegetation has altered the natural character of this stretch of the creek. Compared to upstream and downstream reaches of the creek, this area has significantly less vegetative cover and the bankfull width has been increased overtime due to visitor activity in the stream corridor (Mott 1999, 54). These impacts have diminished the visual character of the creek and as well as its habitat value.

The visitor center addition constitutes another visual impact on the natural character and visitor experience of the riparian corridor. The utilities and mechanical equipment associated with the building (e.g. condensers, transformers) visually and audibly detract from the natural character of the creek corridor.

The cottonwood bosque within the Riparian Corridor is a contributing feature. The bosque has reached maturity and features a decadent stand of cottonwoods (80-100yrs old). The cottonwoods will regenerate naturally and recent flooding may accelerate this process (Jacobs 2011).

Frijoles Canyon
The district's direct relationship to Frijoles Canyon remains evident today with a dramatic visitor arrival sequence along the entrance road as it descends into the canyon's depth. Development concentrated on the valley bottom although some uses (e.g. camping) have been relocated to the mesa. Canyon walls contain the development to the north and south and the canyon's steep cliffs and cavates dominate the view from the Main Loop Trail.

Native Vegetation
Literally transplanting or mimicking the surrounding native plant communities for landscaping use is a character-defining feature of the designed landscape. The canyon's native plant communities dictated how the CCC-era development was landscaped. CCC teams collected native plants and transplanted them throughout the cultural landscape in order to ensure that the development harmonized with its natural setting. This native landscape character remains evident in the landscape today with most landscaped areas between and adjacent to the district's buildings containing native plant communities (for more analysis of native landscape see vegetation).

<u>*Contributing Features:*</u>

- Rito de los Frijoles – in addition to its flora and fauna, the creek contributes significantly to the visitor experience of the district and character-defining elements include the shade it provides, the sound of the water, and its role in linking various segments of the park.
- Cottonwood bosque.
- Frijoles Canyon (entrance road's descent into the canyon, development framed by the canyon walls and concentrated in the valley bottom).
- Upper and Lower Falls.
- Use of native plants in landscaping throughout the district.
- Pattern of using native landscaping to blend the development with the surrounding natural features.

Land Use

Since NPS took over jurisdiction of the park in 1932 the primary land use of the district has been recreation and tourism by area residents and visitors. Character-defining aspects of the tourism land use include the visitor

buildings, lodging, site amenities (e.g. campgrounds and trails) as well as concessionaire services. Visitor education and interpretation fall within the tourism land use.

Secondary land uses established during the period of significance include administrative, residential and maintenance uses that were historically associated with different clusters of buildings within the district. While the uses of some of these building clusters have shifted over time, these three secondary land uses are still found within the district. Food production was another land use of Frijoles Canyon and a minimal orchard with only a few trees remains at the edge of the study area boundary.

NPS protection of Frijoles Canyon's natural and cultural resources is another important land use that has remained consistent since the period of significance. For example, as NPS managers grew increasingly aware of the impacts of visitors on the archeological resources they decommissioned the CCC-trail, curtailed the motor car routes and limited visitors' direct access to select archeological sites.

At one point the CCC camp represented a substantial land use within Frijoles Canyon as the camp entailed temporary housing, a ball field, swimming hole, tennis courts and a boxing ring. However, the CCC were very diligent about "cleaning up" after themselves and, therefore, there is virtually no visible evidence of the CCC's presence in the canyon. These structures were all removed by the CCC and the disturbed areas were restored using native vegetation.

During the early 1950s additional staff housing was placed in the canyon. Developed as temporary staff housing, and now commonly called "White Rock Housing", this land use was sited outside of the district behind the stables. The development compromised the district by bisecting the original corral with a road that extended beyond the stables to the housing. Today only one of the White Rock houses remains along with the access road. The other three structures were removed.

Another modern, albeit minor land use of the district is scientific data collection. Antennas and measuring instruments have been located near the fire tower on the mesa and are operated by the NPS, Los Alamos Laboratory and other partners. This equipment is mostly obscured from view and is compatible given NPS long-standing practice of scientific study. A more visible instrument is the gauging station located on the creek. The gauging station is visible from the Falls Trail and parking area and detracts from the setting with its introduction of metal equipment in the natural creek corridor.

Contributing Features:

- Visitor-related NPS uses - tourism, visitor services, recreation, concessions, interpretation, lodging.
- Operational NPS uses - administration, maintenance, residential, food production.
- Resource protection.

Non-Contributing, Compatible Features:

- Data collection, measuring instruments (at the Fire Tower).

Non-contributing Features:

- White Rock housing.
- Gauging station (on the Rito de los Frijoles).

Topography

The district continues to respond sensitively to its canyon topography. The horizontal roof lines and terraced clusters of the pueblo revival architecture ensure that the development will remain integrated into its canyon setting. As noted in the NHL Nomination, "the buildings responded to the existing topography – from the flat canyon floor to the steeper terrain up toward the base of the cliffs.... This response to topography provided an additional organic tie between the buildings and the site" (NHL Nomination 1984, 2). Character-defining features of the cultural landscape's response to the canyon topography include steps, terraces and boulders all used to accommodate the sloping terrain.

Protecting against erosive forces that are exaggerated by the canyon's steep topography also drove development of certain landscape features of the district including the two diversion ditches on the mesa. These hand-dug trenches were designed to catch and divert rain run off in order to reduce erosion of the archeological resources below.

Contributing Features:

- Flat canyon bottom.
- Steep canyon walls.
- The use of steps, terraces and boulders to accommodate the natural slope.
- Level grading to accommodate patios and buildings.
- CCC-era erosion control (two diversion ditches).

Non-contributing, Compatible Features:

- Masonry wall (uphill of the district buildings for erosion control).

Spatial Organization and Cluster Arrangements

The core of the district is made up of a dense collection of pueblo-revival architecture that blends in with the surrounding topography and envelopes a central, wooded plaza, the Parking Plaza. This village-like development was strategically located to welcome and orient visitors before they reached the archeological sites in the canyon. The Parking Plaza is surrounded by structures on three sides and bordered by the creek to the south. While the wooded parking island has been reduced substantially in scale since the 1930s and is not as densely wooded, the central plaza spatial organization remains intact.

Building Clusters
A series of smaller building clusters also define the cultural landscape's spatial organization. The modular pattern of development motivated by the 1500 square foot limitation of the size of individual structures and inspired by the traditional New Mexican village layout resulted in the clustering of groups of small buildings (HSR 21). The central plaza cluster pattern is repeated on a much smaller scale within the lodge and cabin areas where buildings are arranged to contain intimate outdoor spaces.

Similarly the maintenance area formed a cluster of utilitarian buildings and garages around a walled in yard. At a distance from the lodge and administrative buildings, the residential buildings formed yet another cluster of development.

Enclosed Outdoor Spaces
The enclosed outdoor spaces, the courtyards and patios are important elements of the district and central to its spatial organization. Today, the greatest impact to the historic feel and function of these interior spaces is the accumulation of modern furnishings and intensive visitor use. The Cabin Group Courtyard, Lobby Patio, Mrs. Frey's Garden and Small Courtyard continue to reflect the NPS Rustic and Pueblo characteristics of the district's architecture and landscape architecture (e.g. native plantings, stonework, flagstone surfacing, bancos). However, the accumulation of incremental changes to the Entrance Patio including lowering the wall, re-surfacing, and the addition of modern furnishings (e.g. multiple picnic tables, trash/recycling receptacles, signs) and sealing doorways have detracted from the historic character and integrity of the space. Similarly, the character of the Museum Courtyard has been impacted by the introduction of modern interpretive signage.

Former Campground
The campground south of the parking area represented another cluster of development. Separated by the creek and originally accessed by a bridge just upstream from the Historic Core, this area provided a distinct setting for creek-side camping. A road running parallel to the creek serviced a number of campsites (approximately 80) each clearly delineated with boulders. The CCC heavily planted the campground area to create a sense of enclosure and privacy among the campsite. Features such as large timber picnic tables and stone fireplaces lent the area a rustic feel. Although uses have changed and the historic small-scale features have been removed, the natural setting of this area has been preserved and it retains a backcountry feel and with a less formal design character than the Historic Core and Parking Plaza. Due to heavy visitor use and resulting trampling, the area is denuded in places and less natural in appearance.

The sense of privacy among the individual sites as well as the sense of separation from the Historic Core has also been diminished with this loss of vegetation.

Riparian Corridor
The riparian corridor is also a key element of the study area's spatial organization. In addition to anchoring the Historic Core by forming the fourth edge of the village-like development, the creek forms the primary corridor for the trails developed by the CCC. Upstream of the Historic Core, the Nature Trail traverses both sides of the creek and connects with the Alcove House Trail that also aligns with the creek until it climbs up to the archeological site. Downstream, the Falls Trail hugs the creek and follows it to the confluence with the Rio Grande.

Display Archeological Area
Finally, the Display Archeological Area northwest of the Historic Core represents another defining spatial organization feature. The district essentially serves as a gateway for accessing the Display Archeological Area. NPS chose to site the park's headquarters in an undeveloped area substantially downstream of earlier Frey and USFS developments. This decision pulled vehicles, grazing and timbering and most visitor amenities (other than the trail network) away from the archeological area thereby creating a clear distinction between NPS development and the canyon's archeological resources. While the archeological features fall outside the district, this prehistoric development zone is the reason for the development of the park and a focal point of the park experience.

Note: as listed below the Entrance Sequence represents a character area and part of the district's spatial organization, but the Entrance Road and Entrance Station are discussed in detail under Circulation and Buildings and structures.

<u>*Contributing Features:*</u>

- Pattern of small, modular building clusters
- Enclosed outdoor spaces (patios, courtyards, maintenance yard) linked and contained by buildings. Offering a strong sense of enclosure and used for eating, congregating, relaxation and circulation.

- The following distinct spatial zones:
  - Entrance Sequence (a linear zone encompassing the entrance to the park and route to the parking area where CCC artisanship is revealed and views of the park landscape unfold)
  - Display Archeological Area (trail access and views to cavates and other archeological features)
  - Riparian Corridor (natural area characterized by sounds of the creek, native vegetation, large boulders, and minimal development as well as recreational use and trails up and down the creek corridor)
  - Former Campground Area (visitor use in a predominantly natural setting across the river from the Historic Core)
  - Parking Plaza/Village Plaza (the parking area acts as a central plaza for the district. Development and circulation framed the wooded parking island)
  - Historic Core (the clustering of CCC- era buildings organized by residential, visitor, administrative and maintenance uses)

Non-contributing, Compatible Features:

- Picnic/Parking Area (remains a distinct visitor use zone in a predominantly natural setting)

Buildings and Structures

As expressed in the NHL Nomination and Historic Structures Report, buildings and structures throughout the CLR study area retain their historic character, are still in use and remain representative of the period of significance. Changes to the original structures since the period of significance have been minor including window replacements, installation of gas furnaces, re-roofing and interior modifications to accommodate new uses. Characteristic design elements of the pueblo revival architecture are well preserved including battered stone walls, vigas, portals, parapet roofs, canales and small changes in level to reflect local topography. As expressed in the NHL nomination and Historic Structures Report:

> "The district is a prime example illustrating the guiding principles of National Park Service architecture (often called "rustic architecture" or "parkitecture") that developed during the 1920s and 1930s. Also, the Bandelier CCC Historic District is the largest collection of CCC-built structures in a national park and perhaps the only one that has not been altered (to date) by the addition of new structures within the district …" (NHL Nomination 1984, 2).
>
> "The building's primary significance lies in the overlapping categories of architecture, landscape architecture, and arts and crafts. The buildings harmonized with their natural setting through the use of on site materials, small scale, color, texture, massing, and placement on the existing topography. The buildings harmonized with their cultural setting through their pueblo revival style, appropriate for that area of the Southwest, and through the materials and techniques with which they were executed. The cultural connection carried through the interior of the buildings in paint schemes and room configurations and in the details of exposed vigas and latias, hewn lintels, carved corbels, handmade furniture, and light fixtures. This unity of design created a sense of place so strong that it predominates today. The whole was greater than the sum of its parts." (HSR 1988, 40)

Entry Station (B-26, originally called "Checking Station")

One building that's integrity has been diminished is the entrance station. While the building and its setting remain vitally important as contributing features, modifications to the structure over time in combination with the proliferation of modern signage at the entry have detracted from the historic character of the arrival sequence. The stucco finish that currently exists for this structure exhibits a monochromatic, modern texture and thick heavily rounded edges that is in contrast to the historic appearance of the this building, when it exhibited a comparable appearance to the balance of the historic district structures. As elsewhere in the district, the vivid period exterior color scheme of the building has been obscured by modern paint treatments. (Finishes Analysis Report, 2008, 55).

Considerable additions to the building have also altered its appearance. In 1965, a portion of the patio wall was covered so that cars could come in closer to the building. A metal and glass bulletin board was installed in 1976, and at the end of that year stoplights were put in. After the building was struck by lightning in 1977, the park staff added lightning rods. Other modifications have included a traffic light, window bars (1978), additional signage, new curbing and flagstone, and plantings.

The entrance station's setting has been altered with the realignment of the entry off of Highway 4; the replacement of the rustic CCC-era entrance signs (simple wood emblem on indigenous stone footer); and the addition of modern signs at the highway intersection, in the entry road and alongside the entrance station.

As a result of these modifications, the entrance station has a more formal and less rustic appearance than it did historically. The number of changes to the structure and its setting in such a small space has altered the visitor experience of the entry sequence and detracted from the entrance station's historic character.

Visitor Center Expansion
In 2010, an addition was made to the backside (northeast side) of the visitor center to accommodate a theater and additional exhibit space. In addition to substantially enlarging the footprint of the historic museum building, the addition introduces adobe-colored cement stucco to the core of the historic district that is not in keeping with the more weathered texture and coloring of the other buildings. Utilities associated with the new addition including transformers, valve covers and compressors are unscreened and as a result are visible and audible from the path that leads into the archeological area beside the visitor center. By introducing incompatible colors and textures that contrast with the CCC-built architecture and impacting the natural character of the creek corridor, the visitor center additional detracted from the integrity of the Historic Core.

Contributing Features:

- 023231 B-02 Administrative/Museum Building Contributing
- 023272 B-01 Comfort Station Contributing
- 60872 B-41 Courtyard at Building 17
- 23215 B-19 Frijoles Canyon Lodge Cabin Group A
- 023283 B-20 Frijoles Canyon Lodge Cabin Group B
- 023249 B-24 Frijoles Canyon Lodge Cabin Group C
- 023269 B-23 Frijoles Canyon Lodge Cabin Group D
- 023246 B-27 Frijoles Canyon Lodge Cabin Group E-1
- 02345 B-28 Frijoles Canyon Lodge Cabin Group E-2
- 02344 B-29 Frijoles Canyon Lodge Cabin Group E-3
- 023271 B-21 Frijoles Canyon Lodge Comfort Station and Linen Room (the Kiva)
- 023218 B-15/16 Frijoles Canyon Lodge Employees Dormitory
- 023220 B-13 Frijoles Canyon Lodge Garage
- 023219 B-14 Frijoles Canyon Lodge Gas and Oil House
- 023217 B-17 Frijoles Canyon Lodge Lobby and Salesroom
- 023216 B-18 Frijoles Canyon Lodge Operator's Residence
- 023248 B-25 Frijoles Canyon Lodge Stable and Quarters
- B-26 Checking Station
- 023221 B-12 Frijoles Canyon Lodge Storage/ Laundry Building
- 023225 B-06 Garage
- 023229 B-04 Garage and Blacksmith Shop
- 023228 B-05 Gas and Oil House
- 023270 B-22 Powerhouse
- 023222 B-10 Ranger Dormitory
- 023227 B-07 Residence 1
- 023226 B-08 Residence 2
- 023223 B-11 Residence 3
- 023241 B-32 Residence 4
- 60871 B-40 Stone Courtyard and Retaining Walls
- 023224 B-09 Visitor Center Comfort Station
- 023230 B-03 Warehouse Contributing

Non Contributing Features:

- White Rock Housing
- Visitor Center additions and associated utilities, walkways and planting areas (4 increments between 1950-2010)
- Modern additions to the Entrance Station (bulletin board, signage, lightning rod, traffic light, window bars, flagstone pavers, curbing)

Circulation

The arrival sequence by car and movement through the park on foot remain representative of the period of significance. Key elements of circulation include the entrance road, parking, transitions between indoors and outdoor spaces and the trail network.

Entrance Road
With the exception of the re-shaping of the entry off of State Route 4 and added pull-offs, little has changed along the entrance road. The entrance station, stone work along the road (masonry gutters and retaining wall), expansive vistas, a canyon descent and views to the Historic Core and archeological sites characterize the arrival sequence.

The non-historic pull-offs were designed sensitively to blend with the historic character of the road.
There are two paved pull-offs (to access the overlook and Rainbow House) and two dirt pull-offs (below the hairpin turn and to access the sewer lift station). At the upper pull-off that accesses the overlook, natural materials including large boulders, logs and native plantings were used to separate the pull-off from the road and delineate the parking area.

The use of the log edging is repeated at the lower dirt pull-offs just below the hairpin turn and retaining wall. Historically, boulders and stone curbing were used to delineate parking and control circulation, but the log railings are a compatible modern treatment in that they are informal and rustic in character and use natural materials. The lower, paved pull-off below the stable entrance drive is contained by stone curbing that mimics the non- historic, but compatible replacement curbing in the parking area.

A 1940s plan called for the reconfiguration of the access to the campground by terminating the entrance road at the main parking area and moving the vehicle bridge downstream where it could be accessed off the western corner of the parking area. In c.1949-1950, the new bridge was built and this circulation was reconfigured. The original, timber constructed bridge (built 1934) was dismantled in 1979. Only the bridge abutments survive and these fragments are contributing features. The hefty log construction of the bridge was well suited for its natural setting and this construction was echoed in the design of the tables at each of the campsites and the footbridges.

Parking & Parking Plaza
The historic design of the parking plaza was modified with the reduction of the size of the island in order to maximize parking spaces (40 total). Historically, parking was limited to 27 parallel spots along the edge of the plaza that left the interior open and lent a spacious feel to the area. Rustic stone curbing characterized the original sidewalks and the parking plaza remained unpaved into the 1950s (BANC_2317). The more crowded parking plaza impacts the experience of the district especially when buses obstruct views of buildings and their natural landscape backdrop and when traffic impairs pedestrian circulation flow and contributes to noise levels.

Although smaller than originally designed, the island remains vegetated and still lends a wooded, natural feel to the district's Historic Core. Trees within the island continue to screen visitor's views of the buildings as they approached from the entrance road. Visitors do cut through the parking island and also use it as a place for gathering and eating. As a result, some of the understory vegetation has been trampled.

Pathways along the perimeter of the parking area reflect historic pedestrian patterns although changes have occurred to the surfacing. For example, original flagstone pavers were replaced with redder and larger flagstone pavers and the gravel walk along the creekside of the parking area now has a flagstone surface.

Campsites and parking within the campground were historically delineated by large boulders and although camping was moved from this area in the 1960s this practice remains in place to mark parking spots for picnicking and backcountry parking. The picnicking sites and parking spaces, however, are much less defined than they were by the CCC. The CCC took great care to equip each campsite with a fire place and table and to separate them from one another with large boulders as well as dense native plantings.

Curbing
CCC-era drawings and reports indicate that considerable attention was given to the design and artisanship of the rough stone curbs within the district. "A curbing seven inches in height, varying from eight to sixteen inches in width, outlines the Parking Area and retains the planted island in the center. One thousand four hundred feet of curb was laid on a shallow concrete footing in concrete mortar and the joints were raked form one to one and one half inches. All of this natural faced tufa curb was obtained from the private Grant adjoining the Monument. The material was shaped in the quarry and hauled to the parking area. The stones vary considerably in width and color and the completed curbing is extremely pleasing in appearance." (Richey 1934, 2).

Due to the reconstruction of the parking lot in the 1950s to accommodate more parking and subsequent upgrades, much of the original curbing from the period of significance was removed. In the Historic Core and Parking Plaza areas original curbing can be found in front of the storage buildings in the northeast corner. Original curbing can also be seen just outside the maintenance building cluster along the access road to the residences. Like the historic design, the replacement curbing is constructed of stone making it compatible, but its appearance is less rustic than the historic rough-cut

stone. The new stone is more polished in texture, brighter in color and its edges are cleanly cut which contrast to the historic curb with its hand-tooled edges.

Trails
As designed historically, the Main Loop Trail provides views and experience of the cavates and other archeological features while the Nature, Falls and Alcove House Trails offer a more natural experience as they follow the creek.

While the alignments of these trails have shifted since the period of significance, all four trails generally adhere to historic routes and are defined by the resources they have provided access to since the 1930s. The Main Loop Trail provides access to and through the Display Archeological Area allowing for intimate connections with the archeological sites. Where as the Nature Trail allows for a shaded walk within the creek corridor and a looped return so visitors do not have to retrace their steps along the Main Loop Trail. Likewise the Alcove House Trail leads visitor up valley to the isolated cavate and the Falls Trail takes the visitors down valley into the dramatic canyon and ultimately to the Rio Grande.

The CCC Trail is no longer accessible to visitors. Study of this decommissioned trail provides a basis for comparing CCC trail construction with today's trails, since unlike the Main Loop Trail the CCC-trail was closed before it underwent modifications. The CCC trail is simple in construction, a bench cut was made with one course of rocks, presumably collected from the area, lining the downhill side of the trail.
Northwest of Long House, this trail is in relatively good shape and CCC artisanship is apparent in the construction of stone steps that approach a drainage crossing. Given the steep grade of the talus slope that the cavates were perched above, the CCC were required to build a number of stone stairs both up and down the slope. These stairs are no longer extant.

While the existing system of trails generally adheres to the historic trail network and provide a comparable experience to the one designed by the NPS in the 1930s, the trail materials and appearance of the trails today is significantly different from the CCC-era. The Main Loop Trail, in particular, is substantially more developed than its predecessor, the Ruins Trail. The Main Loop Trail today features curbing, a variety of surfacing (asphalt, concrete, flagstone), retaining walls, railings and concrete steps. The dry laid masonry retaining walls and benches that reinforce the Main Loop Trail as it climbs the slope do not appear to be from the CCC- era although their stone construction is compatible.

A particularly noticeable change along the Main Loop Trail is the use of scavenged archeological ruins materials to curb the trail. The curbing is used to control circulation, to keep visitors from straying off trail. It also directs rain run-off to periodic drainage openings in the curb. It is unclear when this practice was introduced, but curbing is a non-contributing feature that is found elsewhere in district.

Over time the Main Loop Trail has been widened by NPS to accommodate more visitor traffic and larger groups. In some cases this widening has diminished the sinuous character of the CCC era trails that narrowly wound through and around natural and archeological features. This tight trail flow is still experienced on portions of the Main Loop Trail and remains a character-defining feature of the Falls Trail where the trail winds through trees and boulders and hugs the canyon walls.

The experience of climbing up to and into the cavates on wooden ladders was one that pre-dates the CCC, but was clearly recognized as a critical component of the trail experience by NPS designers. The CCC replaced ladders during the 1930s and aligned their trails to provide access to these ascents. The wooden ladders have been replaced and still match the style of the historic ladders. In some cases, like at Alcove House, metal railings have been bolted into the rock alongside the ladders for additional safety on the climbs.

There is little documentation of the CCC construction of the Alcove House, Falls and Nature Trails. It does appear, that these three trails have undergone fewer modifications since the period of significance. Documentation of the CCC work mentions the considerable effort put into development of the Falls Trail as it required navigating substantial grades.

This work remains evident today in the stonework along the trail including retaining walls and steps. During monsoonal floods that followed the Las Conchas Fire in the summer of 2011, a significant portion of the Falls Trail that included a bench cut and a very steep slope was undercut and collapsed. This trail damage severed the connection to the Rio Grande.

The CCC built five footbridges bridges to accommodate trail use along the riparian corridor. These bridges were built of sixteen inch logs and were meant to handle both pedestrian and equestrian traffic. Horses and pack animals (mules) were used for both park operations and for recreation until 2006. This equestrian use dictated the scale and heavy timber construction of the footbridges.

None of these original footbridges remain. In 2011all footbridges were removed to prevent damage from flash flooding. A replacement footbridge was constructed in 2011 to connect the Parking Plaza to the Falls Trail. While the bridge is made of simple log construction it does not reflect the scale and heft of the historic footbridges. Replacement plank bridges found down stream of the Parking Plaza along the Falls Trail are also much smaller and simpler structure in comparison to the CCC-era footbridges that were designed to accommodate horses and were constructed with heavy timbers. Since

neither bridge reflects the historic heavy timber construction of the CCC-era they are considered non-compatible circulation features.

While the trails are generally well maintained, there is concern about trail drainage and erosion. For example, along stretches of the Main Loop Trail water flows down the trail and is diverted through periodic cuts in the curbing. There is concern that this channeled flow of water will impact archeological sites down slope of the trail. Increasing the number of water diversions or side sloping the trail so water flows across instead of down the trail could alleviate the impact of erosion (Mott 1999).

Geohazards are also posing visitor safety and maintenance concerns along portions of the Main Loop Trail and the Falls Trail. Along the Lower Falls Trail, the hill is shifting and unstable. As a result, the lower portion of the trail has been closed since 2011. Another geohazard issue is "mass wasting" from the cliffs above the Display Archeological Area which could result in hazardous rock fall.

Pedestrian Circulation and Transitions between Indoor and Outdoor Spaces

Another character-defining feature of the pedestrian circulation within the district is the relationship between indoor and outdoor spaces. Linked by flagstone walks, portals and patios and unified by the same materials and style of furnishings, the transition from indoor to outdoor spaces was designed to flow seamlessly. In the two outdoor patios where visitors can still move from building to outdoor space, the Entrance and Lobby Patios, the historic quality of the transition has been diminished by NPS' removal of the historic outdoor site furnishings and the introduction and clutter of modern furnishings.

The Entrance Patio is best representative of this interrupted flow and abrupt transition. Historically the pedestrian movement from the lodge to patio to dining room was open and unconstrained. Since the open doorway on the northeast side of the patio has been blocked off and the patio and portal have been filled with picnic tables, pedestrian access is channelized to the snack bar and the Entrance Patio no longer serves its historic purpose as the primary point of entry to all surrounding buildings (CLR 2006, 56).

Although only accessible to NPS staff, the pedestrian circulation in the Cabin Group Courtyard does retain its historic character with an intricate network of narrow flagstone pathways and steps that link the buildings. Most of these pathways date from the period of significance. Similarly, pedestrian circulation within the residential area that typically consists of a flagstone entrance has undergone few modifications.

Finally, entry into the visitor center from the parking area adheres to the historic circulation patterns, but the character of this transition is diminished by the proliferation of signage in front of the building. Also the entrance walkway has been widened substantially and framed by low masonry walls as well as two planters. The modern walls and planters are constructed of scavenged archeological masonry and establish a edge treatment not characteristic of historic southwestern design traditions.

This incompatible masonry edging is also found in the Entrance Patio, Mrs. Frey's garden, along pathways throughout the district and along the Main Loop Trail. The effect of this edging along pathways, trails and within interior spaces (e.g. patios and gardens) is a stronger compartmentalization of spaces in which hard surfacing and native vegetation are more starkly separated lending the space a more formal feel.

Contributing Features & Patterns:

- Entrance road.
- Entrance road drainage features (culverts, gutters).
- Entrance road retaining wall.
- Falls Trail. The trail route through the canyon and to the Rio Grande, its width and natural surface, and its sinuous character that winds through and around natural features. Also remnant CCC-era rock work including steps, retaining walls and boulder edging.
- CCC Trail. The trail route, its width and natural surface. Also remnant CCC-era rock work including steps, retaining walls and boulder edging.
- Main Loop Trail. The trail route from the visitor center into and through the Archeological Display Area that provides intimate, up close-access to the archeological features.
- Nature Trail. The trail route parallel to the creek and within the shade of the riparian corridor with two creek crossings and its connection to the Main Loop Trail.
- Accessing cavates via ladders.
- Alcove House Trail. The trail route within the creek corridor with multiple creek crossings that provides access to the Alcove House. The stairs and climb to Alcove House is a character-defining element of the trail.
- A central parking plaza where parking, pedestrian paths and vehicular circulation frame a wooded island.
- The use of boulders to delineate parking spaces in the former campground area.
- Unstructured circulation flow between buildings through Entrance Patio.
- Layout of steps and uncurbed flagstone walkways within the Cabin Group Patio.

- Heavy timber construction foot/horse bridges and vehicle bridges (non-extant).
- Motor car bridge abutments.

Non-contributing, Compatible Features:

- Accessible ramp to Lobby Patio.
- Entrance road pull offs.
- Replacement flagstone walks and curbing in and around the parking area.
- Replacement wooden ladders to archeological sites.
- Steel railings along portions of the Main Loop Trail and Alcove House Trail.
- Retaining walls along Main Loop Trail.

Non-contributing

- Two small pathways (dirt and flagstone) in front of building 28.
- Scavenged archeological material edging lining trails, pathways and planters.
- Replacement bridges including the log foot bridge from Parking Plaza to Falls Trail and
- Plank bridges downstream along the Falls Trail (built in 2011).
- Hard surfacing (concrete and flagstone pavers) on Main Loop Trail.

Cultural Traditions

In 1932 when the NPS gained control of Frijoles Canyon the cultural traditions related to tourism increased substantially. This tradition of visitor use and enjoyment of the park continues today.

The study area remains strongly representative of the cultural tradition of NPS Rustic design and the practice of adopting regional styles most suited for a particular park. At Bandelier, NPS designers took cues from southwestern design traditions and applied the pueblo revival style. The pueblo revival architecture was well suited to the principles of NPS Rustic design that called for the incorporation of regional and local building techniques.

In combination with the buildings, the continued use of native plant landscaping and the preservation of the designed outdoor spaces and their features such as flagstone walks, banco benches, fireplaces and portals lend the Historic Core a strong southwestern character. Original and period replicas of tinwork for exterior light fixtures and the NPS continued use of the distinctive turkey logo adapted from the Ancestral Pueblo petroglyph are small-scale features that also contribute to the southwestern aesthetics. Additionally, the park is repainting structures in the district in with vibrant CCC-era coloration that will further reinforce the southwestern character.

Harmonizing with the natural environment was a key tenant of the NPS Rustic design tradition that remains evident in the cultural landscape today. "The use of local materials (stone, wood, and mud plaster) and indigenous landscape elements (flagstone walks, vegetation, and rock outcroppings) links the structures harmoniously with the natural setting" (NPS 1995, 8).

The development of Frijoles Canyon was also highly influenced by the U.S. tradition of social service (CLI 2006, 50). During the 1930s the Civilian Conservation Corps Camp employed hundreds of men at the park as part of President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal. The CCC enrollees were mostly local New Mexicans. These unskilled workers were trained as craftsmen and constructed roads, buildings, trails, furniture, sign and other projects for the NPS at Bandelier. There is little evidence of this cultural tradition found in the cultural landscape, but interpretative materials such as a Bandelier CCC NHL Historic District brochure do serve as present day reminders of this influential tradition.

Contributing Features:

- Rustic and Pueblo-revival style architectural and landscape features.
- Banco bench and fireplace in Lobby Patio as well as tin light fixtures, sign over gift shop door, pajaritos above fireplace.
- Portals in Entrance Patio and Museum Courtyard.

Vegetation

Native plantings are a character-defining feature of the cultural landscape. Buildings within the district are rustic in character. Their walls were washed with a thin coat of mud plaster that was designed to wear off over time and give the coarse ashlar masonry a weathered and aged appearance (NHL Nomination 1984, 3). Similarly, native plantings today lend the cultural landscape a rustic feel and create a sense that the built features were carefully carved out of their natural surroundings. Reports from the CCC era proudly boast about the number of plantings and express contentment with the aesthetic results of the plantings. It is clear that the design intent was to minimize the disturbance from construction, blend the new development with its natural setting and "beautify" the setting with yet another natural material.

Research for this CLR and previous historic documentation has not revealed CCC-era planting plans. Given this lack of documentation, planting history is based on previous studies (HSR 1988, CLR 2006), CCC photos and CCC-era construction reports. Additionally, no information was found regarding how NPS designers intended for the native landscaping to be maintained,

therefore treatment measures will need to be based on the design concept and practicality.

Native Plantings
Similar to other CCC-constructed NPS developments, native vegetation was transplanted from elsewhere in the monument and planted throughout the district. Transplanted plant material included trees, shrubs, and grasses (Fig 8, 9 and CLR 2006, Appendix C:1939 Plant List). Hundreds of trees (e.g. piñon, ponderosa pine, juniper were transplanted and planted throughout the district (HSR 1988, 74).

Areas disturbed by the construction work and the CCC camp itself were revegetated with native plantings after the structures were removed. Existing tree species most likely dating from the CCC era including the following species: Box elder, Cottonwood, Douglas fir, Juniper, Oak, Piñon pine and Ponderosa pine (HSR 1988, 211).

Native plant materials were employed to make the development — both the buildings and the vegetation - fit the natural setting. In adherence to the principles of NPS Rustic design, the landscape was to harmonize with the natural surroundings, have a sympathetic site relationship with the buildings, and help create an appropriate setting for appreciation of the park's prehistoric cultural resources (McClelland 1998). The CCC planted in a manner that mimicked the surrounding vegetation. Trees were planted in the parking island and the campground area to blend in with the forested canyon bottom and riparian corridor. Open areas were restored using native grasses transplanted from the surrounding mesas top dressed with forest duff and strategically placed boulders. This treatment was apparent around the visitor center and in the Cabin Group Courtyard. For example, Charles Richey reported in 1939, "A large crew is now at work sodding the area in the vicinity of the new lodge to native gramma grass and small native plants" (Richey 1939b; CLR 2006, 42). Such use of indigenous vegetation lent a sense of regionalism to the district. Plantings were also used in such a way as to align with cultural traditions of the region. For instance, entrance ways were framed with native plants and vegetation was added to the bases of walls to soften the architectural lines (HSR 1988, 57).

In the historic campground, native plantings were utilized to screen the individual campsites from one another. Pine, piñon, juniper, buck brush, mountain mahogany, chamisa and oak were all used to plant the area and create the screens. Large boulders were used in combination with these plantings to delineate the campsites. In total, three hundred trees and three hundred and fifty shrubs were planted in the campground. (T-1934, 16).

In addition to transplanting native plants throughout the district, NPS designers showed sensitivity to existing vegetation and took great care in protecting existing vegetation (Richey 1936, 3). These action reinforced the importance of using vegetation to help structures blend with their surroundings and in many cases to screen operational buildings from visitors' view. During the period of construction considerable effort was also applied to removing exotic species including peach trees, Lombardy poplars and silverleaf poplars (Vegetation Management Plan, 2006, 26).

Recent native plantings can be found in planters in front of the visitor center and in the visitor center courtyard where NPS has created an educational native plant garden. The visitor center planters are noncontributing and while the native plantings are in keeping with the CCC era landscaping palette the planters are an introduced small scale feature that detract from the spatial organization of the Parking Plaza by emphasizing the visitor center entry. While NPS plans from the CCC-era did mention the idea of an ethnobotanical garden in Museum Courtyard to serve educational purposes, the garden was never designed or constructed. While the concept of the existing native plant garden in this courtyard is aligned with this original idea, the modern botanical identification signs are incompatible features that detract from the historic character of the courtyard.

Ornamentals
While native plantings are the primary landscape palette used by the CCC, colorful flowering ornamentals (both native and introduced) were planted around the lodge during Mrs. Frey's tenure at the Lodge. For example, plants associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge Era that are found in the Cabin Group Courtyard area include clusters of iris and day lilies in front of buildings and along walkways; wild plum and wild roses; and a grapevine outside building 24 (CLR 2006, 98). Similarly, Mrs. Frey supplemented CCC native plantings in the Lobby and Entrance Patios with flowering plants ornamentals including perennials and bulbs (CLR 2006, 71,79). Subsequent concessionaires have also planted ornamentals, however, only those associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge Era are considered contributing given her longstanding and significant association with the park's development. Ornamental plantings can also be found within the residential area. Here residents have personalized their space with planters, pots, lawns and ornamental plantings.

Vegetation Management
The native plant landscape character is intact and the park's Vegetation Management Plan (2006) and Exotic Plant Management Plan (2006) provide guidance for the management of vegetation within the district.

Following recommendations in the 1988 Historic Structures Report, efforts were made to systematically lower the density of woody vegetation in the district and minimize the overgrown visual effect of mature shrubs and trees that had been planted in the early 1940s. Trees and shrubs were thinned, pruned and removed in an

effort to restore the character of the historic landscape and to protect historic fabric, expose building facades and open vistas to the cliffs (Vegetation Management Plan, 2006, 27). Despite the thinning, box elders continue to pose a problem by volunteering within the district and growing to maturity in flower planters and adjacent to walls and buildings. For example a mature box elder in a Lobby Patio planter is jeopardizing the integrity of the CCC-era stone structure. Where mature box elders have been cut (e.g. Entrance Patio) their stumps often remain.These stumps detract from the historic character of the interior spaces and planters and oftentimes re-sprout if a chemical stump treatment is not applied. In addition to volunteer native plants, invasive species such as cheatgrass and Russian thistle have also encroached in the landscaped areas around the district's buildings.

The Exotic Plant Management Plan recognizes that exotic plants disrupt the accurate presentation of a cultural landscape and calls for managing exotics that have a substantial impact on park resources (Exotic Plant Management Plan, 2006, 2). In open areas of the district landscape, namely in the Cabin Group Courtyard and in front of the visitor center, exotic species are most visible and detract from the historic character of the native landscaping. Perennial exotics along the riparian corridor also require treatment. Between 2006-8 woody exotics in the creek corridor were removed which resulted in better growth of the willows (Jacobs 2011).

Park maintenance of open areas within the Cabin Group Courtyard and in front of the visitor center has included watering, seeding, fertilization and mowing. The visual effect of this maintenance is a lawn that contrasts with the more natural appearance of historic planting patterns. Historically, the indigenous grasses planted in and around the visitor center and cabins combined with strategically placed boulders and a covering of forest duff lent these open areas more natural feel and appearance (HSR 56; CLR 2006, 87). Increased visitor use and the resulting trampling of open areas in front of the visitor center make maintaining a native grass meadow challenging where as the current lawn can withstand more foot traffic, but does require irritation, mowing, fertilizer and seeding (fig X).

In the summer of 2011, oaks, piñon juniper and ponderosa pine along the entrance road were impacted by emergency fire crews when they trimmed vegetation to create a fire break for Las Conchas Fire emergency defense of Frijoles Canyon. As a result of the fire break treatment the juniper stand along the western side of the entrance drive appears managed and unnatural.

Another present day vegetation management practice that detracts from the character of the CLR study area is the bucking of fallen cottonwood trees along the creek corridor. Cottonwoods, especially the mature ones along the creek, are prone to fail or are preemptively cut when they are identified as hazard trees. It has become a maintenance practice to buck these downed cottonwoods (chainsaw them into large 3-4 foot pieces) and then leave the bucked pieces in place. The neatly cut pieces stand out as being in contrast to the natural setting.

Contributing Features:

- CCC-era trees and other vegetation. Coring or other techniques may be needed to verify whether a tree is an original CCC-era planting. Groupings of CCC-era trees within district include the following (HSR 1988, 55-57, 59; CLR 2007, 82-91):
  - Ponderosa pine, juniper, piñon in the Cabin Group Courtyard.
  - Ponderosa pine and juniper in the parking island.
  - Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, oak, juniper and piñon along the maintenance yard wall (to northwest).
  - Juniper, piñon, cottonwoods (the mature group) in front of the Visitor Center.
  - Cottonwood in the Museum Courtyard.
  - Mature cottonwoods, Douglas fir, and ponderosa pine south of the Parking Plaza and throughout the former campground area.
- Pattern of native, naturalistic plantings throughout the district.
- Historic ornamentals (associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge era).

Reference the 2007 Frijoles Canyon Lodge Courtyards and Patios CLR's color-coded maps of contributing and non-contributing vegetation for the district's cabin courtyards (CLR 2007, pg 92-95).

Non-contributing Features:

- Overgrown trees that threaten historic structures and/or overcrowd a setting.
- Dense sod/lawn appearance of former open native meadow areas (due to mowing, fertilizing and watering).
- Volunteer box elder trees.

Views and Vistas

Character-defining views and vistas within the district include the open views across the woodland on the mesa top upon entry, view into White Rock Canyon (Rio Grande), views of the Historic Core and archeological sites as the entry road descends to the canyon bottom, and views of the pueblo-revival buildings and "village development" from within the parking area. Within the Historic Core, views of the details of the pueblo revival architecture are important especially from the vantages of the parking area, patios and walkways between the structures.

The trails offer a number of character-defining views as well. The Main Loop Trail presents dramatic open views of the collection of archeological sites and close-up views of the cavates and restored dwellings. Views from Nature, Alcove House and Falls Trails focus on the creek and its wooded riparian corridor. Occasional filtered views through openings reveal the archeological sites and canyon walls. The Falls Trail is characterized by more dramatic views of the creek's waterfalls.

A view that was lost following the closing of the entrance portal and the rerouting of the circulation across the creek to the historic campground was the view to the comfort station. The historic vehicle bridge was built on axis with this structure and provided filtered views of the structure that would have helped orient drivers.

Screening Views
In addition to the above-mentioned significant views, one of the most character-defining feature of views within the district is the screening of structures. Native plantings and the preservation of existing vegetation were used throughout the district to obscure non-visitor related structures from view. For example, the maintenance cluster of buildings that parallels the entrance road was walled off from view and planted to further obscure the utilitarian operations it served. In referring to the recently completed Equipment and storage Shed in the Utility Area in 1936, landscape architect, Charles Richey noted "This building is now finished, making a completed Utility Area. The only detail yet to be done is the completion of the gate to the area and giving several of the buildings a wet broom coat. This Utility Area is a fine workable unit, having a nice architectural appearance and when planting is done between it and the road it will be little noticed."(Richey 1936, 2). Additionally, the residential structures are set above the central visitor area and obscured from view by both topography and vegetation.

NPS also wanted to ensure that road cuts along the entrance road blended into the surrounding canyon wall in order to minimize views of the new road development. Where road placement required blasting along the canyon wall, the exposed white rock was stained with iron sulfate to create a weathered, natural look (CLI 2006, 41).

Unscreened modern features within the district include the utility corridor and sewer lift station. These are visible to the visitor from both the entrance road, and picnic area and Falls Trail. Although it washed away in 2011 a stream gauge in the creek located adjacent to the southeastern parking turnaround was also visible from the falls trail. Through screening, relocation and/or painting these structures could be made less visible.

Contributing Features:

- Views of the district and display archeological area.
- Open mesa-top views from the entrance road.
- View into White Rock Canyon from the entrance road.
- Canyon bottom view from the entrance road.
- Views of natural features.
- Views of Upper and Lower Falls from the Falls Trail.
- Views of archeological resources (up close and distant).
- Architectural views of building features including ornamentation like tinware, signage and furnishings.
- View of the comfort station across the creek from the vehicle bridge (non-extant).
- Enclosed riparian corridor views.
- The use of native plants to screen development resulting in filtered views into the district from the trails and entrance road.
- Stained road cuts which obscures evidence of road construction from distant views.
- Patio and courtyard near views of buildings and distant views of canyon setting and outlying Historic Core structures.

Non-Contributing Features:

- Views of utilitarian structures along the creek corridor.

Small-scale Features

Many small-scale features dating from the period of significance and most notably CCC-built site furnishings (benches, chairs, picnic tables) and signs are no longer extant in the landscape. In contrast to larger buildings and structures within the cultural landscape that strongly evoke the historic period, the district's collection of CCC-era, small-scale features have been diminished significantly. CCC-built features have been replaced with modern substitutes that are not always compatible with the historic character and are often so abundant that they detract from the otherwise unified rustic design character of the cultural landscape.

NPS and the CCC enrollees devoted considerable effort to the design and construction of small-scale features within the district. Signs for Bandelier National Monument and other NPS sites were produced on site. Also the CCC enrollees crafted an impressive amount of Spanish colonial style furniture that was used in both the interior of the buildings and in the outdoor spaces.

Furnishings
Most of the Spanish colonial styled, CCC-built furnishings were removed by NPS to prevent damage from use and the elements. In many cases these contributing small-scale features have been replaced with

incompatible modern furnishing that introduce an entirely new set of materials, colors and styles to the cultural landscape. This combination of the removal of historic furnishings and the substitution of modern furnishings has diminished the historic feel of the district's designed outdoor spaces.

Outdoor spaces between buildings and their furnishings were envisioned as an extension of the interior design. Like the interiors, patios featured bancos, fireplaces, Spanish colonial-styled furnishings and flagstone surfacing. Echoing the design of the interiors, these transitional spaces provided a seamless integration and architectural interest between the buildings. While the built-in furnishings like the outdoor fireplace and banco seating remain in place today (e.g. Lobby Patio), removable CCC-built outdoor furnishings are missing. Given that today's visitors have little occasion to view the preserved interiors of buildings, placing CCC-built or period replica furnishings in outdoor spaces would provide an important interpretive opportunity.

Wooden gates are also a character-defining feature of the cultural landscape and many of these have been removed over time. The gate to the Entrance Patio has been removed and the gate to the Lobby Patio is left open. The wall to the Entrance Patio was also lowered, compounding the loss of a sense of entry and enclosure.

The removal of the CCC-built picnic tables, fire pits and underground garbage containers from the campground changed the character of that area within the cultural landscape. The rustic designs of these features fit the natural setting on the southside of the creek and were representative of the NPS designers' attention to detail and strict adherence to a uniform palette of materials. "We have equipped each site throughout the camp with this type of fire place and have found that the campers have expressed an appreciable response for its attractive appearance and functioning qualities. " (NPS 1935). The campground picnic tables, log tables with pine tops, were quite substantial features. Leftover log material from the bridge construction was used to construct the initial set of 30 tables (an additional 23 were made). "This table design not only utilized the waste material from the foot bridges and vehicle bridge but provided a substantial, immovable and attractive table for each site" (T -1935, 20). The underground garbage containers were installed to replace oil drums that had served formerly served as garbage cans.

Signs

In a 1936 report, NPS landscape architect, Charles Richey, explained that the sign project under the direction of landscape Foreman Groces was making "fine progress" and noted the typical style of the signs: "Most of these signs have the letters carved into the wood and are attractively colored in typical Santa Fe style" (Richey 1936, 3).

A character-defining feature of signs produced during the period of significance was their unified style. They were made in different shapes and sizes, but they were all wood with carved letters. Some of the more ornate signs features Santa Fe style colors and ornamentation including the distinctive Bandelier turkey symbol. In visitor use areas, replica CCC wooden signs or traditional NPS signs of wood material with light-colored incised lettering are typically crowded by a variety of other sign types and styles. Modern sign styles found throughout the district range widely in shape, sizes and materials.

Rustic-styled wooded NPS signs in the district currently feature bright white lettering that creates a sharper contrast than the CCC-era signs, which used more subtle tones. Throughout the district sign clutter detracts from the historic setting.

Contributing Features:

- CCC-era furniture.
- CCC-era tin ware.
- Non-extant campground features including fire pits, picnic tables and underground garbage cans.
- Terracing, steps, walls of the cabin area.
- Features introduced by Mrs. Frey (matates, ornamental freestanding pots, bench, small pond – pull all from CLR).
- Regional southwestern elements including banco seating, fireplace, pajaritos, wood signage, mutates (in Mrs. Frey's Garden), tin light fixtures.

Non-contributing, Compatible Features:

- Painted wooden signage with incised lettering.
- Log benches.
- Tin ware reproductions.
- Entrance station flagpole (feature, not location, historically located in front of the portal, southwest of current location).

Non-contributing Features:

- Metal and fiberglass benches and tables.
- Metal and plastic signs
- Visitor center entry signs and small-scale features including interpretive waysides, stone Bandelier monument, trash receptacles, and planters.
- High contrast colors of sign base and lettering (paint treatment).
- Entrance Signs (including the stucco and the stone base).
- Bright yellow fire hydrants (in Cabin Group Courtyard).
- Green walkway lights.
- Brown metal picnic tables (in Cabin Group Courtyard).

Constructed Water Features

There are two water and debris diversion ditches that the CCC excavated above the cavates that are contributing constructed water features – the Overlook and the Headquarters ditches. These hand- dug trenches are an expression of the NPS attention to detail in protecting the park's resources as well as the arduous work of the CCC enrollees. These features were apparently constructed to reduce the damaging effects water and erosion can have on the archeological features and were designed to re-direct run-off away from the cliff edge and the cavates below. Recent research also suggests that the ditches served a debris diversion function in that they caught natural rock fall and safeguarded the trails at the cliff base. Bandelier's archeology staff provided the following narrative descriptions of the CCC ditches (BAND 2011).

CCC Ditches
The water and debris diversion ditches, as excavated by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) above LA 13665/ Long House, constitute a linear site consistently 50cm in width and a depth varying from surface level to 1.25 meters. The site's length is 686 meters, running generally SE-NW between Long House and LA 50973 / Cavate Group A. The site lies on two sides of a small and steep perpendicular drainage that gives way to Frijoles Canyon. The site's purpose is to divert rain run-off from Frijoles Mesa, thereby reducing the effects of resulting erosion on Long House and other cavates below. Public access trails at the cliff base are also protected from natural rock fall by the ditch/dam. The site feature is situated upon a low-angle hill slope between 5 and 20 meters from the cliff edge. Throughout the site, excavation and tool marks are apparent in the soft tuff bedrock, suggesting that pick axes or similar hand tools were used in its construction. Rocks used to retain the ditch are still found on the downhill slope in the site's NW portions.

A second ditch and diversion dam can be found running some 260 m along the NE rim of Frijoles Canyon. The site is found at the foot of a low-angle hill slope on Frijoles Mesa, facing generally SW. The site's purpose is to divert rain run-off from the Mesa, thereby reducing the effects of resulting erosion to the cliff and Cavate Group K, as well as those areas upslope from the park's Historic Core. No artifacts are associated with this earthworks/ landscape feature.

Contributing Features:

- CCC diversion ditches (named the Overlook Ditch and Headquarters Ditch)
- Water fountain in Entrance Patio
- Fire Hydrants in Courtyard

Non-Contributing, Compatible:

- Stone swale draining the maintenance yard

Non-Contributing:

- Weir at the gauging station

Archeological Resources

The Entrance Road and its associated masonry drainage gutters, culvert walls and retaining walls, has been recorded as an archeological site within the district. The pile of tuff and mortal rubble from the original entrance sign and the old entrance alignment is also recorded as an archeological site.

Additional archeological sites located within the district pre-date the district's period of significance and are neither clearly visible nor accessible to visitors. These features include lithic and ceramic scatters, a pueblo, field houses as well as signage dating from the U.S. Forest Service era of management.
While outside the district, the excavated and interpreted archeological resources in the Archeological Display Area directly contribute to the significance of the district and helped define the layout of the historic trail system.

Contributing Features :

- Entrance Road associated masonry drainage gutters, culvert walls and retaining walls (LA 134450).
- Park Entry archeological sites – original entrance sign rubble and old road alignment (LA165722).
- Stone retaining wall believed to be CCC construction(purpose of function unknown) (LA 168736).
- Views to and experience of the archeological features within the Display Archeological Area.

EVALUATION OF INTEGRITY

Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its historic identity and significance. Evaluation of integrity relies on a comparison between what is known of a cultural landscape's characteristics and features during the period of significance with existing conditions. The evaluation of integrity is grounded in an understanding of the landscape's physical features and how they relate to its significance.

The National Register identifies seven aspects of integrity. Retention of these aspects is essential for a property to convey significance. These include: Location, Design, Setting, Materials, Technical/Artistic Skill, Feeling and Association.

Since these criteria were developed primarily for buildings, structures and objects, it is necessary to consider three additional qualities that apply more directly to biotic resources when considering the integrity of a cultural landscapes in a natural setting such as the district. The biotic cultural resources are communities of plants (and animals) associated with human settlement and land use in the district. Biotic natural resources are those that have escaped deliberate alteration, though have been affected by human presence in a historic period. The three criteria appropriate for evaluation of the integrity of biotic resources are: species composition, community organization, and land management techniques. These criteria should be considered in lieu of materials, design, and technical/ artistic skill, respectively when evaluating the integrity of biotic resources in a cultural landscape (Firth, 42).

The following evaluation of the CLR study area focuses on the cultural landscape's integrity and its ability convey a sense of NPS rustic design and the CCC-era construction.

Overall the district's cultural landscape retains a high level of integrity from the 1932-42 period of significance. While the district retains integrity, cumulative changes and the accrual of modern features and materials have detracted from the historic character and visitor experience of the district.

Location *is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred (DOI, 44).*

Integrity of location is retained. The district remains in its historic location within Frijoles Canyon as do all of the buildings, structures and roads. Trails associated with the CCC remain in their historic location, too, although exact trail alignment has shifted slightly since the period of significance.

Design *is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure and style of a property (DOI, 44).*

Integrity of design for the district is retained. The overall spatial organization of elements remains intact, all CCC-era buildings remain in place and the development clearly showcases the pueblo revival style and expresses the NPS rustic design ethic and principles. The unity of design remains impressive in the district and is achieved through the consistent use of materials (e.g. locally quarried stone), the use of native plants that blend the development with its natural surroundings, the pervasive application of the pueblo revival style and the consistent high quality of artisanship. While there are enough buildings and features in place to echo the rustic design intent for the development, the removal of the camping use and its associated rustic landscape features (fire pits, log picnic tables, defined campsites) have diminished the integrity of the cultural landscape's design on the southwest side of the creek. Within the parking area certain design elements have been lost thereby diminishing the integrity of this area. Much of the flagstone walkways surrounding the parking area have been replaced and there is very little original rough-cut curbstone remaining within the Parking Plaza.

While the original design of the trails has been compromised due to modifications such as widening, curbing, realigning and resurfacing, the trails do retain integrity in that their routes to the Archeological Display Area and along the Riparian Corridor have been preserved and they continue to offer the intended experience of the park's natural and cultural resources.

Community Organization *the complement to Design for biotic resources, is the organization of an ecological community (i.e., the plant and animal species) in terms of size, structure, and distribution of each of the populations plus the cyclical patterns in these characteristics (Firth, 12).*

Integrity of Community Organization of the district is retained overall. Although there is a long history of disturbance in Frijoles Canyon, natural areas that are generally undisturbed by humans (i.e., natural biotic resources: Firth, 4) within the district retain a high degree of integrity appearing today much as they did during the period of significance. The native plant vegetation planted by the CCC throughout the district receives little maintenance and has been allowed to mature and reproduce naturally. The integrity of vegetative patterns established in the 1930s has high integrity. While recent (2011) fire break treatment during the Las Conchas Fire resulted in woodland thinning along the entrance road and the clearing of trees and shrubs within the Parking Plaza island the impact is primarily visual and will not likely have a long-term effect on the community organization.

Setting *is the physical environment of a historic property (DOI, 45).*

Integrity of the district's Setting has been retained. Since the end of the period of significance, views in all

directions remain largely unchanged and no additional development has taken place in the vicinity. Situated on the canyon floor in close proximity to Rito de los Frijoles, the CCC-era development continues to benefit from its enclosed and sheltered environment.

Materials *are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form an historic property (DOI, 45).*

Integrity of Materials is retained. Local stone is the primary building material and the consistent use of this stone throughout the district creates an overwhelming sense of visual unity. (Nom 1995, 2). From stone curbing to masonry gutters and flagstone walkways, this local building material and its color and texture is repeated throughout the cultural landscape. Replacement materials have, for the most part, remained loyal to the original rustic design principles that called for stone and log construction.
Tin ware reproductions also contribute to the integrity of materials. The 2010 visitor center addition that introduced new materials (engineered cement stucco) to the district is incompatible in color and texture with the weathered mud plaster of the other

historic architecture. The introduction of modern site furnishings and signage in combination with the removal of historic CCC-crafted furnishings does diminish the integrity of the materials within outdoor spaces such as the Entrance and Lobby Patios and the Museum Courtyard.

Species composition *the complement to Materials for biotic resources, focuses on the dominant native and introduced plant and animal species that were the subject of management activity in the district (Firth, 11).*

Integrity of Species Composition is retained. Aside from some invasive plant species and ornamentals planted by Mrs. Frey, managed species in the district have consistently been native in origin.

Artisanship *is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory (DOI, 45).*

Integrity of the technical and artistic skills of the CCC is retained. The district reflects the high level of skill, artisanship, hard work and attention to detail of the CCC enrollees at Bandelier National Monument. All canyon structures are built in the southwestern Pueblo Revival style and incorporate characteristic design elements, including battered stone walls, vigas, portals, parapet roofs, canales and changes in elevation to conform to the local topography. Structures are linked together with masonry walls, portals, patios and terraced courtyards (NPS 1995, 8). Mud, cement or hard lime plaster were used to finish the stone (HSR 72).

The removal of CCC-built features in combination with the incremental accrual of modern features and materials (e.g. signs, furnishings, curb and flagstone replacements)has reduced the evidence and visibility of CCC-era artisanship. While the technical skill of the craftspeople is effectively conveyed through the buildings, the removal of small-scale features such as the historic campground tables and fire pits, furnishings, signs and tin-ware have diminished the integrity of the artistic skill once evidenced in CCC-built small-scale features.

Land Management Techniques *the complement to technical/artistic skill for biotic resources, are the practices by which these resources are cared for. These techniques result in the physical evidence of the steward's labor and skill in managing or altering biotic resources, the types of equipment used and the timing of the various activities (Firth, 13).*

Integrity of Land Management Techniques is retained. Biotic resources within the district including native vegetation throughout the Historic Core, the riparian area and the forests have been minimally altered since the period of significance. There has been little management of the native landscape between the buildings within the Historic Core. Management includes occasional mowing of the grassy meadows and weed pulling. As a result, the native composition and natural character have been maintained. This minimal vegetation management approach has allowed box elder trees to volunteer and grow to maturity in flower planters and adjacent to walls and buildings throughout the district which poses a potential threat to their structural integrity.

Recent ecological treatments (2010-11) along the entrance road were implemented to mitigate accelerated soil erosion and stabilize the eroding cultural landscape. This resulted in thinning that opened up vistas.

Fire management and hazardous tree removal are land management practices that sometimes result in visual effects that are not necessarily consistent with maintaining the aesthetic of the plant community, however, their effects are reversible. For example woodlands trimmed for firebreaks can be selectively thinned and bucked logs can be removed to restore a more natural appearance.

Feeling *is the district's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time. Feeling results from the on-site presence of physical features, and from continuing values and meanings of the place alive in contemporary communities: these taken together convey the landscape's historic character (DOI, 45).*

The integrity of Feeling has been retained. The district continues to express a strong sense of place. The rustic, pueblo revival architecture, the natural canyon setting,

views and the experience of archeological sites and the riparian corridor all contribute to the unique feeling that the district conveys.

Association *is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property (DOI, 45).*

The integrity of Association has been retained. Evidence of CCC-era construction and artisanship is palpable. Also the integrity of cultural landscape's association with rustic design and NPS adaptation of this design approach to the southwest with the application of the pueblo revival style remains strong.

Photographs, Drawings and Maps

Bandelier CCC NHL Historic District Cultural Landscape Report, Part I

Contents:

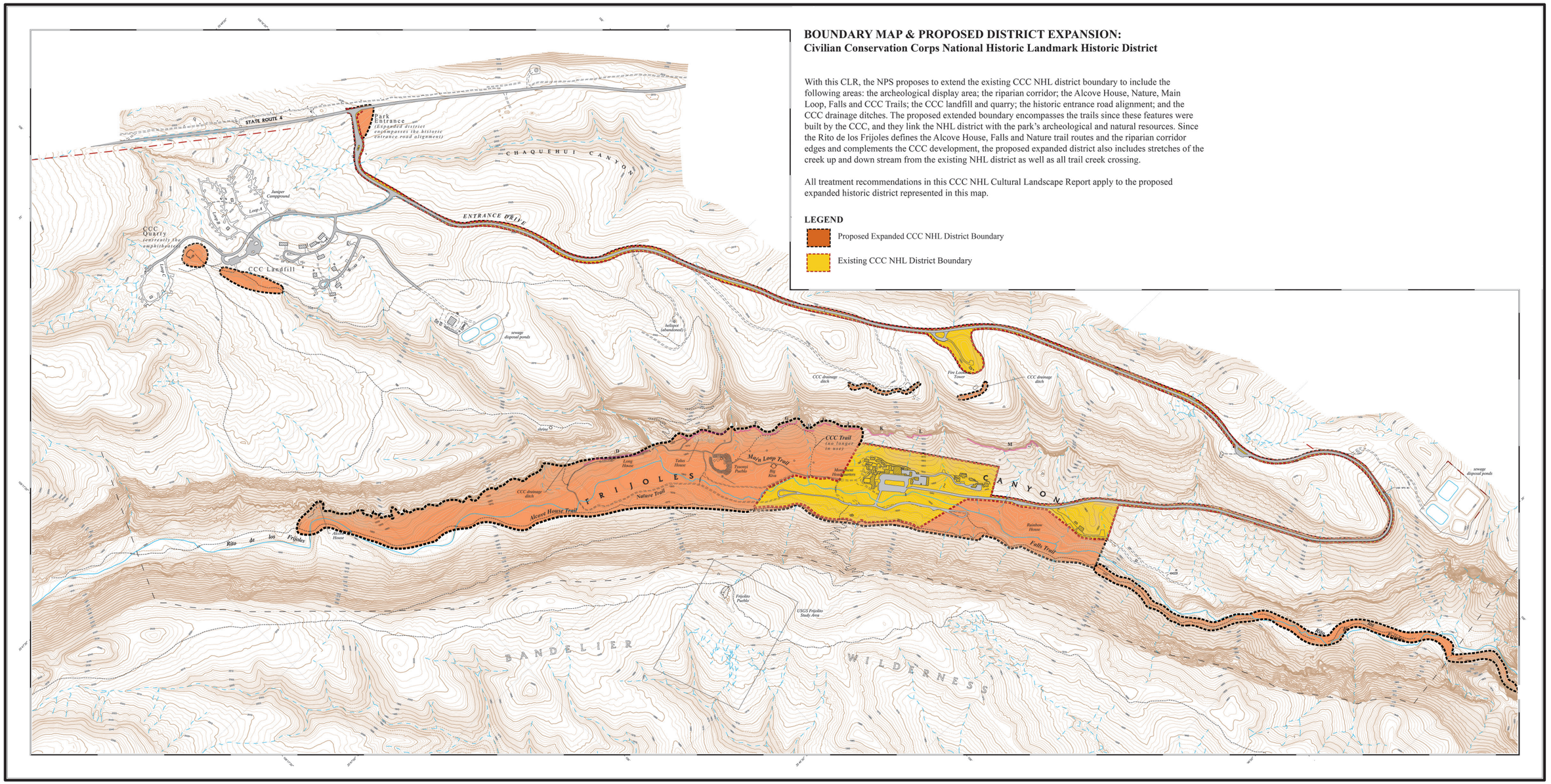
A. Proposed Expanded District Boundary Map & Character Area Map

B. Maps of Historic Period and Existing Conditions

C. Plant Lists

D. Historic and Current Condition Photographic Comparisons

A. Proposed Expanded District Boundary Map & Character Area Map



BOUNDARY MAP & PROPOSED DISTRICT EXPANSION:
Civilian Conservation Corps National Historic Landmark Historic District

With this CLR, the NPS proposes to extend the existing CCC NHL district boundary to include the following areas: the archeological display area; the riparian corridor; the Alcove House, Nature, Main Loop, Falls and CCC Trails; the CCC landfill and quarry; the historic entrance road alignment; and the CCC drainage ditches. The proposed extended boundary encompasses the trails since these features were built by the CCC, and they link the NHL district with the park's archeological and natural resources. Since the Rito de los Frijoles defines the Alcove House, Falls and Nature trail routes and the riparian corridor edges and complements the CCC development, the proposed expanded district also includes stretches of the creek up and down stream from the existing NHL district as well as all trail creek crossing.

All treatment recommendations in this CCC NHL Cultural Landscape Report apply to the proposed expanded historic district represented in this map.

LEGEND

- Proposed Expanded CCC NHL District Boundary
- Existing CCC NHL District Boundary

Fig 1. CLR Study Area Boundary: Proposed Expanded CCC NHL Historic District

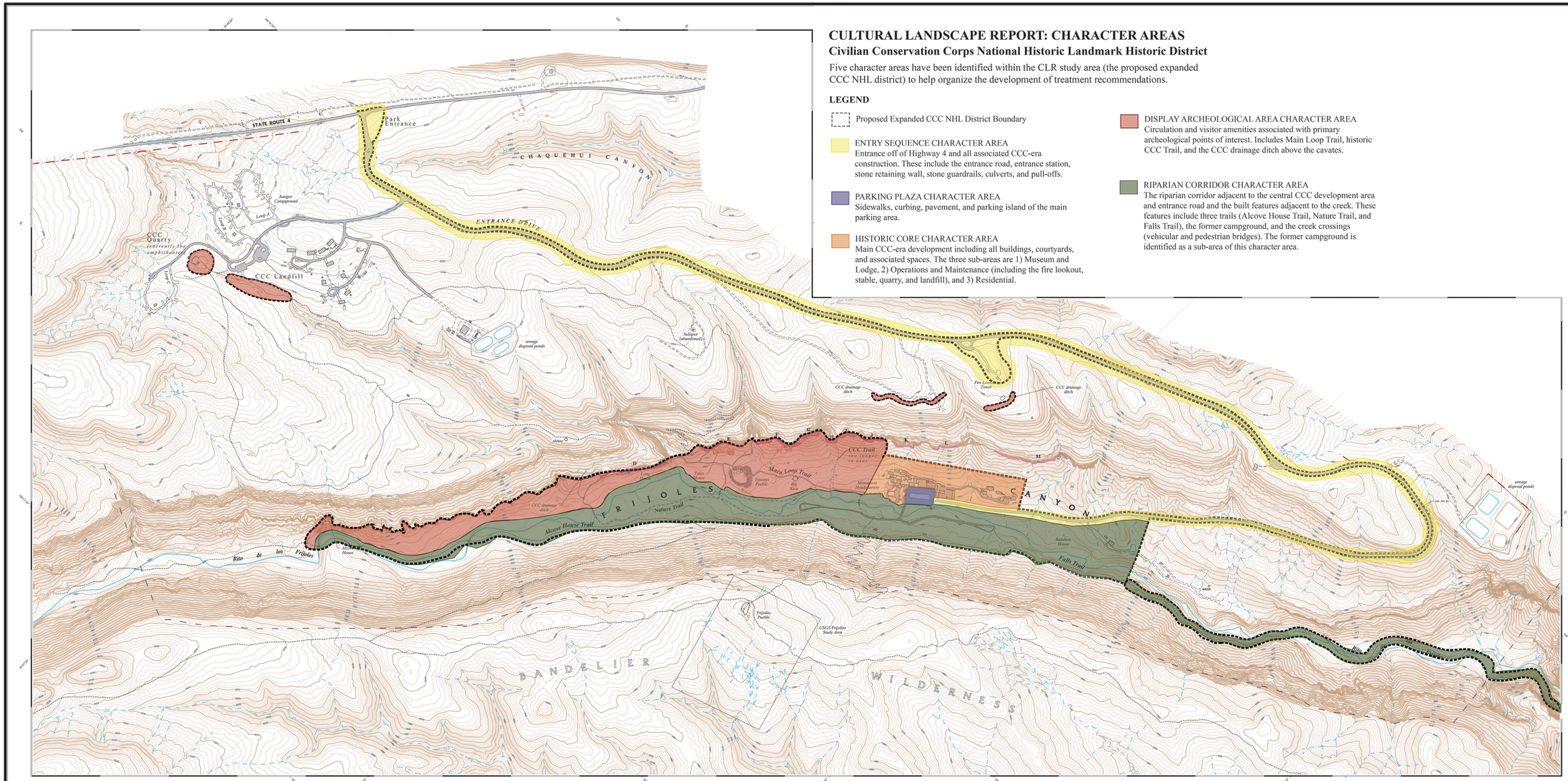
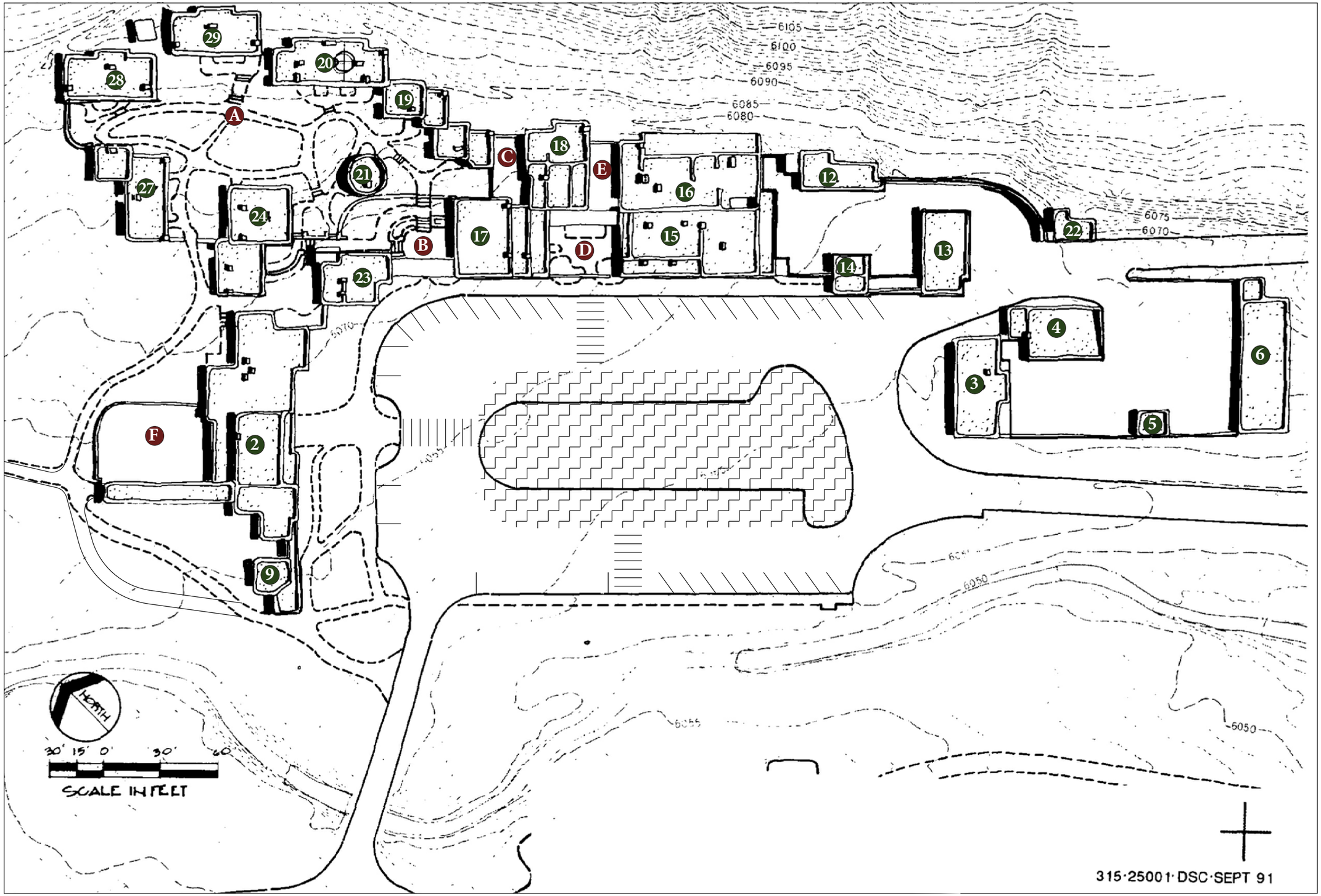


Fig 2. CLR Character Areas Map



Historic Core CCC-Era Buildings

(Current uses listed. Original use in parentheses. From Historic Structures Report, 1988)

1. Comfort Station
2. Visitor Center (Headquarters and Museum)
3. Maintenance Warehouse
4. Carpentry and Welding Shop (Garage/Blacksmith Shop)
5. Gas and Oil House
6. Equipment Shed (Garage)
7. Residence 1
8. Residence 2
9. Comfort Station
10. Quarters/Garage (Ranger Dormitory/Garage)
11. Residence 3
12. Storage
13. Training Room (Garage)
14. Office Storage (Gas and Oil House)
15. Offices (Dining Room, Kitchen, Lunchroom)
16. Offices (Employee Dormitory)
17. Snack Bar and Curio Shop (Lodge Lobby/Salesroom)
18. Offices (Operator's Residence)
19. Quarters (Cabin Group A)
20. Quarters (Cabin Group B)
21. Laundry and Storage (Linen Storage/Boiler Room)
23. Offices (Cabin Group D)
24. Quarters and Offices (Cabin Group D)
25. Stable (Stable and Quarters)
26. Entrance Station (Checking Station)
27. Quarters/Darkroom/Storage (Cabin Group E-1/ Linens)
28. Quarters (Cabin Group E-2)
29. Library and Storage (Cabin Group E-3)
30. Fire Lookout and Quarters
32. Residence 4

A. Cabin Group Patio
B. Lobby Patio
C. Mrs. Frey's Garden
D. Entrance Patio
E. Small Courtyard
F. Museum Courtyard

Fig 2b. BUILDINGS, COURTYARDS AND PATIOS HISTORIC CORE CHARACTER AREA

B. Maps of Historic Period and Existing Conditions

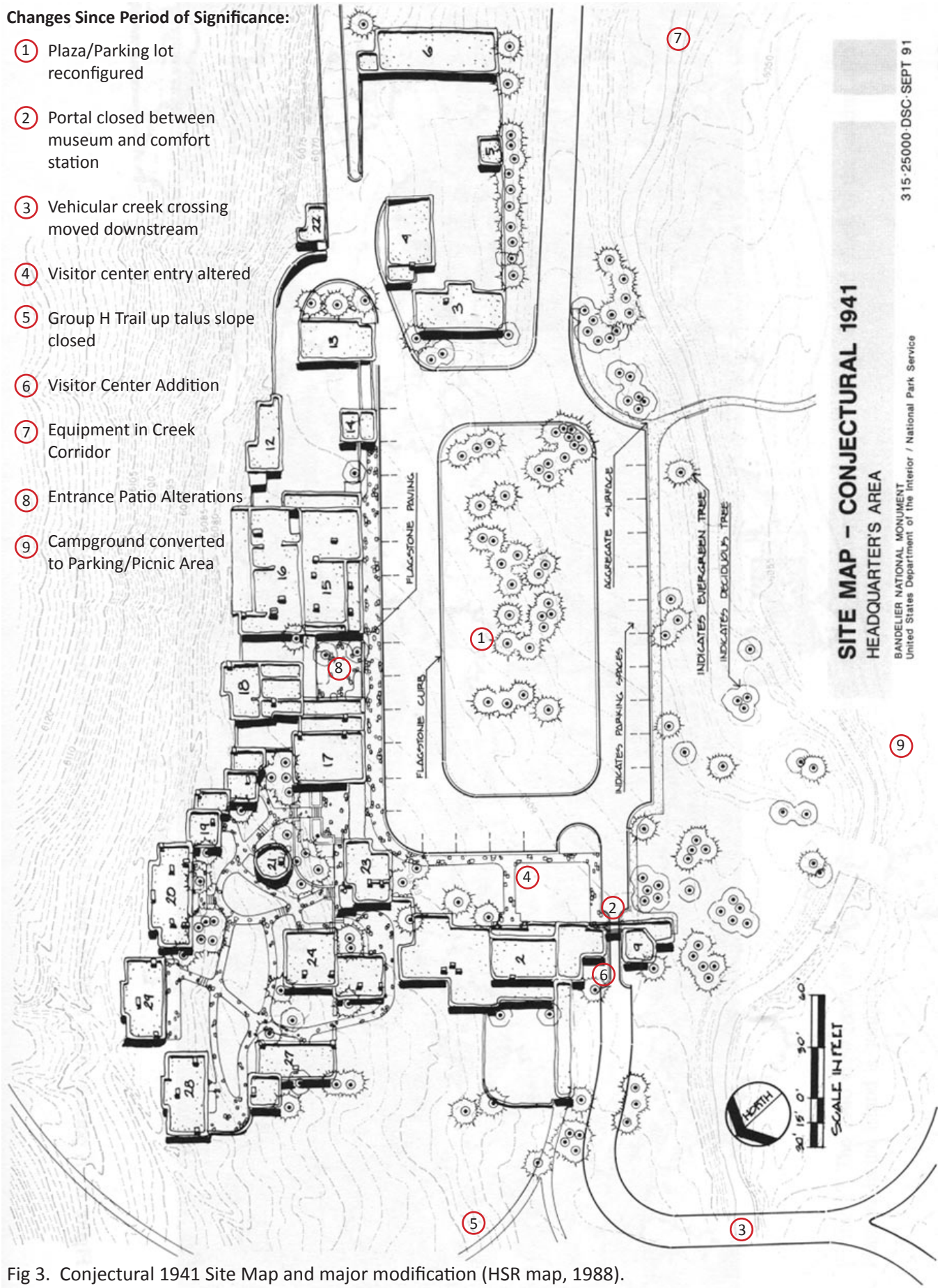


Fig 3. Conjectural 1941 Site Map and major modification (HSR map, 1988).

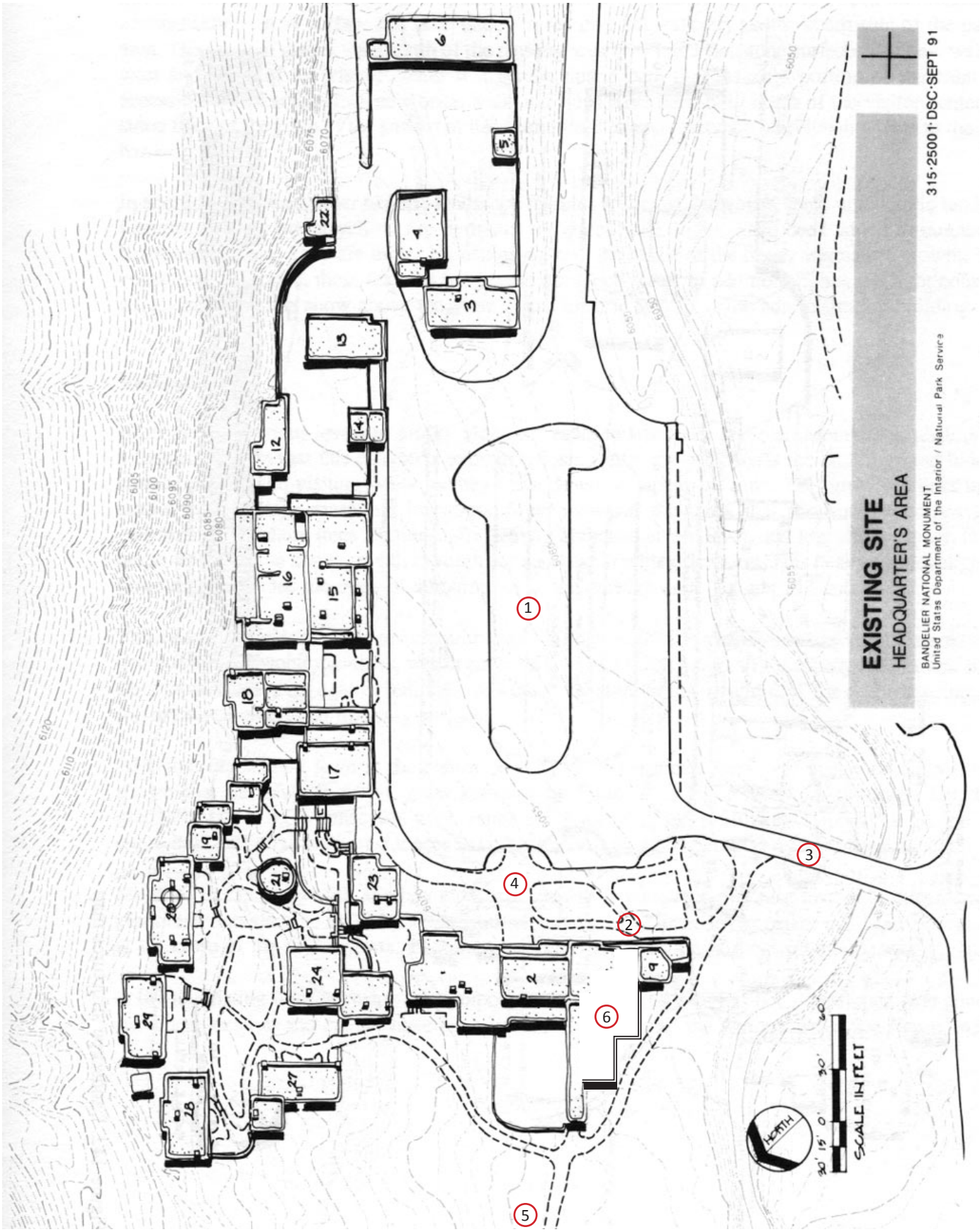


Fig 4. HSR Maps - 1941 and 1988 Comparison. Note the reconfigured parking lot (①), the closure of the entry portal (②) beside the museum and the re-routed road to the campground (picnic area) across the river (③). Visitor center entryway is wider and additional paths and planters have been added (④). Also the CCC trail that led up the slope from the visitor center (⑤) was decommissioned. The cultural landscape today (2011) is nearly identical to 1988 with the exception of the addition to the visitor center/museum (⑥) (HSR 1988).

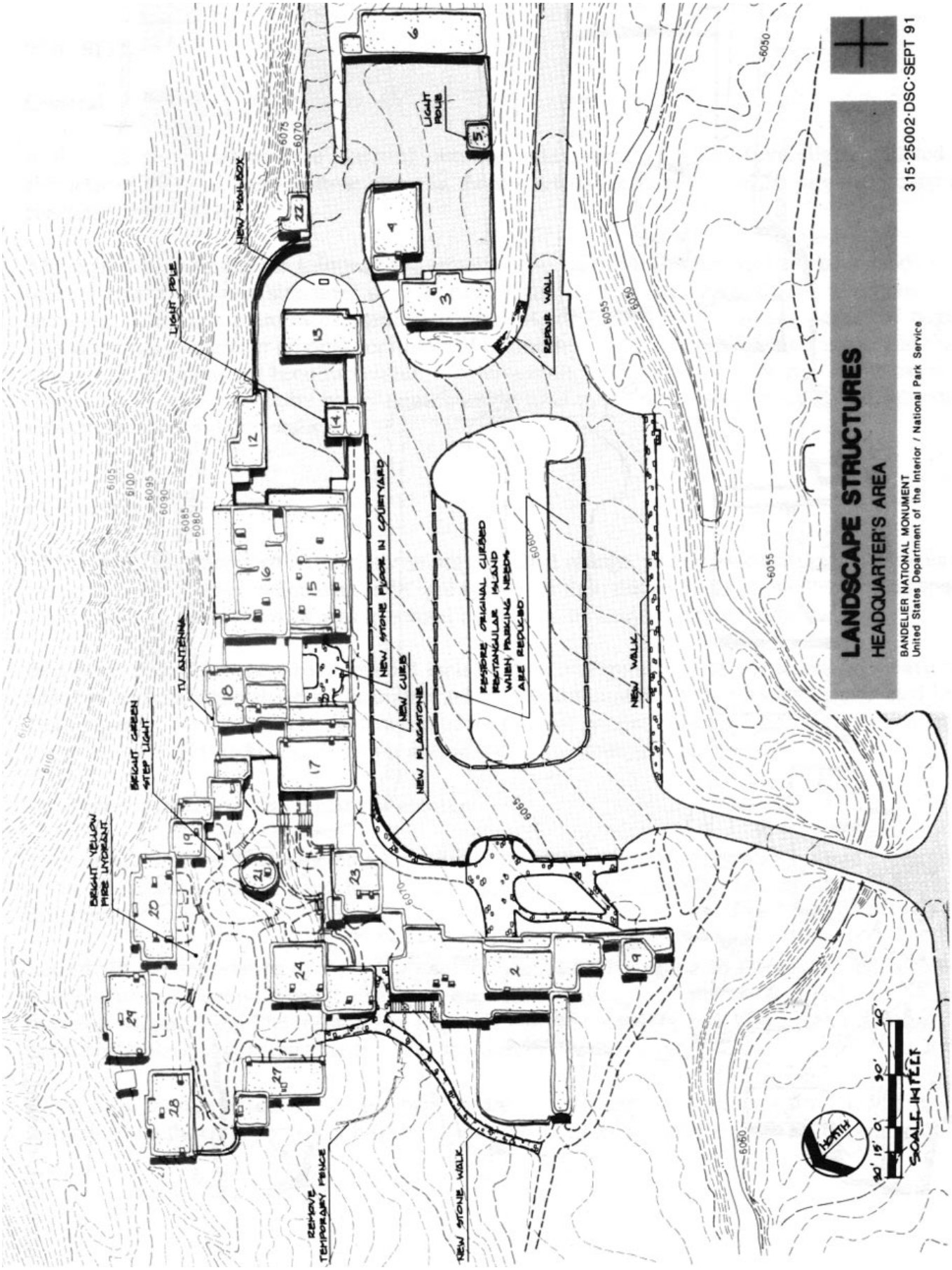


Fig 5. Landscape Structures, 1988 (HSR 1988).

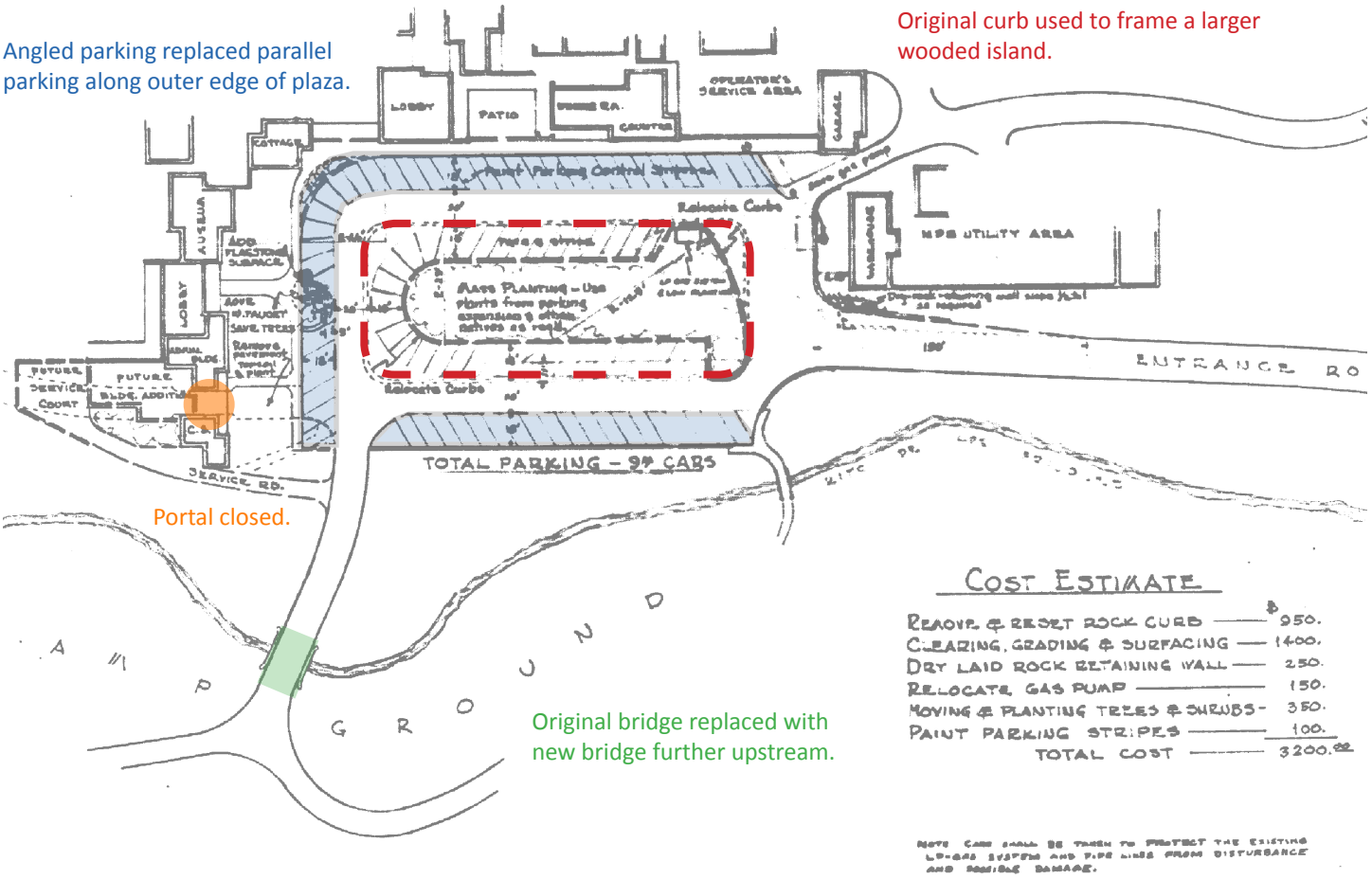


Fig 5. 1950 Parking Area Expansion Plans. The parking lot is reconfigured to accommodate more cars, portal is closed and a new vehicle bridge is required to cross the creek downstream.

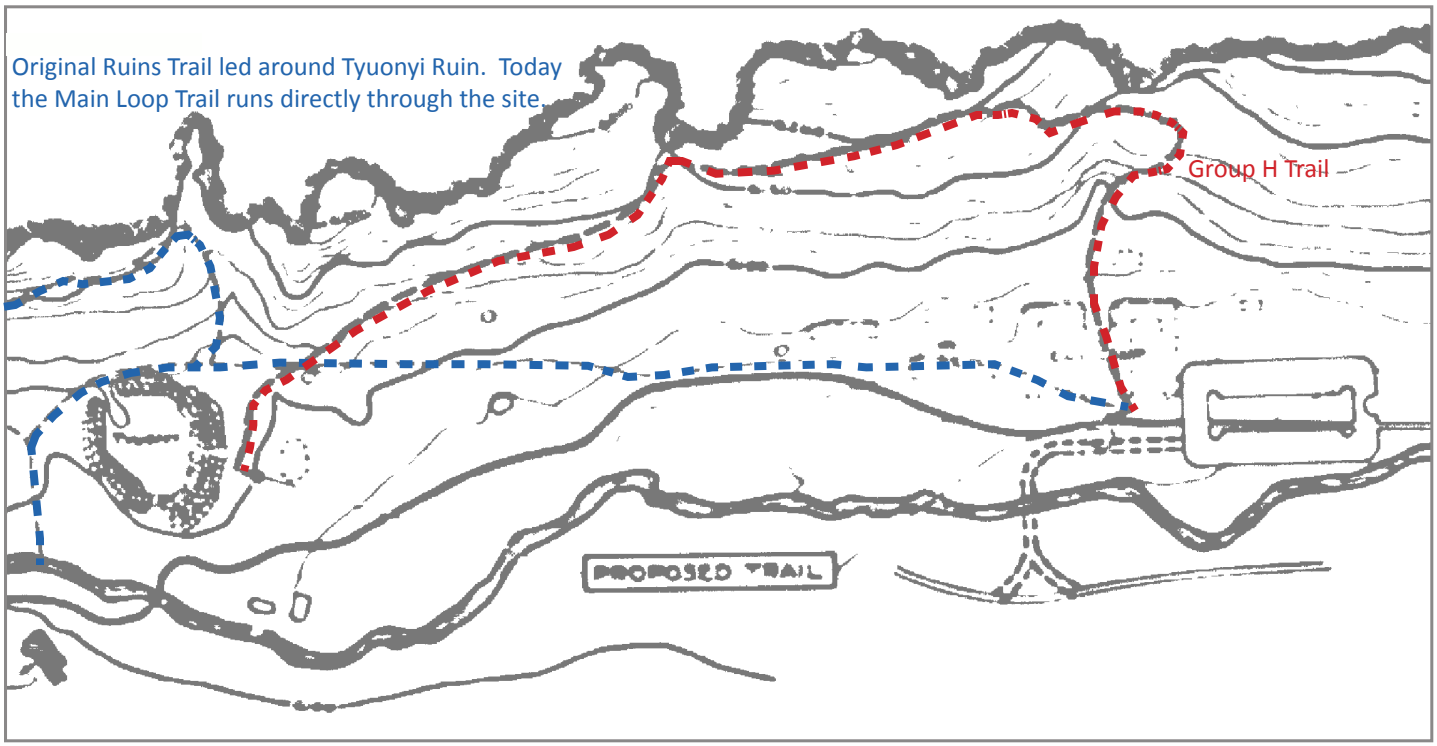


Fig 6. Proposed Group H Trail Plan, 1934. Considered the final link in the Ruins Trail network, the Group H trail climbed the steep slope above the Historic Core and traversed the cavates (BAND Archives, 4960_Group H Trail).

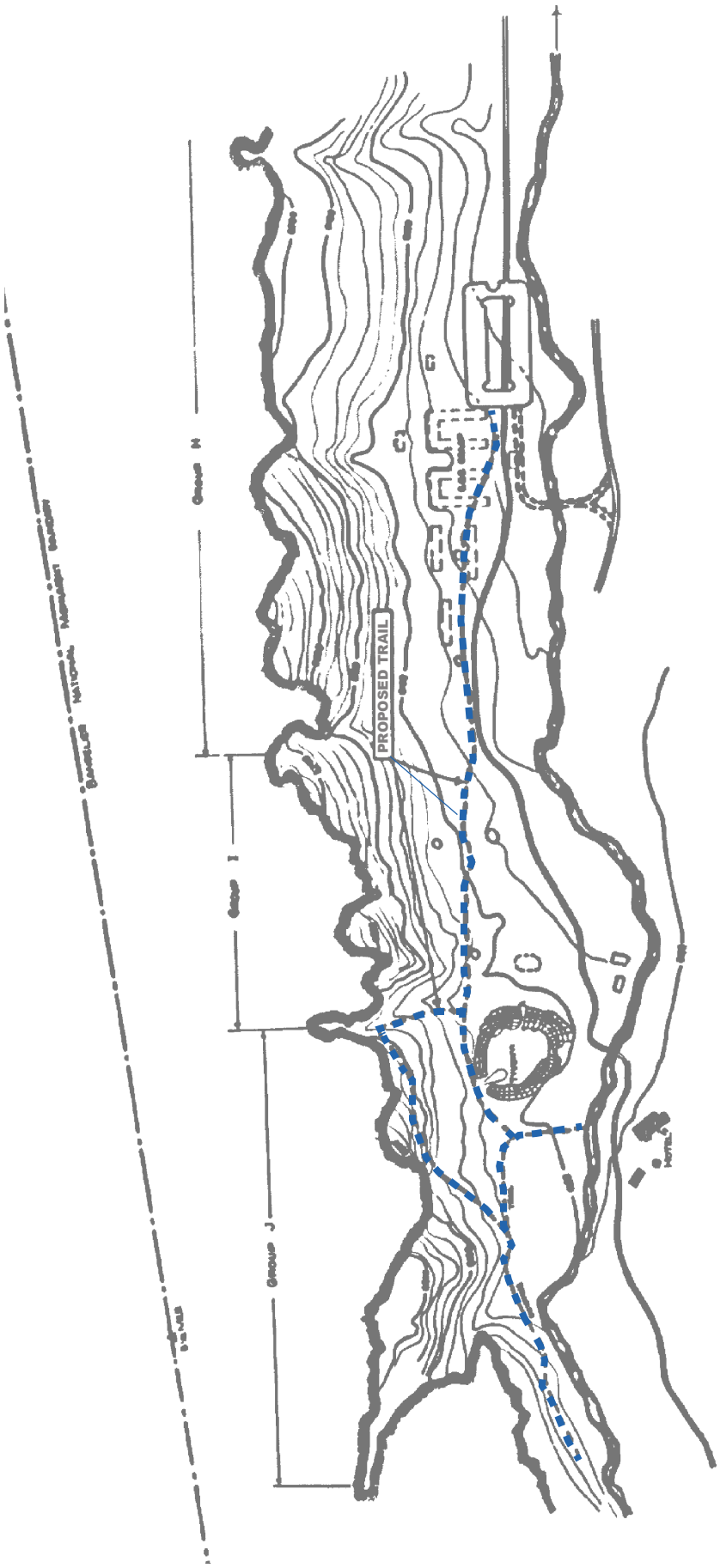


Fig 7. 1934 Lower Ruins Trails Plan. The Ruins Trail (today's Main Loop Trail) skirted above Tyuonyi, provided access to the creek and continued past Talus House along the talus slope. (BAND Archives, 4952_Lower Ruins Trail)

C. Plant Lists

1939 PLANT LIST

This is the first listing of plants that were to be planted and indicates that the planter, James Fulton, apparently dedicated his entire month toward planting.

Trees

Pinus edulus – 40, seedlings – 26
Pinus ponderosa – 7
Juniperus monosperma – 11, seedlings – 7
Acer negundo

Shrubs

Chrysothamnus Sp. – 59
Artemisia Sp. – 16
Fallugia Sp. – 11
Sambucus Sp. – 3
Rosa Sp. – 42
Ptelea Sp. – 3
Berberis Sp. – 15
Ribes Sp. – 11
Cercocarpus – 44
Rhus trilobata – 1
Ramnus Sp. – 2

Seedlings obtained from the SCS nursery: 100 *Celtis occidentalis*, 2,000 *Juniperous monosperma*, 1,000 *Parthenocissus vitacea*, 500 *Pinus flexilis*, 200 *Populus angustifolia*, 350 *Prunus americana*, 1,200 *Rhus trilobata*, 200 *Rosa fendleri*, 200 *Yucca elata*.

Additional plant material used at Bandelier:

Parthenocisses vitacea
Rhus trilobata
Rosa fendleri
Yucca elata

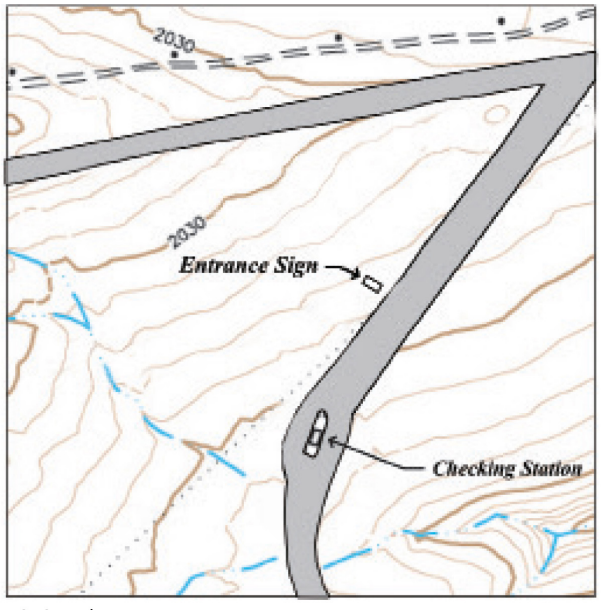
Ribes cerenum
Ptelea crenulata
Quercus fendleri
Robinia neomexicana
Prunus melanocarpa
Foresteria neomexicana
Juniperus scopulorum
Quercus undulata
Berberis fendleri

Fig 8. 1939 Plant List (HSR 1988, 278). The CCC used exclusively native plants in landscaping the district. There are no planting plans from the period and research indicates that foreman, James Fulton, directed the CCC teams' planting.

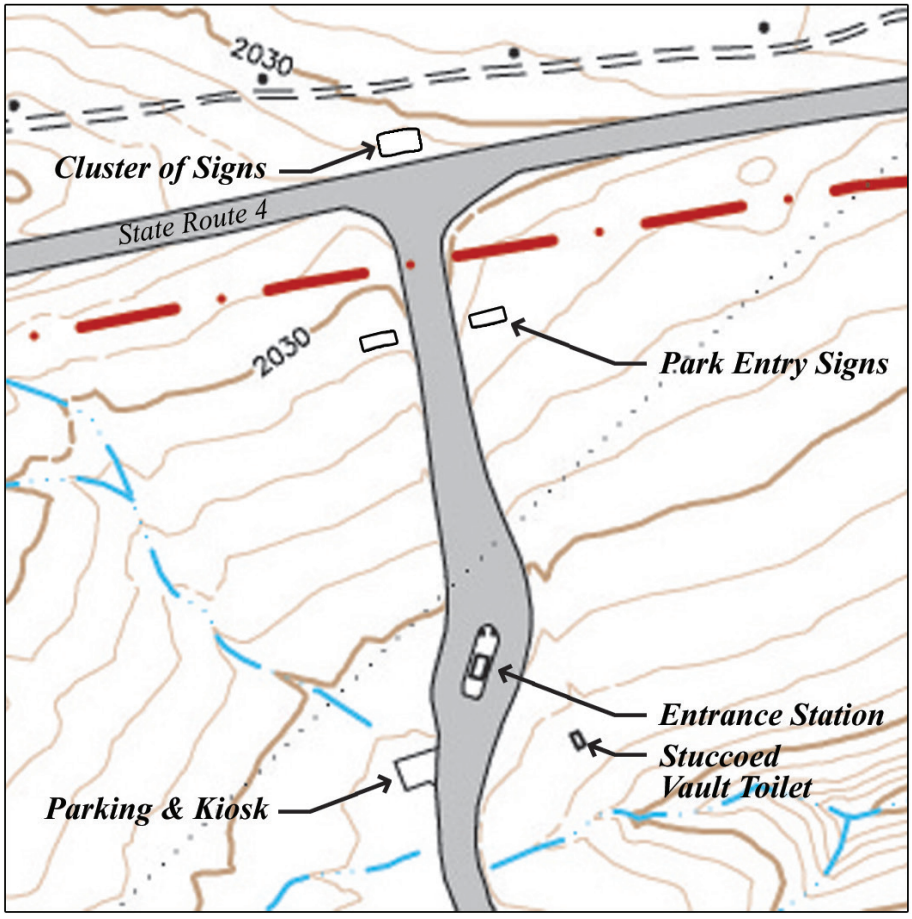
Plants that Mrs. Frey mentioned or which staff remember being in Mrs. Frey's garden or courtyard, or which she had planted elsewhere within the Lodge:
Iris (esp. blue iris), Oxe-eye daisy, Shasta daisy, Feverfew, Rambling rose, Daffodil, Tulip, Ajuga, Physotegia, Veronica, Lilies of the Valley, Hollyhock, Roses (non climbing), Daylilies , (orange and yellow), Lilac, Columbine (especially yellow), Grapevine, "Peace Rose", Sedum, Strawberries, Fruit trees -- apple ("Summer apple"), apricot, plum (wild plum), Datura.

Plants present in Mrs. Frey's Garden and courtyard in 2000:
Various bulbs, Siberian Lily, Climbing rose, Rocky Mountain Juniper (Juniperus scopulorum), White Lilac (Syrigna spp), Apple (Malus spp), Forsythia (Forsythia spp), Lily of the Valley (Convallaria majalis), Day Lily, Hemerocallis spp), Peach (Prunus persica spp), Plum (Prunus spp), Cherry (Prunus spp), Rose Rosa spp), Lady Banks Rose (Rosa banksiae), Grapevine (Vitis spp), Honeysuckle (Lonicera spp), English Ivy (Hedra helix), Pink Lily (Lillium spp), Columbine (Aquilegia spp), Hollyhock (Alcea rosea), Shasta Daisy (Cyrsanthemum maximum), Tansy (Tanacetum vulgare), Sedum (Sedum spp), Ajuga (Ajuga spp), Foxtail Grass (Setaria spp), Cheet Grass (Bromus tecorum), Dropseed (Sporobolis)

Fig. 9. List of plants associated with Mrs. Frey. Compiled from park staff who worked with Mrs. Frey, 2000 on-site plant survey, and interview tapes and transcripts (CLR 2007, 130).



1942 Park Entrance



2011 Park Entrance

Fig 10. 1942 and 2011 Entrance Road Comparison. The current entry T's off of Highway 4 and the entrance drive is framed on both signs by replacement park signs. The reconfigured drive, accrual of signage and replacement entry sign have altered the historic character of the park entrance.

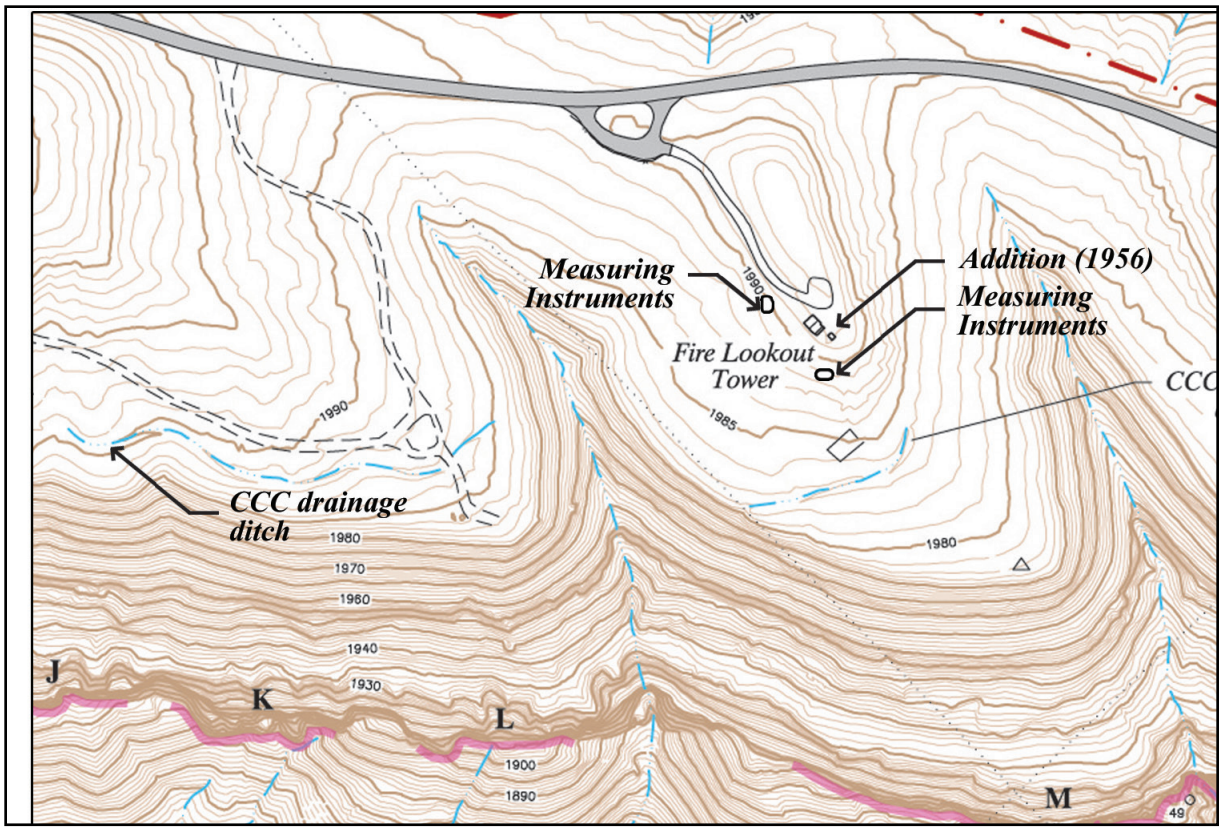


Fig 11. Fire Tower 2011. Shows areas where modern scientific instruments are clustered downslope of the structure. Also indicates where the extant CCC drainage/diversion ditches are located.

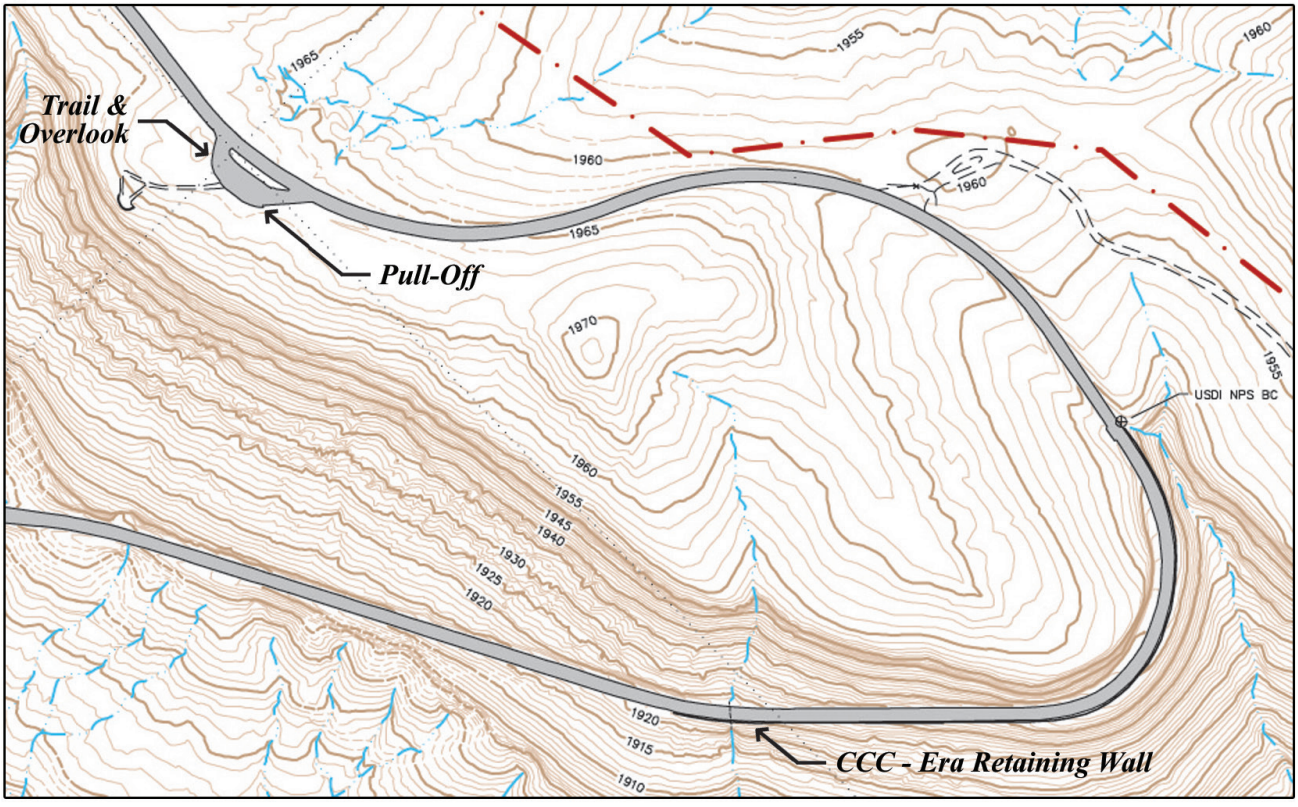


Fig 12. Entrance Road 2011. Pull-offs were added to the entrance road following the period of significance.

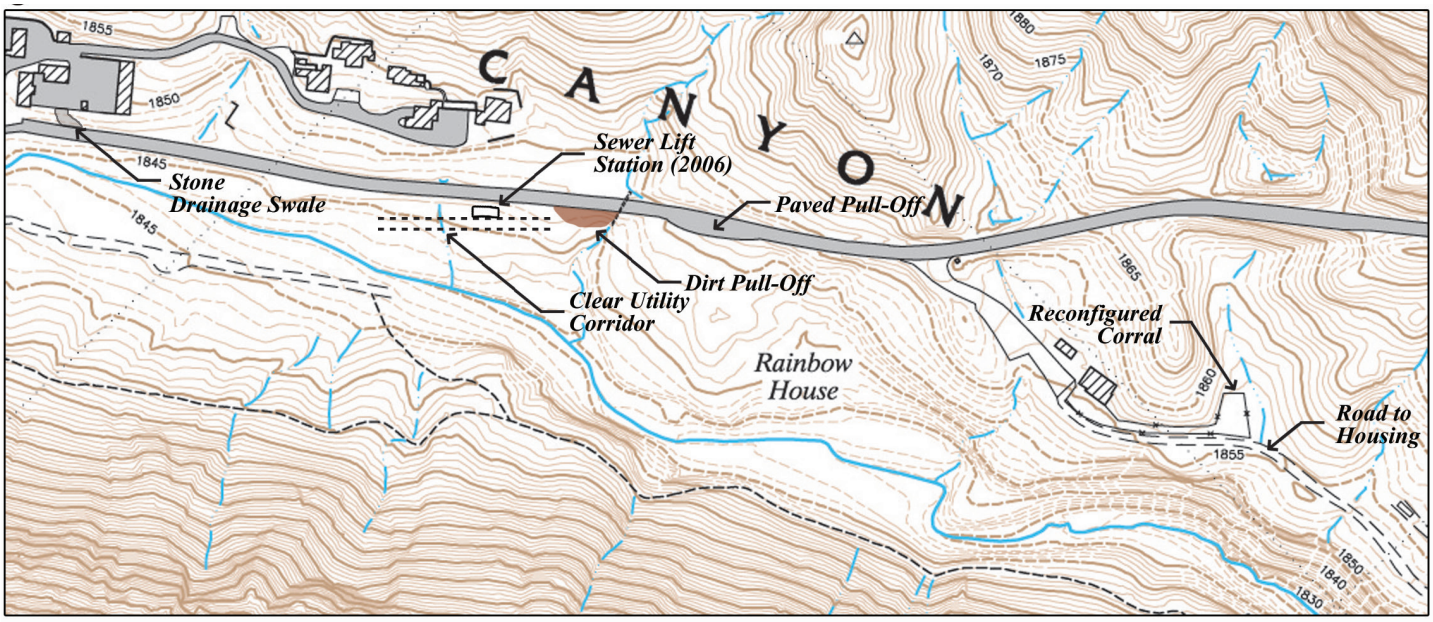


Fig 13. Entrance Road & Stables 2011. Note the road to the White Rock housing bisects the historic corral. Modern intrusions in the riparian corridor include a utility corridor and sewer lift station. Further upstream a steam gauging station and the visitor center addition impact the riparian.

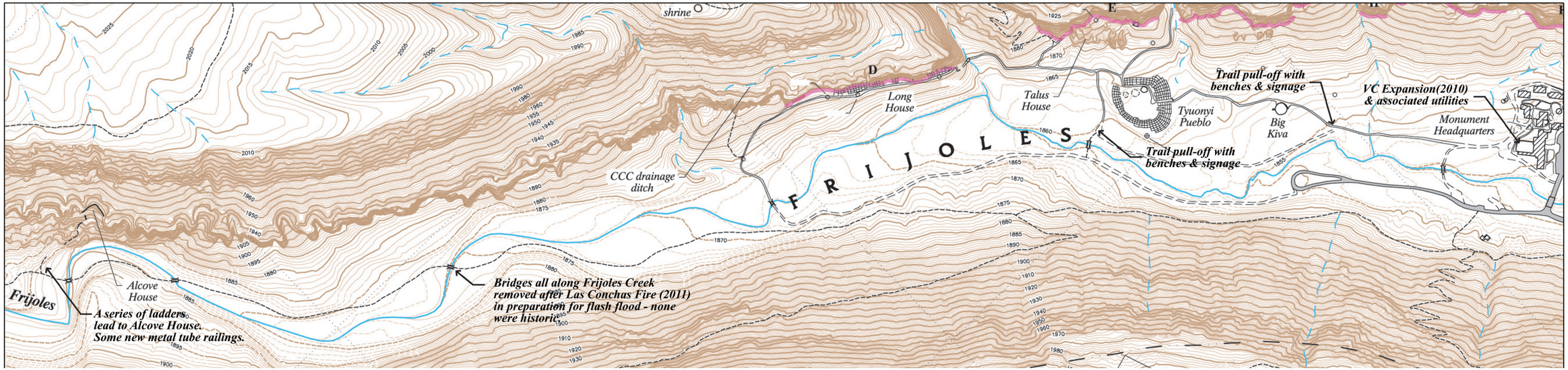
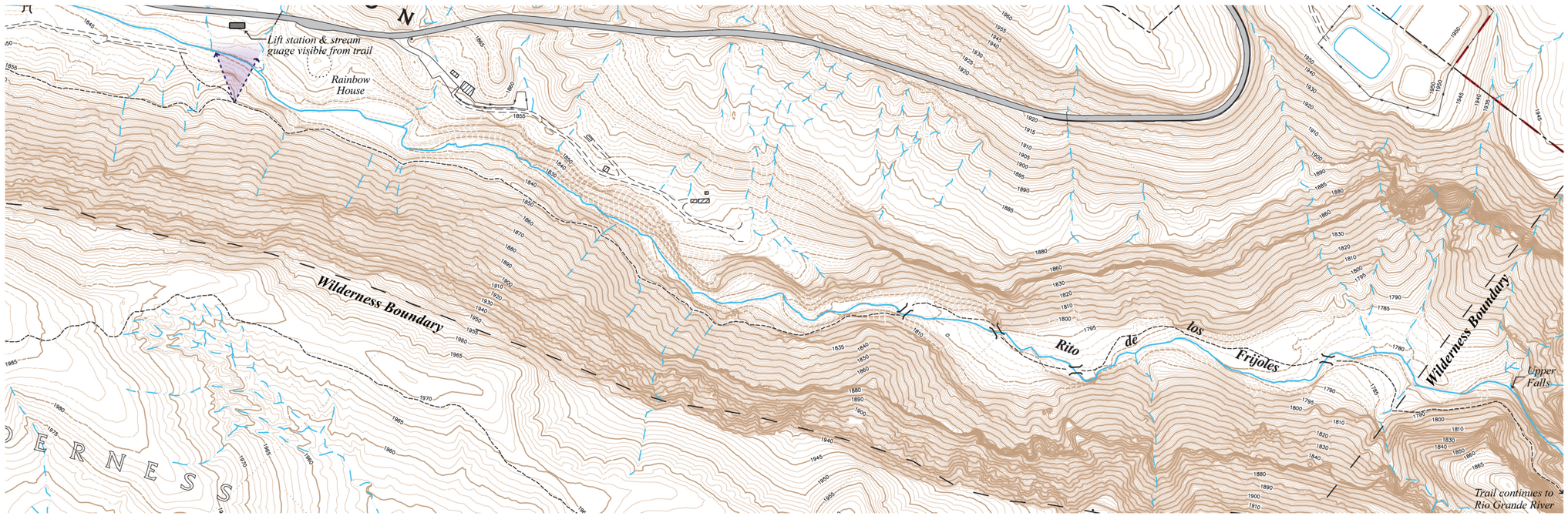


Fig 14. Main Loop and Alcove House Trails 2011.



Wooden foot bridge removed along trail following flash flooding after Las Conchas Fire, 2011

* 2011 flooding washed out trail below the Upper Falls.

Fig 15. Falls Trail 2011.

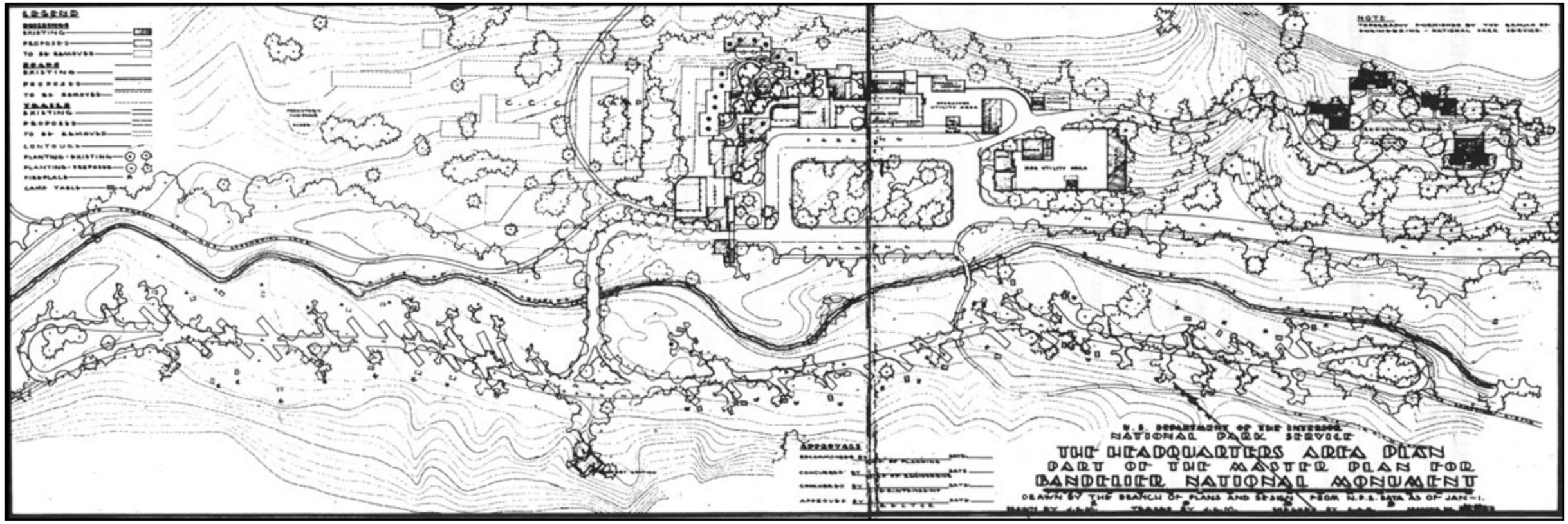


Fig 16. Headquarters Area Plan from 1939 Master Plan (HSR 1988).

D. HISTORIC & CURRENT CONDITION PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPARISONS

Entrance Station



Fig 17. Entrance Station, c.1932-42. The entrance station introduced the Rustic and regional southwestern style of the district and set the tone for the experience of the park (BAND Archives, 02599W, 728.99).



Fig 18. Entrance Station, c.1942-51. An additional sign and more formal curbing were added to the structure following the period of significance (BAND Archives, 02597W, 728.99).



Fig 19. Entrance Station. The overall effect of the park entrance is less rustic today than it was during the CCC-era. Today's entrance station is more formal with a concrete curb, flagstone pavers and plantings. The monochromatic, modern texture and heavy rounded edges of the Entrance Station contrast with the weathered appearance of the other structures in the historic district. Modifications since 1942 include new signs, curbing, and the addition of modern equipment to the roof and wall (Mather, 2011).



Fig 20. View upon turning off State Route 4, 2011. The setting of the park entrance has been changed over time as a result of re-routing of the entrance drive, replacement entrance sign, and the addition of modern signs at the Route 4 intersection (Mather, 2011).

Entrance Sign



Fig 21. Entrance Sign, 1940. The original entrance sign is no longer extant. It featured locally collected stone and wood panels, the sign design was simple and rustic (BAND Archives, 728.99).



Fig 22. Park Entry Signage, 2011. Like the entrance station, the modern cement stucco contrasts with the architecture within the district. Also the design of the sign including the bright white lettering, large scale of the arrowhead, and the stone base do not echo the rustic character of the CCC-era entrance sign (Mather, 2011).

Entrance Road



Fig 23. Entrance Road, 1934. CCC-Built stone guardrail and retaining wall (BAND Archives, BANC_1550).



Fig 24. Entrance Road Construction c.1933. The road alignment and views from the Entrance Road remain unchanged since the period of significance (BAND Archives, scan).



Fig #25. Entrance Road, 2011. The alignment of the Entrance Road, its views and stone features including the guardrail, retaining wall and gutters remain representative of the CCC-era of construction (Mather, 2011).



Fig 26. Entrance Road, 2011. In 2011 emergency fire crews drastically trimmed up junipers on the mesa top altering the views of the woodland along the Entrance Road (Mather, 2011).



Fig 27a. Entrance Road pull-offs, 2011. The entrance road has been modified since the period of significance to include several pull-offs (Mather, 2011).



Fig 27b. Entrance Road pull-offs, 2011. The use of boulders and stone curbing to direct circulation is consistent with the historic design of parking areas within the district, where as the use of logs and log rails is not found elsewhere in the district (Mather, 2011).

Parking Plaza



Fig 28. Parking Plaza, 1935. Rough cut welded tuff stone curbing demarcated edges within the parking plaza. The island was densely planted with Juniper and Ponderosa pine. (Summary Report to Chief Architect, Oct 1934-Mar 1935).

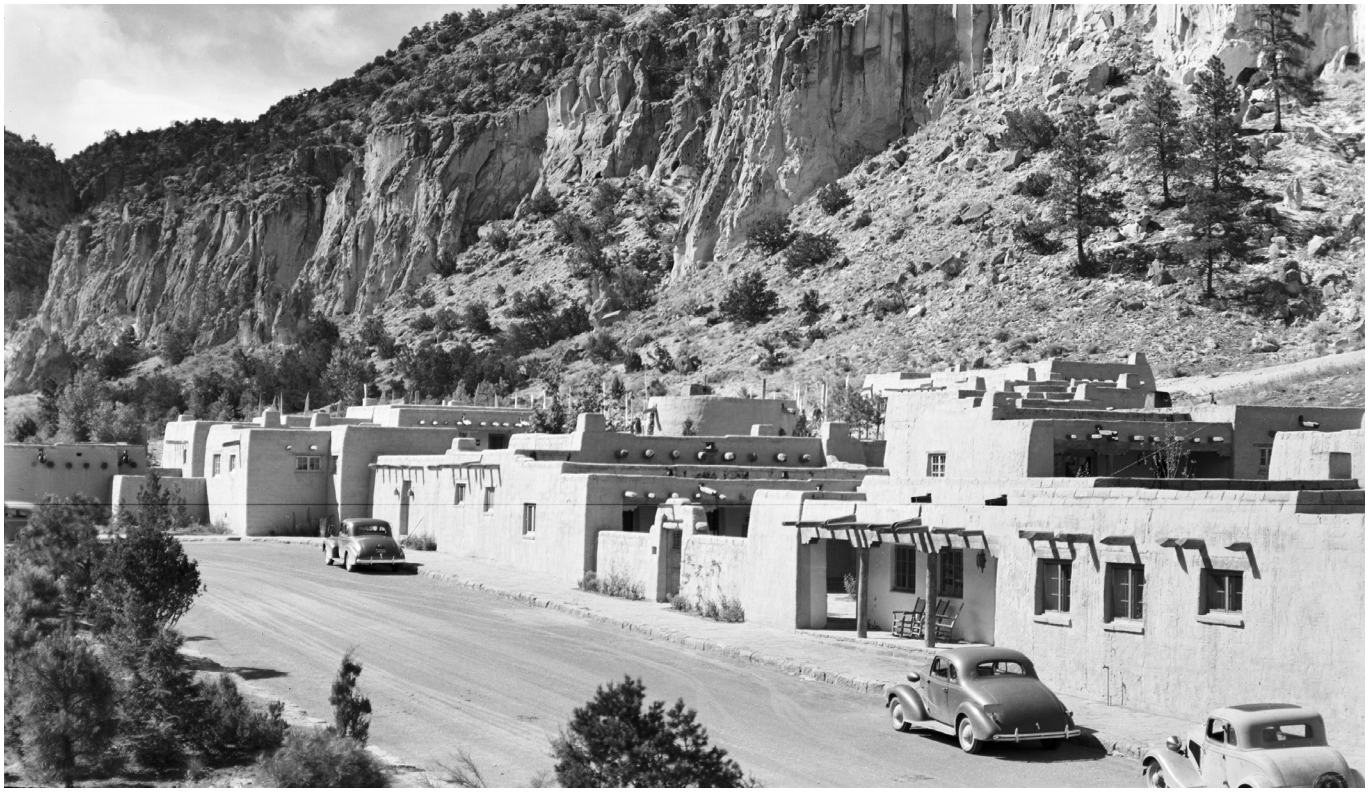


Fig 29. Parking Plaza. Outdoor seating, parallel parking and planters in front of the patio entries created a village like feel with the wooded parking island as a central plaza (BAND Archives, BANC 1935, date unknown).

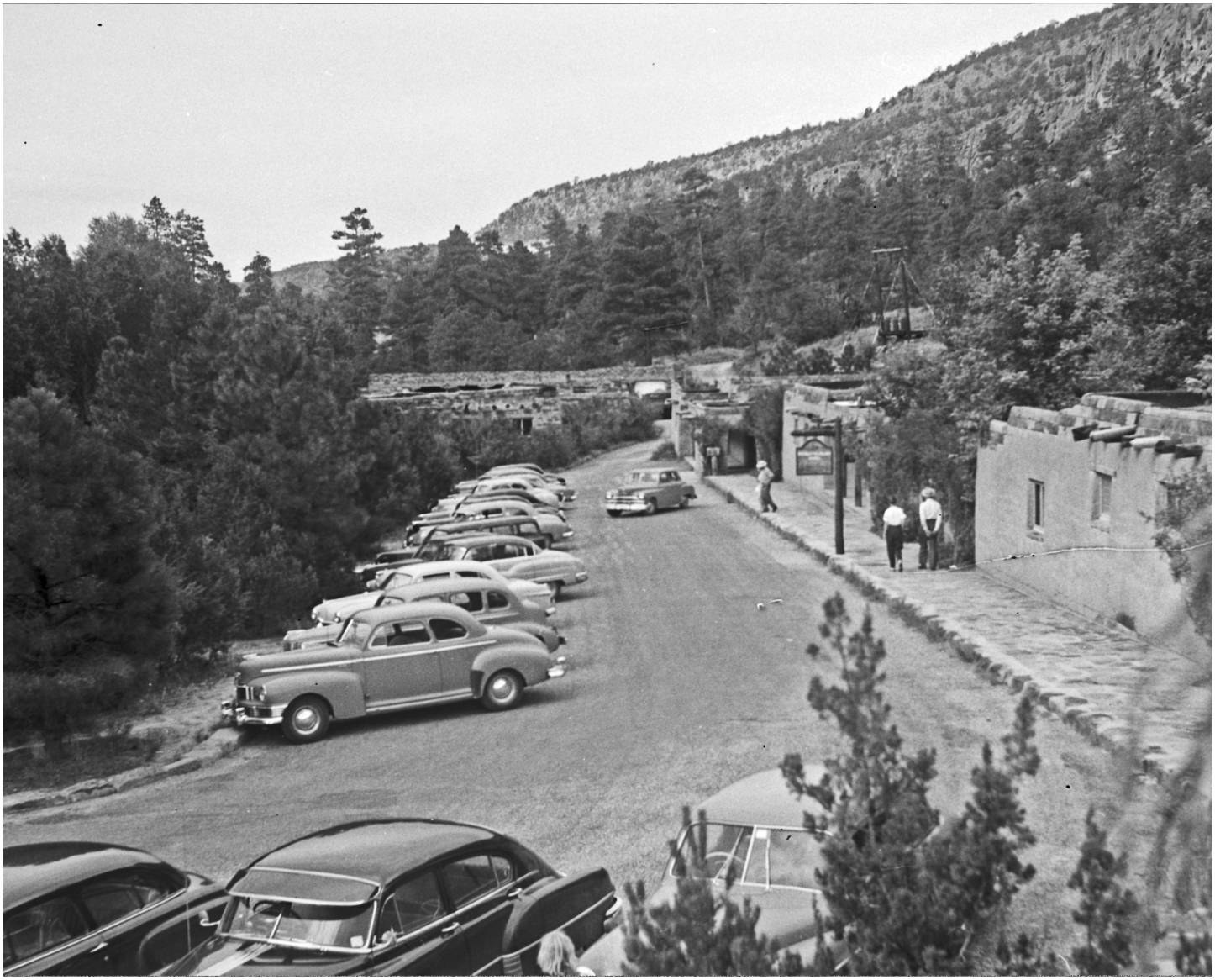


Fig 30. Parking Plaza, 1951. Note the rustic stone curbing that characterized the walkways historically. Also, the island is densely planted with clusters of pinyon, juniper and ponderosa pines. The parking plaza remained unpaved into the 1950s. (BANC_2317).



Fig 31. Parking Plaza, 2011. Mature vegetation and relatively dense plantings continue to screen views across the parking plaza from the entrance drive and outlying sidewalks. The boulders were placed in the island by the CCC. Picnicking is a new use as is visitor circulation across the island (Mather, 2011).



Fig 32. Parking Plaza, 2011. The wooded island was reduced to create additional parking. The replacement stone used for curbing, has more formal quality with clean cut edges and a more polished appearance (Mather, 2011).

Curbing and Surfacing

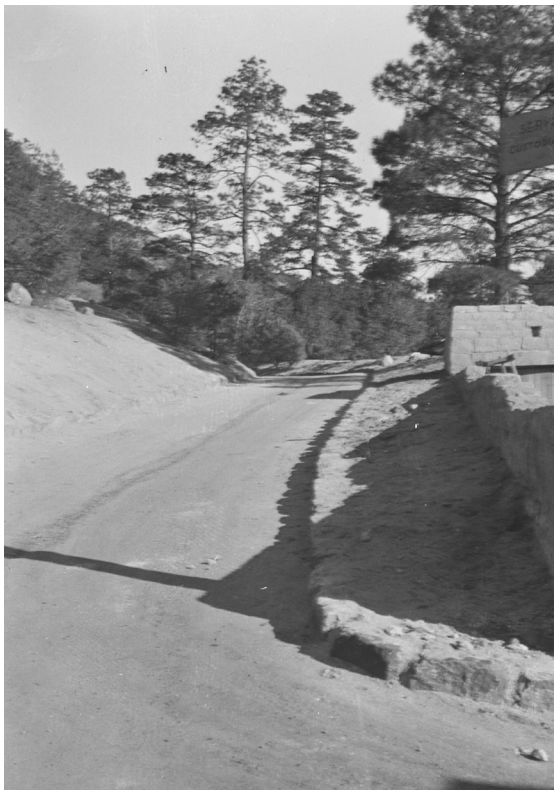


Fig 33. Stone Curbing, c.1934-35. Rough cut stone curbing along road leading to the residence area. This is one of the few locations where original curbing remains in 2011 (BAND archives, BANC_1548).





Fig 34a and b. Surfacing and curbing, 2011. Curbing and flagstone walks throughout the parking area have been replaced since the period of significance. The curb is compatible, but the stone edging along this sidewalk and paths and trails throughout the district is incompatible. In places, replacement flagstone pavers are redder and larger than historic pavers (Mather, 2011).



Fig 35. Ramp to Lodge Patio, 2011. Replacement flagstone matches the grey coloring of the historic material although the curbing does not match the CCC-era material. The light fixture is a representative small-scale feature of the historic period. While the wooden sign is compatible, the metal handicap parking lot sign is incompatible (Mather, 2011).



Fig 36. Visitor Center Entry, 2011. Modern flagstone paving installed in the 1990s uses a stone that is redder than the character-defining CCC-era welded rhyolite tuff (Mather, 2011).



Fig 37. Flagstone Paths, 2011. Within the Cabin Group Courtyard and elsewhere in the district flagstone pathways continue to direct pedestrians through the lodge cabin area. Note there is no curb along the historic pathways (Mather, 2011).

Entrance Patio

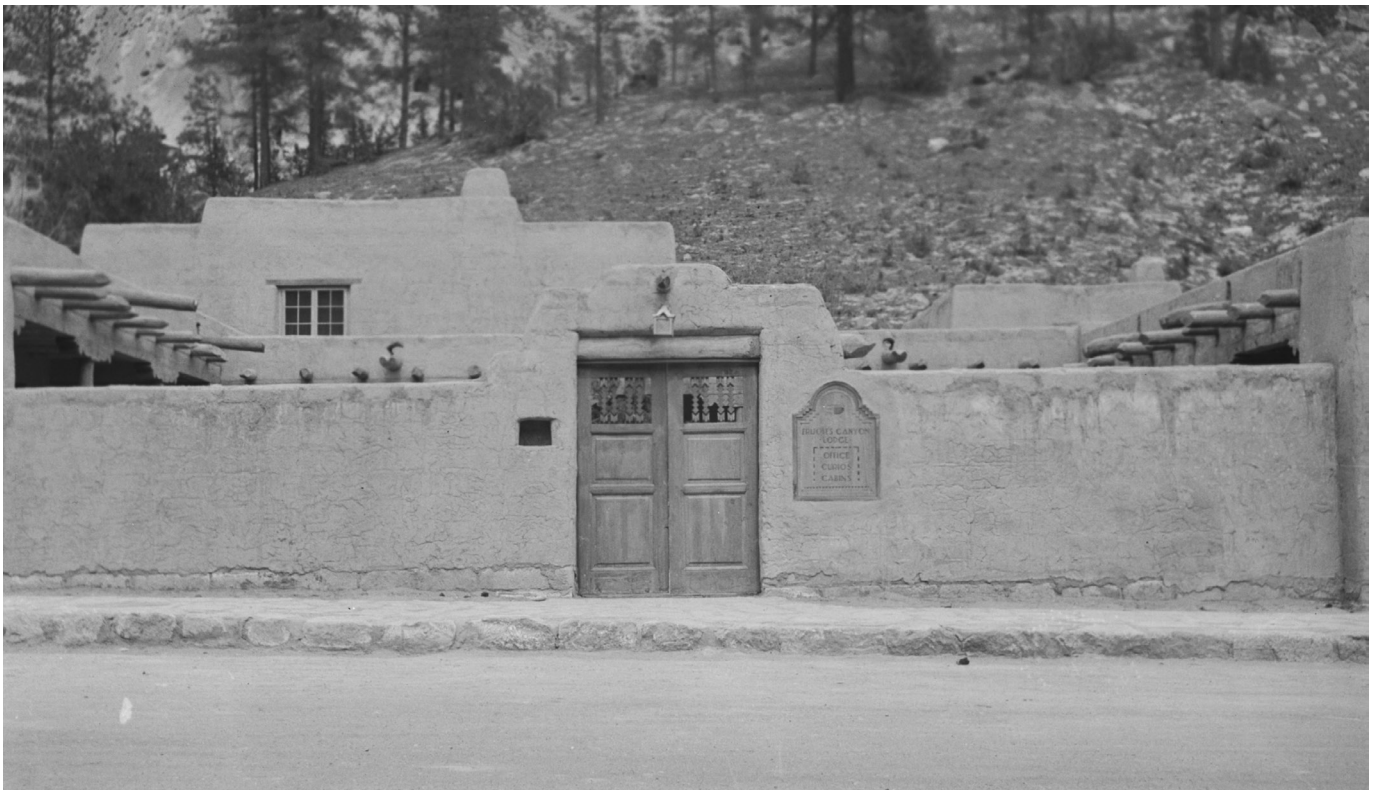


Fig 38. Entrance Patio, 1949. Concealed from the street by a gate and tall wall, the entrance patio offered a strong sense of enclosure and retreat from the parking plaza (BAND Archives, BANC_1880).

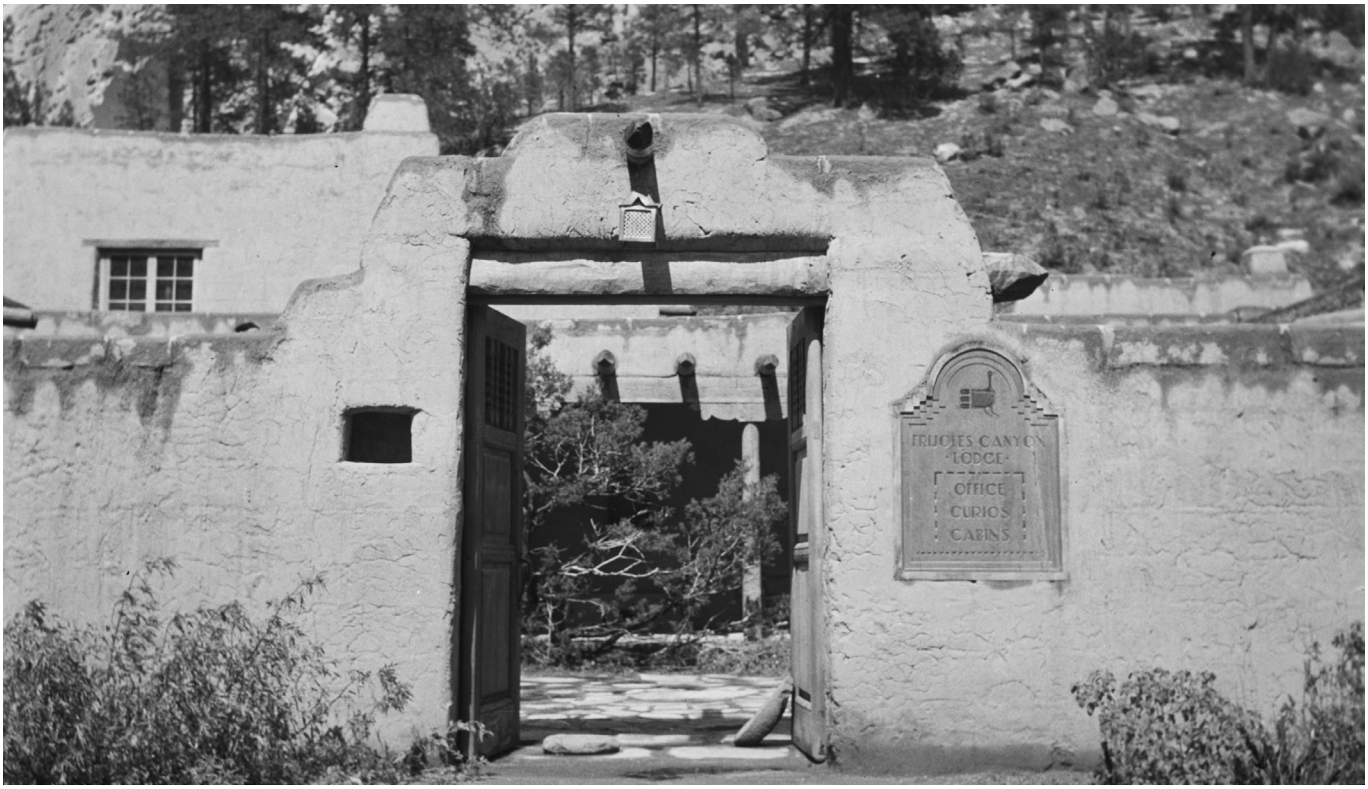


Fig 39. Entrance Patio. Plantings soften entry. Juniper within the patio's interior is no longer extant. Mrs. Frey planted a grapevine on an arbor along the back portal (BAND Archives, BANC_1936, date unknown).



Fig 40. Entrance Patio, 2011. The proliferation of signage, lower wall, curbing, removal of the gate and box elder stump diminish the character of the entrance to the Entrance Patio. The light fixture and sign are representative of the period of significance. While the wooden signs replicate the CCC style (wooden with engraved lettering), the lettering is bright white and contrast much more sharply than CCC-era sign lettering. The hanging sign was introduced after the period of significance and remains in place today (Mather, 2011).



Fig 41. Entrance Patio, 2011. Changes over time have diminished the historic character of the entrance space. Changes include lowered wall; removal of gate and light fixture; accrual of modern signs, furnishings and curbing around planter beds; and leveling of the grade to make the snack bar accessible (Mather, 2011).



Fig 42. Entrance Patio. Historically the space was open with unstructured circulation flow and CCC furnishings under the portals (BAND Archives, BANC_1935, date unknown).



Fig 43. Entrance Patio, 1940. Planter beds along the northwest edge and CCC-built furnishings are no longer extant and remaining beds are now edged with stone. Leveling of the grade, resurfacing and modern furnishings have changed the character of this historically open patio (BAND Archives, BANC_1886).

Lobby Patio



Fig 44. Lobby Patio, 1940. The design of outdoor spaces mirrored the interior design with features like fireplaces and bancos. This allowed for seamless transitions between indoor and outdoor spaces (1940, BAND Archives, 14355).



Fig 45. Fireplace Patio Planter. Native plantings in the planters and banco seating frame the space (BAND Archives, date unknown).









Fig 46a, b, c, and d. Lobby Patio Restoration. Between 2011 and 2014, the Lobby Patio underwent a significant restoration which involved removal of a box elder tree, replacement plantings, introduction of compatible custom, hand forged iron handrails in two locations, restuccoing the seatwall, restoration of paint color on painted plaster areas, restoration of missing light fixture with period-replica version, removal of incompatible metal furnishings,and installation of replica CCC-era settees under the portal. (NPS, Judy, 2014).

Visitor Center Entry



Fig 47a. Visitor Center, 1940. Note the narrow stone entryway, native meadow landscape, rough stone curb, and the flagpole located southwest of the entry (in front of the historic portal) (BAND Archives).



Fig 47b. Visitor Center, 1940. Today the entry walkway off the parking lot is framed by two planters and is significantly wider and lined by signage (BAND Archives).



Fig 48. Visitor Center Entry, 2011. Entrance has been enlarged over time and is cluttered with a number of signs, information panels as well as the garbage/recycling receptacles (Mather, 2011).



Fig 49. Visitor Center, 2011. Changes to the visitor center entry since the period of significance include wider flagstone entry, planters, modern signs and furnishings, flagpole and stone curbing and walls (Mather, 2011).

Museum Courtyard



Fig 50. Museum Courtyard, 2005. Stone curbing around the beds, mulch, lawn and the stone wall are modern alterations to the Museum Courtyard (LCS, 2005).





Fig 51a and b. Museum Courtyard, 2011. The plant identification signs are modern features that lack CCC era compatible design. Sinking them farther into the ground would make their appearance in the garden more subtle (Mather, 2011).



Fig 52. Cabin Area, 1940. Native grasses, pines and shrubs characterize the vegetation. Boulders retain the slope and fill open areas. The buildings blend with the canyon topography (BAND Archives, BANC 1903).

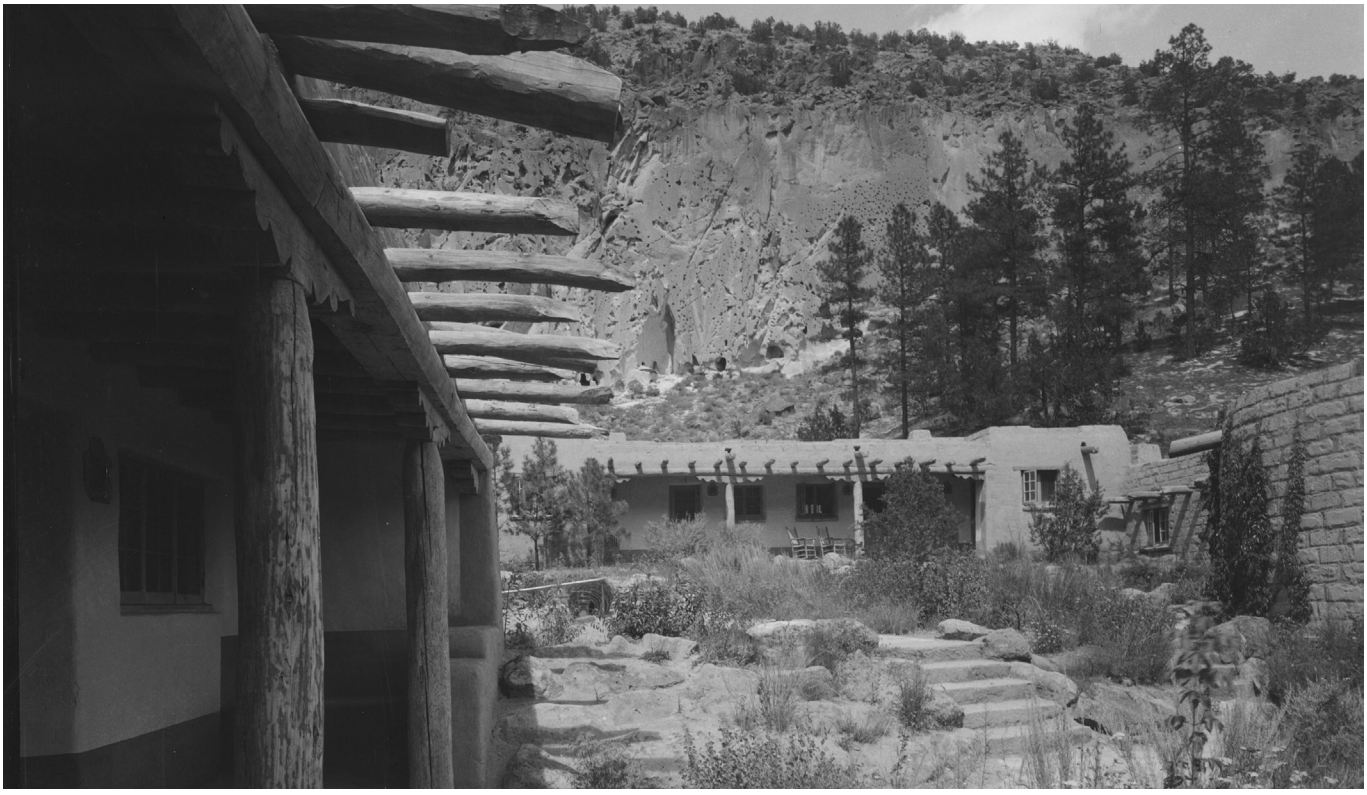


Fig 53. Native Plant Landscaping, 1940. The landscape has a natural appearance and feel with little to no evidence of maintenance (BAND Archives_BANC_1950).

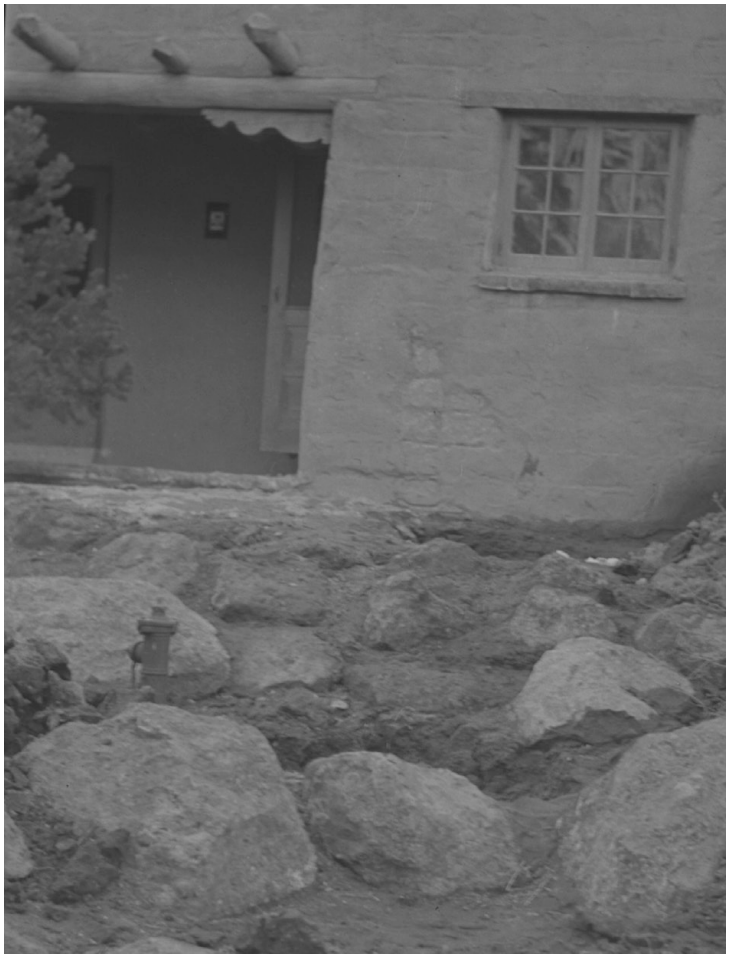


Fig 54. Boulders, 1934. Boulders were “planted” within the Cabin Group Courtyard and remain in place today (BANC_1571).



Fig 55. Vegetation, 2011. Ponderosa pines dating from the period of significance. Note “planted” boulders and modern light fixture (Mather, 2011).



Fig 56. Native Landscape, 2011. The naturalistic feel of native vegetation continues to characterize the district throughout the Historic Core (Mather, 2011).

Former Campground Area

Former Campground Area. The CCC densely planted the area. The natural, creekside setting combined with rustic small-scale features such as the fireplaces, picnic tables and boulders lent the area an informal character.



Fig 57. Campground, 1961 (BAND Archives).



Fig 59. Picnic table, 1935 (1935 ECW Report).



Fig 61. Campground after planting, 1935 (1935 ECW Report).



Fig 58. Fireplace, 1935 (1935 ECW Report).



Fig 60. Picnic table, 1961 (BAND Archives).



Fig 62. Campground, 1961 (postcard).



Fig 63. Backcountry Parking Lot, 2011. The area's use has changed from camping to parking and picnicking. Boulders are still used to demarcate parking spaces. Parking is broken into small clusters of spaces to avoid expanses of parked cars (BAND, 2011).



Fig 64. Former Campground Roads, 2011. Boulder edging continues to defines circulation. Narrow roads and the tight turning radius present issues for modern vehicles. Heavy use in the area has also resulted in trampling of the stream banks and riparian vegetation (Mather, 2011).



Fig 65. Vehicular bridge, 1935. Note the dense vegetation bisected by the bridge. (BAND Archives, ECW Report)



Fig 67. Rito de los Frijoles, 2011. The riparian corridor offers a shaded, natural environment for visitors to experience along the creek-side trails. (Mather 2011).

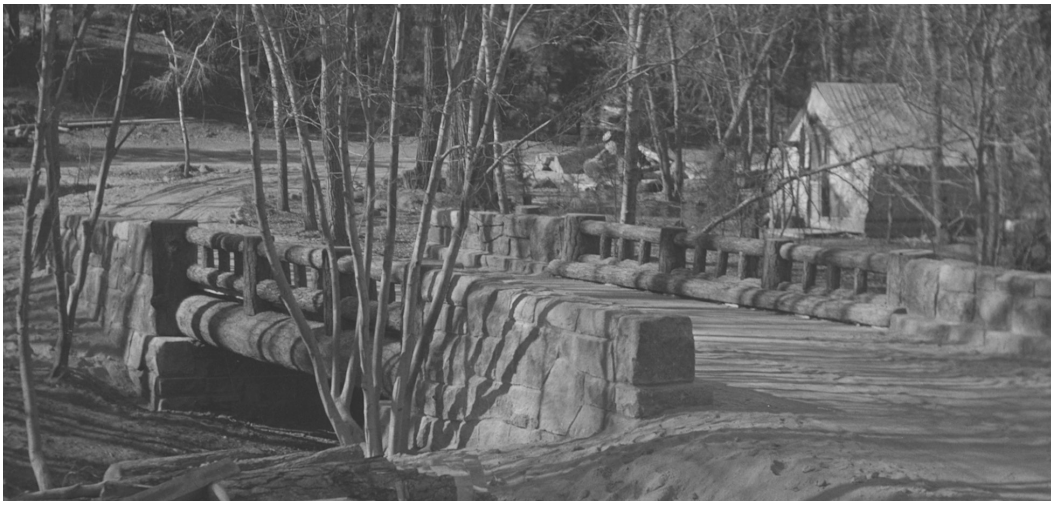


Fig #. Creek Crossings, late 1930s. Heavy timber construction characterized the CCC-era bridges across the creek. The footbridges (below left) were designed to accommodate equestrians as well as pedestrians (BANC 1769, 1785).



Fig 68. Falls Trail Replacement Bridge, 2011. None of the CCC-era footbridges remain. The split log replacement bridge is a compatible feature although they are substantially smaller than the CCC-built log bridges (Mather, 2011).



Fig 69. Footbridge Replacement, 2011. While the simple log construction evokes the historic footbridge, the use of heavy timbers is needed to achieve compatibility. Unlike the replacement bridges up and downstream, this bridge is visible from the Historic Core (Mather, 2011).

Fig 70. Creek Crossings, late 1930s. Character-defining features of CCC-era bridges include the use of heavy timber, absence of milled wood, use of substantial anchorages at creek banks, construction os stone embankments.



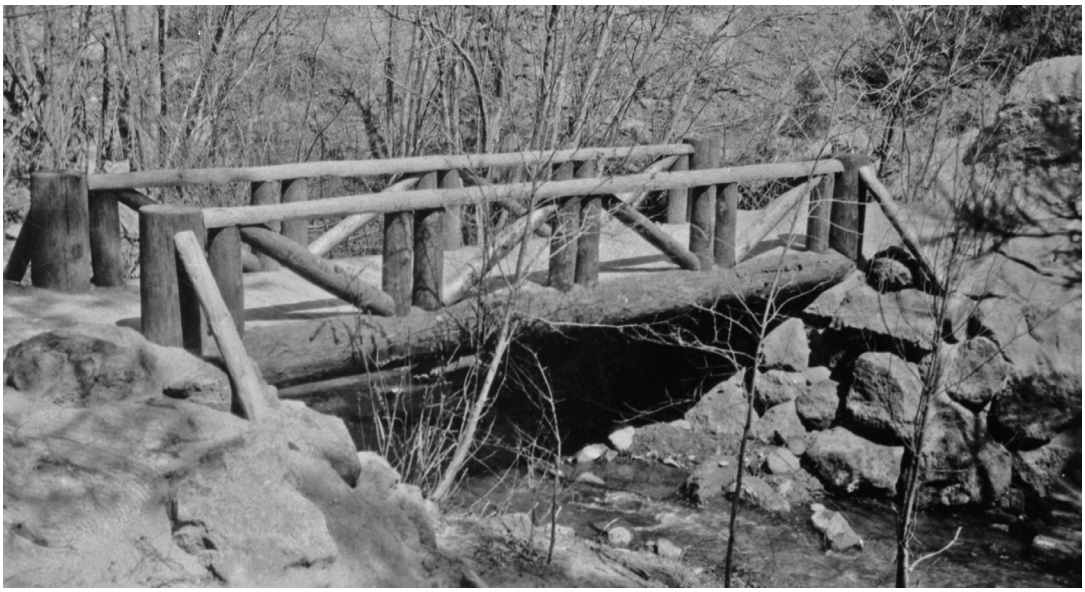


Fig 71. CCC construction footbridge/horse bridge (construction date unknown, c.1938). Bridge over Frijoles Creek below Alcove House (BANC_3414, 3413)





Fig 72. Replacement Bridge (July 1951). Creek crossings built in the 1950s that were compatible with CCC-era designs used heavy timber (no milled wood), substantial anchorages at creek banks. The concrete platform was uncharacteristic of CCC-era design. (BANC_2360, 2362)

Modern Intrusions within the Riparian Corridor



Fig 73. Visitor Center Addition and Sandbag Wall, 2011. Utilities and mechanical equipment associated with the visitor center along with the sandbags detract from the natural feel of the riparian corridor (Mather, 2011).



Fig 74. Sewer Lift Station, 2011. The station (2006) is visible from the road and the trail. Screening this and other utility features along the creek would help retain the natural feel of the entrance drive and creek corridor (Mather, 2011).

Signs

Fig 75. CCC-era Signs. Signs were an important and visual element of the CCC-era cultural landscape. Character defining features of signs designed and installed during the CCC era included natural (unpainted) timbers, wooden faces with painted routed lettering, and wrought iron fixtures. Construction was simple with minimal ornamentation carved into the



Fig 76. CCC-era Entrance Sign. The original park entrance sign (above), introduced the visitor to the rustic design character they would find throughout the park. The large, native stone base and wood panels with incised, painted lettering are defining characteristics of the sign. The color of the painted lettering is difficult to determine from the black and white historic photographs, but a brown color that contrasts with the color of the wood was used in other signs in the districts (see below left, Sign_IMG_2258) (BANC_3431).





Fig 77a. CCC-era Signs . Throughout the park, simple wooden signs directed visitors (BANC_3460).



Fig 77b. CCC-era Signs (BANC_3436).



Fig 77e. CCC-era Signs (BANC_3448).



Fig 77c. CCC-era Signs (BANC_3450).



Fig 77d. CCC-era Signs (BANC_3455).





Fig 78a and b. Park Signage, 2011. A number of signs are found throughout the district. Wooden signs with the engravings are the most similar to the CCC-built signs. Top left is a CCC-era sign (Mather, 2011).





Fig 78c and d. Park Signage (Mather, 2011).



Fig 78e. Park Signage (Mather, 2011).



Fig 78f. Park Signage (Mather, 2011).



Fig 78g. Park Signage (Mather, 2011).





Fig 79a and b. Examples of incompatible park signs. In several locations multiple signs and modern furnishings crowd the cultural landscape and detract from its historic character (Mather, 2011).





Fig 79c and d. Incompatible park signs. (Mather, 2011).



Fig 79e. Incompatible park signs. (Mather, 2011).



Fig 79f. Incompatible park signs. (Mather, 2011).



Fig 79g. Incompatible park signs. (Mather, 2011).



Fig 80a. CCC-era Picnic Tables. The tables and other CCC-constructed furnishings were characterized by the use of natural materials (wood, heavy timbers) and simple, yet substantial weighted designs (BANC_2082).



Fig 80b. CCC-era Picnic Tables (BANC_2112).

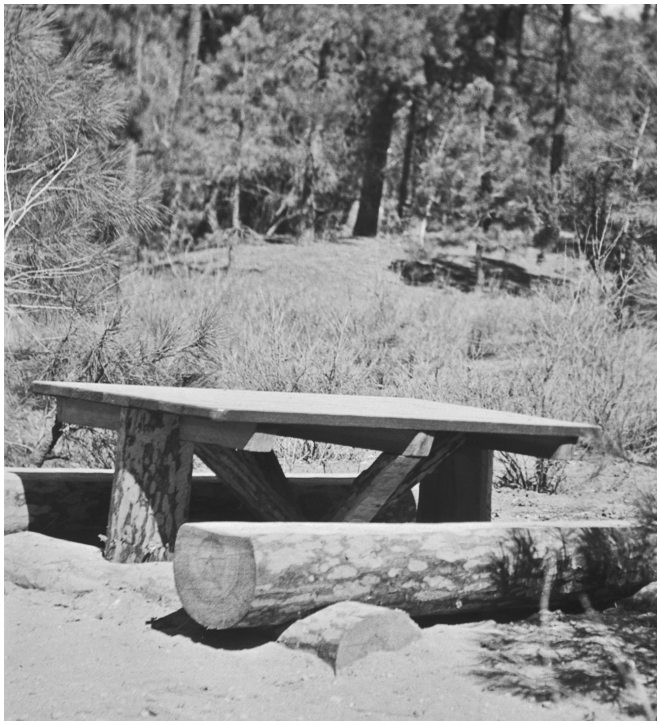


Fig 80c. CCC-era Picnic Tables (BANC_2086).

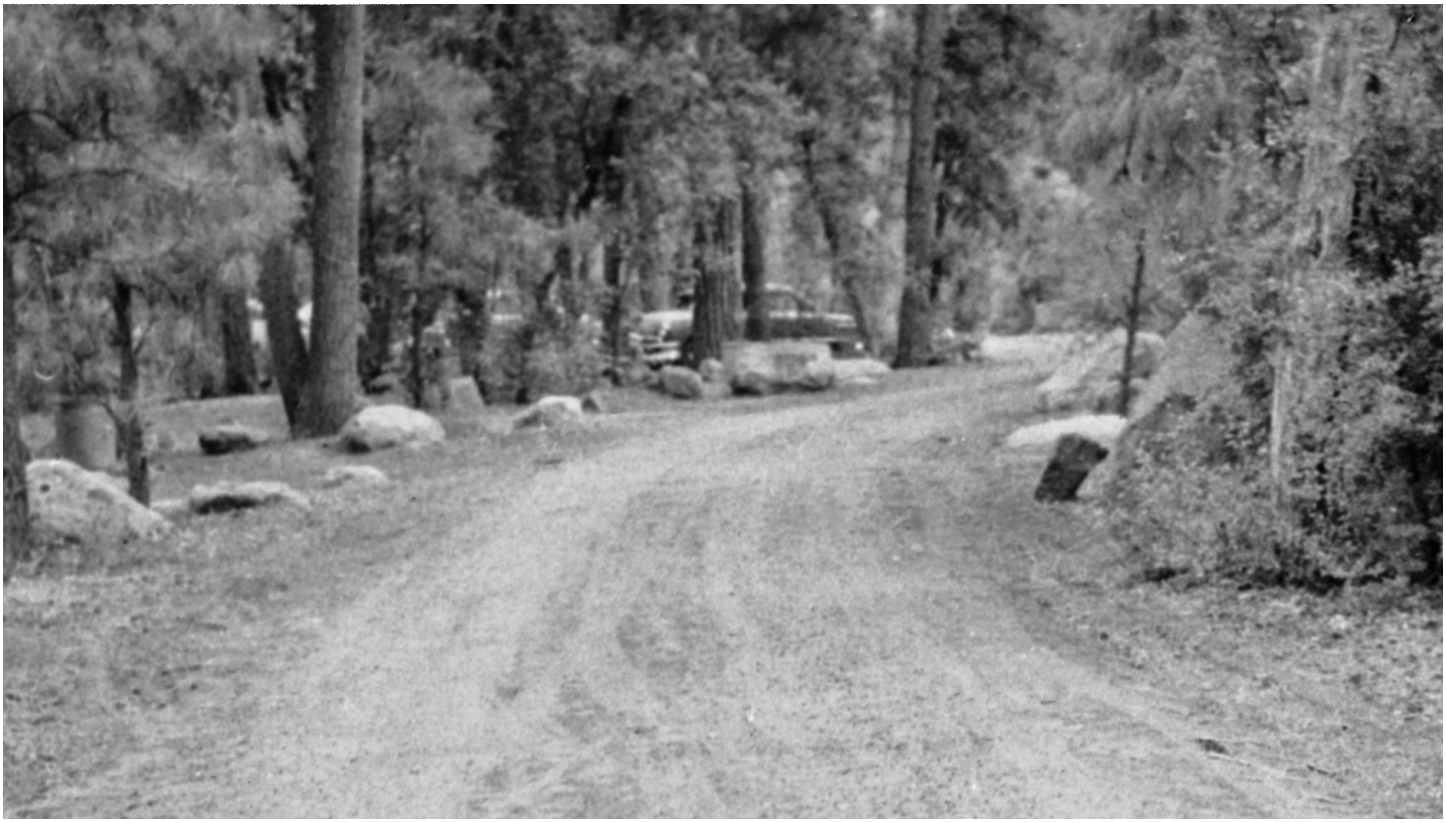


Fig 81. Boulders in the Campground. In addition to the heavy timber tables, the dirt road through a wooded area and use of boulders to guide vehicular circulation and designate sites, lent the former campground area a rustic character (BANC_3463).



Fig 82. Natural Materials. Shaving bark off log for ladder to Ceremonial Cave, date unknown (LA 13663, LCS 008018, BANC_2081)





Fig 83a and b. Furnishings and Modern Visitor Amenities, 2011. Features constructed with natural materials that are simple and rustic in style are compatible (Mather, 2011).







Fig 84a, b, and c. Furnishings and Modern Visitor Amenities, 2011. Many small-scale features are inconsistent in color, material type, and scale and are incompatible with the general style established by the NPS and crafted by the CCC (Mather, 2011).



Fig 85. Old Administration Office (Visitor Center Bookstore). CCC built Spanish colonial style furnishings for indoor and outdoor spaces. CCC-era furnishings are no longer found in the cultural landscape (BAND Archives, 14361).



Fig 86. Entrance Patio Furnishings, 2014. Replica settees were restored to the Entrance Patio's portal in 2014. The water fountain is a historic small-scale feature (NPS, Judy, 2014).

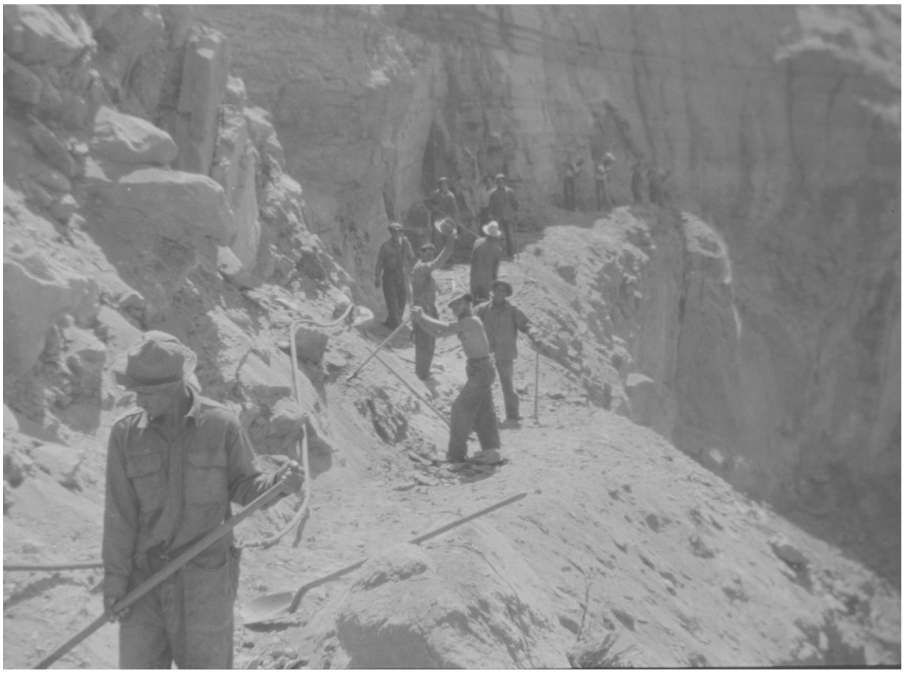


Fig 87a. Falls Trail Construction, late 1930s. This steep portion of the Falls Trail did collapse during the Summer 2011 flood event (a. BANC 1815).

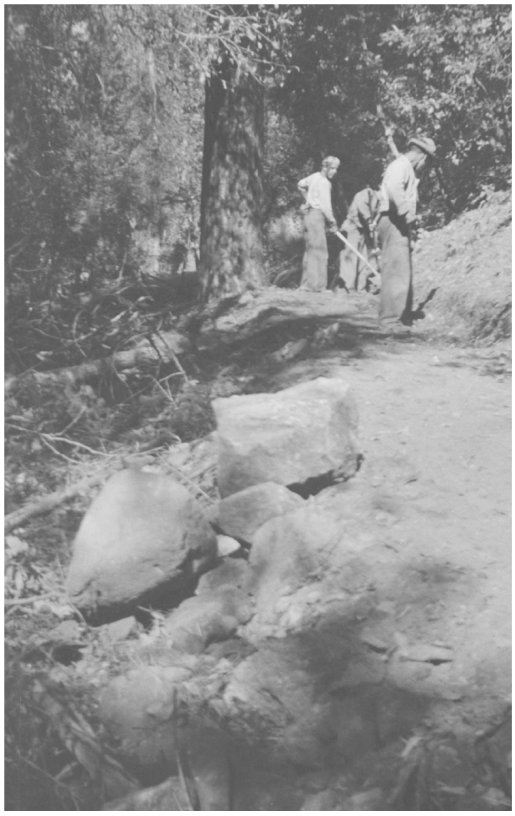


Fig 87b. Falls Trail Construction, late 1930s. The Falls Trail remains most evocative of the historic period (b. 1811).

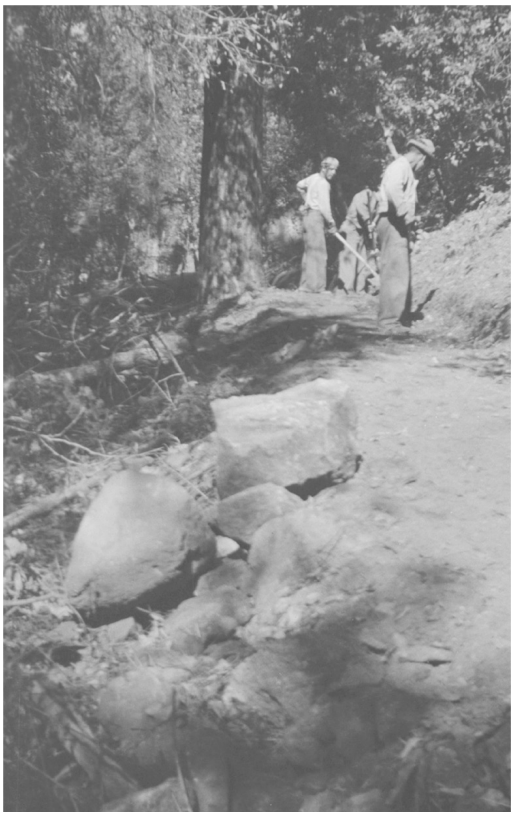




Fig 88a. Main Loop Trail (formerly known as the Ruins Trail), late 1930s. With the building of the Ruins Trail in the 1930s, the CCC established the ongoing preservation practice of directing and controlling visitor circulation through the archeological area (BANC_2245).



Fig 88b. Main Loop Trail (formerly known as the Ruins Trail), late 1930s. The early trail network was made up of uncurbed, soft-surface trails. Rockwork along the trails included boulders to direct circulation and stone steps (BANC_2246).



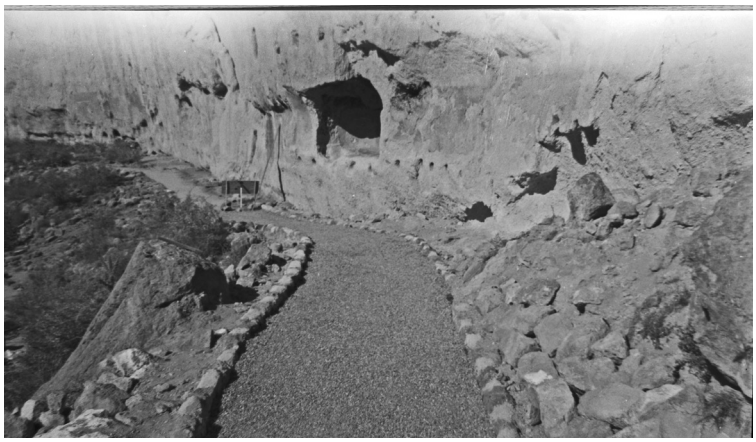


Fig 89a and b. Main Loop Trail. During the 1950s and 1960s, the character of the Main Loop Trail changed with stone curbing installed along most sections of the trails (BANC_2247, BANC_2248).



Fig 89c. Main Loop Trail (BANC_2274).

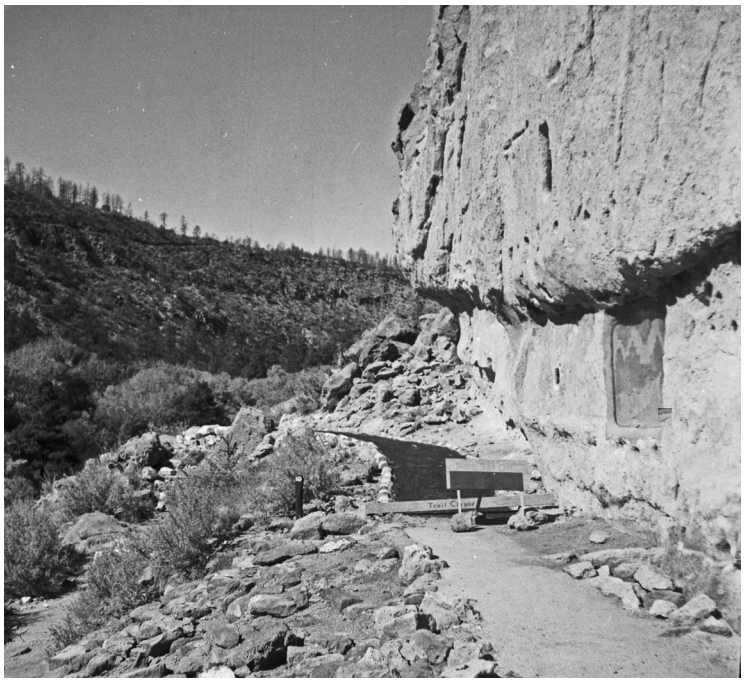


Fig 89d. Main Loop Trail (BANC_2283).

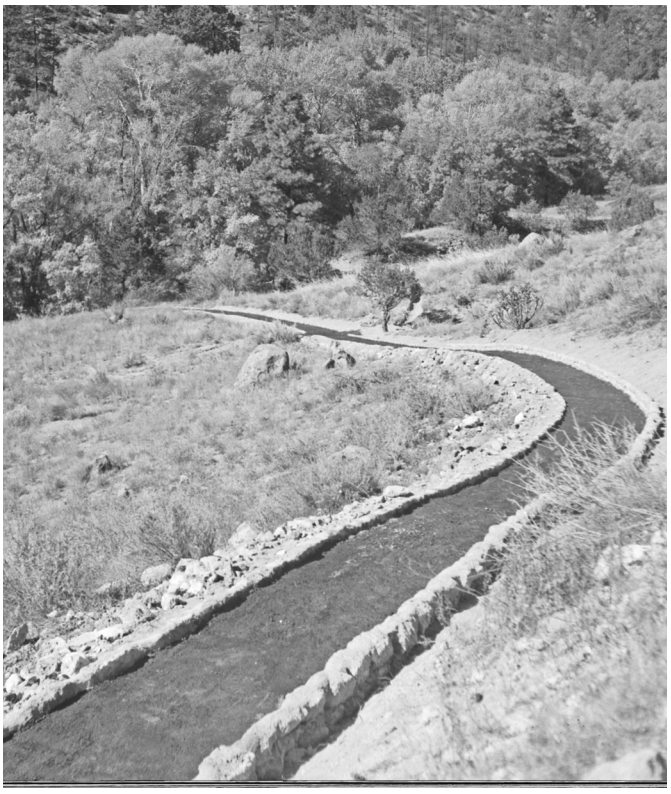


Fig 89d. Main Loop Trail (BANC_2285).



Fig 90. Nature Trail, 2011. Gravel surfacing, interpretive signage, and a wooded environment characterize the Nature Trail which runs alongside Frijoles Creek (Mather, 2011).



Fig 91. Falls Trail, 2011. The sign and stone water bar are modifications, but the alignment of the trail that winds through natural features is typical of NPS trail design during the CCC period of development as is the remaining rock work such as steps, retaining walls and planted boulders (Mather, 2011).



Fig 92. Main Loop Trail, 2011. This trail has undergone many modifications including widening and the addition of trail pull-offs. The curbing is also a non-historic trail feature used to control drainage and visitors (Mather 2011).







Fig 93a, b, and c. Main Loop Trail, 2011. Surface varies along the Main Loop Trail which was historically a soft-surface trail. Railings, stone features, steps and signs have been added. The trail generally adheres to the historic Ruins Trail route and provide access to the archeological sites as designed by the NPS in the 1930s (Mather 2011).



Fig 94. Ruins Trail (Main Loop Trail), 1938. Historically trails were soft surface and boulders were used to contain the downslope edge (BAND archives).



Fig 95. Alcove House Trail, 1938. The trail route followed the creek and ended with a series of climbs to the cavate (BAND archives).





Fig 96a and b. Alcove House Trail, 2011. The climb up steps and ladders remains a character-defining feature of the trail. Metal railings and wooden ladders are compatible features (Mather 2011).



Fig 97. Main Loop Trail, 1938. The original alignment for the Main Loop Trail diverted around (north of) Tyounyi rather than through it (BAND Archives).



Fig 98. Main Loop Trail, 2011. Tyounyi is bisected by the Main Loop Trail (Mather, 2011).



Fig 99. CCC Trail, 2011. During the NPS Rustic period of design, landscape architects laid out trails (and roads) to blend with the slope and cliffs so as not to be apparent from the canyon bottom (Mather 2011).



Fig 100. CCC Trail, 2011. Remnants of CCC masonry can still be found along the decommissioned CCC Trail including this set of stone stairs (Mather, 2011).



Fig 101. Bucked Trees, 2011. While complete downed trees are suitable in the Riparian Corridor character area, cut sections of trees visible from the trail should be removed as they detract from the natural character of the trail experience (Mather, 2011).

CLR PART II

TREATMENT RECOMMENDATIONS

Part Two of this CCC NHL Historic District Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) features treatment recommendations and articulates a preservation strategy for the long-term management of the proposed expanded CCC National Historic Landmark Historic District (district). The proposed treatments herein are based on historical research, analysis and evaluation of existing conditions and collaboration with park staff. The treatments addresses the management issues identified in Part I of this CLR (pg 2).

Historic District Boundary: A Proposed Expanded NHL District

As noted in Part I of this CLR, it is recommended that the CCC National Historic Landmark District be expanded to include some associated areas of Frijoles Canyon. The boundary expansion will incorporate trails that were built by the CCC and link the district with the park's archeological and natural resources. Since the Rito de los Frijoles defines the Alcove House, Falls and Nature trail routes and the riparian corridor edges and complements the CCC development, the CLR study area also includes stretches of the creek up and down stream from the district (fig 1).

Please note that treatments outlined in this CLR Part II apply to the proposed expanded district.

Treatment Approach

This CLR establishes a treatment approach for the proposed expanded district that will help ensure the National Historic Landmark (NHL) retains a high degree of integrity. As an NHL, the district warrants a fairly conservative approach to preservation and an extra degree of protection than a historic district. The National Historic Preservation Act (1966, NHPA) provides heightened protection for NHLs and requires that,
" …the agency official, to the maximum extent possible, undertake such planning and actions as may be necessary to minimize harm to any National Historic Landmark that may be directly and adversely affected by an undertaking."

And the NHPA states that if any proposed undertaking or modification to the historic fabric, "has the potential to have an adverse effect on an NHL it requires an internal review process to determine alternatives to avoid or minimize adverse effects followed by formal consultation."

The Secretary of the Interior's Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes

The CLR Part Two applies the guidance of the 1996 The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Birnbaum 1996) to the district. The Secretary of the Interior recognizes four appropriate treatment alternatives for historic landscapes: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration and reconstruction. Standards for these treatment approaches are excerpted below:

Preservation: applying measures necessary to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of the historic property. Includes stabilization work as well as ongoing preservation maintenance and repair of historic materials and features.

Rehabilitation: making a compatible use through repair, alteration and additions while preserving those portions of features which convey its historical, cultural and architectural values.

Restoration: accurately depicting the form, features, and character of a property as it appeared at a particular time by removing features from other periods in history and reconstructing missing features from the restoration period.

Reconstruction: depicting, by means of new construction, the form, features, and detailing of a non-surviving site, landscape, building, structure or object for the purpose of replicating its appearance at a specific period of time and in its historic location.

While they differ in approach, the overarching goal of each of the four treatments is long-term preservation of a landscape's historic integrity, character, features, qualities, and materials. Both restoration and reconstruction are concerned with introducing measures in order to return a landscape to its condition and appearance during a historic period. Whereas, preservation and rehabilitation acknowledge change and emphasize continuity and compatibility (Birnbaum 1996, 6).

Overall Treatment Recommendation

This CLR establishes **preservation** as the overall landscape treatment for the district **with selected rehabilitation and restoration** projects as appropriate.

This approach is consistent with the treatment outlined in the 1984 NHL designation and the 1995

Development Concept Plan. These documents call for the preservation of all areas of the district. Furthermore, the preservation approach is necessary to maintain the district's character-defining features and integrity. Per the Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 65.4(a)) for National Historic Landmark criteria, national significance is ascribed to districts and other sites that "that possess a *high* degree of integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association."

The approach recommended in this CLR continues with preservation as the primary treatment approach, while recognizing that certain areas within the district present opportunities for restoration and others will require rehabilitation based on changing uses. The overall treatment recommendation will result in the following.

- *Preservation* of existing conditions, which reflect the evolution of district over time.
- *Prevention* of major changes which would change the character or integrity of the district.
- *Restoration* in specific areas to enhance historic integrity, in cases where historic information is available and where the change makes sense in terms of the ongoing maintenance and use of the area.
- *Rehabilitation* in specific areas to accommodate contemporary uses while preserving character-defining features of the district.

The following list represents how the preservation, rehabilitation and restoration approaches would be applied across the district's cultural landscape through a number of proposed treatments. Under the Character Area Treatment Recommendations and Design Guidelines section of specific projects related to these approaches are described in more detail. Additionally treatment graphics at the end of this document graphically illustrate several of these proposed projects.

Preservation Areas:
The majority of the historic core including:

- Residential subarea
- Maintenance subarea (including the fire tower, stables)
- Entrance station and road
- Mrs. Frey's Garden and Small Courtyard

Rehabilitation Areas:

- Picnic/Parking area (former campground)
- Parking Plaza
- Main Loop Trail
- Museum Courtyard

Restoration Areas:

- Entrance Patio
- Lobby Patio *(completed 2014)*
- Cabin Group Courtyard
- Visitor Center Approach

Treatment Recommendation and Design Criteria

Two levels of guidance are provided through this CLR Part two. These levels of treatment include general treatment recommendations and, more specific, character area treatment recommendations.

General Recommendations
Broad recommendations sorted by landscape characteristics that are applicable to the entire proposed expanded district.

Character Area Treatment Recommendations & Design Criteria
Recommendations which contain specific guidance for the district's five character areas: the entry sequence, parking plaza, historic core, display archeological area, and riparian corridor. These recommendations addresses what types of change, and the degree of change, that can occur to specific contributing landscape patterns and features.

Desired Future Condition

Through implementation of the treatment recommendations outlined in this CLR, park management will ensure that the district is well maintained and evokes the NPS Rustic design approach of the 1930s as well as the artisanship of the New Deal era's Civilian Conservation Corps.

NPS should be careful to preserve the unified historic character of the district and to minimize the introduction of incompatible modern features. As a result, the district will offer the visitor a collection of interconnected spaces unified by a common design vocabulary where they can experience the park's cultural, historic and natural resources.

Preservation, rehabilitation and restoration practices will ensure that the district's cultural landscape accommodates modern visitation and operational requirements while expressing the rustic character, regional design traditions and hand-crafted artisanship of the historic period.

The following summary of a desirable future

experience of the expanded district was developed in collaboration with park staff:

> The visitor descends the entrance road where the canyon setting is revealed and the district's Pueblo-revival architecture is introduced. A sense of history and southwestern design is palatable to the visitor as they approach the park headquarters nestled between the Rito de los Frijoles and the dramatic canyon walls. Relaxing in the restored outdoor courtyards and patios reinforces this sense of the past. Here the visitor admires the architectural details, native plantings, replica furnishings and the dramatic setting. Visitors enjoying a meal in the parking plaza and admire the rustic building exteriors that appear as their NPS designers intended.
>
> The native landscape bolsters the district's rustic character and lends it a timeless quality, as if it is a historic New Mexican village that has occupied Frijoles Canyon for much longer than seventy years.
>
> The Main Loop Trail affords yet another opportunity to experience the past as it leads visitors to archeological sites where they find unique opportunities to experience and even enter prehistoric dwellings and gathering spaces.
>
> Finally, the wooded and shady riparian corridor provides a natural retreat for visitors where they can gather, picnic and hike the creek-side trails up and down the canyon.

General Recommendations

The following recommendations offer general historic preservation guidance for management of the district's cultural landscape and are applicable across the proposed expanded district. Treatments related to the character areas and specific sites within the district follow the general recommendations section.

The recommended general treatment approach for the district can be summarized as follows:

- Preserve remaining landscape character and contributing features.
- Safeguard and repair remaining historic landscape features.
- Remove and/or diminish the prominence of selected contemporary and incompatible features.
- Recapture aspects of the former landscape character and features where have they been lost or degraded.

Historic Preservation Standards for the District

It is recommended that the following best practices for historic preservation are maintained within the district:

- Undertake all work within the district in compliance with the 1996 The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Birnbaum 1996).
- Avoid additional new development within the district to the extent possible.
- Seek the input of historic landscape architects and historic preservation specialists during the design and development of treatment projects and all other projects in the district.
- Retain the overall historic character and visitor experience of the district by protecting individual historic features as well as the overall cultural landscape.
- Ensure that proposed new elements in the district are compatible with the setting's historic character.
- Preserve the district's spatial relationships between entrance road, parking plaza, adjacent buildings, and archeological sites.
- Base all treatments and proposed period features on historic documentation.
- When possible, repair rather than replace deteriorated cultural landscape features.
- Utilize compatible materials, colors, forms, and scales in all repairs, modifications and additions to contributing buildings and landscape elements.
- When replacements for historic features are necessary to account for modern functions, new features should match the historic landscape elements in design, color, size, texture and materials. Replacement features should be compatible with, but distinguishable from the original historic fabric.
- Avoid changes to the cultural landscape that create a false sense of historical development including the addition of conjectural, southwestern regional or representative elements that did not exist in the original design.
- Document through drawings, photographs and notes all changes and treatments to the district's cultural landscape.

Land Use/Visitor Use

- Preserve and maintain historic land use and visitor use patterns. These patterns include:
  - Patios and courtyards as gathering spaces

- Experiencing and touring the archeological sites
- Traveling the riparian corridor via trails.
- The use of the historic core area for visitor use, maintenance, concessions, lodging and/ or interpretation.

- Focus new uses, activities and programs in locations that are compatible with historic use patterns.
- Increase visitor awareness and understanding of both the NPS Rustic design and the CCC's contribution to the development of the park.

Buildings and Structures

- Preserve, rehabilitate and maintain all historic structures following the Secretary's Standards and the treatments established in the Historic Structures Report (1988)(Birnbaum 1996).
- Avoid the introduction of incompatible new buildings or building additions within the district. If necessary, the preferred location for modern additions is on less visible facades and outside sensitive view corridors (e.g. views from entrance drive, Main Loop trail, and parking plaza) (Birnbaum 1996).
- Preserve building sites and the locations of historic structures and buildings.
- As historic structures in the district are rehabilitated, work toward reinstating the period scheme of texture, mud plaster, unfinished wood structural elements, paint and color to reinforce the historic character.
- As structures are rehabilitated, choose replacement materials that are compatible with the historic fabric in color, material and character.
- Fencing may be required to protect natural resources or for visitor safety, but avoid using fencing as a screen within the historic district. Instead, be selective about where new structures are sited and use vegetative screening for exposed locations.
- Improve energy efficiency of all CCC buildings as feasible without detracting from the buildings' architectural character.

Utilities

- Where feasible locate new above ground utility structures (e.g. electrical transformers, gas meters) in visually unobtrusive locations.
- Use color and native vegetation to screen utilities. The introduction of new fencing, vegetative screens, large concrete pads and modifications to historic grades should be avoided since these features detract from the historic scene.
- Preserve and maintain the condition of historic plantings during subsurface infrastructure improvements. The preferred alignment of utility corridors would avoid root zones of trees. When vegetation is impacted and replacement plantings are required, choose plant material from the district plant lists. Plant lists can be found in Section III of this report.
- Consider relocating compressors behind the district buildings so as not to impact the district's soundscape and detract from the visitor experience.
- Consideration should be given to placing future transformers in subsurface vaults when visually compatible and unobtrusive locations for these structures cannot be achieved.

Circulation

- Preserve and maintain the character of historic circulation patterns within the district.
- Continue to manage access and interpretation within the Display Archeological Area to ensure the protection of all archeological resources.
- Ensure modifications to vehicular and pedestrian circulation patterns needed to accommodate changing uses and/or visitor safety are compatible with the district's historic character. For example, if a road or trail needs to be widened, preserve the alignment and the character of the shoulder and any edging or curbing (e.g. boulders in the former campground area).
- Conduct an inventory of non-historic stone curbing along trails and pathways in the district and assess whether it is needed (e.g. for drainage or visitor containment). Where it is unnecessary, remove the curbing in order to restore the more informal historic character of these circulation routes.
- Avoid the construction of new roads and new pathways within the district.
- If a non-historic surfacing treatment such as asphalt or concrete is introduced for trail or pathways, care should be given to selecting a finish that has an aged quality and a color that blends with the surrounding landscape and/or matches historic materials. This can be achieved by appropriate selection of aggregate type and/or color additive.

Vegetation

In Section III of this report there are three plant lists included to ensure the protection of both historic and natural resources in Frijoles Canyon and to facilitate responsible landscape planting. The lists address appropriate plantings for the district, plants associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge era, as well as, exotic plants which must be avoided.

General vegetation treatment recommendations for the proposed expanded district include the following:

- Maintain the naturalistic appearance and feel of the landscape throughout the district. There should be little if any evidence of landscape management.
- Preserve and maintain historic vegetation throughout the district.
- Replant missing or degraded aspects of historic vegetation. Replant in the same locations using the same vegetation when feasible.
- With climate change, some district plantings may need to be substituted with appropriate replacements. Likewise, some historic vegetation may now be considered exotic/ invasive and an appropriate substitute should be identified. Additionally, some vegetation may require too much water/maintenance to maintain and may require substitutes. Appropriate substitutes should be similar in shape, size, form, branching patterns, etc. (Substitute plant species should be pulled from the plant lists located in the appendix).
- District area plantings should generally be native with the exception of ornamental plantings associated with Frijoles Canyon Lodge era. Plants should be selected from the District Plant List (see Section III). New plantings should closely match the form and character of historic vegetation. Densities of plantings should approximate adjacent plant communities (VMP, 2006, 30).
- Maintain historic continuity and unity of design by minimizing the number of new plants introduced and keeping the numbers of kinds of plants limited.
- When selecting new plantings, also reference the Exotic Plant List (see Section III). Avoid threats to existing natural areas outside of the district by selecting plants species for addition or replacement within the district that are not invasive, diseased, or infected with any plant pathogen. (CLR 2006, 104).
- When adding perennials, check with the local supplier regarding mature height, water requirements, and growth habit to make sure the selection is representative of historic plantings and appropriate for the location (CLR 2006, 105).
- As noted in the 2006 Vegetation Management Plan, routine vegetation manipulation on and immediately around archeological sites requires prior concurrence by cultural resource staff. If consistent with cultural resource management objectives, the removal of dead trees and heavy fuels (to mitigate heat effects prior to prescribed fire) and removal of living trees (to prevent structural damage from root growth and eventual tree failure) may be necessary treatments (VMP 2006, 27).

Maintenance

- Routine maintenance of historic landscape areas requires periodic watering, fertilization (using weed-free organic fertilizer), weeding (using mechanical means), pruning, and replanting.
- Ensure that new plantings are cultivated locally, collected/salvaged from elsewhere in the park, or generated from cuttings of historic plants, where feasible.
- Clear volunteer box elders throughout the district.
- When hazard and other trees are cut and bucked in or near visitor use areas, remove the cut sections to the low side of the trail and hide or obliterate the sawed ends (VMP 2006, 30).
- If pruning is necessary for visitor safety property protection or to restore views, remove branches off of shrubs and trees by using a two step method: 1) cut off the main bulk of branch using an undercut/ top cut method and about 6-12 inches from trunk and, 2) make the final cut nearly flush with the main trunk leaving a 1/2 inch stub. Do not treat wounds with paint (VMP 2006, 24).
- For piñon and juniper within the road corridor (i.e. six to twelve feet from the road edge), complete removal by flush cutting the base is recommended whenever extensive pruning would be required to prevent loss of clearance and visibility or damage to the road and associated structures (for examples of pruning, refer to the Tree Trimming Recommendations for Fuels Management within the CCC NHL District, fig 118-126, pg 151). The flush cut rather than severe pruning is preferred since cutting reduces tree density along the road corridor (increasing potential for scenic vistas and providing a more effective fire break) while also minimizing the number of roadside trees with obvious pruning scars (VMP 2006, 28).
- When brush trimming is required along trails to allow for hiker or equestrian use, branches trimmed from trees should be cut back as close as possible to the main trunk or fork. Cut limbs should not be piled alongside the trail or thrown into the creek, open areas or onto talus slopes. Remove cut sections to the low side or trail and hide them. (VMP 2006, 31).
- If trees in close proximity to structures are causing obvious damage (e.g., enlarging cracks), remove the tree to avoid compromising the historic integrity of the structure. If the tree is contributing, it should be replaced in a nearby location, at an appropriate distance from the structure with the same species or a species similar in size, shape, and form (refer to the Plant Lists in this report, pg 134).
- Use an approved herbicidal stump treatment (i.e. Pathfinder II) when necessary to prevent resprouting. Deciduous trees with the potential

to re-sprout (e.g. box elders) should be treated with an approved herbicidal stump treatment immediately after cutting. Either brush or spray the herbicide onto the fresh wound. (VMP 2006, 26, 30)

- While appropriate new native plantings will not require supplemental irrigation for the long-term, initial supplemental irrigation during the dry and hot months is recommended to establish new plant materials and realize restoration objectives.
- Drip irrigation is the recommended, sustainable watering technique. Drip irrigation lines and fixtures should be made as visually inconspicuous as possible (from CLR 2006, 105). Additionally, drip lines should be installed on the ground surface and not buried to allow for easy removal.
- Mowing of the road shoulders is generally not necessary for routine maintenance, and creates an artificial trimmed appearance on the road edge. However, in wet years when tall herbaceous growth poses safety concerns, limited mowing may be necessary for proper maintenance of the road corridor. In addition, appropriately timed mowing may be a viable technique for reducing the seed crops of undesirable exotic plants, as directed by a resource specialist (VMP 2006, 28).
- Timely snow removal and the use of cinders and sand should be used to maintain safe road conditions in the winter. The use of salt or other deicing compounds should be avoided within the district as these chemicals have been shown to injure native vegetation, pollute surface waters and cause damage to roads and associated infrastructure (VMP 2006, 30).

Removal of Vegetation from Historic Gutters

- Routinely remove vegetation from cracks in roadside gutters, retaining walls and curbs (i.e. using hand tools) followed by cleaning and sealing of cracks. Removal by hand is the preferred method. Another maintenance option to consider is the use of heat treatment to remove unwanted plants, either by direct flame or steam (VMP, 2006, 29).
- In addition, use of an approved water fast herbicide (i.e. Rodeo) may be warranted for control of unwanted vegetation on historic structures and walkways and trails when mechanical or heat methods are not meeting objectives or pose unacceptable risk to historic fabric (VMP, 2006, 29).

Invasive Species

- If monitoring activities identify any invasive non-native plant species in the district the need for removal and replacement should be evaluated. Use ecologically sound removal techniques that avoid or minimize ground disturbance and damage to other resources.
- If historic plantings are identified as exotic and/or invasive, they should be carefully controlled or removed and replaced with a substitute that is similar in size, shape, color and texture.

Fire Management

- Monument staff will work to reduce potential fire intensity in and around cultural resources, including the district and archeological sites, while also working within the parameters of the cultural landscape through the implementation of fuels reduction and planned fire projects.
- Firewise standards call for fuels management around developed areas to best allow for fire management when a wildfire occurs. The following treatment recommendations present compatible ways to achieve the Firewise standards. It is recognized that, in some emergency cases, adherence to these recommendations will be challenging.
- Major thinning and clearing of vegetation should take place outside of the district since historic and contributing vegetation is a character-defining element of the district that should be preserved.
- Implementation of firewise guidelines within the district should be compatible with the recommendations for the cultural landscape and result in a gradual transition with the natural surrounding. A desired visual effect of fuels management is to blend the treated landscape with the untreated landscape and to avoid a visually obvious and abrupt edge between natural areas within the district and the outlying landscape.
- Develop project-specific implementation plans and appropriate compliance for firewise projects if possible. Ensure cultural landscape specialists work with fire management specialists on the development of these implementation plans for firewise projects.
- Fire and cultural landscape specialists should continue to establish and maintain fuel loading conditions in and around archeological sites and the district that are consistent with frequent, low-intensity fire regimes.
- Within the district, cultural landscape specialist should work with fire specialist to manage replanting in the district to minimize dangerous levels of fuel build up.
- When pruning trees for fire management maintain the character of the tree's natural appearance. For visual references of appropriate and inappropriate tree pruning, please refer to the Tree Trimming Recommendations for Fuels Management within the CCC NHL District (fig

118-126, pg 151). If emergency situation (e.g., fire) requires hasty and severe pruning, it is recommended that the tree be removed rather than leaving it in an inappropriately pruned condition.

- It is recommended that the firewise implementation crew consult with a cultural landscape specialist prior to pruning/cutting within the district whenever possible.

Views

- Historic views to and from the district should be preserved. Heavily planted during the CCC era, the historic views from the developed areas to the surrounding landscape often include large trees (e.g. in view from the parking plaza up to the cliffs).
- Maintain historic views to the surrounding landscape and the visual arrival sequence from the entrance station to the visitor center.
- Preserve views from buildings, courtyards and patios, and the parking plaza to the surrounding landscape and canyon walls.
- Preserve views from the parking plaza to the buildings that ring the plaza.
- Preserve the wooded, natural views that characterize the trail experience within the riparian corridor.
- Preserve open, unimpeded views to the archeological sites from the trails.
- Minimize the visual impact of new utility features to reduce the cumulative effect of these non-historic structures to the district setting.
- During the course of infrastructure upgrades within the district, place utilities in locations that do not obstruct significant views of the district buildings and surrounding landscape. Also, ensure that the noise from utilities does not detract from the visitor experience of the district.
- Reduce the visible prominence of the masonry cap over the replacement roof flashing on historic buildings. Staining the cap to match the cement would allow it to blend in more than the current orange color.
- Avoid installing new equipment on roofs (e.g. antennas, compressors) in order to preserve the "roofscape" and views above the architecture to the canyon walls.

Small-scale Features

- Preserve and maintain small-scale historic features throughout the district. Where replacements are required, the design and location of replacements should be compatible with the character of the historic version (Site Furnishing Guidelines for suggestions on appropriate small-scale features, 157). Historic small-scale features to retain in the district include:
  - Drainage system features
  - Tinware light fixtures
  - Drinking fountain (entrance patio)
  - Fire hydrant (cabin group courtyard)
  - Water spigots
- Evaluate non-historic modifications to the landscape and remove them, re-locate them or modify them to be less visible (e.g. paint gas meters to blend with building exteriors).
- Avoid the introduction of contemporary small-scale features to the district's setting (e.g., site furnishings, signs, fencing, arbors, etc). Such features are likely to be incompatible and detract from the district's character. If such a feature is required, try to locate it outside of important viewsheds.
- When replacing features that have existed historically in the district (e.g. picnic tables or water fountains), select historic replicas or modern replacements that are compatible in appearance with historic versions.
- When lighting is introduced to the district for safety and other upgrades, minimize the visibility of new fixtures and impacts to the night sky.

Signs

- Reduce the number of signs in the district and minimize sign clutter. The main visitor area of the district is small and wayfinding is relatively simple. If the amount of signs is reduced and messaging is consolidated, visitor orientation will be more effective and the historic character of the Parking Plaza and Historic Core will be less impacted by these modern features.
- Place signs below eye-level when feasible. Lower profile signs (<3') won't obstruct views to historic features nor visitors' photographs.
- Develop standards for compatible signs within the district and base the design and placement of new signs on the approved sign standards. Sign design criteria for the district could include:
  - Lower profile signs (<3') and/or signs mounted on existing features such as boulders or curbs.
  - Signs made from wood.
  - Avoid metal signs and metal sign posts.
  - Use high contrast lettering to improve legibility.
  - Select paint color that mimics the historic color scheme of CCC-built signs.

- Distill messaging used in signs so it is concise and clear.
- Signs should not be nailed to trees.

- Ask the following questions when evaluating current signs or considering new signs:
  - Is a sign and/or marking necessary?
  - Is it redundant with other signage?
  - Does it contribute to sign clutter?
  - Is its location appropriate and effective?
  - Does the sign deliver a priority message or can it be located in a more subtle location and/or clustered with other information?

Accessibility

Throughout the district the NPS should provide for universal accessibility in accordance with the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard (ABAAS) to the greatest extent practical while preserving character-defining features and the historic significance of buildings, structures and cultural landscape elements. General accessibility treatment recommendations for the district include the following:

- Prior to developing specific barrier removal projects, develop an Accessibility Self Evaluation Transition Plan, as required under §504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.
- Identify areas of the district where greater accessibility is required to ensure visitors have access to a complete experience of the district. Consider alternatives for both programmatic access through interpretive media as well as barrier removal within the district.
- Any work undertaken to meet accessibility laws should be assessed for potential impact to the historic character. Care must be taken "not to damage or destroy character-defining materials or features (DOI 1996, 54).
- Fully value the historic resource, recognizing that every change to these landmark buildings and cultural landscape, no matter how slight, alters their architectural and historic significance.
- Use the following process to evaluate accessibility options and determine the option with the least adverse effect (excerpted from the 1988 Historic Structures Report, 1988, 272):
  - Analyze the function and determine if it is absolutely necessary to locate at that location.
  - Analyze the physical location, including traffic patterns, materials, slopes, rise, and the like.
  - Analyze the historic fabric. What are the elements of that historic fabric? Consider not only the type of materials, the color, sheen, texture, form and architectural context.
  - Analyze alternatives and methods of accessibility.
  - Draw up all the alternatives for consideration. Alternatives may consist of programmatic as well as fabric intervention alternatives. Use renderings to help visualize the changes.
  - Ensure design solutions are compatible with the historic fabric.
  - Work with existing grades to minimize (or hide) the number of ramps, cheek walls, and handrails in the landscape.

Sustainability

The following general sustainability treatment recommendations are intended to increase the efficiency of operations and maintenance within the district.

- Per the Plant Lists (pg. 134), select plant species that are drought tolerant as well as tolerant of existing site and soil conditions to reduce maintenance and energy use.
- Incorporate new sustainable technologies and ecological design principles into any rehabilitation or restoration projects if compatible.
- Use downed or cut Ponderosa pine logs for site features (e.g. benches, picnic tables).

New Projects within the District and Outlying the District

- Using this CLR and the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (Birnbaum 1996), the park should assess all new projects to ensure they respect and do not detract from the historic character of the proposed expanded district.
- Keeping in mind that a National Historic Landmark is expected to posses a *high* degree of integrity (36 CFR 65.4(a)), the following process should be used when considering new projects in the district:
  - Question whether the project is necessary and, if so, does it need to be located in the district?
  - Explore various design and location options.
  - Evaluate whether the proposed design or development solution is historically compatible. If it is not, can the scale, materials, and/or artisanship be altered to ensure it is compatible?
  - All projects should be evaluated to determine whether they detract from the

district's integrity by considering the following aspects or qualities that the National Register of Historic Places uses to define physical integrity: location, design, setting, materials, artisanship, species composition, land management techniques, feeling, and association.

- Cultural landscape specialist should be consulted at the design concept phase of all new projects within and outlying the district and the impact of the projects on the historic character should be assessed.
- Preserve and protect archeological sites during any future interventions.
- Ensure the construction of new buildings, structures, and/or landscape features are compatible, of an appropriate scale, and in keeping with the district's historic character.

Character Area Treatment Recommendations

The following treatment guidelines for the five cultural landscape character areas build on the general treatment recommendations by addressing preservation treatments and design criteria at a more detailed scale. Additionally, graphics at the end of this section illuminate the treatment recommendations and proposed projects (Part II: Treatment Graphics and Photographs, pg 138).

In order to call attention to new projects and proposed treatments as distinguished from routine maintenance, each character area treatment recommendation section starts with a listing of proposed treatments. These projects were developed in collaboration with park staff, they follow the primary treatment and have been proposed in order to enhance the district's integrity.

What follows is are admittedly a long and ambitious list of treatment recommendations and proposed projects. It is the hope that these recommendations and projects can be implemented over time and that this CLR Part II serves as a reference when park staff are evaluating proposed modifications, upgrades or changes to the district.

Entrance Sequence

The entrance sequence is characterized by the arrival to the park and the drive into Frijoles Canyon. Below is a summary of contributing features and patterns found in the Entrance Sequence character area.

- Entrance Station.
- Entrance road and associated CCC-built features (e.g. retaining wall, gutters).
- The arrival experience including the sequence of views of the surrounding landscape, the district and the archeological sites.
- The staining of road cuts to minimize the visual disruption between the road cut and the natural setting.

Proposed Treatments for the Entrance Sequence:

The primary treatment approach for this character area is preservation and the only projects proposed are aimed at restoring the historic character of the park entrance. These project include:

- Replacing the park entrance sign with a reconstruction of the original CCC-era sign.
- Treatment of the exterior texture of the entrance station and removal of unnecessary equipment (e.g. stop light, antenna).
- Restoring the natural appearance to the entrance drive by selectively removing some of the severely pruned junipers that are highly visible from the road.

Land Use/Visitor Use

- Preserve and maintain the historic use, design, and materials of the entrance road.
- Maintain the historic alignment, arrival sequence, width and all associated historic features.
- Consider giving the Entrance Station a more historic looking texture that mimics the weathered appearance of other structures in the district.
- Remove unnecessary equipment from the building's facade and roof including the stop light and antennae.
- When replacement curbing is needed, use rough-cut stone curbing of a color and texture that matches the historic stonework found in the Parking Plaza.

Circulation

- Preserve and maintain the park entrance off of Highway 4 and the existing descent into the canyon.
- Minimize modifications to the entrance road to accommodate increases in visitation and contemporary use. Modifications needed to achieve safety and use requirements should preserve and maintain the historic character of the entrance road and the entry sequence including the road alignment, width, views and the drainage features and the stone guardrail and retaining wall.
- If additional parking or a shuttle staging area is required in the future site it off of the entrance road and preferably outside the district.

- Use boulders to delineate the pull-offs and parking areas rather than logs or the more formal sandstone curbing. Boulders have been used historically in the district (e.g. campground sub area) to designate parking and guide circulation.

Vegetation

- Preserve and maintain open views across the mesa top through cyclic vegetation management and periodic thinning.
- Remove some of the junipers closest to the road that were severely pruned for fire management in order to restore a more natural appearance. Allow for the natural regeneration of junipers in areas alongside the road that are cleared (fig 126).

Views

- Preserving the road alignment will maintain the sequence of views that unfold as the entrance road descends into Frijoles Canyon.
- Carefully locate or relocate scientific instruments and measurement equipment at the Fire Tower so they are not visible from the entrance road.
- Preserve and maintain filtered views to the buildings upon entering the parking plaza.

Small-scale Features

- Preserve and maintain all historic stone features found along the entrance road including the gutters, retaining wall, culverts and guardrail.
- Remove the existing entrance sign and NPS arrow sign and replace them with a reconstruction of the CCC-era entrance sign. The reconstructed sign will be rustic in design and evocative of the sign that marked the park's entrance during the period of significance. Note the reconstructed sign will not be located in the original location since the entrance drive has been re-routed since the period of significance.
- Evaluate existing signs at the park entrance (at the entrance/Highway 4 intersection and in front of the Entrance Station) and reduce the number of signs where feasible.

Accessibility

No accessibility recommendations specific to the Entrance Sequence character area.

Sustainability

No sustainability recommendations specific to the Entrance Sequence character area.

Parking Plaza

The Parking Plaza is surrounded on three sides by historic structures and bordered by the creek to the south lending the character area the feel of a small New Mexico village. Although the wooded parking island has been reduced substantially in scale since the 1930s, this village-like development pattern or spatial organization remains a character defining feature of the district. Below is a summary of contributing features and patterns found in Parking Plaza character area.

- Plaza or village-like spatial organization and design.
- Wooded parking island with native tree plantings that screen views upon entry and across the parking area.
- Vehicular and pedestrian circulation around the perimeter of the parking island.
- Flagstone walks.
- Remnant, rough-cut stone curbing.

Proposed Treatments for the Parking Plaza:

The primary treatment approach for this character area is rehabilitation in order to accommodate more visitor uses in the parking island. The following projects are proposed:

- Rehabilitation of the wooded parking area to accommodate visitor use such as gathering, eating and circulation.
- Relocation of the bus and shuttle drop-off zone.

Land Use/Visitor Use

- Maintain parking use.
- Rehabilitation of the wooded island to accommodate visitor uses (e.g. eating, gathering) and improve pedestrian circulation across the Parking Plaza.

Buildings and Structures

No building recommendations specific to the Parking Plaza character area.

Circulation

- Consider slightly enlarging the parking island by adding a dog bone feature to its west side. This addition of a planted buffer around the parking island's western edge would represent a partial restoration of the historic footprint of the island. Additionally, expanding the footprint, would allow the park to better accommodate visitors looking to picnic and take some of the visitor pressure off of the lobby and entrance patios (fig 103).
- Rehabilitate the parking island to offer visitor amenities such as shade and accessible seating and picnic tables. If hardscape is needed, use

flagstone pavers of the same color and size as those used historically in the district patios.

- Relocate the bus and shuttle drop off location to the creekside of the Parking Plaza so that the buses don't block views of the Visitor Center and other structures.
- Maintain the one-way vehicular circulation within the Parking Plaza.
- Improve the safety of pedestrian circulation within the Parking Plaza by establishing curb cuts and clearly denoting routes to the rehabilitated parking island from the key destinations (e.g. restrooms, trails, Visitor Center, snack bar). Pavement striping and other visual way finding cues are preferred over directional signs.
- If needed for visitor circulation, pathways should be constructed using flagstone pavers and match the existing historic paths in color, size, as well as, the width and color of the mortar joints.

Vegetation

- During rehabilitation of the Parking Plaza, retain individual trees (ponderosa pines, junipers, piñons) in the wooded island to maintain the natural character and to screen views across the island upon entry from the entrance road.
- When replanting the wooded island, use the same species that were planted historically (ponderosa pine, juniper). Cluster and space new plantings naturalistically (not in rows).
- Continue to clear shrubs in the island to open views across the island from the creekside to the buildings. Historically, the island was planted with trees which allowed for filtered views across the island.
- Develop a plan to monitor new and mature trees to ensure they survive drought conditions. Provide supplemental water as needed.
- Remove stumps from the island when dead or degraded trees are taken down.
- When loss or removal requires new plantings along the south edge of the parking plaza, plant replacement vegetation in a naturalistic manner in densities approximating adjacent plant communities so that they blend with the riparian corridor vegetation.
- Revegetate areas disturbed by construction of the picnic area, curb cuts and introduced drainage features with the intent to restore a natural appearance and feel to the area.
- To the extent possible, use natural features like vegetated swales to handle drainage. If culverts and pipes are needed, use compatible materials and/or screen the introduced features with vegetation.
- If needed, use a mulch for ground treatment as the chips help reduce the black soil dust.

Views

- Preserve and maintain screened views across the parking island including the view from the entrance road upon entering the Parking Plaza and the view from the south side side of the parking area looking across to the district buildings.
- Relocate bus drop off parking so that the shuttle and large buses do not obscure views of the visitor center and restrooms thus disorienting visitors.

Small-scale Features

Refer to the Site Furnishing Guidelines in this document for recommendations on the section and design of sign and furnishings within the district (pg 157).

- Evaluate existing signage outside the Entrance Patio and reduce the number of signs if feasible.
- Relocate and re-design signs if possible. Concentrate messaging in order to minimize the number of signs in the Parking Plaza. Sign criteria to consider include the following:
  - Use lower profile curb or boulder mounted signs rather than metal post mounted signs
  - Reduce typical sign height from 3-4 feet high to 1-2 feet high. Position these low-profile signs outside of circulation routes so that they do not create a tripping hazard.
  - Mount signs on building facades or walls in the style of the inset Entrance Patio sign or use horizontal wooden sign above the doorway. This treatments could be used to identify the restrooms, Visitor Center, snack bar, and trading post.
  - Strategically remove parking spaces as needed to make signs more visible.
  - Remove metal signs from the Parking Plaza and continue the historic tradition of using wooden signs.

Accessibility

- Provide for universal accessibility to buildings and trails outlying the Parking Plaza in accordance with the ABAAS to the greatest extent practical while preserving character-defining features.
- Maintain accessible parking spaces in the immediate vicinity of the Visitor Center.
- Continue to accommodate accessibility via the ramp located outside the Lobby Courtyard and the ramps from the parking lot to the sidewalks.

- Provide accessible picnic tables on the central island picnic area as well as barrier free access to the picnic area.
- Consider replace the temporary ramps (e.g. entrance patio, southeast entrance to Lobby Patio) with permanent ramps.
- Accessible picnic tables and curb cuts.

Sustainability

- Consider implementing a shuttle system that will reduce the environmental (and experiential) impacts of an auto-dependent park experience while allowing for restoration of elements of the historic character of the parking plaza (e.g. enlarged parking island).

Historic Core

The heart of the district, the Historic Core character area consists of the majority of the contributing buildings and is the center of both visitor and administrative activity. Character-defining features of the historic core are numerous. Contributing features and patterns found in Historic Core character area include the following:

- Pueblo-revival style and CCC-constructed buildings and structures.
- Pattern of small clusters of buildings containing outdoor patios and courtyards.
- Irregular clusters of native plantings.
- Views to a dramatic natural backdrop.
- Steps, terraces, boulders used to accommodate natural sloping terrain.
- Regional southwest elements (e.g. banco seating, tin light fixtures, fireplaces).
- Network of stone paths.

Proposed Treatments for the Historic Core:

The treatment approach for this character area is preservation with select restoration and rehabilitation projects. Restoration efforts are focused on the enclosed spaces, the patios and courtyards. The only rehabilitation project is the Museum Courtyard. Proposed projects include:

- Restoration of the Entrance Patio. (The Lobby Patio was restored between 2011-2014).
- Rehabilitation of the Museum Courtyard
- Restoration of the Visitor Center entry
- Restoration of the open grassy meadow areas in front of the Visitor Center and within the Cabin Group Courtyard.
- Maintain the Entrance Patio garden and the planter strips outside the courtyards along the main walkway.
- Preserve the Small Courtyard and Mrs. Frey's garden.

Please note that the recommended treatments for Entrance Patio, Museum Courtyard, Cabin Group Courtyard, Small Courtyard and Mrs. Frey's Garden have been summarized at the end of this Historic Core character area section.

Land Use/Visitor Use

- Rehabilitate the Museum Courtyard to better meet the programmatic needs of interpretive staff. This could include maintaining the existing grass and dirt surfacing or installing a hardscape such as flagstone pavers.
- Establish public and private zones and allow visitors to travel more fully within the Historic Core of the district.
- Identify an accessible route for a self-guided interpretive tour of the district.
- Develop additional digital interpretive media that explains the district's design and its CCC implementation.

Buildings and Structures

- Preserve and maintain the cluster arrangement of the buildings and the enclosed outdoor spaces (patios and courtyards) that link the buildings.
- Select paint color and exterior materials that mimic the historic color scheme and materials of CCC-built buildings. This treatment will help ensure that newly introduced and/or rehabilitated buildings and structures blend with the district's built environment.

Circulation

- Remove stone curbing around planters in the Entrance Patio and along the paths in the Historic Core. Historically, planters were at the grade of the flagstone pavers and no curbing was used.
- Preserve historic flagstone paths. Where replacement is required for safety or functional requirements, new pavers should be compatible with historic materials in scale, texture and color. Also, match the width and color of the mortar joints on existing historic paths.
- Following restoration of the Lobby Patio in 2011-14, continue with the restoration of the Entrance Patio. The restored patio spaces would primarily be used for gathering and circulation.
- Maintain the restored Lobby Courtyard including the following elements and do not re-introduce modern furnishings to the courtyard. The goal of the restoration effort which took place between 2012-2014 was to restore the courtyard's CCC-era character and provide for universal access.
  - Use of light grey painted stair safety striping.

- Ornamental plantings associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge era.
- Stucco coating on the seat walls.
- Period color scheme on portal plaster walls.
- Replica CCC settees.

- Partially restore elements of the entrance area leading into the Visitor Center when feasible. Recommended treatments include the following:
  - Remove exotic plants, volunteer trees and restore native plantings.
  - Remove and/or prune vegetation that is causing structural damage or is obscuring architectural details such as windows.
  - Preserve and maintain historic trees. Coring or other techniques may be needed to verify whether a tree is an original CCC-era planting (e.g. the cottonwoods in front of the restroom are likely historic, but the box elder to the northeast of the entrance walk is likely a volunteer).
  - Restore the open native grass meadows flanking the entrance walk (see the historic Visitor Entry photo, fig 112, pg 147)
  - Restoration will likely require a temporary barricade to keep visitors out, watering until the plants are established, and ongoing weeding.
  - Use boulders and vegetation (native, low growing shrubs) along the meadow edge to discourage visitors from crossing the restored open area, but try to avoid permanently fence the meadow area with "stay off" or similar signs.
  - Avoid mowing and use of fertilizer in order to maintain a natural, meadow like appearance. While a manicured, mowed look is not appropriate, occasionally mowing the meadow every 2-5 years can help in keeping down weeds and woody vegetation.
  - Remove the stonewalls/retaining features and grade the open meadow areas so they are at grade with the entrance walk.
  - Remove the two raised planters.
  - Maintain the flagpole it its current location. While the flagpole was in a different location historically, it's existing location is appropriate since it is compatible with modern circulation patterns and and continues to function as a focal point for visitors to enter the archaeological display area.
  - Reduce the number of signs in the Historic Core to the extent possible.
  - Relocate the Bandelier memorial or re-design it to be more align with the historic character of the district. The metal plaque could be mounted on a large boulder in the restored meadow or re-located inside the Visitor Center.
  - If possible, restore the facade of the Visitor Center. This would require relocating the Visitor Center sign that is above the entrance. Explore alternative placement for a Visitor Center sign such as a hanging wood engraved sign or a narrower wood sign adhered to the restored beams. Historically this facade featured two stacked wooden beams which would leave more room for a sign.
  - Remove interpretive signs and garbage/ recycling containers that flank the entrance walk. Concentrate information and interpretive media as well as needed site furnishings under the portal or inside the building.
  - Curb mount handicap signs in front of the Visitor Center and use pavement striping to demarcate the accessible spaces.
  - Temporarily sign the ongoing restoration to educate visitors about the cultural landscape preservation.

Vegetation

Research for this CLR and previous historic documentation has not revealed CCC-era planting plans. Given this lack of documentation, planting history is based on previous studies (HSR 1988, CLR 2006), CCC photos and CCC-era construction reports. Similar to other CCC-constructed NPS developments, native vegetation was transplanted from elsewhere in Frijoles Canyon and planted throughout the district. Transplanted plant material included trees, shrubs, and grasses (CLR 2007, Appendix C: 1939 Plant List). Hundreds of trees (e.g. piñon, ponderosa pine, juniper were transplanted and planted throughout the district (HSR 1988, 74).

The following vegetation treatments were developed to preserve the historic character of the CCC-era planting design and the plantings associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge era:

- Maintain and replace in-kind native plantings in the planters lining the parking plaza in front of the courtyard entrances. These plantings should retain a natural, informal feel reflective of the CCC-era.
- Continue to use ornamental plantings associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge era within the courtyard interiors. Interior courtyard plantings will contain more variety, more color and more formal arrangements than the naturalistic

appearance of native plantings outside the courtyard walls.

- Restore open grassy meadow areas in front of the Visitor Center and within the Cabin Group Courtyard.
- Sensitively prune vegetation along building facades and walls that face the Parking Plaza so that they do not obscure architectural details such as windows and doors.
- Monitor trees growing close to buildings to ensure they do not threaten the structural integrity of nearby structures as evidenced by obvious and enlarging building cracks. The pattern of trees growing close to buildings is a character-defining feature of the landscape, however, the integrity of the structures should be preserved. If removal is required historic vegetation should be replaced in a nearby location that will not threaten the structural integrity of historic buildings and structures. Appropriate distance from historic structures will depend on the root structure of a tree. For example, trees with spreading and invasive roots should be planted farther away from historic structures than plants with taproots.
- Similarly, volunteer vegetation encroaching close to historic structures should be annually monitored and removed if damage is evident.
- Preserve and maintain the historic trees to the degree that the trees retain biological and structural health. Coring or other techniques may be needed to verify whether a tree is an original CCC-era planting. Likely groupings of historic trees within and outlying the Historic Core character area include the following (HSR 1988, 55-57, 59; CLR 2007, 82-91):
  - Ponderosa pine, juniper, piñon in the Cabin Group Courtyard
  - Ponderosa pine and juniper in the parking island.
  - Ponderosa pine, Douglas fir, oak, juniper and piñon along the maintenance yard wall (to northwest)
  - Juniper, piñon, cottonwoods (the mature group) in front of the Visitor Center.
  - Cottonwood in the Museum Courtyard
  - Mature cottonwoods, Douglas fir, and ponderosa pine south of the Parking Plaza and throughout the former campground area.
- Minimize modification of the historic landscape with introduction of non-historic plantings including potted plants and gardens associated with the employee residences. The preferred location for new planting areas is outside of historically sensitive viewsheds.
- Use native perennials and shrubs for massing and finer-textured, lasting blooms (CLR 2007, 105). These types of plantings would be appropriate in the courtyard gardens and planter strips along the parking plaza.
- Remove several exotic narrowleaf yuccas with basal woody stem (Y. glauca) planted in historic district (e.g. one right next to the kiva laundry and several others planted out near the hybrid locust on Main Loop Trail, along connector trail to first (former) bridge above VC) and limit future yucca plantings to the native narrowleaf (Y. intermedia) as noted on the Plant Lists (pg 134).
- In the Museum Courtyard remove the cottonwood stump and plant another cottonwood or similar tree variety in its place.
- Maintain the small-scale, intimate, private and diversely planted character of Mrs Frey's Garden (for more detailed treatment recommendations, see the Courtyard and Patio summaries at the end of this section)

Views

View treatments have been addressed in recommendations for the restoration and rehabilitation of specific spaces within the Historic Core including the Museum Courtyard and Entrance Patio. More general recommendations for the preservation of views in the district are listed below. It is important to recognize that views to and through mature trees and vegetation are contributing district features and these trees should not be cut to allow for unobstructed views.

- Preserve the following historically sensitive views from and within the district in order to maintain the integrity of the district's setting and to ensure the historic feel of the district is retained for future visitors:
- o Filtered views across the parking island and from the entrance drive to the district's collection of Pueblo revival buildings.
  - Views to a dramatic natural backdrop and Frijoles Canyon's sheer walls throughout the district.
  - Views of the building facades from the parking plaza.
  - Views to architectural details the pueblo revival architecture (including building exteriors and features including ornamentation like tinware, signage and furnishings) from the vantages of the parking area, patios and courtyards, and walkways between the structures.
  - Patio and courtyard near views of buildings and distant views of canyon setting and outlying Historic Core structures.
  - Views to a natural, wooded landscape along the riparian creek corridor from the parking plaza and the historic core's path network.

- View to the archeological display area and riparian corridor upon exiting the Museum Courtyard.

- Continue to use native plantings and the preservation of existing vegetation to obscure non-visitor related structures from view. For example, the maintenance cluster of buildings that parallels the entrance road should remain screened from view.
- Use native plantings whenever feasible to obscure modern features and/or utilitarian operations from visitors' view.
- Avoid interrupting views to the surrounding landscape and altering views of the architecture by installing equipment on the roofs of buildings in the Historic Core.
- Evaluate where rooftop equipment is visible from the Lobby and Entrance Patios as well as the Parking Plaza and, if possible, relocate it from the roof or set it back more to minimize it visibility from visitor use areas within the district.

Small-scale Features

- Preserve and maintain small-scale features such as tin light fixtures, water spigots, water fountains, and hydrants that date from the period of significance.
- Install replica CCC furnishings in the Entrance and Lobby Patios and Museum Courtyard and date the replicas to clarify when they were introduced.
- Ensure that any new features and site furnishings added to the Historic Core to address modern functional requirements and visitor safety are visually compatible with the historic fabric or obscured from view. Where feasible, use features made from natural materials that are compatible with the rustic and southwestern character of historic small-scale features.
- Remove and/or replace the following non-historic and incompatible small-scale features with a compatible model where feasible: [reference the site furnishing guidelines section for more information on appropriate small-scale furnishings for the district]:
  - Metal picnic tables
  - Metal signs
  - Phone booth
  - Street light
  - Recycled plastic and similar benches (existing split log benches are compatible)
- Use color to blend needed modern small-scale features into the built or natural environment. Such required features include gas meters on the sides of buildings, outdoor lighting fixtures, and fire hydrants.
- Do not introduce any new interpretive signs or waysides within the district. Use indoor exhibits, digital media and/or guided tours to interpret the district instead of signs.
- Remove and/or relocate the two large waysides in front of the Visitor Center away from the building's entrance. Position them in a less visibly prominent location or utilize other interpretive methods to communicate their message (e.g. interior signs, brochures, guided tours, digital media).
- Reduce the number of signs in the historic core and carefully locate needed signs so that they do not detract from the entrances to buildings and crowd gathering spaces.
- Consider the following sign design criteria:
  - Use signs made from natural materials, preferably wood.
  - Consider lower-profile curb, boulder, or wall-mounted signs for wayfinding rather than post-mounted.
  - Keep text minimal and use contrasting colors, graphic symbols, and/or simple messaging to ensure wayfinding information is clearly conveyed.
  - Where multiple signs are required consider concentrating them in one location. Do not locate such a cluster of signs in an entry way, instead place them off to one side of the entrance and preferably tucked under a portal.

Accessibility

- During restoration of the Entrance Patio, incorporate and/or maintain elements that will improve the patio's accessibility for visitors, while being careful not damage or destroy character-defining materials and features. For example, ramps will likely be needed to provide universal access from the parking plaza and from the Entrance Patio into the Snack Bar.
- Mrs Frey's Garden and the Small Courtyard will remain inaccessible to those with difficulty navigating steps due to the difference in elevation between the parking area and these enclosed outdoor spaces.

Sustainability

- Consider installation of drip irrigation systems in the Entrance and Lobby Patios, Small Courtyard and Mrs Frey's Garden to decrease maintenance staff time and water use. To allow for easy removal, surface mount rather than bury the drip lines. Maintain existing sprinkler systems in the

more open meadow areas if it is effectively irrigating the vegetation.

Courtyard and Patio Treatment Summaries:
Please note that while 1932-42 is the primary reference for this CLR's contributing status determinations, features, patterns and uses that were developed between 1942 and 1978 and identified as character-defining in the 2007 Frijoles Canyon Lodge, Courtyards and Patios CLR are also considered contributing to the district's significance. Therefore, the treatment recommendations for the courtyard and patios that are summarized below call for the preservation (and in some cases restoration) of both CCC-era and the Frijoles Canyon Lodge-era character defining features.

Treatment recommendations for the restoration of the **Entrance Patio** include the following (fig. 104).

- Return the space to its historic use as an open patio for general circulation.
- Remove or reduce the number of picnic tables and other modern furnishings including signs, hand sanitizer dispenser and trash/recycle receptacles. Needed modern furnishings should be compatible and located in a less visible location under the portal.
- Maintain and restore the historic layout, configuration, materials and design of the original CCC-constructed hardscape (flagstone paving, planters). The 2007 Frijoles Canyon Lodge, Courtyards and Patios CLR (Figure 15 Snack Bar Patio Site Plan - 1940, 44) provides a reference for the historic layout of the Entrance Patio and can serve as the basis for a restoration design.
- Maintain accessibility ramps and, if feasible, design compatible permanent ramps to accommodate visitors of all abilities.
- Enlarge the two planters flanking the gate to a size closer to their original dimensions. Restore the small planter outside the snack bar door. Plant planters with native shrubs and/or plants associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge era (CLR 2006, 44).
- Remove stone curbing from all planters. Planters should be at the grade of the flagstone pavers.
- Remove the arbor and grapevine, as well as the box elder.
- Restore planter on northeast side of the patio with original plantings as documented in the 2007 Courtyards CLR or replace with appropriate native plant substitutes.
- Restore the patio wall (southwest side) to its original height (7-8').
- Remove the stump from the planters outside the entrance and restore native shrub plantings to these planters to frame the entrance and ground the wall. This entrance should have a similar appearance as the Lobby Patio to maintain a unified design character along this side of the district.
- Repair the historic drinking fountain.
- Paint exterior gypsum plaster walls and dados within this space to historic colors.
- Remove potted planters.
- Place historic furniture or replicas under the portal.
- Re-open the doorway in the east corner of the patio and re-establish the connection to Building 15. Visitor access into administrative spaces in Building 15, however, would need to be controlled.
- Relocate or screen equipment on the roof of building 17 to maintain and improve views up to the cliffs. Similarly, color the roof cap a grey color so it blends with the cement.

Treatment recommendations for the rehabilitation of the **Museum Courtyard** include the following:

- Rehabilitate the Museum Courtyard to better meet the programmatic needs of interpretive staff.
- Consider replacing the courtyard lawn with a hardscape. While historically grass, a hardscape surface would be a compatible change. A hardscape surface would be more durable and able to accommodate visitors and interpretive programming. Use flagstone pavers similar in size, color and mortar joints to the pavers in the Entrance and Lobby Patios.
- Install replica CCC furnishings under the portal and date the replicas to clarify when they were introduced.
- Continue the use of original CCC settees.
- Preserve and maintain open views from the Museum Courtyard up to the cliff and cavates.
- Improve the view out of the Museum Courtyard portal and down the Main Loop trail by relocating some of the signs and removing sand bags when they are no longer needed to prevent flooding.
- Maintain historic plantings including the box elder in the courtyard. Replant the cottonwood in-kind that was a historic tree that had to be removed due to declining health. Remove the remaining cottonwood stump.
- The native plant garden is a noncontributing yet compatible feature of the Museum Courtyard that should be maintained. Although recently built, the existing garden is based on Superintendent Reports from the 1940s. Recommended treatments for the native plant garden include:
  - Planting missing specimens that are identified.
  - Making the identification signs more subtle and scaled to the plants by lowering them by 6-8". This could be accomplished by either sinking

the signs deeper into the ground or mounting them on small rocks.

Recommended restoration treatments within the **Cabin Group Courtyard** include:

- Maintain and restore the historic layout, configuration, materials and design of the original CCC-constructed hardscape (paving, walls, planters). Reference the 2007 Frijoles Canyon Lodge, Courtyards and Patios CLR (Figures 54a,b,c,d Cabin Courtyard Site Plan - 1940s, 82-85).
- Maintain and preserve the courtyard's use for circulation and as semi-private outdoor spaces.
- Restore the open native grass meadows within the courtyard. Restoration will require watering until the plants are established and ongoing weeding. Use native grass species and perennials (as specified on the Plant Lists, pg 134).
- If needed, place boulders or temporary fencing strategically along the meadow edge to discourage visitors/staff from crossing the restored open area. Avoid signing the restoration project if possible.
- Avoid mowing and use of fertilizer in order to maintain a nature, meadow-like appearance.
- Remove and/or prune vegetation that is causing structural damage or is obscuring architectural details such as windows.
- Maintain and preserve historic trees.Coring or other techniques may be needed to verify whether a tree is an original CCC-era planting. Generally the ponderosa pines, piñon and junipers throughout the courtyard are historic and the box elder and hackberries are not.
- Remove volunteer trees that don't have historic associations (e.g. box elders in front of buildings 28 and 29).
- Remove exotics and invasive weeds.
- Remove ornamental plantings and replace with native perennials or small shrubs.
- Paint exterior gypsum plaster walls and dados within this space to historic colors.
- Place historic furniture or replicas in historic locations.
- Maintain and preserve the alignment, materials and width as of the network of pathways. Replacement pavers should be as close to the original in size and color as possible. Also preserve the location, number and height of steps and walls.
- Inventory all modern furnishings and equipment in the courtyard and remove any that are unnecessary.
- Replace incompatible modern furnishings with compatible features selected for other areas of the district.
- Use techniques such as paint and vegetative to screen needed modern equipment (e.g. paint gas meters to blend with building exteriors).
- Remove yellow safety striping on the stairs and replace with white striping.

Treatment recommendations for the preservation of **Mrs. Frey's Garden** include the following treatments which are based on the 2007 Frijoles Canyon Lodge, Courtyards and Patios CLR (CLR 2007, 109):

- Maintain the small-scale, intimate, private and diversely planted character of the garden.
- Maintain limited use for staff and for guided interpretive tours.
- Maintain the garden's circulation and small-scale features in their current configuration and location including the stone-lined paths, concrete pond, and metates.
- Maintain the health and vigor of the apple and fruit trees and replace when necessary. Replacing historic vegetation in-kind is preferred, yet substituting varieties is acceptable since historic varieties may no longer be commercially available.
- Prune and thin the English ivy as needed to prevent ivy tendrils growing into the mortar joints in the wall.
- Recognizing that there is no planting plan and limited information on plant materials associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge era, maintain existing plants and replace with the same (or similar) species as need in the same location locations as historic plants.
- Replacing historic material in-kind is preferred, unless historic plants are now considered invasive. If noninvasive, similar plant material is substituted ensure it is similar in shape, size, mass and texture as historic plant materials. If additional information arises as to which plants in this garden were special to or planted by Mrs. Frey, use these plants to replace existing plants known not to be associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge era (especially annuals) or plants that die. Base plant selection on the district plant lists.
- When propagating plants associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge era, use cuttings from historic plants when possible (e.g. blue iris).
- The following plants are now considered invasive and although they are associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge era, they should not be replaced and replanted (in the garden nor the Small Courtyard): Oxe-eye daisy, Shasta daisy, Feverfew, Hollyhock, apricot, plum, Honeysuckle, Columbine, Tansy, Foxtail grass, Cheat grass (as specified on Plant List C: Exotic Plants Not To Be Cultivated at Bandolier National Monument, pg 137). Instead replace these plants with non-invasive substitutes that are similar in size, color, massing, and texture.

- Seek horticultural advice to gauge the health of the fruit trees and other plantings and replace plant material when/if its health is failing and/or implement horticulturalist recommendations for increasing plant vigor.
- Do not locate interpretive media in the garden and do not introduce modern features and furnishings.

Treatment recommendations for the preservation of the **Small Courtyard** (on the east side of Building 18) include the following treatments which are excerpted from the 2007 Frijoles Canyon Lodge, Courtyards and Patios CLR (CLR 2007, 110):

- Maintain and preserve the courtyard's design and use as private, enclosed, shaded seating and circulation space.
- Maintain the existing hardscape (portal flagstone walk and portal paving, retaining wall) and circulation (flagstone path between Buildings 18 and 16).
- Maintain filtered views up to the cliffs.
- Maintain limited use for staff and for guided interpretive tours.
- Recognizing that there is no planting plan and limited information on plant materials associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge era, maintain the existing plant palette of native and ornamental plants and replace with the same (or similar) species as needed. The plants most closely associated with the lodge era include the Day lilies, Lily of the valley and apple trees all of which should be retained. Replacing historic material in-kind is preferred, unless historic plants are now considered invasive. If non-invasive, similar plant material is substituted ensure it is similar in shape, size, mass and texture as historic plant materials. Reference the district plant lists in order to determine appropriate plants.
- When propagating plants associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge era, use cuttings from historic plants when possible (e.g. blue iris).
- If an apple tree replacement is a safety issue since it may attract bears, replace the two apple tree (removed due to declining health in 2014) that with non-fruiting trees that are similar in scale and form as the historic trees. If the apple trees can be replaced, it is preferable to replant the same variety in their place. However, substituting varieties is acceptable since historic varieties may no longer be commercially available.
- If the forsythia declines and needs replacement and no information has come to light associating the plant with Mrs. Frey, replace it with a native shrub or a shrub associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge era.
- Maintain the portal and restore the historic color schemes of the gypsum plaster walls and dados.
- Remove the tree stumps.
- Do not locate interpretive media in the courtyard and do not introduce modern features or furnishings.
- Remove the wooden steps that provide access above the retaining wall. If access here is required, consider building stone steps. Any new stone work should be compatible with historic CCC-built stone features.

Display Archeological Area

Treatment recommendations apply to the proposed expanded CCC NHL historic district which includes the following trails that traverse the Display Archeological Area Main Loop, Long House and Nature Trails.

The primary character-defining features of the Display Archeological character area are the archeological sites and the Main Loop trail. Protection of the archeological sites is a top priority for park management. This dedication to the preservation of archeological resources began during the CCC-era and is therefore a character defining feature of the Display Archeological Area. During the CCC-era visitor management was professionalized and visitor circulation was clearly delineated in order to control the visitor experience and protect the archeological resources .

Contributing features and patterns found in Display Archeological character area are summarized below.

- Main Loop Trail's route to and through the area and the experience it provides of the archeological sites. While its alignment has shifted over time, the Main Loop trail historically and today provides visitors views to archeological sites and offers an interpretive experience of Bandelier's archeological resources.
- CCC-built remnants along the CCC Trail (e.g. steps, retaining features).
- Access to cavates and views of the archeological sites.
- CCC-built diversion ditches above the cavates.

Proposed Treatments for the Display Archeological Area:

The treatment approach for this character area is preservation with select rehabilitation projects. Rehabilitation projects are focused on improving the accessibility of the Main Loop Trail and making trail adjustments needed to protect the archeological sites. Recommended projects include the following:

- Realign and re-grade the Main Loop Trail as needed to create an accessible trail loop from the

Museum Courtyard, to the Talus House intersection and then a return along either the Nature Trail or the Alcove Trail. Changes to the trail required to achieve improved accessibility need to be historically compatible and maintain the character and feel of the existing trail.

- Re-route the Main Loop trail north of Tyuonyi in order to create a more accessible route and to protect the archeological site. Restore and revegetate the former trail corridor.
- Remove non-historic curbing along the Main Loop Trail and re-grade the trail to sheet drain.
- Monitor geohazards and preemptively managing risk of rock fall above trails and areas open to visitor use.

Land Use/Visitor Use

- Preserve and maintain the visitor experience offered by the Display Archeological Area trails including views of and access to the archeological sites.
- Prioritize the protection of archeological features within the character area and re-align the trail as needed to address damage from trail drainage, erosion or visitors.

Buildings and Structures

- Avoid new construction of buildings and structures in the character area.
- If new buildings or structures are needed to meet modern operational requirements, ensure that any are compatible with the historic character of the area or obscured from view. New structures should be made from natural materials including wood and local stone.
- Maintain and preserve the two CCC water and debris diversion ditches located above the cavates (Overlook Ditch and Headquarters Ditch).
- As needed rehabilitate the trails and re-route drainage flow to avoid any damage to archeological sites. Implement designs that allow for sheet flow across the site or consider the following criteria for constructing concealed culverts under trails (fig 106).
  - Metal or plastic culverts can be installed or the culverts can be constructed out of rock. A rock culvert would be most compatible with CCC-era trail construction, however, a metal or plastic pipe can be well concealed from view.
  - Painting the ends of aluminum or steel culverts and rocks will help camouflage the pipe. It will be important to consider if the culvert is visible from the Nature Trail (looking upslope). It would be preferable to site the drainage feature so that it is not visible from the lower trail.
  - Use a culvert with a diameter large enough to handle maximum storm runoff and to be accessible for cleaning with a shovel o combination tool.
  - There needs to be sufficient drop, about 3 percent, from one side to the other so water will flow through the culvert without depositing sediment.
  - The culvert should be covered by at least 6" of fill and should be a bit longer than the trail with rock facing around each end to shield it from view and prevent it from washing loose.
  - A rock-reinforced spillway (a fan of rocks) on the downslope end will slow the water and reduce washouts.
- Continue to monitor geohazards associated with the cliffs above the Display Archeological Area. To the extent possible, avoid introducing new structures, engineered solutions or relocating trails to address visitor safety issues and geohazards. Instead, work with the Geological Resource Division to monitor, identify risk areas, and preemptively remove loose rock.

Circulation

- When rehabilitating the trail, remove non-historic salvaged archeological curbing that lines the lower portions of the trail. In conjunction with the curb removal, grade the Main Loop Trail to sheet drain so that the curbing isn't required to channel the water. This will require cross sloping the trail to allow for sheet drainage (5% max cross slope for a crusher fine trail and no steeper than 2% cross slope for asphalt). Re-grading the trail will also remove the drainage runnels that are currently barriers to accessibility.
- Select a uniform surface along the Main Loop Trail that is firm and stable in order to accommodate users of all abilities. To the extent possible, maintain one surfacing treatment along the entire trail length. Surfacing should blend with the natural surroundings. Potential compatible trail surfaces include:
  - Compacted crusher fines with a soil stabilizer.
  - Asphalt with exposed aggregate surface.
- For all surfacing types, include specifications for the aggregate that addresses color (to match the adjoining slopes) and size.
- When maintenance or rehabilitation is required, remove the flagstone walkway at Long House and elsewhere along upper portions of the Main Loop Trail. Replace these pavers with the surfacing used in other rehabilitated sections of the trail. The flagstone pavers are too formal

for trail use and are not in keeping with the rustic character of the CCC-built trails.

- Consider re-routing the Tyuonyi section of the Main Loop Trail around the northern edge of the archeological site in order to create a wider and accessible route. Re-routing the trail north and removing trail section that bisects the archeological site would also adhere to recommendations of affiliated tribes who have indicated that the current route is insensitive to the traditional value of the archeological site.
- Any new trails should be located to minimize impact to the archeological resources and to avoid disturbances of burials.
- Maintain use of wooden ladders to access the cavates.
- Maintain and preserve CCC-built features and utilize CCC construction techniques when rehabilitating and maintaining the trail. This involves using natural, local materials (soft tuff rock, hard basalt stone, boulders) and hand building features such as steps, retaining walls, and culverts.
- Maintain non-historic trail pull-offs and add additional landings as needed to meet accessibility requirements and the needs of interpretive programs. Consider the following design criteria for these pull-off and landing spaces.
    - Avoid cluttering trail pull-offs with signs. Concentrate messaging where possible and use low-profile signage so as not to obstruct views.
    - Ensure site furnishings such as benches are simple, rustic features.
    - Use boulders and vegetation to delineate the trail pull-offs.
    - Surfacing of the pull-offs should mirror that of the main trail.

Vegetation

- Maintain the open vegetative character of the area characterized by grass meadows, juniper trees, and ponderosa pine stands along lower potions of the trail.
- Manage the encroachment of native and volunteer trees in the vicinity of the archeological sites such that these resources are preserved.
- Prune vegetation along the trail when it is necessary to allow for a visitor's clear passage. Branches trimmed from trees should be cut back as close as possible to the main trunk or fork. Limbs shall not be piled alongside the trail or thrown into streams, open areas or talus slopes. Remove cut sections to low side of trail and hide. (VMP, 2006, 30)
- Remove hazard trees and clear shrubs 18" from the trail edge as needed along the trail to ensure visitor safety. Remove cut sections of trees to the low side of trail and hide or obliterate sawed ends. Do not pile bucked logs or limbs alongside trail or throw into streams, open areas, or talus slopes. All stumps should be flush cut and concealed with dirt and litter (VMP, 2006, 30).

Views

- Maintain and preserve clear views to the talus slope, cliff walls and cavates from the Main Loop Trail.
- Remove or relocate signs that are in archeological sites and/or obstruct views out into the archeological area and down the Main Loop Trail from the Museum Courtyard gateway.
- Remove signs that are intrusive in the historic scene. Consider replacing signs that visually intrude on the historic scene with historic low signs anchored to boulders.
- Maintain and preserve the view to the Historic Core and the buildings from the Main Loop Trail.

Small-scale Features

- Preserve and maintain stone steps and other trail features built by the CCC.
- Paint metal tube railings with a cream color to blend with the surrounding landscape.
- Where site furnishings are necessary for visitor comfort, use simple, rustic features made from natural materials. The design, scale and materials of the existing log benches along the trail are a good model for appropriate trail-side furnishings.

Accessibility

- Determine the degree of access needed to offer a representational experience of the archeological sites and modify the Main Loop trail alignment, grade, width, surfacing to meet accessibility standards. Trail treatments needed to ensure accessibility will likely require:
    - Re-routing sections of the trail to maintain a 5% grade and width of 5 feet.
    - Building landings every 200 feet where the trail exceeds 5%, but is less than 8.3%. Landings should be 5 feet long and as wide as the trail. If a landing is designed adjacent to the trail (a pull off) it needs to be at least 36" wide. Note that slopes between 8.3% and 10% require a landing every 30 feet and between 10-12% every 10 feet.

- At the Talus House intersection, inform visitors that from this point on travel along the Main Loop Trail is more difficult with steeper slopes, but the return Nature Trail is accessible.

- Consider developing an interpretive pull-off on a portion of the Nature Trail with open views to the cliff walls and cavates as an easily accessible alternative to traveling up the Main Loop Trail to Tyuonyi.

Sustainability

- In selecting trail surfacing materials factor in durability, maintenance requirements and environmental costs.

Riparian Corridor

Since the Rito de los Frijoles defines the Alcove House, Falls and Nature trail routes and the riparian corridor edges and complements the CCC development, the proposed expanded CCC NHL historic district includes stretches of the creek up and down stream from the district. The treatment recommendations therefore apply to features within the Riparian Corridor that extend up and down stream from the existing district.

The Riparian Corridor is characterized by Frijoles Creek and the trails that line the riparian corridor. The former CCC-era campground is a subarea of the riparian corridor. Below is a summary of contributing features and patterns found in Riparian Corridor character area.

- Cottonwood bosque and El Rito de Los Frijoles.
- Alcove House, Nature and Falls Trail routes and experience they provide of the creek's natural environment.
- CCC-built features along the Falls Trail and sinuous character of the trail.
- Upper and Lower Falls.
- Access to the Alcove House along the creek and by climbing steps and ladders.
- Informal and natural character of the former campground with dense native vegetation and boulders defining circulation and space.

Proposed Treatments for the Riparian Corridor:

The treatment approach for this character area is rehabilitation. The overarching goal of the treatment recommendations for this character area is to preserve the riparian corridor's natural feel and informal and rustic design character. The following projects are proposed for the area:

- Design and designate creek access point(s) where visitors can walk up to the creek. Access points should be designed to improve control of visitor traffic and minimize trampling of vegetation along the banks of the creek.
- Natural restoration treatments needed to restore the historic character as well as the ecological health of the Riparian Corridor character area include:
  - Improving stream function,
  - Stabilizing the stream channel,
  - Creating an accessible floodplain, and
  - Increasing habitat diversity with native riparian plantings.
- Narrow the width of the Alcove House trail to 6-8 feet using natural materials such as boulders, branches, and forest duff to delineate a narrower corridor.
- Develop a standard rustic wood replacement design for footbridges.

Land Use/Visitor Use

- Preserve and maintain trail use along the riparian corridor.
- Maintain existing visitor uses of the Riparian Corridor character area including hiking, picnicking, parking and other nature-oriented use (e.g. birding, nature study).

Buildings and Structures

- Avoid additional modern intrusions in the riparian corridor.
- Through natural restoration allow natural processes to exist in this zone and site any new structures in the riparian corridor sensitively so that they do not hamper these natural process.
- Move modern infrastructure out of the riparian corridor when replacement is needed.
- Maintain and preserve the comfort station.

Circulation

- Natural systems in the riparian corridor are dynamic (e.g. flooding and debris transport) and flash flooding will result in the need for clearing and incremental trail adjustments. Future trails projects should allow for flexibility with regard to alignment while ensuring destinations remain linked and visitors have the opportunity to experience the Frijoles Creek setting.
- Design and designate creek access point(s) so that visitors can follow a clearly delineated soft-surface trail to the creek. Design these trail spurs and access points to improve control of visitor traffic and minimize trampling of vegetation.
- Any proposals to alter circulation patterns in this area including road widths and the size of pullouts, parking spaces, and turning radiuses

to accommodate larger vehicles should be throughly evaluated to avoid adverse effects to the character of the former campground. When evaluating potential projects, evaluate how the following might change the character of the area: density of vehicles, visibility of vehicles from trails and parking plaza, scale of circulation elements, amount of road surfacing, vehicle and pedestrian interactions, height and density of screening vegetation, and the ecological health of the riparian corridor.

- If modifications are required in the former campground subarea to accommodate new or different uses and users, the character of the area should remain informal in design and consistent with the historic rustic character which relied on boulders and plantings to segregate spaces.
- Roads within the former campground subarea should remain narrow as possible with a natural shoulder and boulders delineating its route.
- Deteriorating paving should be resurfaced.
- Continue to minimize the scale of parking areas by dividing parking into small, segregated clusters of spaces.
- If auto use of the former campground subarea is reduced or eliminated, consideration should be given to re-using any abandoned road corridors for pedestrian circulation. This would require narrowing the corridors to 5 feet wide.

Crossings in the Riparian Corridor

- Replacement creek crossings should be rustic in design utilizing natural materials. If feasible, they should be scaled to evoke the heavy timber construction of the CCC-built bridges.
- Replacement bridges will need to be designed to consider future flash flood levels, and are likely to be higher and longer than historic versions. Use historic CCC designs as a reference for design character.
- Consider the following when developing
- design criteria for replacement crossing structures:
  - Use natural materials (wood, rock).
  - If milled wood decking is required, specify larger dimension milled wood. For example use 4x4 milled wood and avoid the smaller 2x2 decking.
  - Align bridge decking with the creek bank.
  - If possible use heavy timber construction and stone abutments.
  - Use paint and/or natural materials to blend the crossing structures with the natural landscape of the riparian corridor.
- Maintain the number and type of creek crossings from the CCC-era. Additionally, review the location of CCC-era crossing to ensure replacement bridges maintain the historic circulation routes and continue to provide access to the intended destinations.

Trails in the Riparian Corridor

- If feasible, maintain the existing, historic alignment of the Alcove House trail. Narrow the width of the Alcove House trail to 6-8 feet using natural materials such as boulders, branches, forest duff to delineate a narrower corridor.
- If feasible maintain the existing, historic alignment of the Falls trail. Maintain and preserve CCC-built features along the Falls Trail including steps, boulder edging and retaining wall.
- Given geohazards along the Lower Falls Trail and the need to ensure visitor safety, re-route the trail as needed to avoid hazards and terminate the trail at either the upper or lower falls (within an area not affected by geohazards). Establish a designed trail terminus representative of CCC-era trail design including masonry features and a reliance on natural materials. To maintain the historic character of the Lower Falls Trail while addressing geohazards and visitor safety concerns, ensure that the width, surfacing and materials of trail re-route and terminus reflect CCC-era trail construction.
- Maintain and preserve the Nature Trail and the experience of walking along the creek in a cooler, shaded natural environment.
- Slight realignments and re-grading of the Nature Trail may be necessary to create an accessible return from the newly rehabilitated and accessible Main Loop Trail. This will also require designing the two creek crossings that link the Nature and Alcove Trails and the Picnic Area and the Nature Trail to be accessible.

<u>*Vegetation*</u>

- The habitat within the Riparian Corridor character area has been severely degraded overtime as a result of trampling, construction projects, and severe post-fire flooding. The following ecological restoration treatments are needed to restore the natural, riparian functions of the creek as well as the natural, wooded historic character of the vegetation and setting (Keystone, 2014):
  - o Improving stream function by establishing a stable channel that is less incised than the current creek and reconstructing the floodplain.
  - Replanting the constructed floodplain with riparian trees, shrubs, and wetland vegetation.
  - Establishing clear access to the creek along a trail and/or designated and designed creek access point in order to minimize trampling

of riparian vegetation. Defined locations where visitors can access the creek on a maintainable surface, while ensuring that the majority of the stream banks are vegetated and protected from human trampling. Recognizing that the riparian ecosystem is dynamic and in flux, preserve and maintain the natural and wooded character of the riparian corridor.

- Restore and plant denuded areas especially along the banks of the creek with native vegetation.
- Restore and plant the area around the new auditorium and other areas around the Visitor Center that were disturbed during construction and/or scoured during flooding.
- Continue to remove invasive species.
- Use signage, fencing/barriers, and plantings to reduce trampling of stream banks. Use of these signs and barriers should be used sparingly and temporarily in problematic areas where trampling needs to be controlled.

Views

- Diminish the visual prominence of the existing modern intrusions in the riparian corridor including stream gauge station, sewer lift station, floodwater protection, and utilities and mechanical equipment to reduce the cumulative effect of these non-historic additions to the riparian corridor's natural character.
  - Where feasible, use vegetation to screen modern infrastructure in the riparian corridor from view.
  - Paint structures a color that allows them to blend with their natural setting and reduces their visibility.
- Place utility structures and other modern equipment in visually unobtrusive locations and preferably outside the district.

Small-scale Features

- Maintain the informal design character of the area with minimal new development and limited modern small-scale features.
- Where modern site furnishings are necessary to accommodate visitors, use simple, rustic features made from natural materials (see Site Furnishing Guidelines, pg 157).

Accessibility

- As mentioned above in the Archeological Display Area, create an accessible trail loop incorporating existing sections of the Main Loop Trail and the Nature Trail.

Sustainability

No sustainable recommendations specific to the Riparian Corridor character area.

Summary of Recommendations for Future Study

To support treatment projects and other preservation projects in the monument, the following topics warrant additional research.

- **Museum Courtyard.** Uncovering additional historic photos and documentation of the museum courtyard would be helpful in guiding the proposed rehabilitation of this space.
- **Frijoles Canyon Historic District.** A CLR is needed for this area especially since the proposed expanded district that this CLR addresses does not include the historic orchard and Forest Service cabin.

PLANT LISTS

Three plant lists have been compiled from previous historic reports and in consultation with park staff in order to guide future maintenance and restoration projects in the district. The lists address appropriate plantings for the district; for patios, courtyards and gardens associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge era, as well as, exotic plants that must be avoided.

A. NHL DISTRICT PLANT LIST

All these plants have historical associations with the CCC and are appropriate to plant within the district. (Compiled in cooperation with the park's vegetation specialist, Brian Jacobs, in 2012):

TREES		
Alligator juniper	Juniperus deppeana	
Arizona Alder	Alnus oblongifolia	
Common Hackberry	Celtis occidentalis	
Gambel oak	Quercus gambelli	
One-seed juniper	Juniperus monosperma	
Ponderosa pine	Pinus ponderosa	
Pinon pine	Pinus edulis	
Rocky Mountain Juniper	Juniperus scopulorum	*preferable to one-seed*
SHRUBS		
Apache plume	Fallugia paradoxa	
Arizona rose	Rosa woodsii	
Barberry	Berberis fendleri	
Buckbrush	Ceanothus fendleri	
Common juniper	Juniperus communis	
Currant	Ribes spp.	
Matrimony	Lycium pallidum	
Mock Orange	Philadelphus microphyllus	
Mountain mahogany	Cercocarpus montanus	
Mountain spray	Holodiscus dumosus	
New Mexico locust	Robinia neomexicana	
New Mexico olive	Foresteria neomexicana	
Rabbitbrush	Chrysothamnus nauseosus	
Sage species	Artemisia tridentata	
Three-leaf sumac	Rhus trilobata	
Wavy-leaf oak	Quercus undulata	
Yucca	Yucca intermedia	

FORBS	
Blazing star	Liatris punctata
Butterflyweed	Asclepias tuberosa
Cutleaf avens	Geum macrophyllum
Datura	Datura wrightii
Desert 4-o clock	Mirabilis multiflora
Golden Banner	Thermopsis montana
Indian blanketflower	Gaillardia aristada
Indian paint brush	Castilleja integra
Penstemon	Penstemon virgatus; P subverticillatus; P. barbatus
Skyrocket Gilia	Ipomopsis aggregata
Sage species	Artemisia spp.
Scarlet penstemon	Penstemon barbatus
Spring penstemon	Penstemon subverticillata
GRASSES	
Blue gramma	Bouteloua gracilis
Galleta	Hilaria jamesii
June grass	Koleria cristata
Indian Grass	Sorghastrum nutans
Little blue-stem	Andropogon scoparius
Mountain muhly	Muhlenbergia montana
Mutton grass	Poa fendleri
Ricegrass	Oryzopsis micranthus; O. hymenoides
Sand dropseed	Sporobulus
Site oats gramm	Bouteloua curtipendula
VINES	
Virginia Creeper	Parthenocisses vitacea
Arizona Grape	Vitis arizonica

B. PLANTS ASSOCIATED WITH THE FRIJOLES CANYON LODGE ERA

The following list was compiled by park staff who worked with Mrs. Frey, conducted a 2000 on-site plant survey, and reviewed interview tapes and transcripts. This list was first printed in the Frijoles Canyon Lodge, Courtyards & Patios (CLR, 2007).

Plants that Mrs. Frey mentioned or which staff remember being in Mrs. Frey's garden or courtyard, or which she had planted elsewhere within the Lodge:

Iris (esp. blue iris), Oxe-eye daisy, Shasta daisy, Feverfew, Rambling rose, Daffodil, Tulip, Ajuga, Physostegia, Veronica, Lilies of the Valley, Hollyhock, Roses (non climbing), Daylilies , (orange and yellow), Lilac, Columbine (especially yellow), Grapevine,t "Peace Rose", Sedum, Strawberries, Fruit trees -- apple ("Summer apple"), apricot, plum (wild plum), Datura.

Plants present in Mrs. Frey's Garden and courtyard in 2000:

Various bulbs, Siberian Lily, Climbing rose, Rocky Mountain Juniper (Juniperus scopulorum), White Lilac (Syrigna spp), Apple (Malus spp), Forsythia (Forsythia spp), Lily of the Valley (Convallaria majalis), Day Lily, Hemerocallis spp), Peach (Prunus persica spp), Plum (Prunus spp), Cherry (Prunus spp), Rose Rosa spp), Lady Banks Rose (Rosa banksiae), Grapevine (Vitis spp), Honeysuckle (Lonicera spp), English Ivy (Hedra helix), Pink Lily (Lillium spp), Columbine (Aquilegia spp), Hollyhock (Alcea rosea), Shasta Daisy (Cyrsanthemum maximum), Tansy (Tanacetum vulgare), Sedum (Sedum spp), Ajuga (Ajuga spp), Foxtail Grass (Setaria spp), Cheat Grass (Bromus tecorum), Dropseed (Sporobolis).

Plants associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge era that should <u>NOT</u> be replaced and replanted

(suggested by the park's vegetation specialist, Brian Jacobs, in 2012):

Plum (Prunus spp), Honeysuckle (Lonicera spp), Columbine (Aquilegia spp), Hollyhock (Alcea rosea), Foxtail Grass (Setaria spp), Cheat Grass (Bromus tecorum), Shasta Daisy (Cyrsanthemum maximum), Tansy (Tanacetum vulgare), Oxeye daisy (Leucanthemum vulgare), and Feverfew (Tanacetum parthenium).

C. EXOTIC PLANT LIST: PLANTS NOT TO BE CULTIVATED AT BANDELIER NATIONAL MONUMENT

In addition to the following list of exotic species, DO NOT CULTIVATE PLANTS NATIVE TO BANDELIER WHICH WERE OBTAINED FROM COMMERCIAL NURSERIES since these have a very high potential to escape or contaminate local populations/gene pools. Only native plants obtained locally (i.e. growing in or around the park) are suitable. The park hopes to develop a small native plant nursery to store salvaged plant materials and grow small quantities of native plants for landscaping purposes in order to meet these objectives.

(This list was excerpted from the appendix of the Frijoles Canyon Lodge, Courtyards & Patios CLR, 2007)

FORBS

Amaranth, Amaranthus sp.

Chicory, Cichorium intybus

Dandelion, Taraxacum vulgare

Flax, Linum sp.

Hollyhock Mallow, Althaea rosea

Mint, Mentha sp.

Mullein, Verbascum thaspus

Oxeye daisy, Chrysanthemum sp.

Sage, Salvia sp.

GRASSES

Japanese Brome, Bromus japonicus

Kentucky Bluegrass, Poa pratensis

Orchard Grass, Dactylis glomerata

Red Top, Agrostis stolonifera

Smooth Brome, Bromus inermis

Timothy, Phleum pratensis

Western Wheat Grass, Agropyron smithii

SHRUBS & TREES

Russian Olive, Elaeagnus angustifolia

Salt Cedar, Tamarix pentandra

Siberian Elm, Ulmus siberica

Tree of Heaven, Ailanthus altissimus

Treatment Graphics and Photographs

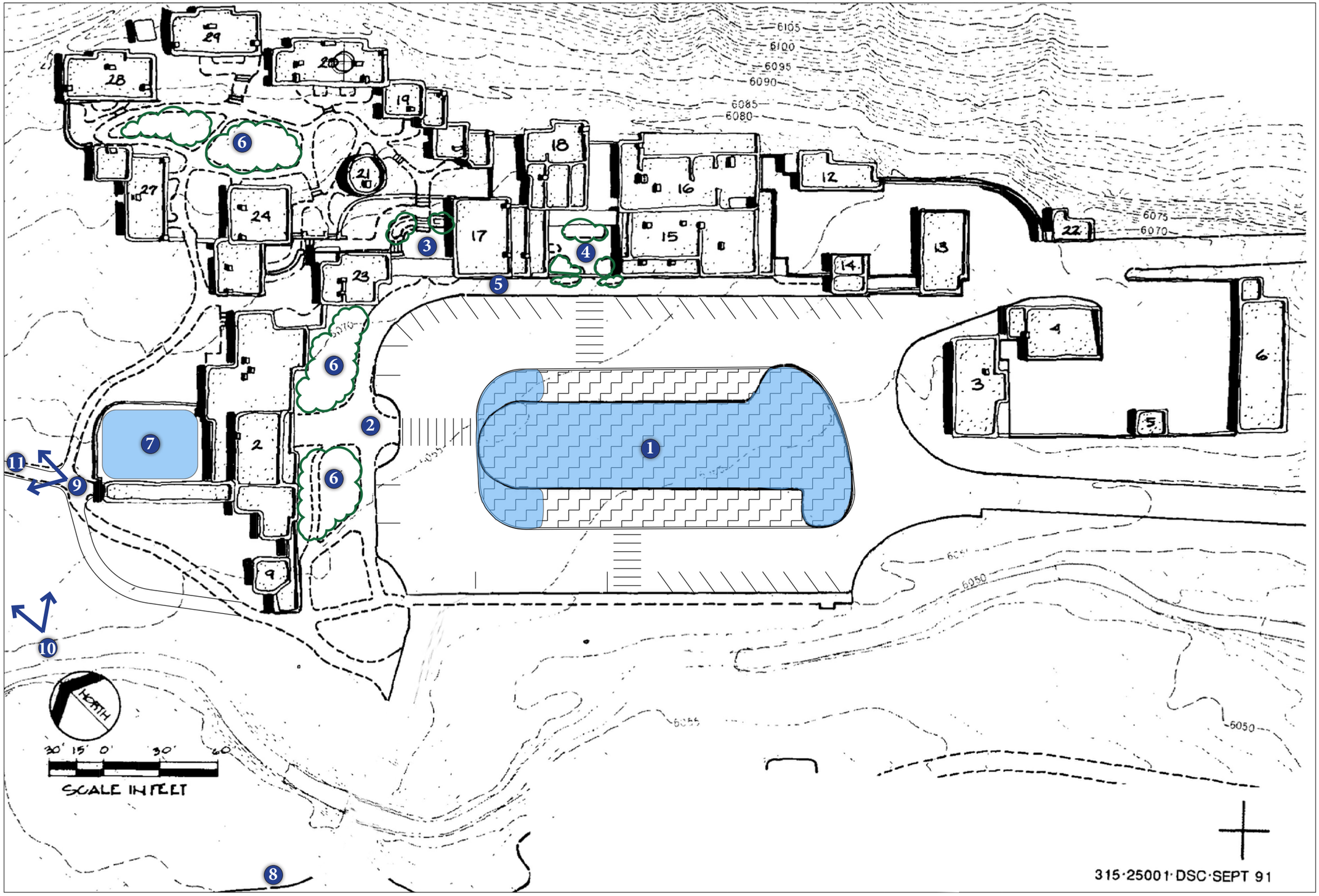
Bandelier CCC NHL Historic District Cultural Landscape Report, Part II

The following graphics illustrate where the proposed projects and recommended treatments will take place in the district. Also included are concept graphics for the restoration of the Lobby and Entrance patios and the rehabilitation of the Parking Plaza and the Main Loop Trail.

Contents:

A. Treatment Graphics and Maps

B. Existing Condition and Historic Photographs



1. Allow no further loss of the parking island footprint, restore a portion of the island's historic footprint, a rehabilitate the area to accommodate visitors.
2. Restore Visitor Center entry.
3. Restore Lobby Patio. *(completed in 2014)*
4. Restore Entrance Patio.
5. Reduce sign clutter throughout Parking Plaza.
6. Restore native grass meadows.
7. Rehabilitate Museum Courtyard to accommodate interpretive programming. Relocate horno to the northwest corner of the courtyard.
8. Rehabilitate picnic area to accommodate larger vehicles, to improve visitor experience of the riparian corridor, and to control trampling of vegetation along the creek.
9. Improve views and experience of exiting the Museum Courtyard.
10. Minimize modern equipment and utilities and buffer existing equipment and utilities in riparian corridor.
11. Rehabilitate the Main Loop Trail to allow for greater accessibility and to ensure the long-term protection of archeological sites.

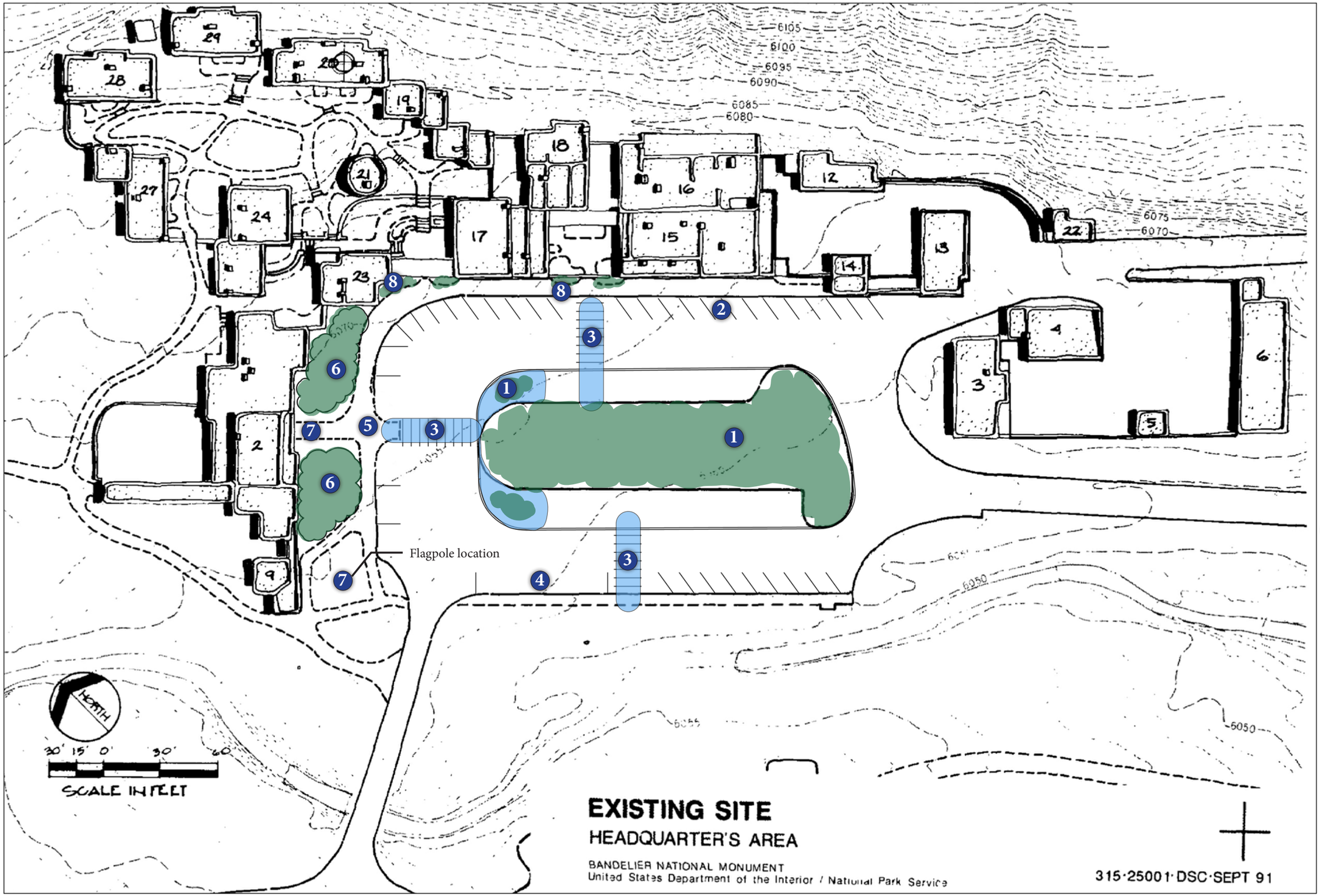
Historic Parking Island footprint

Proposed Rehabilitation Areas

View Treatments

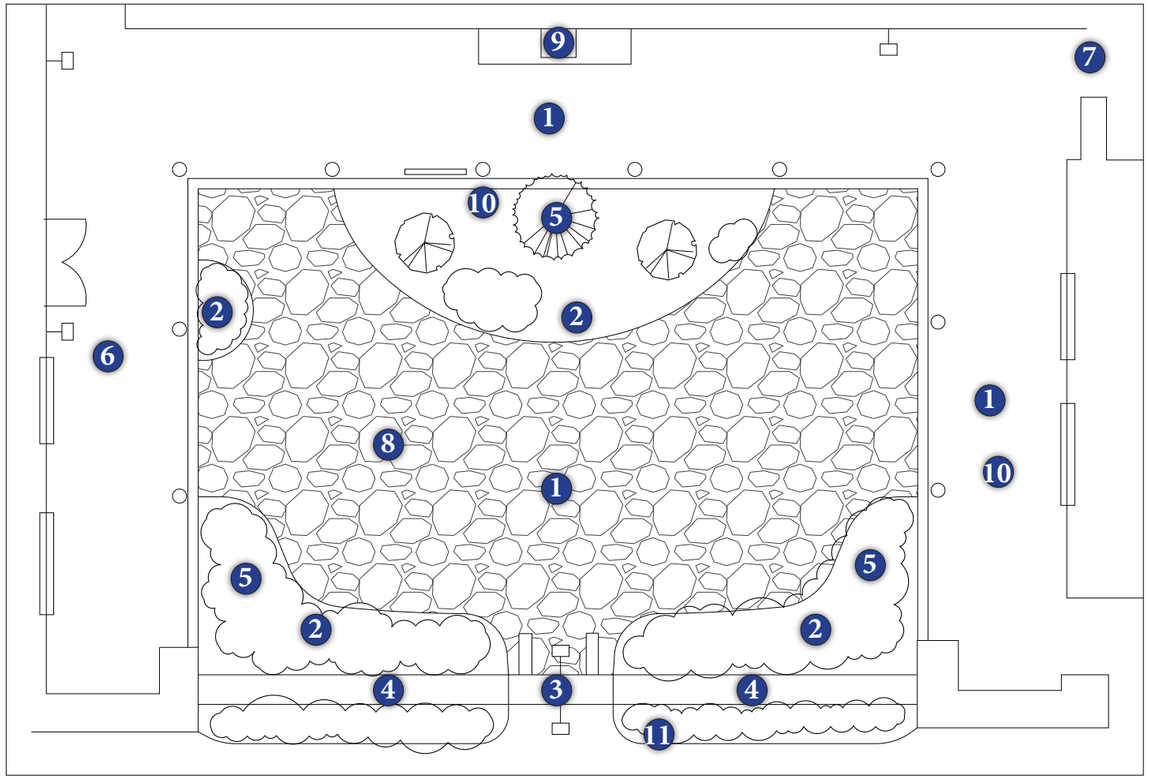
Vegetation Treatment Areas

Fig 102. Summary of Proposed Treatments

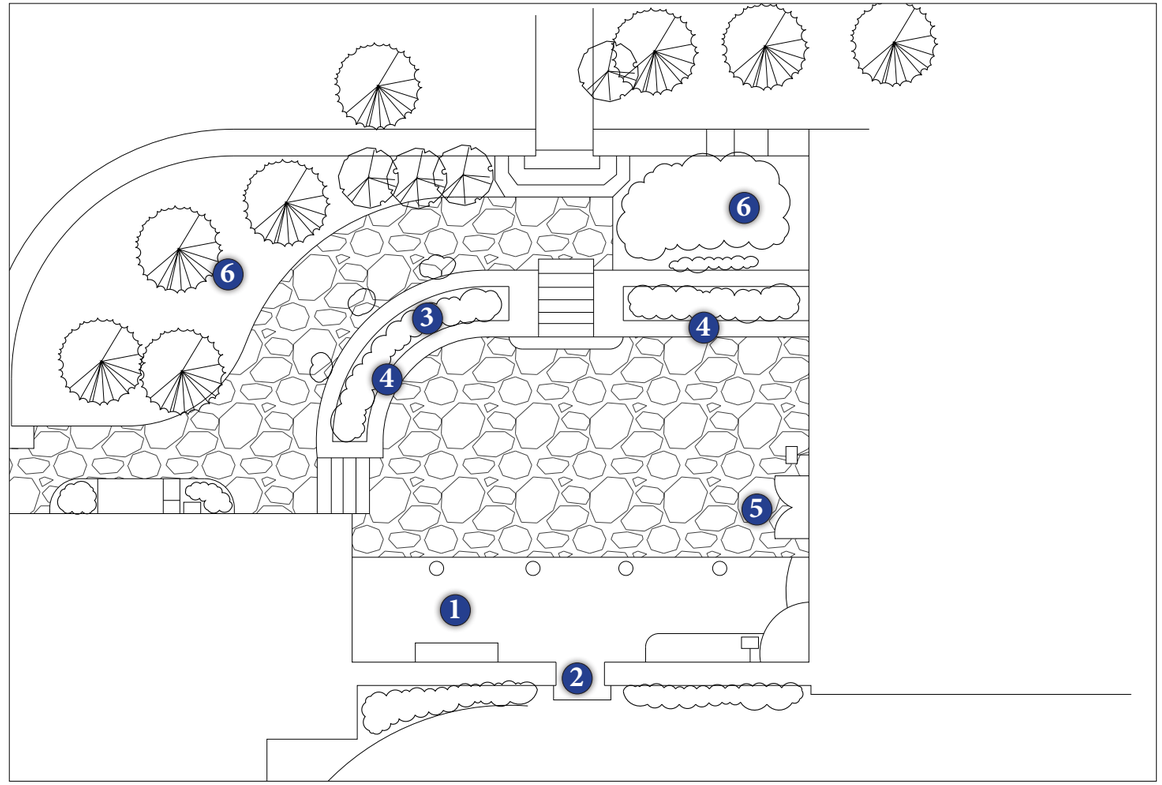


1. Restore a segment of the historic footprint of the island and rehabilitate the island to accommodate gathering and eating. Also maintain native plantings and the wooded character of the island.
2. Maintain angled parking.
3. Create safe pedestrian circulation with clear connections to the rehabilitated island.
4. Relocate bus drop off.
5. Remove planters, garbage/recycle containers, and interpretive waysides. Remove stone curbing so restored meadows are at grade with the walk.
6. Restore native grass meadow. Eliminate path through the southwestern meadow.
7. Remove unnecessary signs and minimize modern site furnishings.
8. Preserve and restore native plantings in the beds outlying the Lobby and Entrance Patios.

Fig 103. Proposed Treatments: Parking Plaza & Visitor Center Entry

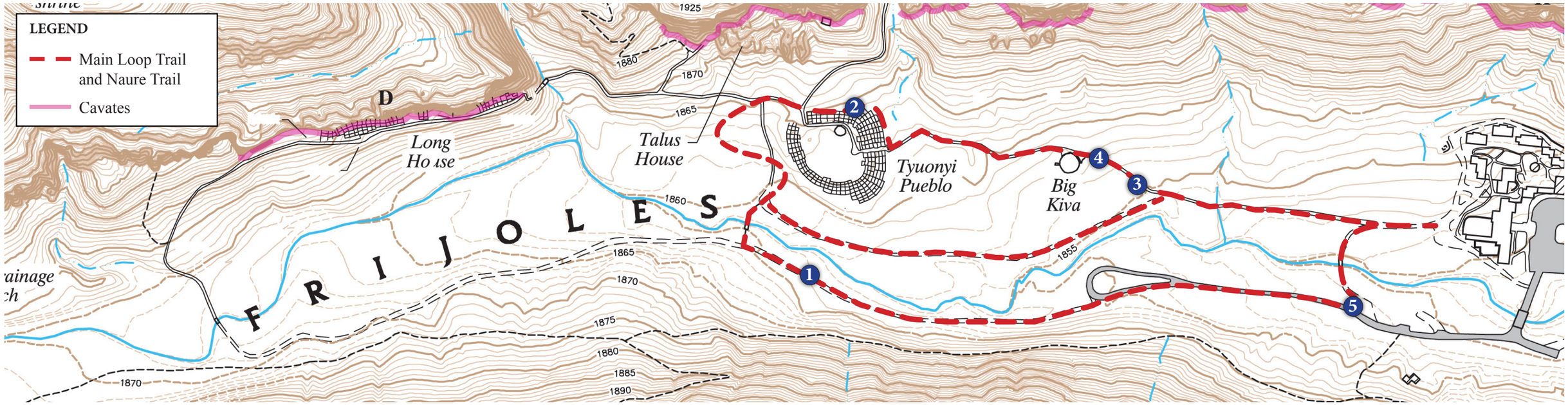


1. Use the space under the portal for replica seats, benches or settees while restoring the openness of the central area of the courtyard.
2. Restore planters to their original size and shape to the extent possible while still providing convenient access to the cafe. Remove the curbing that edges the planters. Also restore the small planter outside the snack bar door.
3. Restore entrance gate *(completed 2014).*
4. Restore wall to original height (~8').
5. Plant native plants and/or ornamentals associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge era in the interior planters.
6. Maintain accessibility to the courtyard, cafe and gift shop.
7. Reopen door in east corner of patio, connecting to building #15, yet continue to restrict access to the administrative area.
8. Maintain and preserve flagstone paving.
9. Repair drinking fountain
10. Remove grapevine and trellis at an appropriate time in conjunction with overall vegetation management goals.
11. Plant beds outside the courtyard with native vegetation.



1. Remove picnic tables and other unnecessary site furnishings. Needed site furnishings should be compatible with the historic fabric and located under the portal. *(replica settess installed in 2014)*
2. Repair entry door. *(completed in 2014)*
3. Remove large box elder tree in banco planter. *(completed in 2014)*
4. Restore banco seating with a smooth plaster finish. Ensure planter plantings are compatible with the restored seating use. *(completed in 2014)*
5. Maintain accessible entrance to gift shop and cafe.
6. Remove volunteer trees including box elder and hackberry. Maintain historic trees.

Fig 104. Proposed Treatments: Entrance Patio and Lobby Patio



1 Recommendation to Achieve Accessibility

- Create an accessible looped trail into the Archeological Display Area with options to return along the Nature Trail or the Alcove House Trail
- Maintain a 5% slope and 5' wide trail which will likely require slight trail realignments in places
- Establish a uniform trail surface that is firm and stable
- Where trail exceeds 5%, but is less than 8.3%, construct a level landing or pullout every 200 feet.
- Landings should be 5' long and as wide as the trail
- Cross slope should be no steeper than 5% for a crusher fine trail or no steeper than 2% for an asphalt or concrete trail.

2 New Trail Segment at Tyuonyi

- Re-route the trail to the north of (rather than through) Tyuonyi and make it wider to accommodate users of all abilities. This re-route likely require drainage modifications (e.g., culverts) to ensure water drains away from the archeological sites.

3 Main Loop Rehabilitation

- Establish a uniform surface along the length of the trail
- Remove non-historic curbing and cross slope the trail to allow for sheet drainage
- Avoid cluttering trail pull-offs with signs. Concentrate messaging where possible and use low-profile signage so as not to obstruct views
- Ensure site furnishings such as benches use simple, rustic features made from natural materials
- When maintenance or replacement is required, remove the flagstone walkway at Long House and replace with the surfacing used in other rehabilitated sections of the trail.
- Maintain use of wooden ladders to access the cavates.
- Preserve and maintain stone steps and other features built by the CCC.
- Paint metal tube railings with a cream color to blend with the surrounding landscape.

4 Culvert

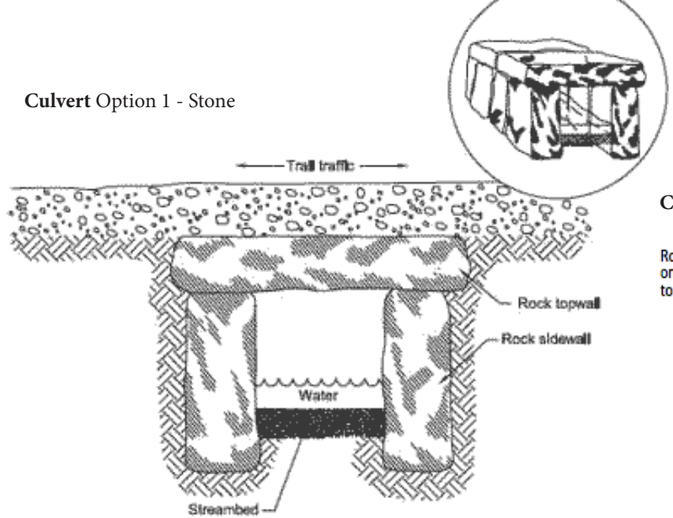
In association with the Big Kiva project, a culvert will likely be necessary. Design criteria for the culvert include:

- A concealed culvert to move the water captured by the Big Kiva swale across/under the trail.
- A rock culvert would be most compatible with CCC-era trail construction, if a metal or plastic is installed efforts should be made to conceal the pipe.
- Paint the ends of aluminum or steel culverts and use rocks to camouflage the pipe.
- If possible site the culver so that it is not visible from the lower trail (from the Nature Trail looking upslope).
- Use a culvert with a diameter large enough to handle maximum storm runoff and to be accessible for cleaning with a shovel or combination tool.
- Allow for sufficient drop (~3 %) so water will flow through the culvert without dropping sediment.
- The cover culvert with at least 6" of fill
- Culvert should be a bit longer than the trail with rock facing around each end to shield it from view and prevent it from washing loose.
- A rock-reinforced spillway (a fan of rocks) on the downslope end will slow the water and reduce washouts.

5 Creek Crossings

Ensure the two creek crossings connecting the Nature Trail with the Alcove House Trail and the Picnic Area area accessible. Historic CCC designs should be used as a reference for design character when designing replacement crossing structures.

Culvert Option 1 - Stone



Culvert Option 2 - Pipe

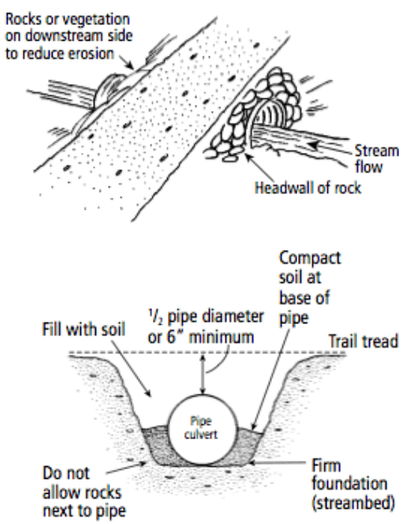


Fig 106. Main Loop Trail Rehabilitation

Entrance Station



Fig 106a. Entrance Station. Aim to restore the historic character of the entrance station concurrent with any future alterations. (BAND Scans 02_c.1940).



Fig 106b. Entrance Station. Recommended treatments for the entrance station include removing unnecessary equipment on the building's roof and facade (e.g. stop light). When replacement curbing is needed, rough-cut stone would be a compatible material (Mather, 2011).

Entry Monument



Fig 107a. Entrance Sign. The recommended treatment for the entrance sign is a reconstruction of the CCC-era sign. The historic entrance sign featured natural materials and was very rustic. (BAND Archives, 728.99)



Fig 107b. Entrance Sign. This reconstructed sign should replace the existing entrance and NPS arrowhead signs and be located along the edge of the entrance drive (which is not the sign's original, historic location). The existing plinth-mounted signs (below) feature a smooth cement stucco texture, a more formal style than the original sign, and is incompatible with the district's historic fabric (Mather, 2011)

Parking Plaza



Fig 108. Parking Plaza. The wooded island in the Parking Plaza should not be reduced in size. If possible the historic footprint of the island should be partially restored. It is recommended that the island be rehabilitated to accommodate visitor uses including eating and gathering (Mather, 2011).



Fig 109. Parking Plaza. A treatment for the Parking Plaza includes relocating the bus drop-off to the creekside of the parking lot so that these large vehicles do not block views of the Visitor Center and disorient visitors (Mather, 2011).



Fig 110. District Signs. Signs mounted on the building exterior as shown above outside the Lobby Patio are subtle sign treatments that don't detract from the historic character of the district. An evaluation of signs in the Parking Plaza is recommended to determine which are needed and to evaluate their location and the compatibility of their design. The park is planning to replace the Gift Shop signs in order to better match historic fonts. (Mather, 2011).



Fig 111. Plantings. Native shrubs ground the buildings, but should be pruned to door height so as to not obscure architectural details (Mather, 2011).

Visitor Center Entry



Fig 112a. Visitor Center. A partial restoration of the visitor center entry is recommended. (BAND Archives, c1940).



Fig 112b. Visitor Center. Treatments should include restoring the building facade; removing the stone curbing and grading the restored meadow to be at grade with the walks; removing the raised planters; relocating the flagpole, garbage/recycling bins and interpretive waysides; and reducing sign clutter (Mather 2011).

Small Courtyard / Cabin Group Meadow



Fig 113. Mrs. Frey's Garden. While Mrs. Frey's Garden and the Small Courtyard will remain inaccessible to visitors (except on guided tours) the plantings associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge era and the historic character of these small, private spaces will be preserved. Modern features such as this staircase should be replaced with more compatible, stone steps (Mather, 2011).



Fig 114. Cabin Group Courtyard. Recommended restoration treatments for the Cabin Group Courtyard include restoration of open, native grass meadows and removal of non-historic and volunteer plantings such as the box elder and hackberry trees. The CLR also recommends preservation of the district's "roofscape" and removal or relocation of the modern equipment on roofs that obstructs views of the architecture and the canyon setting (Mather, 2011).

Museum Courtyard



Fig 115. Museum Courtyard. The Museum Courtyard serves as a primary gateway to the Display Archeological Area. Removal, consolidation and/or relocation of signs and the sand bags will improve the view from the courtyard and the trail (Mather, 2011).



Fig 116. Museum Courtyard.. Treatment recommendations for the Museum Courtyard include planting missing specimens in the native plant garden, down scaling and lowering the plant identification signs, resurfacing the courtyard with a hardscape to better accommodate interpretive programming, and preserving views to the cliffs and cavates. The CLR also recommends coloring the caps on the roof flashing to blend with the architecture so this retrofit treatment is less obvious (Mather, 2011).

Patio Restoration



Fig 117a. Entrance Patio. Restoration of the Entrance Patio is recommended. (BAND photo files, neg. #03886, George A. Grant, 1940).



Fig 117b. Entrance Patio. Restoration would involve removing modern site furnishings (e.g. picnic tables, trash/recycle containers), placing replica and/or historic furnishings in appropriate places (e.g. under the portal), restoring native plantings and plantings associated with the Frijoles Canyon Lodge era, removing curbing, and restoring planters to their original size (CLR 2007, Figure 15: 1941 Site Plan, 44; HSR 1988, 73, 278). It is proposed that the central area of the courtyard be cleared for circulation in order to restore more of the space's open, historic character (Mather, 2011).



Fig 118. RECOMMENDED: The Entrance Road serves to introduce park visitors to the CCC Historic District and the Ancestral Pueblo sites and landscapes that the district was constructed to support. Presentation of the landscape along the Entrance Road contributes to visitor understanding of the monument. Manage vegetation consistently on both sides of the Entrance Road to avoid presenting visitors with a non-characteristic landscape. Manage vegetation to ensure that both distant views across the mesa and nearby views are accessible (BAND 1551, 2014).



Fig 119. RECOMMENDED: Removal of trees may be required to maintain a fire safe setting and ensure protection of viewsheds. Flush cut tree stumps when possible so that visual evidence of tree cutting is minimized and the natural qualities of the landscape are predominant (BAND 1534, 2014).



Fig 120. NOT RECOMMENDED: Avoid leaving elevated stumps with multiple cut faces visible to ensure that visual evidence of tree cutting is minimized (BAND 1532, 2014).



Fig 121. RECOMMENDED: Fully value standing dead trees and seek to retain them in managed landscapes to the extent feasible, as they add unique character to the landscape (BAND 1536, 2014).



Fig 122a and b. RECOMMENDED: When evaluating areas for operational goals such as fire safety and viewshed protection, identify and protect healthy trees that are character-defining for the historic district. The view above shows a characteristic patch of juniper and pinyon, two species that often grow in tandem. The view below shows a young vigorous juniper with characteristic bushy form (a. BAND 1521 and b. BAND 1531, 2014).





Fig 123. RECOMMENDED (above): When evaluating areas for operational goals, identify and protect healthy trees that are character-defining for the monument landscape. This view shows a healthy pinyon tree with branches close to the ground (BAND 1530, 2014).



Fig 124. NOT RECOMMENDED (left): Avoid extensive changes to the form and character of juniper and pinyon trees through extensive pruning. Rather, remove entire trees of these two taxa where thinning of vegetation is needed to achieve operational goals. Effective fire breaks can be created by removal of whole trees to break continuity of canopy in lieu of pruning or limbing up (BAND 1548, 2014).



Fig 125. RECOMMENDED: Ponderosa pines characteristically have a single central trunk with new branches at the top and declining or dead branches below. Dead branches can be pruned to meet operational needs, but once the dead branches are 10-feet above ground level, preference is to leave them on the tree to retain this pine's characteristic appearance (BAND 1529, 2014).





Fig 126a and b. RECOMMENDED When pruning trees for fire management maintain the character of the tree's natural appearance (examples are from the Old Santa Fe Trail Building). For piñon and juniper within the entrance road corridor complete removal by flush cutting the base is recommended whenever extensive pruning would be required to prevent loss of clearance and visibility or damage to the road and associated structures. The flush cut rather than severe pruning is preferred since cutting reduces tree density along the road corridor (increasing potential for scenic vistas and providing a more effective fire break) while also minimizing the number of roadside trees with obvious pruning scars (VMP 2006, 28). (Cowley, 2014).

Site Furnishings Guidelines

Bandelier CCC NHL Historic District

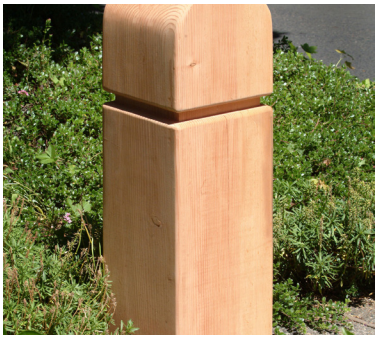
The following guidelines provide design standards and appropriate models and styles for site furnishings and signs within the district.



Materials and Colors

Modern site furnishings introduced to the Bandelier CCC National Historic Landmark District (district) should borrow from the color and material palette of the historic cultural landscape. To ensure a more unified collection of modern furnishings, features presented in this document are limited to wood, steel and concrete features. As noted in the individual descriptions, the steel and concrete furnishings present a range of finishing and color options.

Appropriate materials for modern furnishings include the following:





Wood: Fresh wood and weathered wood

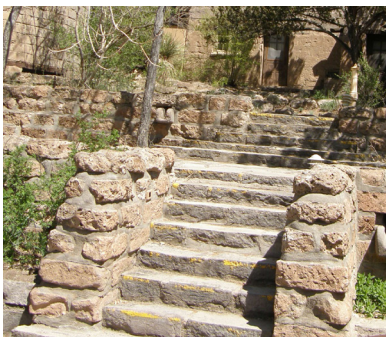




Steel: Powder coated steel and galvanized steel (see page 158 for colors; dark brown is appropriate for gates).



Native stone: undressed rock, pavers, cut stone, and boulders







Concrete: Precast concrete and uncoated stained concrete





Materials and Colors

New furnishings should blend in with the surrounding native color palette and use one of the following colors that are compatible with the Bandelier landscape. Avoid introducing new and contrasting colors that will draw attention to the modern furnishings.

Appropriate colors for modern furnishings include the following:

Buff



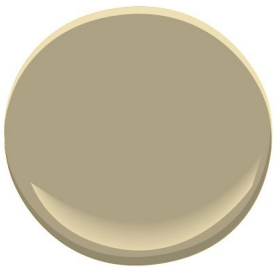
Sage



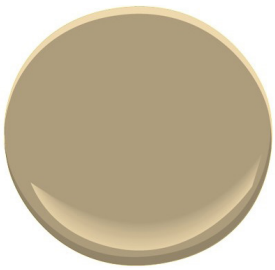
Sandstone

Grey

Specific buff paint colors are displayed below. The brand names are used for communication purposes and are not intended to specify required products. Paint sheen should be "Satin" (not high gloss.) Use of a single color is appropriate for small installations. Colors are listed in order of preference. Benjamin Moore "providence olive" HC-98 Benjamin Moore "hancock gray" HC-97 Benjamin Moore "northhampton putty" HC-89 Benjamin Moore "jamesboro gold" HC-88.



Benjamin Moore "providence olive" HC-98



Benjamin Moore "northhampton putty" HC-89



Benjamin Moore "hancock gray" HC-97



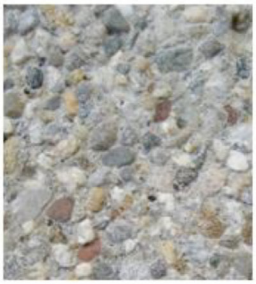
Benjamin Moore "jamesboro gold" HC-88

Examples of finishings and color options for concrete furnishings.

Standard Concrete Pigment Color & Finish Options:



Color: Natural
Finish: Light Blast



Color: Natural
Finish: Heavy Blast



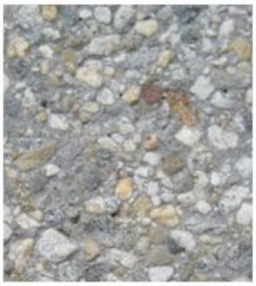
Color: Brown #238
Finish: Light Blast



Color: Brown #238
Finish: Heavy Blast



Color: Charcoal #920
Finish: Light Blast



Color: Charcoal #920
Finish: Heavy Blast

Standard Concrete Pigment Color and Finish Options:

To avoid an industrial appearance when using concrete surface with a smoother finish, specify the addition of a textured surface. This texture will lend the concrete surface a more rustic appearance.



Color: Brown #238
Finish: Natural



Color: Brown #238
Finish: Con-tex



Stain Color: Cocoa
Concrete Finish: Natural

Picnic Table

Classic wooden picnic tables that use substantial materials in their construction mimic the timbered CCC-era picnic tables in the former campground (BANC_2112).

Note: Avoid furnishing that use 2" milled material since it is not compatible in scale with the heavy timber, CCC-era furnishings.

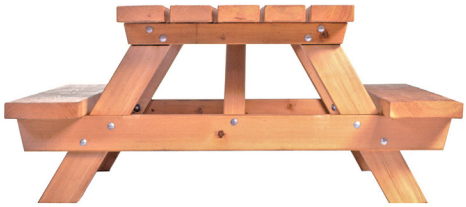






Concrete & Wood Tables: Red wood or Douglas Fir wood slats on precast concrete base (2). Variety of natural concrete color and finish options available Accessible models available.

Metal & Wood Tables. Wood Slats with powder coated steel frames (3). Moveable. Range of powder coat color options. Accessible models available.



A-frame option available.







Concrete Tables: A compatible alternative to wood tables is a precast concrete table (4). Variety of natural concrete color and finish options available. Accessible models available.

Trash & Recycling Receptacles

Simple and standard, accessible bear-proof trash and recycling receptacles. Model designed in cooperation with the NPS' Denver Design Center.

Note: *The recommended custom color for receptacles in the district is - Federal Standard Color 30227, Medium Brown. A recommended coating product is: Sherwin Williams Emerald Zareo VOC Exterior Latex Satin K48 Series, self-priming, two coats required. For areas outside the historic district, the Bearsaver.com standard "olive green" is the recommended color.*



5



6

Bear-proof receptacles
Bear Proof trash container with a single or double liner (40 or 80 gallon capacity). ADA Compliant and Universally Accessible. Standard decals are TRASH, RECYCLE, PLASTIC, GLASS, ALUMINUM OR RECYCLE LOGO. Proof steel finished using a textured powder coat process. Multiple color options are available.

The most popular installation method is the pole type install which is an effective, low impact procedure requiring only one hole in the ground. This avoids the need for a concrete pad which draws additional attention to the feature within the district's built and natural settings.

Drinking Fountain

The district requires free standing and wall-mounted drinking fountains. For the free standing models in natural settings (e.g., picnic area), consider a simple, custom wood frame around an economical model.

Freestanding Fountains:
Solid and substantial standing fountains with an accessible, barrier-free design. Precast concrete (7, 8) or powder-coated steel fountains (9) are appropriate for the district.



7



8



9

Wall mounted Fountains:
Precast concrete fountains would be appropriate with a bronze rather than stainless steel finish (10).



10

Gate and Guardrails

Entrance Road Gate:
Two options for the Entrance Road gate include a tubular steel gate (13/14 galvanized or powder coated steel) or a single arm barrier gate. Powder coating allows for multiple color options and the typical striped wooden arm on the barrier gate could be replaced with a more rustic, unpainted piece of wood (refer to page 158 for appropriate colors for the district).

Tubular Steel Gate:





Single Arm Barrier Gate:







Entrance Road Guardrail:
The Corten steel guardrails are an appropriate material choice for the district. Corten steel, however, should only be used for guardrails and is not an appropriate material for areas where furnishings would be viewed up close. Additionally, a compatible stone wall would be an appropriate design for a guardrail along the entrance drive within the district.

Gate

Wood Gate:
Wooden gates are a character-defining furnishing within the district.





Some CCC-era gates have been discarded over the years while others deteriorated and were removed from service but may still be stored at the monument. The repair of these original gates would be preferred, where feasible, as they are reflections of the historic fabric and present the patina of age that is appropriate for the district.



The design and development of any replica gates should be based on historic, CCC-era gates and doorways in the district. The design should incorporate some southwestern design details, ornamentation and/or hardware; and be substantial in scale and heft like other CCC-era furnishings.

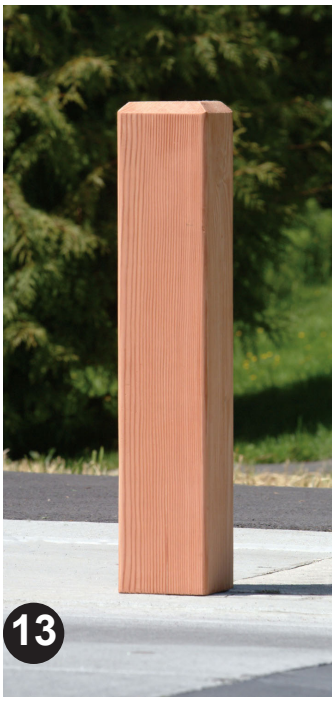
The introduction of *new* gate designs in the district is ***not*** recommended since their is ample information about period designs on which replicas can be based and the importantance of gates and doorways in reinforcing the district's CCC character.

Bollard

Wooden Bollards:
Square or round wooden bollards sized either 8”x8” or 12”x12” (15, 16). Seasoned, vertical grain, FOHC Douglas fir timber. While the wooden bollards will be smooth and fresh upon installing, they will weather over time which will enhance their rustic character and compatibility.

These bollards are supplied for permanent mounting or available for removable mounting on heights above 3’

***Note**: The wooden or concrete bollards are appropriate selections for primary circulation routes where they will be highly visible. The steel bollards should only be used in utilitarian locations, outside of visitor’s view.*


13


14


17

Removable Steel Bollard *(for use in utilitarian areas of the district that are outside of visitors’ view):*
Powder coated steel pipe bollard (19). Choose from powder coating colors (see page 2 for suitable colors). Supplied as standard with required (permanent) stainless steel ground insert hardware.


15


16

Precast Concrete Bollards:
Multiple sizes of precast concrete round and square bollards (6” to 24” round bollards and 10-12” square bollards) (17, 18). Multiple stain and finishing treatments available. The exposed aggregate finish lends the concrete bollards a more rustic character.

Bench

Log Benches:
During the CCC-era benches were constructed of logs. Maintaining this simple bench construction ensures compatibility with the historic, rustic design character. Log benches currently in place within the Archaeological Display Area along the trails are an appropriate bench design for the district.



CCC-era log construction





Wooden Benches:
Simple timber design, minimal materials. With and without a backrest (20, 21). Typically 6 or 8' bench lengths. Kiln-dried, clear, vertical grain, FOHC Douglas fir timbers. Timbers treated with preservatives. Surface mount, for permanent or movable applications.









Bike Rack

U Bike Parking Rack:
Square U racks on rails. 2” square steel tubing and a 3” galvanized rail (23). Four loops per rail provides parking for 8 bikes. Multiple powder coat options (refer to page 158 for suitable colors for the district). Individual U racks without the rails are also available (24).





Sign at District Entry

When the opportunity arises, consider replacing the ca. 1990 modern entry sign wih a reconstructed version of the original CCC-era entry sign (BANC_3431). The replica design should be based on historic documentation (1937_EntrySign_BAND_315_2039_[id40280].pdf)



Directional Signs Along Highway 4

Highway 4 lies outside the district, but could be managed for compatibility with the district. Under this approach, CCC period replica signs would not be installed as this would confuse the historic record. However, compatible wooden signs that would set a rustic tone and create a more unified sign system for the monument.





Note how CCC-era signs incorporate unpainted, rounded timbers; a natural wood face; and routed letters painted white (BANC_3440, BANC_3472).

Informational and Wayfinding Signs Within the District

Rustic, wooden CCC-era signs are another character-defining feature of the district. Where feasible, historic CCC-era signs should be preserved and those in storage should be repaired and/or replicated and restored to the district's cultural landscape.







Develop replicas of the CCC-era signs or custom designs that are based on historic design characteristics and, to the extent feasible, use these replicas to replace modern signs througout the district. Replica signs and custom signs should adhere to the size, materials, and color of historic designs. When possible and appropriate, signs should be replaced in the same locations as the CCC-era signs. When placing these signs in the district, they should be located at low heights whenever possible.



A sign similar in style to the historic directional signs at the park entrance along Hwy 4 was used to inform visitors along the trail in the Archeological Display Area (BANC_2273). This simple, low, natural (unpainted) wooden sign construction with painted, routed lettering is appropriate for both roadside and trailside locations in the district.

Pedestrian Scale Hanging Signs:
CCC-era design features include the following:

- Wrought iron
- Mounted on building facades or under portals
- Natural wood sign face
- Painted routed lettering
- *Reference for the design of replicas include:*
  - 1937_315-2048-A--315_2048A_Numeric-40292.pdf
  - 1939_Women_315-2132---315_2132_Numeric-40308.pdf





Wall-Mounted Signs:
CCC-era design features include the following:

- Large, natural wood sign face
- Mounted on building facades
- Detailed border and artwork
- Painted routed lettering
- *Reference for the design of replicas include:* - 1937_315-2048-A--315_2048A_Numeric-40292.pdf



Stone-Mounted Signs:
Although there are no CCC-era precedents of a stone mounted design, this low-profile sign design would be a compatible furnishing within the district. This design would be appropriate in native planting areas along the paths in the Historic Core as long as it is offset from the path and does not pose a tripping hazard. Design features should include:

- Native rough-cut stone base or a stone rubble base
- Natural wood sign face
- Painted routed lettering



Low Timbered Signs:
For use as trail guide markers or on roadways. CCC-era design features include the following:

- Stout, natural timber post (unpainted)
- Natural wood sign face
- Painted routed lettering (reflective lettering is acceptable)
- ***Reference for the design of replicas include:***
  1940_315-2142---315_2142_Numeric-40321.pdf
  1939_Women_315-2132---315_2132_Numeric-40308.pdf





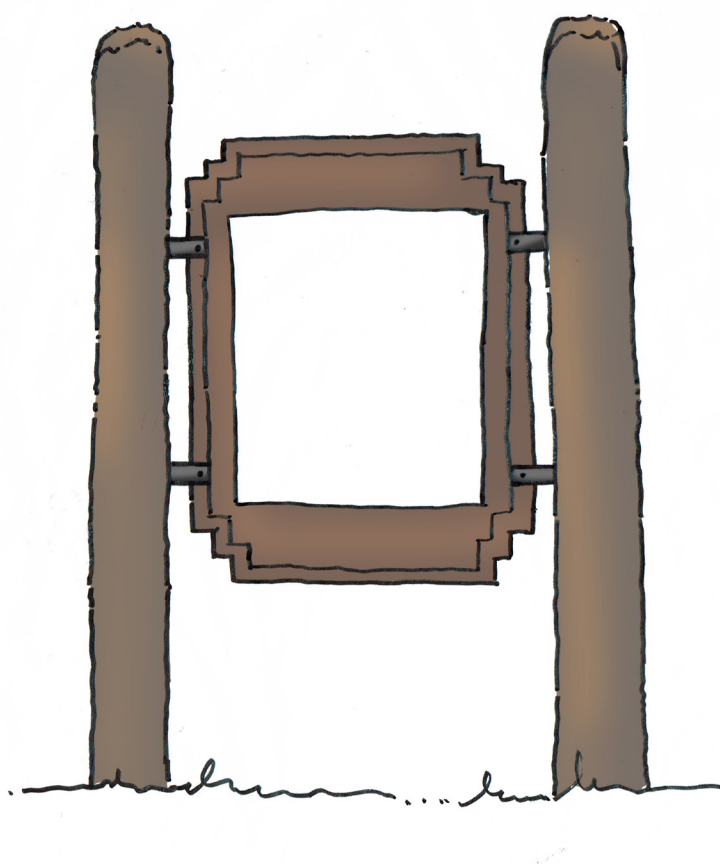
Note: *Reflective beads can be added to lettering on speed limit signs if needed to increase visibility at night.*

Tall Timbered Signs:
For along trails to inform pedestrians or on roadways. These taller, highly visible signs should be used sparingly.

- Natural wood sign faces
- Painted routed lettering
- Wrought iron (curly ends have historic precedent in the district, but the design of the wrought iron could be simplified and less ornamental).
- *Reference for the design of replicas include:*
  1940_BAND_315_2139[40317].pdf



Upright Interpretive Panel:
Custom interpretive panel signs should be used to communicate interpretive or informational content within the district. Since there is no historic precedent for these designs, they should be used sparingly, especially in the core of the historic district.

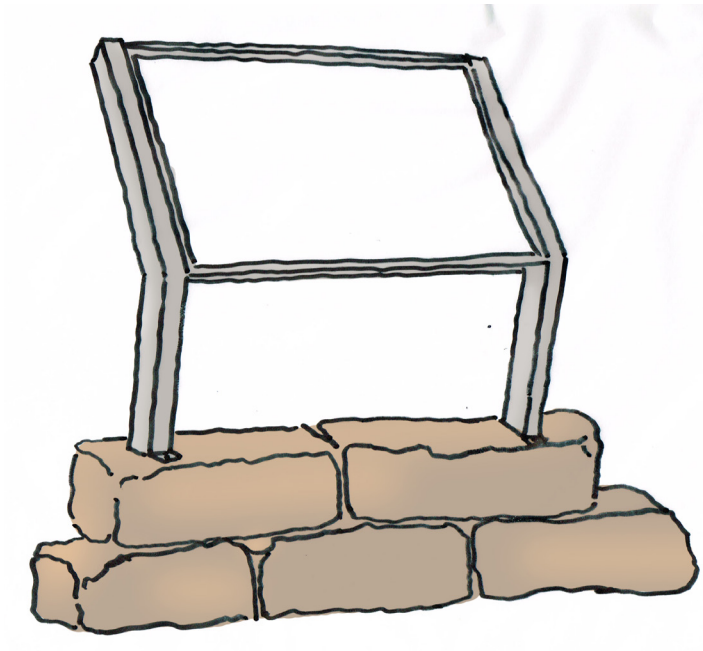


Recommended design characteristic for an upright interpretive panel include:

- Stout, natural timber posts (unpainted)
- Natural wood sign face with simple square corners or southwestern design detail border
- Wrought iron brackets and hardware
- Interpretive panel recessed into a natural wood sign face

Stone-Mounted Informational Sign:
Stone mounted wayside panels would be appropriate for trail side uses and at scenic overlooks or other visitor destinations. Recommended design characteristics for a stone mounted wayside panel include:

- Native, rough-cut stone base or a stone rubble base like the sign installed at Alcove House in 2014.
- Steel interpretive panel stanchion, powder coated grey/buff





Furnishing Sources / Manufacturers

Picnic Tables

1 and 1b. Picnic Tables: http://site-furnishings.columbia-cascade.com/?PageData=baseproductsdetails&-catid=4&catid2=8

2. Concrete/Wood Picnic Table: http://www.belson.com/cwpt.htm

3. Wood Slats/Steel Frame Picnic Table: http://site-furnishings.columbia-cascade.com/?PageData=baseproducts-details&catid=4&catid2=13

4. Concrete Table: http://www.universalprecast.com/projects-3/camp-roberts-rest-stop/

Trash/Recycle Receptacles

5. and 6. Trash/Recycle Receptacles (single and double): http://www.bearsaver.com/TrashEnclosures.htm

Drinking Fountains

7. Freestanding, Stone Aggregate Pedastal Fountain (Haws 3177): http://www.drinkingfountaindoctor.com/haws-3177-outdoor-drinking-fountain

8. Freestanding, Stone Aggregate Pedastal Fountain (Haws 3150): - http://www.drinkingfountaindoctor.com/haws-3177-outdoor-drinking-fountain

9. Existing fountain in the district.

Other. Freestanding Aluminum or Iron Fountain (w/ solid bronze bowl): http://www.canterburyintl.com/fountain_losangeles.shtml This company will custom design outdoor drinking fountains.

10. Precast Concrete Wall Mounted Fountain: http://www.globalindustrial.com/g/plumbing/drinking-fountains/outdoor/concrete-wall-mount-drinking-fountain

Other. Economical fountain for framing up with a custom wood frame: http://www.globalindustrial.com/g/plumbing/drinking-fountains/outdoor/Acorn-Aqua-AquaFlow-Pedestal-Drinking-Fountain

Gates

11. Tubular Steel Barrier Gate: http://www.hooverfence.com/gatekits/barrier-gates/s-series.htm

12. Single Arm Gate: http://www.gatedepot.com/product/doorking-1601-080-barrier-gate-operator/

Bollards

13. and 14. Square and Round Wood Bollard: http://site-furnishings.columbia-cascade.com/?PageData=base-productsdetails&catid=5&catid2=8

15. Precast Concrete Bollards: http://www.godawn.com/category/concrete-bollards.htm?gclid=CI635ImB-5bECFcNrKgodIBsAkQ

16. Precast Concrete Bollards: http://www.belson.com/30-Inch-Precast-Concrete-Bollards

17. Removable Steel Bollards: http://site-furnishings.columbia-cascade.com/?PageData=baseproductsdetails&-catid=5&catid2=34

Benches

18. Timber Form Wooden Bench (Arbor): http://site-furnishings.columbia-cascade.com/?PageData=baseproductsdetails&catid=2&catid2=8

19. Custom Timber Construction. GOCA Site Furnishings - Muir Woods

Bike Racks

20. U Shaped Bike Rack: http://www.belson.com/surbror.htm

21. U Shaped Bike Rack: http://www.theparkcatalog.com/best-selling-bike-racks/loop-bike-rack/145-1438

Kiosks

Interpretive Kiosk Manufacturers:
- www.InterpretiveGraphics.com
- http://envirosigns.com/exhibit-bases/interpretive-kiosks/standard-interpretive-kiosks/framed-kiosks

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Bandelier National Monument. 2012. Memorandum to Bandelier NM Management Team RE: Potential for Flooding Activity, Frijoles Canyon. Chief of Resource Management, September 14, 2010

Bandelier National Monument. 2012. Geologic Hazards Evaluation of the Lower Falls Section of the Rio de los Frijoles Canyon Trail, Bandelier National Monument, Hal Pranger, Geomorphologist and Chief, Geologic Features and Systems Branch.

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Chase. 1934. Fourth Period Enrollment Report, Oct1934-Mar1935.

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Code of Federal Regulations (36 CFR 65.4(a)) for National Historic Landmark criteria

Department of Commerce. 1950. Location Survey Report, Bandelier National Monument Approach Road.

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Jacobs, Brian. 2011. Personal communication.

Keystone Restoration Ecology Inc, 2014. Post-Fire Restoration of the Rito de los Frijoles at the Bandelier National Monument Visitors Center, River Stewards Grant Proposal.

McClelland, Linda Flint. 1998. Building the National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction. Baltimore and London: The Johns Hopkins University Press.

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Morse, Jared B. 1934. Report to the Chief Architect Thru The Superintendent of Southwestern Monument, August 25 1934.

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National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA; Public Law 89-665; 16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.)

National Register of Historic Places, "Bulletin 16: Guidelines for Completing National Register of Historic Places Forms" (National Park Service, Department of the Interior, 1991).

Powers, Robert R. and Janet D. Orcutt, eds. 1999. The Bandelier Archeological Survey, Volume 1. Denver: U.S.D.I. National Park Service, Intermountain Cultural Resources Management, Professional Paper No. 57.

Richey, 1936. Charles A. Richey, Landscape Architect, Field Trip Feb 12-13, 1936, US Department of Interior, NPS.

Richey, Charley and Jared B. Morse. 1935. Summary Report to Chief Architect on Emergency Conservation Work in Bandelier National Monument, Fourth Enrollment Period October 1, 1934 to March 31, 1935. U.S.D.I, National Park Service, Office of the Deputy Chief Architect, Branch of Plans and Designs, NPS, Western Division.

Richey, Charles. 1936. Memo from to Chief Architect Thomas Vint, April 7 1936.

Richey, Charles. 1936. Field Trip Report, Feb1936.

Rothman, Hal. 1988. Bandelier National Monument: An Administrative History. Santa Fe: National Park Service. Southwest Cultural Resources Center, Professional Papers No.14.

Slater, Mary. 2005. Paint Analysis Report. Bandelier National Monument.

U.S.D.I. National Park Service. 1995. Bandelier National Monument, Development Concept Plans, Frijoles Canyon and Tsankawi, Denver: National Park Service, Denver Service Center

U.S.D.I. National Park Service. 2006. Cultural Landscape Inventory, Frijoles Canyon, Bandelier National Monument. Santa Fe: Intermountain Region Cultural Landscape Program.

U.S.D.I. National Park Service. 2007. Cultural Landscape Report, Frijoles Canyon Lodge, Courtyards, and Patios, Bandelier National Monument. Santa Fe: Intermountain Region Cultural Landscape Program.

Winters, Ron, 2001. Archeological Inventory of The Park Entrance Road.

Additional resources for accessible design:
http://www.access-board.gov/outdoor/draft-final.htm#1017
http://www.railstotrails.org/ourwork/trailbuilding/toolbox/informationsummaries/trail_surfaces.html
http://www.americantrails.org/resources/accessible/stabilizerstudy.html
http://www.ncaonline.org/index.php?q=node/332

APPENDIX

New Mexico State Historic Preservation Office: Consultation Letter

SR # 5 (BANDELIER NTL. MONUMENT).

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Bandelier National Monument
15 Entrance Road
Los Alamos, New Mexico 87544-9701

941686

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H4217 (BAND)

JUN 12 2012

RECEIVED
JUN 13 2012
HISTORIC PRESERVATION DIVISION

Ms. Jan Biella
Interim State Historic Preservation Officer
Department of Cultural Affairs
Bataan Memorial Building, Room 236
407 Galisteo
Santa Fe, NM 87503

Re: Section 110 Consultation; Bandelier CCC Historic District – Cultural Landscape Report (PEPC 33759)

Dear Ms. Biella:

In accordance with §110 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 as amended, and the National Park Service Management Policies 2006 Part 5.1.3, we seek to consult with you regarding the *Draft Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for Bandelier National Monument's CCC Historic District*. Both Part One "Site History, Existing Conditions, Analysis – 95% Draft" and Part Two "Treatment Recommendations – 75% Draft" are included for your review and comment. The Bandelier Civilian Conservation Corp (CCC) District is a National Historic Landmark property recognized under the "Architecture in the Parks" theme study. Its potential for management, interpretation and enjoyment by park visitors is currently limited by the absence of historic research and documentation to support planning efforts.

Part One describes the history and development, existing conditions, contributing elements and historic integrity of the Bandelier CCC Historic District's cultural landscape. Part Two provides the park with short and long-term landscape treatment recommendations. The final adopted CLR will guide treatment of the landscape, including determining appropriate treatment for ornamental plantings within courtyards, and primary grounds and approaches of the core historic district. It will provide options and recommendations for introduction of new features into the cultural landscape (such as life/safety and disabled access treatments) and will be an important resource for management in working toward development of the an updated Frijoles Canyon Development Concept Plan, updated Comprehensive Interpretive Plan, Bandelier Historic Resource Study-National Register update, GIS projects and Historic Base Map(s).

We hope that you concur with the general findings of the draft report, and we welcome any specific comments or suggestions that you may offer. For your convenience, we have provided "I Concur" and "Date" blocks below.

If you have further questions please contact Barbara Judy, Chief of Resources at (505) 672-3861 x701 or Rory Gauthier, Park Archeologist at (505) 672-3861 x702.

Sincerely,

D. Jason Lott
Superintendent

Enclosures

✓ I concur with the findings of the *Draft Cultural Landscape Report (CLR) for Bandelier National Monument's CCC Historic District.*

Peter M. Conwiser 6/26/12

For New Mexico State Historic Preservation Officer date

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State Historic Preservation Division Review Comments 1.21.15
Cultural Landscape Report for Bandelier National Monuments CCC Historic District
Part II: Treatment Recommendations 95% Draft, 10.08.14

1. Table of Contents – Recommend that more sections with page numbers be added under Treatment Recommendations
2. Overall Treatment Recommendations – A general site plan with shaded treatment areas would be very helpful to the reader.
3. The Fry Trail and other historic resources including the amphitheater have not been addressed in the CLR.
4. Page 13 addressed new buildings and structures. It would be helpful if the CLR gave guidance to appropriate locations for proposed new construction.
5. Page 17 Treatment Recommendations for the Rehabilitation of the Museum Courtyard recommends replacing the lawn with a hardscape. Is this consistent with the historic material of the courtyard? Also it is recommended to move the horno. Is this a historic feature? If so, where is its historic location?
6. Page 20 recommends realigning and re-grading the Main Loop Trail for accessibility. If this is a historic trail, careful consideration must be given to the new location and regarding.
7. Page 20 should recommend proposed locations of new construction that are appropriate and will have the least effect on the historic landscape.
8. Page 20, a detail of how the metal or plastic pipe can in fact be concealed would be helpful.
9. Page 23 recommends rerouting the Lower Falls Trail. If this is a historic trail, this could have an adverse effect.
10. All site plans should be printed at 11 x 17 and folded into the document so they are more easily legible.
11. Photographs need identification labels with views, dates and building or site name.
12. When suggesting moving historic furnishings care should be taken to ensure that the furnishings are maintained in their historic locations.
13. How are future needs of the park being addressed?
14. Add summary of recommendations for further study.



Bandelier National Monument
National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior