

Interpretation of Mission 66 Architecture

Pipestone National Monument,
Minnesota



Melissa Dirr Gengler and Stacy Reaves
Historic Resources Group, Inc.



NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
2020

Interpretation of Mission 66 Architecture
Pipestone National Monument, Minnesota

Melissa Dirr Gengler, Principal Investigator
Stacy Reaves, Project Historian

Recommended:

LAUREN BLACIK Digitally signed by LAUREN BLACIK
Date: 2020.12.02 16:17:14 -06'00'

Lauren Blacik, Superintendent

Date

Approved:

HERBERT FROST Digitally signed by HERBERT FROST
Date: 2020.12.09 08:37:12 -06'00'

Herbert Frost, Regional Director, NPS DOI Region 3, 4, 5

Date

Estimated agency costs for preparing this study: \$28,034

This page left intentionally blank.

Abstract

The purpose of the Interpretation of Mission 66 at Pipestone National Monument report is to provide park personnel with a resource to use for future educational programming and to mitigate removal of and alterations to Mission 66 features located at Pipestone National Monument. Specifically, this report provides background information the park will use to fulfill Stipulation VII, Public Education, in a 2019 Memorandum of Agreement for the Museum Exhibit Replacement Project adverse effect determination under Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended. This report focuses on the architecture and landscape created under the Mission 66 program. It provides a background history of Mission 66 in the National Park Service (NPS) and how it affected Pipestone. The report provides an analysis and history of the employee housing and Visitor Center, which are the key features developed through the program.

This report focuses on Mission 66 programmatic features implemented at the national monument between 1950 and 1972. Pipestone National Monument is currently listed in the National Register of Historic Places.¹ Additionally, Hal Rothman and Daniel J. Holder completed a detailed history of the park's administration in *Managing the Sacred and the Secular* in 1992. In 2016 a Historic Resource Study titled, *Blood of the People* was undertaken by Theodore Catton and Diane L. Krahe. These combined documents provide a detailed analysis of the history of the park, its resources, and its cultural significance to the American Indian tribes that utilize the sacred quarries.

The Mission 66 program provided the park with a modern Visitor Center, two employee residences, entrance road, parking, and improved trails. Because the park was still relatively new and had few intentionally designed facilities for the park visitor, construction here was implemented early in the program. To further aid in the interpretation opportunities of the quarries and their connection with the American Indian tribes, the National Park Service, at the recommendation of Park Superintendent Cecil D. Lewis, created the Upper Midwest American Indian Cultural Center addition to the Visitor Center in 1971-72. Lewis was the first American Indian Superintendent in the National Park Service and at Pipestone National Monument. His legacy includes beginning a process of meaningful dialogue with American Indian communities, bringing input and ideas gained through visits to Tribal headquarters into the design of the Visitor Center addition. This established an approach that park staff endeavors to emulate today. The Cultural Center addition provided an atmosphere for cultural demonstrations by American Indians and expanded interpretation.

¹ Pipestone National Monument was administratively listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) in 1966. NRHP determination of eligibility documentation was prepared in 1976 and in 2003 the Mission 66 resources were recommended eligible by Minnesota State Historic Preservation Office and the NPS. Additional information and National Register updated draft was prepared in 2015. Pipestone Quarry site 21PP2 meets NRHP significance Criteria A, C, and D in the areas of Ethnic Heritage-American Indian, Religion, Conservation, Industry, Art, Commerce, Archeology, Exploration/Settlement, Entertainment/Recreation, Community Planning and Development, Architecture, and Politics/Government and is significant at the national level.

Acknowledgements

Special thanks to Julia Wakeford, intern at the National Council of Urban Indian Health in Washington, D.C. for her input on this report. Ms. Wakeford is Yuchi and a member of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma. She has experience in tribal government and worked in Diversity and Inclusion in the Multicultural Admissions Department of Swarthmore College while earning her degree in Indigenous Socio-Political Studies and Linguistics. Additional recognition goes to Pipestone National Monument and the National Park Service. Pipestone County Historical Society welcomed Historic Resources Group, Inc. (HRG) researchers and many historic images in this report are from their collection. Historic Resources Group appreciates the flexibility of working through initial draft documents during a global pandemic with limited access to resources and while the park buildings were closed to the public.

Unless otherwise indicated all photographs in this report were taken by the authors during research and field work site visits in November 2019 and August 2020.

Table of Contents

INTRODUCTION	7
STUDY BOUNDARIES AND SETTING	8
STATEMENT OF CONTEXT	9
SUMMARY	9
THE MISSION 66 PROGRAM, 1956-1966	11
MISSION 66 PROGRAM AT PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT, 1950-1972	17
PRE-MISSION 66 PIPESTONE	17
MISSION 66 AT PIPESTONE.....	21
MISSION 66 PROPERTY TYPES AT PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT.....	31
Visitor Center (HS-2).....	32
Pipestone Visitor Center Design.....	33
Residences (HS-3 and HS-6)	44
Roads and Trails	46
MISSION 66 DISTRICT AT PIPESTONE.....	48
The Future of Mission 66 at Pipestone National Monument.....	51
Appendix A.....	53
Building Descriptions	53
Visitor Center.....	53
Residences.....	64
Residence 1	64
Residence 2.	72
Entrance Road and Parking Lots.....	76
Appendix B.	77
Mission 66 Prospectus for Pipestone National Monument.....	77
Appendix C.	78
Architectural and Floorplans.....	78
Bibliography	79

Table of Figures

Figure 1. Pipestone National Monument Area Map.....	9
Figure 2. Pipestone Visitor Center with Mission 66 Sign.....	17
Figure 3. CCC-ID Picnic Shelter and landscape at Pipestone.....	18
Figure 4. CCC-ID Picnic shelter and fire pits. Photo courtesy NPS digital gallery.	20
Figure 5. Pipestone Visitor Center and Museum prior to Mission 66 Era. Photo courtesy NPS digital gallery.	20
Figure 6. Ground clearing in preparation for construction of Visitor Center and road.....	22
Figure 7. Visitor Center under construction.....	23
Figure 8. Ribbon Cutting at Completed Visitor Center, 26 July 1958. From left: Superintendent Paul Webb, Bea Burns, U.S. Senator Edward J. Thye, NPS Director Conrad Wirth, Lt. Governor Karl Rolvaag, US Representative Carl Anderson, Pipestone Indian Shrine Association President Walter Benjamin, and Lloyd Sullivan. Photo courtesy Pipestone County Historical Society.....	24
Figure 9. Top from left: Harvey Derby polishing a carving at Pipestone NM (photo undated, but Derby was employed by Pipestone NM between 1953 and 1969); George Bryan demonstrating at the Upper Midwest American Indian Cultural Center (photo undated, but Bryan was employed as a seasonal demonstrator from 1970-1983); Ephraim Taylor demonstrating carving along Circle Trail at Pipestone NM (photo undated, but Taylor quarried at Pipestone in 1940 and was employed by the NM from 1948 through his death in 1967); Derby, Bryan, and Taylor working in early quarry exhibit. Photos from National Park Service.	27
Figure 10. Staff photo of summer staff, August 1965, at Pipestone NM. From left to right are Ralph Shaver, Halvor Birkland, Harvey Derby, Willard Harmsen, Raymond Derby, Earle Teas, William Klitzke, Roger Cook, Ephraim Taylor, Jean Roll and Tom Roll. Photo at files of Pipestone County Historical Society.	28
Figure 11. Upper Midwest American Indian Cultural Center Addition to the Visitor Center. Photo courtesy Dan Pratt.	29
Figure 12. Six-unit apartment building constructed as part of Parkscape USA expansion at Pipestone NM. Plans courtesy NPS eTic.....	31
Figure 13. Pipestone National Monument sign in front of Visitor Center 1966.....	32
Figure 14. Pipestone Visitor Center with Mission 66 sign.	33
Figure 15. Visitor Center under construction.....	35
Figure 16. Earth moving equipment preparing the site for construction.....	35
Figure 17. Visitor Center under construction, with.....	36
Figure 18. Visitor Center under construction. Roof going up.....	37
Figure 19. Visitor Center nearing completion.	38
Figure 20. Ephraim Taylor and his stonework under construction at Visitor Center entrance (top) and fireplace plaque at Residence 1 (bottom).....	39
Figure 21. Stonework and brick walls up while roof under construction.	40
Figure 22. Opening ceremony at Pipestone Visitor Center July 1958.	41
Figure 23. Visitor Center interior under construction.	42
Figure 24. Postcard photo of Visitor Center upon completion.....	43
Figure 25. Residence HS-6 under construction in 1958.....	46
Figure 26. Early entrance road to the park constructed by CCC-ID in 1934.	47
Figure 27. Ephraim Taylor holding a pipe at Pipestone National Monument.....	50
Figure 28. George and Clara Bryan in front of a buffalo-hide tipi he built.	50
Figure 29. Pipestone Visitor Center main façade. August 2020.....	53
Figure 30. Pipestone Visitor Center portico columns. August 2020.	54

<i>Figure 31. Pipestone details embedded in quartzite columns at portico. Note damage to one pipe figure and complete removal of the buffalo skull effigy. August 2020.</i>	<i>55</i>
<i>Figure 32. View of new museum exhibit, "Pipestone: A Sacred Place, A Spiritual Practice" installed in March 2020.</i>	<i>58</i>
<i>Figure 33. Interior views of the Visitor Center showing from top left the welcome desk, lobby and desk, corridor and audio visual room. At the time photos were taken, the interior of the Visitor Center was closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and interior maintenance work was taking place. August 2020.</i>	<i>59</i>
<i>Figure 34. Interior views of the Cultural Center addition showing from top left the curved sales desk, view toward displays and cultural demonstrator area, back of house wall-mounted built-in cabinetry, painted imagery on panels at ceiling, and details of cultural demonstrator areas from the front and back. August 2020.</i>	<i>60</i>
<i>Figure 35. Detail of east elevation window and hardware. August 2020.</i>	<i>61</i>
<i>Figure 36. Interior Details of Utility Wing from top left looking north toward addition, west elevation window bay, built-in wall cabinets above windows, truss system, addition looking south into original utility bay, window detail. August 2020.</i>	<i>63</i>
<i>Figure 37. West façade of Residence 1. August 2020.</i>	<i>64</i>
<i>Figure 38. Linoleum rug at entrance to breezeway from garage in Residence 1.</i>	<i>66</i>
<i>Figure 39. Recessed ceiling mounted etched glass light cover in kitchen.</i>	<i>67</i>
<i>Figure 40. Swinging wood door between kitchen and living room.</i>	<i>67</i>
<i>Figure 41. Pipestone fireplace plaque detail in residence 1. Bottom right shows Looking Eagle signature. August 2020.</i>	<i>68</i>
<i>Figure 42. Brass and mesh fireplace screen with scroll handles. November 2019.</i>	<i>69</i>
<i>Figure 43. Brass cannonball andirons and grate. November 2019.</i>	<i>70</i>
<i>Figure 44. Built-in recessed, arched phone nook with shelf. November 2019.</i>	<i>71</i>
<i>Figure 45. West façade of residence 2. August 2020.</i>	<i>72</i>
<i>Figure 46. Geometric wood screening at Residence 2 entry vestibule. November 2019.</i>	<i>73</i>
<i>Figure 47. Kitchen and globe light fixtures in Residence 2. November 2019.</i>	<i>74</i>
<i>Figure 48. North and south louvered bi-fold closet and paired cabinet doors at bathroom in north residence. November 2019.</i>	<i>75</i>
<i>Figure 49. Entrance road looking west from the residence and Three Maidens turn off areas.</i>	<i>76</i>

INTRODUCTION

Interpretation of Mission 66 Architecture at Pipestone National Monument was prepared for Pipestone National Monument (NM) through the Midwest Regional Office of the National Park Service (NPS) [DOI Region 3, 4, 5] by Historic Resources Group, Inc. (HRG) in 2020. This historic context study addresses the Mission 66 built environment within the boundaries of Pipestone National Monument in southwest Minnesota. Mission 66 resources at the park include the Visitor Center (HS-2), two residences (1950 (HS-3), 1957 (HS-6)), entry road (HS-8), residence access road (HS-9), parking area, trails (Circle (HS-10), South Quarry Line (HS-11)), and signage. The timeframe for this context incorporates a temporal period of early park planning that identified the needs for visitor services beginning in 1950, through the construction of the Upper Midwest American Indian Cultural Center addition to the Visitor Center in 1971.

The primary purpose of this document is to address (mitigate) adverse effects to the Visitor Center, which is a historic building that is eligible for the National Register of Historic Places. In 2020, the NPS replaced museum exhibits that were designed and installed during construction of the Visitor Center in 1958. The new permanent exhibit is titled: “Pipestone: A Sacred Place, A Spiritual Practice.” Demolition removed all exhibits, exhibit casings, wall treatments, light soffits, floor coverings, and one diorama. New electric wiring, outlets and lighting were installed. Information in this context will be used to produce an educational online component to the park’s webpage that emphasizes public education on Mission 66 architecture and the park’s role in its development nationwide.

Following the context and property type development discussion is a detailed physical description of the Mission 66 resources at Pipestone National Monument. This description of the major structures within the built environment documents the existing physical features and characteristics, changes over time, and the retention of physical integrity (design, materials, workmanship, location, setting, feeling, and association). The resources are eligible for the National Register of Historic Places, and this detailed evaluation will supplement that documentation. It will also identify those features that make the buildings unique and specific to their place at Pipestone.

Mission 66 resources at Pipestone National Monument have been identified as significant under Criterion A in the area of Entertainment/Recreation at the national level for association with park development as part of the NPS Mission 66 program, from 1956 to 1966. The program enhanced the visitor experience in national park units throughout the United States. The Visitor Center is also significant under Criterion C in the area of Architecture as an example of Park Service Modern design, as developed under the design guidance of NPS architect John Cabot. The 1971 Parkscape USA addition to the building that houses the Upper Midwest American Indian Cultural Center also contributes to the nomination.² Pipestone National Monument is part of an overall Mission 66-era

² Diane Krahe. *Pipestone National Monument National Register Draft Nomination Update*. 2016.

park development plan that had extraordinary importance in the history and development of an individual park.³ In accordance with the Multiple Property Documentation Form for “National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources,” Pipestone National Monument is listed as a park-wide historic district that represents a significant example of the changing visions for national park planning and development as part of the Mission 66 program. Mission 66 park-wide historic districts are eligible where most or all of a park was developed under the Mission 66 program and is an important phase of the park’s development history. Park-wide districts include a range of facilities and developed areas typical of Mission 66 development, and constitute a significant embodiment of the goals of the Mission 66 program.⁴ Pipestone National Monument, as it currently exists, was developed primarily between 1950 and 1971, to include the suite of facilities representative of the program—a Visitor Center with utility wing, entrance road, parking area, park personnel housing, and trail improvements.

Pipestone National Monument was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1966 with the enactment of the National Historic Preservation Act, though a nomination for the property was not prepared until 1976, when 282 acres were identified as a historic district. This nomination focused on the significance of the quarries as a historic source of stone for making pipe bowls and as an ethnographic site that sustained this cultural activity.⁵ In 2003 JoAnn Wilkins and Donald Stevens at the NPS Midwest Regional Office (MWRO) prepared additional documentation as a National Register amendment to develop the Mission 66 context for resources at Pipestone. At that time both the park superintendent and the Minnesota State Historic Preservation Officer concurred with the recommendation of eligibility for the properties. Plans to formally amend the nomination were not anticipated until after a Cultural Landscape Report was completed and that information could be incorporated into the amended nomination.⁶ An update to the nomination form is currently underway.

STUDY BOUNDARIES AND SETTING

The study area for the *Interpretation of Mission 66 Architecture at Pipestone National Monument* is the congressionally authorized boundaries of the park unit. Located in Pipestone County, Minnesota, the monument encompasses 301 acres. Pipestone National Monument was established in 1937 to protect the pipestone or catlinite quarries used by American Indians from prehistoric times to the present day. Raw material quarried from the site has been carved into many objects, the most noteworthy being the pipes used in sacred rituals. The quarries remain in active use and are a site of profound spiritual importance to American Indians. The site also exhibits remnants of tallgrass prairie landscape experienced by teams of early explorers and American Indian quarriers.

³ Carr et al., “National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources,” Multiple Property Documentation Form E-60–61.

⁴ Ibid., F-97.

⁵ JoAnn Wilkins and Donald Stevens. Pipestone National Monument National Register Form. June 2003.

⁶ Correspondence between Minnesota State Historic Preservation Officer, Pipestone NM Superintendent and NPS MWRO April-June 2003.

Pipestone NM is bordered by Hiawatha Avenue North to the east, 121st Street to the north, 70th Avenue to the west and 9th Street Northwest to the south, with the community of Pipestone located just south of the monument. The area outside the monument and the community is largely open farmland.



Figure 1. Pipestone National Monument Area Map.

STATEMENT OF CONTEXT

SUMMARY

The Mission 66 program was implemented to improve visitor experiences at national parks across the country by constructing visitor centers, new transportation systems, employee residences, and interpretive exhibits. It affected individual units within the National Park System by varying degrees across the country. In the eyes of the federal government and much of the traveling public the program was a success. It provided modern conveniences to American families seeking social and recreational outlets at their national parks. Modernizing American parks, many of which were valued for their vast frontier and wilderness atmospheres, or conversely their stately and somber historical associations, overlaid an entirely new landscape to the system. Though widely lauded at the time, the program was not universally praised. Architectural critics and academics appreciated the use of modern materials, while others including park enthusiasts, naturalists and conservationists often saw the new contemporary architecture too jarring for the landscape and

imposing a visual contrast not compatible with the natural setting. The distinct concerns of Black, Indigenous, and other People of Color were not widely sought or considered in this planning effort. These statements are broadened in the context below.

Pipestone National Monument became a unit of the National Park Service in 1937 with a threefold purpose recorded in the 2017 Foundation Document:

- To administer and protect the pipestone quarries, reserving the quarrying of pipestone for American Indians of all tribes.
- To preserve, protect, and interpret the cultural and natural resources associated with Pipestone National Monument.
- To provide for the enjoyment and benefit of all people.

Pipestone is significant as the location where American Indians have quarried catlinite from very early times to the present, and as an American Indian sacred site associated with spiritual beliefs and cultural activities. It is also significant for its history of American Indian and European American contact and exploration in the early 1800s, specific quarrying rights, and the Pipestone Indian School. The National Monument protects the significant cultural and ethnographic landscape as well as a natural landscape of tallgrass prairie developed with the site's distinct geologic and hydrologic features.⁷ Pipestone NM is important as a multi-layered cultural landscape with ethnographic associations that may include the potential for traditional cultural properties. Pipestone NM is recorded as archeological site 21PP2 with multiple unique localities or subsites contained within the singular archeological site or complex, along with vernacular recreational and early historic uses before 1937, and designed Mission 66 associations with NPS interpretation, education and site management post-1937.

At Pipestone National Monument a full complement of Mission 66 program elements were constructed including a Visitor Center, two residences, a road with parking area, and trail improvements. Before this, the built environment at the park was minimal, consisting of resources primarily built from the Civilian Conservation Corps-Indian Division (CCC-ID). With the new construction, visitor interaction with the sacred quarries and the exhibit quarry (CCC-ID, 1934) changed and became much more direct. Indeed, a portion of the Visitor Center and the later Upper Midwest American Indian Cultural Center addition were constructed on top of an older unused quarry. The landscape features built under the Mission 66 program were overlaid on the quarry pits and trails at Pipestone, initiating a new generation of interpretation at the site. Interpretive exhibits relayed information about the quarries and the stone but did not convey the sacred significance of the quarries and rituals surrounding the carving and thus imbued in many of the objects. This theme is expanded below in Mission 66 at Pipestone National Monument.

⁷ *Foundation Document Pipestone National Monument, Minnesota*. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, December 2017. 4.

THE MISSION 66 PROGRAM, 1956-1966

Within the state of Minnesota, Pipestone National Monument is the only example of Mission 66 park development. While some individual features have been rehabilitated or modified since 1958 to accommodate the changing needs of the park, including expansion of the Visitor Center and interior rehabilitation of the residences, Mission 66 era features individually and as a whole retain sufficient integrity to convey their historic associations to the program through their location, design, setting, feeling, materials and association.

In the years following World War II, visitation at America's national parks began to grow annually. From 1940-1955, the NPS estimated that national park visits increased from 17 million to 55 million. This increase reflected a period of economic prosperity accompanied by increased leisure time and access to personal automobiles. By 1950, as many as 99 percent of visitors arrived at the national parks in a car, a significant change from the pre-war era when trains were the preferred means of travel and transportation.⁸

Many of the visitor service buildings present within the parks in the 1950s were insufficient to meet the demands of increased visitation. These included CCC-constructed museums and nature centers, often modest in size, with several small interior spaces. The buildings were generally sited adjacent to modest parking areas accessed from narrow roads. Overcrowding, traffic jams, and overflowing parking lots led to a diminished national park experience for visitors. Parks also suffered from a lack of visitor services, park administration facilities, park personnel housing, and maintenance facilities. Without sufficient funding for maintenance, the condition of the resources the agency was tasked to protect also began to decline. By the early 1950s, articles about the deteriorated condition of the nation's parks began to appear in newspapers and magazines with such titles as "National Parks: Tomorrow's Slums?," "The Shocking Truth about Our National Parks," and "Twenty-four Million Acres of Trouble."⁹

Under pressure to address these concerns, Conrad Wirth, who was named Director of the NPS in late 1951, conceived of Mission 66 as a multi-year approach to improve park facilities system-wide. His first effort entailed setting goals to be addressed by a bold plan of action. He accomplished this in part by soliciting input from the public and NPS personnel. A public survey completed in 1955 suggested many of the priorities for Mission 66. From the survey, Wirth learned that most visitors spent a day or less during their park visits, and virtually all traveled there by car. Visitors complained of overcrowding, and the lack of accommodations and other amenities such as restaurants.

⁸ Ethan Carr, *Mission 66: Modernism and the National Park Dilemma* (Amherst: University of Massachusetts, 2007), 5–6.

⁹ Carr, *Mission 66*, 7. Carr references these titles, but does not provide further documentation for the source of each title as they are associated with an article by Bernard DeVoto that appeared in a 1953 *Harper's* magazine article titled, "Let's Close the National Parks."

Wirth also sought to address internal needs and solicited input from park staff as well as their families. He gained insight into park housing needs from a group of employee wives, the National Park Service Women's Organization, which identified the need for more housing, particularly single-family residences with two or three bedrooms.¹⁰ In order to understand the extent of the infrastructure needs, Wirth also collected lists of proposed projects from park superintendents around the country.

Based on these data, Wirth announced his vision for a comprehensive conservation program intended to revitalize the National Park System in February 1955. Anticipating the potential for the federal funding process to derail the plan, dependent as it was on appropriations from Congress and the vagaries of politics, the economy, and advocacy, Wirth suggested that the program be fully funded upfront as a ten-year capital improvement effort aimed at modernizing and expanding the National Park System. To suggest the extent of the need, he used the project lists prepared by the park superintendents and other calculations prepared by his committees.¹¹ The national imperative that Mission 66 was meant to address resulted in a mobilization to meet the needs of the target audience, while also endeavoring to take full advantage of the natural and cultural resources of each park unit by improving access, interpretation, and management. Wirth's Mission 66 plan sought not only to improve conditions at national parks through the construction of new roads, trails, parking lots, and visitor facilities, but also to increase operating budgets in order to better maintain the parks in the future. In addition to park infrastructure, Wirth intended for the program to address other pressing needs of the National Park System, such as employee housing, visitor lodging, interpretation, access to important resources, and comprehensive planning. To help determine the scope and budget requirements for the program, Wirth created a working committee, as well as a steering committee, and began by soliciting lists of critical project needs from park superintendents.¹²

Wirth named the program "Mission 66."¹³ Wirth's use of the word "mission" was designed to appeal to the military background of President Dwight Eisenhower as a goal-oriented undertaking, while also expressing the urgency of the park's situation to Congress. The "66" signified the anticipated end date of the program—1966—which would coincide with the fiftieth anniversary of the enactment of the Organic Act and its establishment of the NPS. He justified the program in part based on visitation projections that suggested the national parks would need to continue to absorb annual visitor increases, projected to reach 80 million by 1966, without experiencing additional harm.

Wirth's proposal was so compelling that the Eisenhower administration itself presented the first appropriation request for \$66 million to the Senate in 1955. The Senate not only accepted the

¹⁰ Carr et al., "National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources," E-20.

¹¹ Carr, *Mission 66*, 66.

¹² *Ibid.*, 10.

¹³ *Ibid.*

proposal but increased the amount of funding to \$68 million. Congress would continue to increase the annual appropriations slightly each year until the government had invested over \$787 million in the program. Approximately \$75 million of the funds were used for construction while the remainder contributed to management, preparation of plans, and protection of park resources. Funds were used to improve the national parks through construction, land acquisition, planning, and resource protection. The Mission 66 program began in 1956 and ended in 1966. It was one of the largest federal funding efforts conducted under a single specific program in the twentieth century. Mission 66 made possible the funding of substantial development at many smaller parks, monuments, and historic sites with lower visitation numbers, such as Pipestone National Monument.¹⁴

Hoping to continue the energy and forward progress associated with Mission 66, and to address the long list of projects that remained incomplete, NPS announced a follow-up program known as Parkscape USA. This program represented a third phase of Mission 66, extending from 1967–1973, and resulted in completion of the remaining construction projects in time for the Yellowstone National Park centennial celebration in 1972.¹⁵

Throughout the early years of Mission 66, Wirth relied heavily on the vision and direction of Thomas Vint, NPS Chief of Design and Construction, to implement the plans for Mission 66. During the early stages of planning for Mission 66, NPS personnel under the direction of Vint decided to create a model master plan to address common problems faced by many of the parks. Mount Rainier was selected by Wirth's committees as the pilot park on which to base the model master plan, referred to as a prospectus. The prospectus and vision for Mission 66 were presented to the agency's five regional directors at a meeting held in April 1956 at Shenandoah National Park. At the meeting, it was agreed that further pilot studies should be conducted that would illustrate a "cross-section" of management concerns and park types. Wirth and his planners added six additional parks to the pilot planning process: Yellowstone and Everglades National Parks, Chaco Canyon and Fort Laramie National Monuments, Shiloh National Military Park, and Adams National Historic Site. A seventh pilot study, for Mesa Verde National Park, was added later.¹⁶ Based on these studies, Wirth and Vint confirmed the focus for the program as improving the visitor experience by enhancing and standardizing facilities; providing interpretive resources, additional staff, trails, and maps; and creating guest and employee lodging facilities.

When Mission 66 was introduced to the parks, the program was explained as a conservation effort that would provide, "facilities and adequate staffing to permit proper protection, interpretation, maintenance, and administration" for the parks.¹⁷ Mission 66 designers would be tasked with

¹⁴ Carr et al., "National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources," E-15.

¹⁵ Ibid., E-4.

¹⁶ Carr, *Mission 66*, 85.

¹⁷ Susan Rhoades Neel, "Irreconcilable Differences: Reclamation, Preservation, and the Origins of the Echo Park Controversy." Ph.D. dissertation (Los Angeles, California: University of California, 1990).

finding new ways to harmonize park development with the natural or historic setting.¹⁸ Buildings were designed to take advantage of modern postwar construction materials and techniques, such as concrete, prefabricated elements, and steel. They reflected elements of modern design to bring the parks into alignment with contemporary architectural theory, employing open plans, flat roofs, and large windows to incorporate vistas. The use of stone and brick veneers, earth-toned colors, and low horizontal massing were intended to harmonize the park facility with the site. Mission 66 features were designed to harmonize with the setting in a new way. With limited decorative elements, the new park buildings were both more simplified and more efficient than their rustic predecessors.¹⁹

Mission 66 planners opted to centralize services and control visitor flow using such gestures as the Visitor Center, widened roads, and enlarged parking lots with carefully articulated and easy to use access routes into and out of the parks. Visitor Centers were located to reflect functional considerations associated with park circulation. Together, Wirth and Vint would rearrange the patterns of travel and public use to preserve park resources and to accommodate increased visitation. An important part of the program was modernizing park roads to allow for increased traffic flow at higher speeds. This involved straightening curves and widening formerly quaint winding routes, resurfacing gravel surfaces, and replacing bridges. Some of the efforts, however, resulted in concerns and questions being raised regarding the impacts to park resources. The program was not well received by all park units. Some argued that the philosophy of designing roads, trails, and buildings to take the greatest advantage of natural and historic resources posed a threat to and had a negative impact on those very resources.

Mission 66 was a product of a modern age that sought to streamline and standardize travel and other activities within the park, increase efficiency, and enhance interpretation and appreciation for the resources. One of the essential design elements of the Mission 66 program was the Visitor Center, envisioned as central to the visitor experience with a direct connection to the park's most important resources. The program would also address other pressing needs associated with park operations, including housing and administration.

One of the key changes that occurred during Mission 66 was a shift in the use of the rustic design style that had become the hallmark of NPS park features during the 1920s and 1930s to something decidedly more modern. Building technologies developed during, and immediately following, World War II played a role in the agency's shift to modern design, which took advantage of new construction materials that could be built faster and more economically, than their costly and more labor-intensive rustic style predecessors. The modernist style that characterized Mission 66 design was not limited to buildings, however, but also encompassed landscape features, such as roads,

¹⁸ Ethan Carr, "Mission 66 and 'Rustication'" in *CRM* 9 (1999), 17.

¹⁹ Carr, "Mission 66 and 'Rustication,'" 18.

parking, trails, signage, and site furnishings that were designed to be sleek, efficient, and to promote the comfortable sequenced movement of large numbers of visitors through the park.

Mission 66 planning focused on spatial arrangement to establish nodes of activity also thought to promote efficiency. The core zone for visitors featured the Visitor Center and an associated parking area located in close proximity to the park's primary significant resource. This would prove in many cases to conflict with park missions across the country.

The Visitor Center concept was introduced as part of Mission 66 and was one of the program's central innovations. This new building type afforded visitors the opportunity to experience the primary resource of the park through interpretive exhibits and views through large windows, and to interact with rangers and other park personnel, in a single centralized location. The Visitor Center was designed to encourage efficient movement into and out of the building and the associated parking area, as well as directly into significant park elements. Visitor Centers became a focus of the public experience and the hub of park interpretive programs. They were staffed by trained rangers that could help the visitor understand the meaning of the park and its features, and how best to protect, use and appreciate them. Mission 66 Visitor Centers were designed in direct contrast to New Deal-era visitor contact facilities and interpretive centers. They were intended to be located in the most prominent area of each park unit to accommodate the largest number of visitors and ensure the greatest visibility of the park's most important resources, particularly given Thomas Vint's belief that the NPS had a responsibility to provide direct access to the scenic, historic, or cultural significance of a park. While some Visitor Centers were designed in a high modern style by well-known architects outside the NPS, they also often reflected regional influences in terms of massing, color, materials, and scale. The Visitor Center came to symbolize the Mission 66 program as the single most important and visible building at a park site, despite the mission of the park. The Mission 66 program resulted in the construction of 100 new Visitor Centers.

The idea of constructing modernist buildings in the national parks would prove controversial as the style of architecture was considered incongruous with the natural setting of many parks. Probably one of the best-known modernist Visitor Centers, the Cyclorama designed by noted architect Richard Neutra, was built immediately adjacent to the central point of the battlefield in Ziegler's Grove at Gettysburg National Military Park in 1962.²⁰ The building became the focus of a heated debate during the 1990s due to its visual impact on the battlefield. The building was demolished in 2013. The controversial aspect of Mission 66 modernist design in the national parks continues to be the focus of concerns today, and many features built as part of the program have similarly been removed.

Another focus of Mission 66 was staff housing. As part of the program, the NPS prepared standard designs for a variety of housing units to be constructed in parks throughout the nation. These

²⁰ Carr, *Mission 66*, 163–164.

ranged from the single-family ranch style houses, to apartment buildings used to house seasonal employees. By 1956, the NPS had prepared *Standard Plans for Employee Housing*. The plans were designed for streamlined construction and included the use of stock standard kitchen cabinets and linoleum flooring in the kitchen and bath. Housing and neighborhood residential designs adopted as part of Mission 66 planning was consistent with the emerging national model of suburban development that reflected the ideas posed by the emerging field of urban planning. The ranch style houses also suggested the new ideal in building through their use of attached garages, low roofs, carports, large picture windows, and expansive single stories.

The Mission 66 program resulted in the construction of 584 comfort stations, 221 administrative buildings, thirty-six service buildings, 1,239 employee housing units, and 100 Visitor Centers.²¹ Seventy-eight new park units were added to the system during the initiative, which constituted a 40 percent increase over the 180 parks administered by the NPS in 1956. As noted by Ethan Carr, who has prepared the seminal work on the period, “Mission 66 produced many fine examples of public architecture imbued with a progressive sense of government’s role in the management of national parks and historic sites.”²² NPS Director Conrad Wirth, considered the Mission 66 program to be a conservation program as much as a park improvement endeavor.

By the end of Mission 66, most of the small parks enjoyed new and enhanced facilities, a Visitor Center, a maintenance yard, and housing for employees - the suite of basic facilities that became the functional unit of the National Park System.²³ This was true for Pipestone National Monument. The park was transformed from a modest site with few amenities available for visitors or park staff in the 1940s and early 1950s, to a park unit that provided the full complement of visitor services, interpretation, park administration, maintenance, and personnel housing. Following preparation of a Mission 66 Master Plan and Prospectus in 1956, the park included an entrance road, Visitor Center with utility wing, parking area, and staff housing facilities by 1958.

Pipestone National Monument was one of the first parks to experience Mission 66 improvements, with much of the initial work completed by 1958.²⁴ Early projects such as those completed at Pipestone, “began quickly to demonstrate the readiness of the agency’s centralized planners, architects and landscape architects.”²⁵ Because historic and cultural sites were considered to be difficult for the public to appreciate, Mission 66 program plans often included elaborate interpretive components involving reconstructions, living history reenactments, and other means

²¹ National Park Service, “Mission 66 Progress Report,” March 1966.

²² Carr, “Mission 66 and ‘Rustication,’” 19.

²³ Carr et al., “National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources,” E-15.

²⁴ Thirteen other Visitor Centers were completed in other NPS units across the country in 1956, the first year of the Mission 66 program. These include Blue Ridge Parkway, Chaco Culture National Historic Park, Colonial National Historic Park at Yorktown, Craters of the Moon National Monument, Denali National Park and Preserve, Dinosaur National Monument, Everglades National Park-Flamingo Visitor Center, Fort Caroline National Memorial, Fort Frederica National Monument, Grand Canyon National Park, Jamestown National Historic Site, Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, Yellowstone National Park-New Canyon Village Visitor Center and the Andrew Johnson National Historical Site Visitor Center addition according to Sarah Allaback’s Index of Visitors Centers.

²⁵ Ibid., E-3.

intended to bring “history alive.”²⁶ At Pipestone, the trails were improved and expanded, interpretive museum exhibits and a diorama created, and an extensive interpretive program was implemented.

Another objective of Mission 66 was the expansion and professionalization of NPS staff.²⁷ Pipestone National Monument staffing was increased during Mission 66 to support this goal.

The individual features developed as part of Mission 66 at Pipestone were also consistent with the approach applied to planning and design of National Park System features. The Mission 66 master plan for Pipestone identified a specific program of improvements to be made within the park. These included construction of a Visitor Center to house administrative offices, restrooms, and interpretive exhibits, panels, dioramas, models, photographs, and audio-visual devices relating to the history of the quarries and the importance of the material to the American Indian people, as well as walks and a stabilized trail system to support a self-guided tour route.²⁸ The master plan also suggested an increase in the number of staff hired to support park activities. To accommodate park administration needs, the plan also featured the addition of another three-bedroom employee residence, and associated roads and parking areas.



Figure 2. Pipestone Visitor Center with Mission 66 Sign.

MISSION 66 PROGRAM AT PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT, 1950-1972

PRE-MISSION 66 PIPESTONE

On August 25, 1937, the U.S. Congress passed enabling legislation establishing Pipestone NM in the State of Minnesota, encompassing approximately 115 acres. In June 1956 additional lands were acquired (not to exceed 250 acres) from the former Pipestone Indian School, redefining the park’s

²⁶ Ibid., E-14. Pipestone NM Prospectus, 1956.

²⁷ Ibid., E-3.

²⁸ Ibid.

boundaries.²⁹ Unique to this acquisition for the federal government was not only the diverse natural resources found in the sacred quarries and prairie landscape, but the commitment from the federal government to preserve the rights of American Indians to quarry at Pipestone. At the beginning, the park lacked adequate funding, permanent structures, visitor amenities, or any of the basic features associated with NPS management. The land acquisition came at a time that was beyond the established period for planning and funding for many properties through President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal construction efforts. As an active sacred quarry, geological resource, archeological site and natural prairie landscape, the park presented a unique interpretive challenge for NPS management officials who lacked direction in their approach.³⁰



Figure 3. CCC-ID Picnic Shelter and landscape at Pipestone
Photo courtesy NPGallery Digital Asset Management System, www.npgallery.nps.gov.

The first volunteer custodian of the property was J. W. Balmer, who also served as the superintendent of the neighboring Pipestone Indian School and one of the founders of the Pipestone Indian Shrine Association. Balmer had to manage maintenance activities with no budget as well as communication between NPS administration and American Indians quarrying at the site. It took three years before the first appropriation allowed for staff. At that time, the NPS brought on Albert F. Drysdale to take over as superintendent. Drysdale began the first steps toward administrative planning in the park by tracking and counting visitors. This information, in part, supported the first formal planning document for the park completed in 1940 by NPS Region II Regional Supervisor of Historic Sites Edward Hummel. Hummel's plan served as a precursor to Mission 66 at the park, because it identified the need to develop a museum and administration

²⁹ National Park Service, Pipestone National Monument website, nps.gov/pipe/learn/management/establishing-legislation.htm, accessed June 17, 2020.

³⁰ Rothman and Holder, *Managing the Sacred and the Secular*, 76-78.

building, custodian's residence, utility building, trails, roads, parking, interpretive signage, and an avenue to sell pipestone products to the public. This marks the beginning of formal planned interpretation at the monument as it transitioned between New Deal programs and the upcoming Mission 66 program.³¹ Hummel's plans for developing the monument and sacred quarries were focused on preserving and interpreting them for the American public to enjoy and visit, rather than the American Indian right to quarry.³²

Continued lack of funding coupled with America's entry into World War II halted all development and growth at the park. Years of shortages and sacrifices by the American public in support of the war effort resulted in an unprecedented demand for consumer goods and conspicuous consumption. Freedom to consume gasoline, purchase automobiles, and travel on newly established highways increased national park visitation. Immediately following the war, visitation at Pipestone skyrocketed with monthly numbers that surpassed those from entire previous years. All this during seasonal operation only, and the presence of the lone employee only six months of the year.³³ Conditions at the park were untenable with litter on the grounds, vandalized latrines, and overall lack of maintenance across the sacred quarries.

Park service administrators, including Chief Historian Herbert Kahler and Regional Historian Olaf Hagen, met with local officials Mayor Fred Walz and Minnesota Representative Carl Andersen regarding the neglected conditions at the site. New planning documents were being prepared and funding sought for improvements with the support of Andersen in Congress. Andersen referred to the condition at Pipestone as a, "disgrace to the community and the entire park system."³⁴ Validating the needs at Pipestone and the demands of the community, the first full-time employee Lyle K. Linch was hired in 1948 as superintendent.³⁵

Linch lived in a residence at the Pipestone Indian School and spent his first two years actively building programs, clearing trails, and managing the park. In 1950 a new superintendent's residence was built on the grounds for Linch and his family. This residence became the first building constructed on the grounds as a precursor to the Mission 66 program. The three-bedroom residence followed a standard plan that could be easily customized based on geographic and climatologic locales. At this time the built environment consisted mostly of structures constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps-Indian Division (CCC-ID), a New Deal program that built public restrooms, a picnic shelter, boundary fencing, and stone trails in the park.³⁶

Harvey Reynolds became superintendent in July 1954 and as a stopgap measure, he converted the CCC-ID picnic shelter into a small interpretive space which opened to the public in 1955. Pipestone National Monument mirrored the national trend with visitation increasing from 5,000 in

³¹ Ibid, 81.

³² Catton and Krahe, *Blood of the People*. National Park Service, 2016. 356.

³³ Ibid, 84-85.

³⁴ Ibid, 88.

³⁵ Ibid, 89.

³⁶ Catton and Krahe, 371.

1945 to more than 52,000 in 1955, and this rudimentary effort to address visitor needs would soon be supported by more permanent construction as part of Mission 66 programming.³⁷



Figure 4. CCC-ID Picnic shelter and fire pits. Photo courtesy NPS digital gallery.



Figure 5. Pipestone Visitor Center and Museum prior to Mission 66 Era. Photo courtesy NPS digital gallery.

³⁷ Rothman and Holder, 107.

MISSION 66 AT PIPESTONE

Reynolds began preparation of the *Mission 66 Prospectus for Pipestone National Monument* in June 1956. The prospectus was the key planning document for each park unit, generally prepared by the park superintendent with input from the regional Eastern Office of Design and Construction (EODC) and approved by NPS Director Conrad Wirth. Interpreting the park for the visiting public was the focus of this document, with only secondary consideration for the sacred use of the quarries. The Mission 66 program at Pipestone modernized the park and brought it onto equal footing with many of its counterparts by standardizing its visitor experience.³⁸ This was often done with little regard to the park's mission or reverence toward the significant historical, natural or cultural elements of the park. Because location was critical to the success of the visitor center, according to Wirth, the buildings were often sited on top of or in such close proximity to natural or cultural resources as to be detrimental to those resources. At Pipestone NM the setting of the visitor center is in direct proximity to the quarries, and NPS designers worked closely with American Indian individuals who had a long history at the site to incorporate design elements in the building that possessed importance to the setting and culture.

Much was happening at the park during preparation of the prospectus. Reynolds had completed a museum prospectus (different than the Mission 66 prospectus mentioned above from the following year) in 1955 with suggestions for the location of an interpretive center and administrative offices. This document was quickly incorporated into the Mission 66 prospectus for the park and within the same year, the park boundaries were expanded, which in turn influenced the location of the Visitor Center.³⁹ He initially requested \$75,000 for program improvements, but Omaha Regional Director Howard Baker increased the budget to a more appropriate \$251,300 to accommodate for the construction of the Visitor Center building itself.⁴⁰ Along with experiencing the site by improving an access to the quarry area, Lake Hiawatha, Winnewissa Falls, Leaping Rock, the Fremont and Nicollet inscriptions, the rock outcrops resembling profile heads, and the red quartzite wall that runs parallel to the quarry line, the prospectus recommended additional housing, access road, parking, and trail improvements. Coinciding with elaborate interpretation programming being established at other parks such as living history displays, the prospectus noted the importance of featuring "Indian Handicrafts" which included the manufacture of pipestone carvings, "by Indians working under canvas."⁴¹

The prospectus referenced the sacred quarries and the American Indian use of the material as a craft to be interpreted for the visiting public, rather than reflecting on the sacred nature of the site,

³⁸ Appendix A of Sarah Allaback's *Mission 66 Visitor Centers* provides a list of Visitor Centers built by date in parks across the country. With Pipestone NM Visitor Center completed in 1958, it is within the first tier of construction of Mission 66 projects across the country. Thirteen were built within the first year of the program and another 21 between 1957-1958. By 1958 approximately 33 Visitor Centers, and other program activity had been completed across the country. Many, but not all, of these projects were done at smaller cultural or historic parks.

³⁹ Catton and Krahe, 374.

⁴⁰ Ibid, 379.

⁴¹ National Park Service, "Mission 66 Prospectus for Pipestone National Monument," 1956, Harvey Reynolds, Research Files, PIPE.

the materials, and the act of carving to the American Indian people. As a national program Mission 66 and its tenants were applied uniformly across the country with a singular goal: to improve visitor services. Providing easy access to the significant elements of the park unit and creating a standardized visitor experience were among the goals executed throughout the country, regardless of the sensitivities of individual sites. For Pipestone, the program included a curvilinear entrance road terminating at a parking area for the Visitor Center, a smaller parking area to access the Three Maidens, an additional residence, utility wing, and trail improvements.

Changes to the existing landscape at Pipestone were required to implement the new plan. What remained of the CCC-ID picnic area was removed along with the existing road. Upon approval of the plans by Director Conrad Wirth in the spring of 1957, construction began almost immediately. Because Pipestone was a small park with a great need, NPS expedited design and construction.⁴² The plan for the Visitor Center was relatively simple and Regional Director Baker stressed the urgency for its completion as it was an active project under design and ready to build. Consideration was given to a separate utility building elsewhere on site, either near the residence



*Figure 6. Ground clearing in preparation for construction of Visitor Center and road
Photo courtesy Pipestone County Historical Society.*

or the Three Maidens, but in the end, final design combined the utility building function as an add-on wing to the Visitor Center rather than a free-standing building. Locating Visitor Centers as close as possible to significant resources was an important element of the program. Edward Zimmer, the EODC architect who designed the building, intended it to have minimal impact on the landscape, despite its close proximity to the sacred quarries. He determined, “the overall effect of accenting the predominantly horizontal nature of the location and the surrounding general

⁴² Catton and Krahe, 379.

topography is effective and pleasing and is low enough not to dominate the natural scene.”⁴³ He designed a simple, modern one-story brick veneer façade with a shallow pitched side gable roof and portico entry supported by tiled columns. Like many smaller scale Visitor Centers, expensive building materials were reserved for use in prominent areas. At Pipestone, Sioux quartzite clads the entry and exit portals to the building. Additional information on design details and property types is discussed below and building descriptions are found in Appendix A.

Work continued aggressively on the Visitor Center and it was completed in the summer of 1958 along with the new museum exhibits and diorama. This work was facilitated by the contractors who built a plastic cover over the structural framework and heated the interior with oil-burning space heaters so workers could continue with construction in a climate-controlled environment during the cold winter months.⁴⁴ Visitors now entered the park along a curvilinear drive where they could stop directly adjacent to the Three Maidens in a new parking area and continue to the Visitor Center. From the Visitor Center immediate access was available to the Circle Trail and the



Series of images showing the Visitor Center under construction from concrete foundation work to the roof and stonework to the final touches before the parking lot concrete was laid. Photos courtesy Pipestone County Historical Society.



Figure 7. Visitor Center under construction

⁴³ Ed Zimmer, Memo to Webb, 13 May 1957, Research files, PIPE.

⁴⁴ “Cold Fails to Halt Work.” *Argus-Leader*, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. 19 February 1958. 12.

quarries with additional interpretive signage. Dedication ceremonies took place in July 1958 with Superintendent Paul Webb and new park historian Lloyd Abelson. Supporting the increased number of visitors, the seasonal staff added one ranger and four maintenance people.⁴⁵ Pipestone appeared to exemplify Mission 66. It standardized the visitor experience, improved services, increased visitor numbers, and provided an economic boom to the local community. A year after Mission 66 programming was implemented at Pipestone, it was becoming clear to NPS Regional Director Baker that it could be used as an example to support the program nationwide. Three years into the program, delays, poor planning, and lack of interest began to threaten future funding.



Figure 8. Ribbon Cutting at Completed Visitor Center, 26 July 1958. From left: Superintendent Paul Webb, Bea Burns, U.S. Senator Edward J. Thye, NPS Director Conrad Wirth, Lt. Governor Karl Rolvaag, US Representative Carl Anderson, Pipestone Indian Shrine Association President Walter Benjamin, and Lloyd Sullivan. Photo courtesy Pipestone County Historical Society.

In 1959, Pipestone's success also illustrated the potential for a symbiotic economic relationship with the local community. For the city of Pipestone, Minnesota, construction at the monument resulted in visitors staying longer and spending more money. This increased local employment opportunities and revitalized the economy. A visitor survey conducted during July and August documented this direct correlation. It showed visitors were excited about the improved facilities and experiential learning at the monument. The wildly positive results expressed appreciation to the NPS, the Mission 66 program and the simplicity and beauty of the park. Return visitors commented on how the Visitor Center improved the park and their experience.⁴⁶ Director Wirth presented this information to Congress in support of the program and to illustrate its success while he requested and secured future funds. Pipestone showed how smaller communities benefited from

⁴⁵ Rothman and Holder, 110.

⁴⁶ Rothman and Holder, 110-112; Pipestone National Monument Visitor Comments Regarding Mission 66 Improvements, 1959, Research Files, PIPE.

the Mission 66 program. More people came to the park, stayed longer, and spent more money in town. The shift here was particularly dramatic. Pipestone went from an underfunded, understaffed site in a neglected condition to a regional attraction in a relatively short period of time. This starkly changed the landscape and environment at the park as well. Open vistas of waving tallgrass prairie were removed and replaced with a new road and new buildings that included areas of mown lawn in its place.

Another shift illustrated at Pipestone was in visitor opinion about the National Park System itself. People began to value the parks for the quality of their services and facilities rather than the important resources the park offered. Pipestone ranked high among tourists because of the modern amenities and its ability to attract travelers on summer vacation. The new facility had a broad appeal because it could easily communicate its message in an understandable and consumable form, and the new interpretive material in the Visitor Center was attractive to the American traveler of the time. It is notable that the accolades showered on Pipestone were from outside visitors and NPS administration that focused on new construction and numbers of visitors rather than supporting the American Indian use of the sacred quarries.⁴⁷ The experience here, and at many other parks, became one of consuming the modern amenities rather than understanding the sacred nature of the site and its continued use as an active quarry for the American Indian people.

Over the course of the next decade, management at Pipestone focused on the newly built environment and landscape created by Mission 66. Community ties between the park and the city were strong with local support from those who were instrumental in helping to establish the monument. Monument employees maintained close ties to the city, and management strengthened its involvement with the Pipestone Dakota Tribal Community. Three men employed as seasonal laborers who were also skilled quarriers and craftsman are notable during this period. They were Ephraim Taylor (Looking Eagle), Harvey Derby (Running Elk), and George Bryan (Standing Eagle).⁴⁸ These men had strong generational family ties to Pipestone and made a living by working at the site and selling their handmade pipestone items. They were well-known in the community and their carving skills and advocacy had been featured many times across the local press. All were also instrumental in the development of the park and the Mission 66 buildings.

Ephraim Taylor (Looking Eagle) was written about during the 1940s and 1950s in the Minneapolis *Star Tribune* as well as the Sioux Falls *Argus Leader*. He was known as a long-time employee at the park, a skilled carver, and engaging interpreter. He selected and provided a piece of pipestone from the quarry to present to writer and broadcaster Lowell Thomas for a special construction

⁴⁷ Rothman and Holder, 113.

⁴⁸ Ephraim Taylor (Looking Eagle) was the son of Joseph Taylor, a Mdewakanton Sioux. Ephraim was one of the most active quarriers at Pipestone and helped create a legacy within the youth community. Harvey Derby (Running Elk) won a Purple Heart during World War II and was Sisseton Wahpeton Oyate of the Lake Traverse Reservation. He worked on CCC camps and was employed at the Monument. He is credited with helping to keep quarrying alive during the 1940s. George Bryan (Standing Eagle) was Ojibway and was active in preserving the traditions and arts in quarrying and carving. He presented the idea of the Upper Midwest American Indian Cultural Center and created the eagle headdress and staff that have been on display in the Visitor Center for over 40 years.

project. Taylor was not only a skilled carver, but also a painter. Taylor erected a tipi at the park that was elaborately painted on the exterior. He increased the size of the structure and the complexity of the paintings in 1952 for display in the park, which was much anticipated by visitors. Taylor's death in June of 1967 was felt by many who visited the monument missing his presence.⁴⁹

George Bryan (Standing Eagle) was well known for the quality and in some cases the scale of his carvings. In 1952 was credited with creating the largest pipe in the world. Not a ceremonial vessel, but an exercise in honing his skill, Bryan worked for more than 10 years on the pipe. According to Bryan, its size made it clearly outside any appropriate ceremonial use, so it was meant to be shared with the public. He traveled across many states demonstrating his skills which were widely lauded. In 1963 U.S. Secretary of Agriculture and former Minnesota Governor Orville Freeman presented Soviet Premier Khrushchev a pipe made by George Bryan. Freeman made a tradition of presenting heads of state with the gift of a George Bryan pipe. In the fall of 1961 Freeman traveled to 20 countries in southeast Asia and presented a Bryan carved pipe to the head of state in each country. As recently as 2003, Bryan's skill was again recalled when a couple donated a pipe crafted by Bryan to the Pipestone County Museum. The pipe had been mounted on the walls of the USS *Pipestone*, a 4,000-ton cargo ship in Lake Superior. The couple acquired the pipe when the ship was taken out of commission by the U.S. Navy.⁵⁰

Harvey Derby (Running Elk) served in the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) at Pipestone NM in the 1930s, and after marrying Ethel Crow in 1938, he learned pipemaking and quarrying from his father-in-law. He served in World War II and received the Purple Heart during his service. Derby was employed as a seasonal worker at Pipestone NM in the 1950s and 1960s. He passed his family knowledge on to his seven children. Derby, Taylor and Bryan were instrumental in the early organization of the Pipestone Indian Shrine Association in 1954.⁵¹

⁴⁹ "Quarries at Pipestone Have Significant Background." *Argus Leader*, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, 18 August 1949, 18.; "Indian Makes Peace Pipes in Wartime" *Star Tribune*, Minneapolis, Minnesota. 1 July 1951, 118.; "Piece of Pipestone Cut for Fireplace of Lowell Thomas." *Sioux City Journal*, Sioux City, Iowa. 1 October 1950, 34.; "New Attractions Are Planned For Pipestone Park." *Argus Leader*, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. 18 February 1952, 9.; "Famed Indian of National Monument Dies." *Argus Leader*, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. 12 June 1967, 2.

⁵⁰ "Largest Peace Pipe in world is Claim of Pipestone Indian." *Argus Leader*, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. 13 January 1952, 12.; "George Bryan Will Demonstrate." *Argus Leader*, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. 9 August 1965, 15.; "K.'s Pipe Made at Pipestone." *Minneapolis Star*, Minneapolis, Minnesota. 31 July 1963, 44.; "Couple donates ship's peace pipe." *Argus Leader*, Sioux Falls, South Dakota. 14 September 2003, 17.

⁵¹ "Harvey A. Derby, Pipestone National Monument." www.nps.gov/people/harvey-a-derby.



Figure 9. Top from left: Harvey Derby polishing a carving at Pipestone NM (photo undated, but Derby was employed by Pipestone NM between 1953 and 1969); George Bryan demonstrating at the Upper Midwest American Indian Cultural Center (photo undated, but Bryan was employed as a seasonal demonstrator from 1970-1983); Ephraim Taylor demonstrating carving along Circle Trail at Pipestone NM (photo undated, but Taylor quarried at Pipestone in 1940 and was employed by the NM from 1948 through his death in 1967); Derby, Bryan, and Taylor working in early quarry exhibit. Photos from National Park Service.

The Pipestone Indian Shrine Association protected the American Indian quarriers and craft workers in the open tourism market and preserved their craft for future generations. They helped to organize the revival of the Hiawatha Pageant, a popular collaboration between the American Indian community, park staff, and Pipestone residents that drew significant crowds every year. The Hiawatha Pageant contributed to the increase in visitation and NPS could reference this outdoor pageant as another avenue of interpretation.⁵²



Figure 10. Staff photo of summer staff, August 1965, at Pipestone NM. From left to right are Ralph Shaver, Halvor Birkland, Harvey Derby, Willard Harmsen, Raymond Derby, Earle Teas, William Klitzke, Roger Cook, Ephraim Taylor, Jean Roll and Tom Roll. Photo at files of Pipestone County Historical Society.

Ten years after the Mission 66 construction projects created a new landscape at Pipestone National Monument, Cecil D. Lewis arrived as the first American Indian superintendent both at the site and within the NPS. Lewis began his position as Park Superintendent in April of 1968 at the age of 34. He came from the Shadow Mountain National Recreation Area in Colorado and had an established history with NPS. He grew up on the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico and Arizona and became the third generation of his family to work for the Department of the Interior. Lewis was an enrolled member in the Sac and Fox Tribe of Oklahoma, Delaware, and Potawatomi, and was a Navy veteran. He began his career at NPS in 1957 and served at several other western parks.⁵³ Among Lewis' objectives at the park was to invite greater participation from American Indians and to enhance interpretation of American Indian culture at the park. George Bryan initiated the concept of what would become the Upper Midwest American Indian Cultural Center addition to the Visitor Center with Lewis. This would define a place where the craft of carving the stone could be fostered among the upcoming younger generations of pipe makers and American Indian artisans could demonstrate carving techniques to the visiting public. Plans for the cultural center were approved

⁵² Catton and Krahe, 381-186.

⁵³ Cecil D. Lewis Obituary. www.fortloganfunerals.com/obituaries/cecil-lewis.

under the Parkscape USA program. The project included the addition to the Visitor Center along with a six-unit apartment building and totaled nearly \$500,000.⁵⁴



Figure 11. Upper Midwest American Indian Cultural Center Addition to the Visitor Center. Photo courtesy Dan Pratt.

Architecturally, the cultural center matched the design and materials of the Visitor Center. It was completed in 1972 and connected to the back or north side of the building through an enclosed corridor. The addition changed the feeling of the exit area of the building, where people could formerly view the landscape through an expanse of glass and doors and exit onto the Circle Trail. After construction, this viewshed from the building was no longer available, but access to the trails was maintained through side exits from the vestibule. Housing exhibit space, demonstration areas, and a sales counter for the Pipestone Indian Shrine Association, the interior served multiple functions meant to cultivate interaction between visitors and demonstrators. Superintendent Lewis hoped to establish a mentor-type program to preserve the traditional craft, pass on carving skills to younger generations and teach management and curation skills that could benefit others. Lewis also proposed construction of a six-unit apartment complex to house visiting demonstrators. The Pipestone Indian Shrine Association owned and managed the sales counter at the cultural center.⁵⁵ Although Lewis' ideal vision of a broad educational program did not come to fruition at the cultural center, the demonstration program was important and highly valued among visitors. NPS sites often supported historical reenactors to interpret important events and milestones in history; in contrast, the skilled American Indian demonstrators at Pipestone were not representing historical themes but practicing and illustrating their active craft and culture. Here, the building provided a platform for interaction between the visitor and the American Indian demonstrator to experience and share some of the skills involved in carving the stone and express the importance of the sacred

⁵⁴ Ibid, 393.

⁵⁵ Ibid, 394.

quarry. This first-person accounts differed greatly from standardized messages that were the norm at most other NPS sites across the country. Visitors at Pipestone experienced something unique and special as part of the demonstrations at the cultural center that could not happen anywhere else. Despite this, the sacred connection to the stone and the quarry remained distant to the visitor. Visitors could experience and appreciate the craft and history of use but could not always relate to the continuity of cultural sacredness of the physical stone and its spiritual value.⁵⁶ Demonstrators at the site today retain not only their own personal spiritual connection to the place, but represent the current iteration of generations of carvers at the site. The ability to convey information to the visiting public through individualized and personal interactions with people that hold the site sacred is an important and unique asset that is special to this place.

The cultural center addition to the Visitor Center extended into an unused quarry. Staff Archeologist Roy Reaves, III, conducted interviews with local American Indians to collect information about the quarry pit, but there were no recollections of its active use. He excavated the area with a team of American Indians to salvage artifacts prior to the pit being infilled for part of the building foundation.

Construction of the cultural center and the direct correlation between the sales area and the demonstration area contributed to an increase in sales for the non-profit Pipestone Indian Shrine Association. Sales nearly tripled from \$28,000 in 1969 to \$74,500 in 1972. The Association began a mail-order business and hired a professional bookkeeper named Betty Zorich to help manage the growth. Sales continued to rise in the following years, reaching \$145,000 by 1975.⁵⁷ Use of the quarries also grew during the 1970s. Waiting lists for quarry permits and the potential for overuse became a possible threat to the preservation of the history and prehistory at the site. Superintendent Don R. Thompson suggested that an environmental impact statement and revised master plan were necessary in 1973. Neither of these items was completed at the time.⁵⁸

Conceptually, the cultural center presented a plan to cultivate, share, and grow the skills of quarrying and carving the stone. Superintendent Lewis traveled across the region seeking consultation from other tribal councils. These efforts built the program concepts; however, the program did not come to fruition as he envisioned. It proved difficult to recruit master stone carvers to the monument from other tribal communities, and as a result most demonstrators came from the Pipestone Dakota Tribal Community who moved to do their carving work at the cultural center, rather than off-site. These experienced carvers demonstrated their craft and were employed seasonally between April and October with between three and seven sharing a station. Because there proved to be no real need for a year-round occupancy of resident demonstrators and master stone carvers from other regions of the country, the need for the apartment building became

⁵⁶ Rothman and Holder, 122-124.

⁵⁷ Catton and Krahe, 394.

⁵⁸ Ibid, 398-399.

obsolete and it was never fully utilized. The six-unit building was on the east edge of the site north of Pipestone Creek. It was removed from the site in 1989.⁵⁹

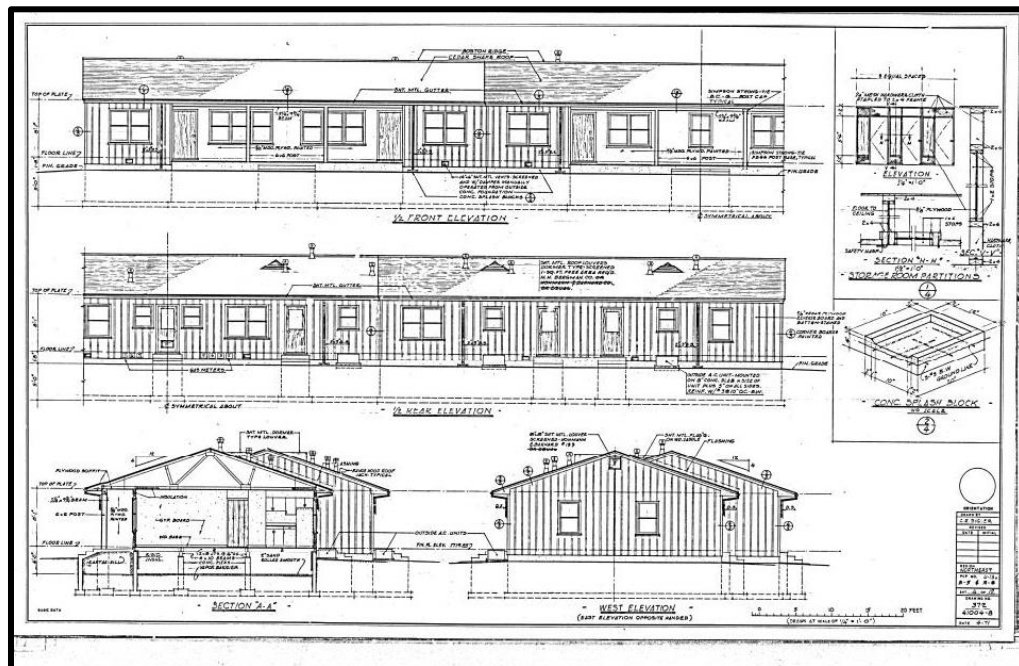


Figure 12. Six-unit apartment building constructed as part of Parkscape USA expansion at Pipestone NM. Plans courtesy NPS eTic.

Construction of the Upper Midwest American Indian Cultural Center marks the completion of the Mission 66 built environment and landscape at Pipestone National Monument. The Cultural Center provided a platform to readdress interpretation from the existing NPS-designed exhibits at the Visitor Center. Greater reverence was recommended in explaining the sacredness of the pipe and the American Indian culture, and the cultural center's construction served as a conduit for strengthening ties between NPS and the local American Indian community.⁶⁰

MISSION 66 PROPERTY TYPES AT PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT

The built environment at Pipestone National Monument reflects a fully developed Mission 66 program layered on the landscape consisting of a Visitor Center, roads and trails, parking areas, residences, and utility wing attached to the Visitor Center. The following section identifies and discusses the general characteristics of each property type, then further elaborates on design details that are specific to the resources at Pipestone. Mission 66 resources at Pipestone are currently

⁵⁹ Rothman and Holder, 125.

⁶⁰ Ibid, 127.

eligible for the National Register of Historic Places; therefore, information regarding physical integrity and significance criteria will not be evaluated here.⁶¹



Figure 13. Pipestone National Monument sign in front of Visitor Center 1966.
Photo courtesy NPGallery Digital Asset Management System, www.npgallery.nps.gov.

Visitor Center (HS-2)

Sarah Allaback's *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type* defined the Visitor Center property as established by NPS Director Conrad Wirth. The Visitor Center was considered the most important building within a park unit because of its direct contact with the visitor and as the place where the significance of the park was expressed. The visitor was meant to be guided through the building not only by the interpretation, but by the design of the building itself. Modern architectural design was preferred in a facility that was meant to offer an all-encompassing experience to the traveling public. Characteristics of the type included specific siting within a park unit to take full advantage of significant park resources. Windows and doors were positioned strategically to expose the visitor to the vistas and landscapes of park resources. Interiors accommodated multiple visitor functions including interpretive and museum displays, comfort facilities, audio/visual rooms, information desks, administrative offices, and storage areas. Often utility or maintenance buildings represented a separate building type, however at Pipestone the maintenance facility was built as a wing attached to the Visitor Center.⁶²

Modern design utilizing local and contemporary materials was an important element to Visitor Centers. Sarah Allaback and Ethan Carr note in their books that, not only did the NPS adopt a new building type, but also added their own architectural style referred to as NPS Modern. Though the

⁶¹ Krahe, Pipestone National Monument, Draft National Register form, 2016.

⁶² Allaback, 17-19.

term adopted by Carr and Allaback is specific to the agency, the principles identified in the design elements of the Visitor Center property type do conform to the standard design elements of modern architecture.

Elements of modern architecture include an overall lack of ornament with strong rectangular forms, as well as horizontal massing. Horizontal massing with low, flat roofs and the intentional use of exposed materials such as steel and concrete as finished surfaces. Traditional materials were used in new ways, like applying cladding boards vertically rather than horizontally. Interaction between the interior spaces and surrounding landscape through use of glass in doors and windows to incorporate views is an important element in modernism. Form, function and truth in materials are expressed through the built environment and the resulting landscape it creates or with which it interacts.

Pipestone Visitor Center Design



Figure 14. Pipestone Visitor Center with Mission 66 sign.

View of main façade showing blue tile covered columns with “This is a Mission 66 Project” sign at the south end of the building adjacent to the road.

The purpose of the building type was singular: bring people into the site to orient and direct their visits in an anticipated sequence. The building was to be located within close proximity to the site’s primary resource (the quarries) and be constructed in such a way as to uniformly direct visitors to approach the information desk, identify their location on the map, watch the video/film/slide show, explore the museum exhibits, take in the view, and proceed into the park. The ability for the building’s design to encourage directional flow was paramount. At Pipestone, modernist design principles are reflected in the contemporary one-story brown brick Visitor Center, sited at the terminus of the new approach road and intersecting the active quarry line. Specific design features of the building, and the decisions behind those features, are unique to this

site. They incorporate regional modernism with materials specific to the site and American Indian design within streamlined applied ornamentation that customizes this building to this place. Though applied ornamentation is antithetical to the modernist movement, the regional significance of this place was incorporated into the built environment through the use of simplified applied geometric detail and local building materials that reflect the site's significance while not deviating too far from the desired modernist aesthetic.

Superintendent Reynolds identified the Visitor Center as the principal interpretive device for the park and all information and visitor services would be centered in the building along with office spaces for the superintendent, interpreter, and stenographer including room for storage.⁶³ The prospectus further identifies that the Circle Trail will remain self-guided and will begin and end at the Visitor Center. From here the visitor can experience the quarry area, Lake Hiawatha, Winnewissa Falls, Leaping Rock, the Fremont and Nicollet inscriptions, the rock outcrops resembling profile heads, and the red quartzite wall that runs parallel to the quarry line. The building would further enhance visitor experiences by featuring "Indian Handicrafts" which included pipestone carvings manufactured "by Indians working under canvas."⁶⁴ Other supplemental resources to be located within the design of the new Visitor Center were audio-visual equipment within the assembly room, research facilities and a library.

Regional Director Baker stressed the urgency of the Pipestone Visitor Center in May of 1957 as it was an active project under design and ready to build. Wirth approved the final design which combined the utility building function as an add-on to the Visitor Center rather than as a free-standing building. EODC Architect Edward Zimmer generated the design plan that was meant to have minimal impact on the landscape. He determined "the overall effect of accenting the predominantly horizontal nature of the location and the surrounding general topography is effective and pleasing and is low enough not to dominate the natural scene."⁶⁵ The site selected was referred to as a terminal point location, meaning that it was as close to the significant resources as possible. The orientation and fenestration pattern of the predominant southwest façade were designed with the sun in mind. As a result, heavy overhanging eaves, small deep-set clerestory type windows, and protected entrance were incorporated into the façade. Early design meetings identified priorities to view the scenic area toward Winnewissa Falls and the quarry. Circulation through the building was designed to emphasize and frame the prairie view and encourage the visitor to engage the trail routes which were immediately accessible outside the east doors.

⁶³ Reynolds, Mission 66 Prospectus for Pipestone National Monument, 6-8.

⁶⁴ Ibid. 6-8.

⁶⁵ E. Zimmer to Webb, Memo, 13 May 1957, National Park Service HRS Records, Pipestone.



Figure 15. Visitor Center under construction showing the view from the Visitor Center toward the trail, a significant part of the design. Photo courtesy Pipestone County Historical Society.



Figure 16. Earth moving equipment preparing the site for construction in the area of the access road and parking lot. Trees and viewshed noticeable in the background. Photo courtesy Pipestone County Historical Society.

Zimmer had specific thoughts regarding the quality of workspace and overruled some requests of the park. One such example is the desire for a slide projector in the lobby. He believed that one in

the audio-visual room would be sufficient and shared in a memo, “We wonder if you have considered the effect on the historian or other personnel working at an information desk or sales desk in a lobby where a machine might be in constant use. The same talk, same voice, and inflection, over and over, would probably cause the poor fellow to go berserk.”⁶⁶ He suggested the space would better serve as a drinking fountain location. Given the location and the simplicity of the setting, Zimmer believed the building required simple materials, affordable finishes, a buildable design, and all done within a reasonable budget and efficient schedule. Swift Brothers Construction Company in Sioux Falls, South Dakota, won the building contract.



Figure 17. Visitor Center under construction, with concrete foundation laid and brick walls just beginning to rise. The image shows how the long, low, single-story design evokes the distant horizon line of the northern plains. Photo courtesy Pipestone County Historical Society.

The building was designed as a low one-story structure in the ranch style with a projecting front portico supported by square columns. Properties were often customized based on regional and locally available materials that could speak to the regionalism of the park and be readily available for efficient construction.

Among these affordable finishes at Pipestone were the types of brick and stone cladding used on the exterior of the building. Brick was selected to face the building and stone used only as a decorative element at the entrance and exits. The texture of the brick walls was debated, with the ultimate selection enthusiastically approved for how it blended with the setting. The brickwork and brick screening at the utility wing was of particular interest to designers and was considered “especially handsome” by all who inspected the building while under construction. The brick

⁶⁶ E. Zimmer to Webb, Memo, 13 May 1957, National Park Service HRS Records, Pipestone NM.

selected was Norman brick in a mix of 60% Chocolate, 30% Bronze and 10% French Gray finished with a tree bark pattern.⁶⁷ Norman brick is notable because of its larger dimension. Norman bricks are 11-5/8 inches long where standard brick is only 8 inches long. This also contributed to a reduced cost because fewer bricks are needed per square foot. Norman brick also provided a more distinctive modern look because of their unique dimensions. This contrasted with the brick for the perforated screening wall at the utility wing which is a solid French gray brick with smooth face. Noticeably different is the standard red brick used in the 1985 garage bay addition to the utility wing.

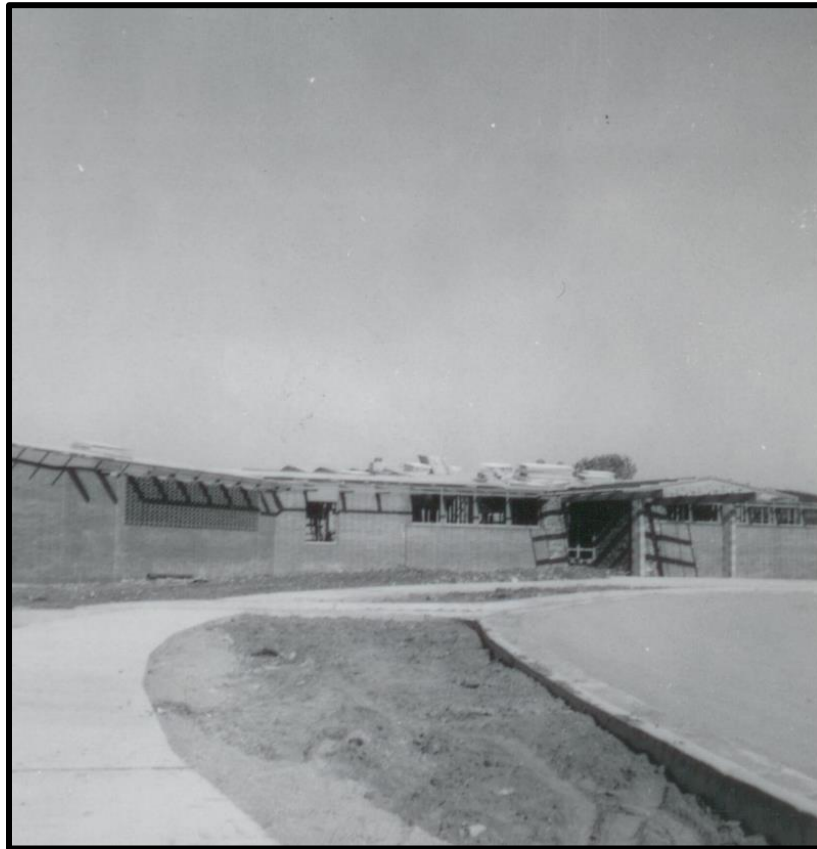


*Figure 18. Visitor Center under construction. Roof going up.
Image shows brickwork almost completed with brick screening at utility wing, windows framed in, and curved concrete features.
Photo courtesy Pipestone County Historical Society.*

⁶⁷ F. R. Roberson to F. Marnick, letter, 31 October 1957, National Park Service HRS Records, Pipestone.



*Figure 19. Visitor Center nearing completion.
Photo courtesy Pipestone County Historical Society.*

One notable physical feature of the building design is the stone facing used at the entrance and exits. The stone was sourced from a quarry. Ephraim Taylor, a seasonal employee, quarrier and skilled craftsman worked with NPS designers to hand-pick the stone for the entrance façade from the quarry. He selected the precise type and size required. The contractor's brick mason then laid the stone.⁶⁸ This stone cladding proved a significant customization not only in locally sourced materials, but illustrated a collaboration among the American Indian quarriers, NPS designers, and the contractor as a physical expression on the building. Ephraim Taylor and his family had a long history at Pipestone.

⁶⁸ F.R. Roberson to Webb, memo, 7 April 1958, National Park Service HRS Records, Pipestone.



Ephraim Taylor (Looking Eagle) was Mdewakanton Dakota and came from a family with a long tradition of stone quarrying. Taylor hand-picked Sioux quartzite stone from the quarry for the façade around the entry points to the visitor center. He worked on the roads and trails as a long-time laborer at the park. He was an active member of the Pipestone Indian Shrine Association, acting to preserve the craft and protect the makers in the open market. A carved pipestone plaque embedded in the chimney of Residence 1 is signed “Looking Eagle” at the lower right.

Photo of Ephraim Taylor from the National Park Service at www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books

Image at right shows stonework at main façade entry under construction. Photo courtesy Pipestone County Historical Society.



Figure 20. Ephraim Taylor and his stonework under construction at Visitor Center entrance (top) and fireplace plaque at Residence 1 (bottom).



*Figure 21. Stonework and brick walls up while roof under construction.
View through Visitor Center is notable. Photo courtesy Pipestone County Historical Society.*

Along with the stone facing at the entrance, special attention was paid to the square columns supporting the projecting portico. Originally, one-inch turquoise blue mosaic tiles covered the columns. Swift Brothers had difficulty sourcing the material in time for completion of the building, but with the help of NPS architect John Cabot they were able to locate the material from the Syverson Tile Company of Sioux Falls that shipped the product through New York City. They selected sheets of blue as the main field color with amber and red as accent colors. The tiles were shipped loose then adhered to backing sheets to apply to the columns.⁶⁹ Mosaic glass tiles like these were a popular contemporary design feature. Today the columns are clad with Sioux quartzite, a natural stone. Although a date for this alteration has not yet been confirmed, the National Register draft nomination update suggests that it was done sometime prior to 1987.

⁶⁹ J. Cabot to F. R. Robertson, memo, 26 June 1958, National Park Service HRS Records, Pipestone.



Figure 22. Opening ceremony at Pipestone Visitor Center July 1958.

Image clearly shows the flagstone flooring and mosaic tile columns. Photo courtesy of the Pipestone County Historical Society.

The roof was an aggregate of Kansas City Haydite, a crushed rock material, that was well blended with a mastic and applied.

Interior design elements were considered based on the location and history of Pipestone. Exposed ceiling beam lengths were joined with an elongated “Z” shaped notch, then lag bolted together to express the open floor plan important in modern design and the visitor experience. Immediately inside the Visitor Center, comfort services were provided to the north, or left as the viewer faces the building, of the main entry door with the curved wood information desk and administrative offices opposite. Audio-visual and interpretive exhibits were to the right or south of the main entrance. NPS designers adopted interior design motifs specific to this location. One example includes edited details for the motif of what memo notes refer to as the transom valance. The initial design presented by the Swift Brothers construction company included a board with curvilinear motif, but further consultation and research by NPS designers indicated that geometric motifs would be more appropriate for Plains Indians decorative motifs. New designs were referred to by the designers as stylized teepees, trails and buffalo tracks. The original design was also meant to be routed into the wood at an additional cost of \$2.00 per lineal foot and with an estimated 400 lineal feet, the cost was a consideration. As a result, designers suggested test panels in applique with the design in a permanent color Formica and “bounce dusting” method of paint transfer (stenciling). The applique had a similar cost to the routing and the paint could be completed at a cost of \$1.25 per lineal foot. The painted method was chosen because it was readily customizable to the design, could be done freehand, different motifs could be selected for different rooms, and paint would be more in keeping with traditional craft than either the routing or applique. The plan

for the teepee entrances were routed through so that light could permeate as was intended as part of the original design.⁷⁰



Figure 23. Visitor Center interior under construction.

View toward exhibit area with wood screening, punctuated light fixtures and floors covered with protective materials. Photo courtesy Pipestone County Historical Society.

Other interior finish details, such as the flagstone selected for the flooring at the entrance and exit vestibules, were provided by NPS designers. They determined details including color and shape of the slate as well as the patterning throughout the installation. Slate was generally square-shaped with random sizes interspersed with occasional irregular pieces to add visual interest. Very small amounts of green variegated the color for a tonal effect mostly gray in appearance.⁷¹

Heavy interior use of the utility wing required different finishes than the rest of the Visitor Center. To stand up to the intensity of use a heavy-duty vinyl-like paint finish was selected for the interior of the utility wing. Pratt and Lambert brand paint in colors Bramble (light tan) for the concrete block walls and Sunset Red for the wood fascia and trim was selected.

⁷⁰ F. R. Roberson to E. Zimmer, memo, 13 June 1948, National Park Service HRS Records, Pipestone NM.

⁷¹ Job Memorandum No. 1, Swift Brothers Visitor Center Contract 14-10-232-240, 4 February 1958, Historic Resource Study Records, Pipestone NM.



*Figure 24. Postcard photo of Visitor Center upon completion.
Blue mosaic columns are noticeable in the colored image. Photo courtesy Pipestone County Historical Society.*

Accolades and celebrations occurred when the building was opened to the public on July 26, 1958. Over 2,000 people attended a grand opening ceremony including NPS Director Wirth who gave the keynote address. Almost immediately the monument saw an increased use because of the Visitor Center. Acting Chief John Cabot enthusiastically appreciated the design and shared compliments on everybody's diligence on the design and successful implementation of construction efforts.⁷²

Though the exterior modern façade met expectations of NPS designers, two notable exceptions were identified that both spoke to the ineffective climate control system. New and improved climate comfort systems reflected evolving technological advances and were often incorporated into modernist designs. At Pipestone, the entry vestibules were not heated, and during cold weather the doors, sidelights and transoms at both entrances to the building accumulated frost. Cold temperatures accrued up to ¼ inch of ice. The ice would then melt, running down over the wood frames causing damage to the wood and paint. More importantly, as the water settled it would again turn to ice, effectively freezing the doors shut. One solution was to add thermal glazing that would not interfere with the design elements of the main entrance. Products including “thermopane” and “twindow” were recommended. The greater problem, however, was the heating system in the Visitor Center which could not maintain a temperature above 68 degrees at desk level in any of the offices and 60 degrees near the floors. Superintendent Paul Webb set his office

⁷² J. B. Cabot to Webb, memo, 9 May 1958, National Park Service HRS Records, Pipestone.

thermostat at 75 degrees and when tested, the floor could only reach 48 degrees. This office was located in the northwest corner of the building.⁷³

The heating system in the Visitor Center was incapable of keeping up with the demands of a cold Minnesota climate. The problem was so significant that performance by park staff was diminished and visitors were uncomfortable. In March 1959, one year after its completion, the ambient temperature in the building was so irregular that it varied by more than ten degrees between floor level and desk level. Additional duct work, diffusers and vents were added to address the uncomfortable temperatures in the building.⁷⁴

The Upper Midwest American Indian Cultural Center was proposed by Superintendent Cecil D. Lewis from recommendations by George Bryan, a well-known pipe maker with long ties to Pipestone NM. Planning began for a 3,600-square-foot building that would contain 2,600 square feet of space intended for interpretive demonstrations, exhibits and sales area for marketing pipestone material crafts. The proposal included temporary housing for visiting American Indian craftspeople. The project was awarded \$487,000 in February 1970 to complete construction.⁷⁵

After the addition of the Upper Midwest American Indian Cultural Center completed in 1972, the building remained relatively unchanged until 1985. One garage bay was added to the utility wing and the connecting breezeway between it and the Visitor Center was enclosed. This change is clearly visible inside the building where the former exterior brick walls are present within the enclosed corridor to the utility wing. In 1992 another alteration to the exterior of the building was undertaken. Fenestration across the main façade and rear elevation was removed to improve energy efficiency. Openings were infilled with Sioux quartzite stone that matched the material at the entrance. Sioux quartzite was also used to cover the blue tile on the square columns supporting the portico.⁷⁶

Residences (HS-3 and HS-6)

Residences were standardized plans, based on monetary and square footage budget allowances identified through legislation and policy set by Congress and the Bureau of the Budget. The Mission 66 ranch was a single-story two- or three-bedroom residence, typically with attached garage, storage space, and characteristics that could be customizable. The National Park Service Women's Organization served as an advisory committee to identify and recommend features important to employees and their families. Two residences are at Pipestone. One, HS-3, was a precursor to the Mission 66 era and was constructed in 1950; the second, HS-6, was built in 1957-58 during the construction campaign that completed the Visitor Center and roads. Standard

⁷³G. Bagglely to H. Baker, memo, 18 December 1958, National Park Service HRS Records, Pipestone.

⁷⁴ Field Trip Report, March 1959, National Park Service HRS Records, Pipestone.

⁷⁵ Rothman and Holder, 1992: 121.

⁷⁶ Krahe, 2016.

military housing influenced design and needs of early models at NPS. In particular, the Capehart and Wherry Housing plans used at military installations informed the NPS residence designs.⁷⁷

The Mission 66 ranch house recognized modern building trends, materials, and social needs of young families. Standard plans stabilized construction expectations for local contractors while accommodating customizable features such as reversible floorplans, roof configurations, siding materials, and other geographic specific needs. At Pipestone NM standard plan PG-3016 was used for both residences. NPS designers issued a revised set of standard employee housing plans for the 1957 construction season that identified a three-bedroom ranch house with five variations and two-bedroom ranch house with six variations.⁷⁸

Two residences at Pipestone NM are located at the southeast corner of the site, both with a north/south orientation in relation to one another. The southernmost house (HS-3) was built in 1950, and when the second house was identified as part of Mission 66 construction, NPS architect Edward Zimmer had a strong opinion that the orientation of the residence be constructed perpendicular to the existing residence on the property. He believed this orientation offered preferable passive solar benefits. Site continuity and security which allowed the residents to view the monument from the main rooms was selected over the ambient solar comfort level. While the architect preferred perpendicular alignment of one structure to the other, the result was two buildings built on north-south axes. The buildings are aligned parallel to the residence access road, which is perpendicular to the park entrance road. Details including the location of the living room door to the breezeway, windows, exterior appearance, total square footage, garage storage, garage size, and the exit door in the utility room were all identified as site-specific features to consider in design memos from the park to the Regional Director before final design approval.⁷⁹ Cost for construction was set at \$16,500. The second residence was designed and built for the site Superintendent.

Glen Growth of Pipestone was awarded the construction contract and provided several additional items upon final inspection that pleased the NPS EODC regional architect including a bread board, doorbell chimes and a cabinet above the sink that served to tie two side cabinets together (thus unifying the appearance of the kitchen cabinetry). The final inspection for the residence took place in December and it was noted that the temperature had dropped to zero with high winds, and unlike the systems in the Visitor Center, the perimeter distribution system in the concrete slab along with the breezeway that formed a buffer from the exterior garage space kept the interior temperature at a comfortable 70 degrees. Designers believed the under-slab system was an important design element in the ambient comfort of the residences in the cold climate.⁸⁰ The residence housed the park's law enforcement officer until 2014 and today the building is unoccupied. The NPS updated

⁷⁷ Carr, *Modernism and the National Parks*, 168.

⁷⁸ Ibid.169.

⁷⁹ W. E. Robertson to Baker, memo, 15 August 1957, General Research Files, PIPE.

⁸⁰ F. R. Roberson to H. Baker, memo, 18 December 1958, National Park Service HRS Records, Pipestone.

their housing policy in 2010 and does not require on-site housing provided reasonable local housing is available.



Figure 25. Residence HS-6 under construction in 1958.

Garage framing and breezeway yet to be enclosed and road not yet paved. Photo Courtesy Pipestone County Historical Society.

One special item in the south residence is a carved pipestone plaque embedded within the brick fireplace chimney in the living room. The plaque is approximately eight inches square and centered within the chimney wall. The flat stone is carved with the profile of an American Indian wearing a feathered headdress and holding what appears to be a curved pipe. Above the profile is the word “PEDAMAYAYA” and the bottom left hand side of the plaque is signed, “Made by Looking Eagle.” Ephraim Taylor (Looking Eagle) was a seasonal park employee who selected the stone for facing material around the entrance and exits to the Visitor Center, and a skilled craftsman. He contributed to the materials selection at the Visitor Center, this carved plaque in the residence, and the trails and road system.⁸¹ This residence has been converted to office space and today houses the Natural Resources Division staff.

Roads and Trails

The 1956 prospectus identified that a new entrance will be constructed from the northern city limits of Pipestone through the meadows of the monument to a 50-car parking area servicing the Visitor Center. Additionally, a 10-car parking area was added at the Three Maidens. Future expansion was an important consideration in the construction of both the road and parking area construction. The location of the road met Mission 66 requirements because it curved through the park providing

⁸¹ Superintendent’s Report, May 1951, General Research File, Pipestone NM.

sweeping views of the prairie landscape and terminated at the most important features and setting of the monument. The new concrete two-lane road entered the park at the southeast corner and curved to the northeast to reach the new Visitor Center with a two-lane access road to the residences. Demolition of the existing access road to the museum was required and construction of a secondary road to the residences along with parking for utility vehicles and open storage associated with the utility building was provided. The access road and trails were constructed by Hugo Schulz of Lakefield, Minnesota.



*Figure 26. Early entrance road to the park constructed by CCC-ID in 1934.
Photo courtesy NPS at www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books.*

Mission 66 completed a trail network at Pipestone as well. The $\frac{3}{4}$ -mile Circle Trail was initially developed as part of the CCC-ID construction projects in the mid-1930s, and expanded during the late 1940s and early 1950s when the first permanent park superintendent Lyle Linch worked with seasonal American Indian employees George Bryan and Ephraim Taylor to extend the trail. Mission 66 reconfigured the network with new trail segments added north from the building and across Pipestone Creek where it then merged with the existing trail and a new segment back to the building. The most notable elements from the CCC-ID era that remain are the stone steps (HS-12) built into the escarpment. Principal points of interest at the site are accessed by the trail including the quarry areas, Lake Hiawatha, Winnewissa Falls, Leaping Rock, and the Fremont and Nicollet inscriptions. Additional interpretive markers were added to guide visitors.⁸² A total of 1.28 miles of new road was constructed at a cost of \$99,141.00.

To modernize the buildings and trails additional upgrades to utilities were added. These included proper installation of telephones for the residences and Visitor Center through Northwestern Bell

⁸² Reynolds, Mission 66 Prospectus. 8.

Telephone Company; city water service was extended to the residences, utility building and Visitor Center; septic systems were added for the Visitor Center; and an agreement for garbage disposal was arranged with the City of Pipestone.⁸³

MISSION 66 DISTRICT AT PIPESTONE

Before the sacred pipestone quarries were brought under the administration of the NPS as a national monument, the landscape was primarily an open tallgrass prairie ecosystem.⁸⁴ Tallgrass prairie remains a small remnant of the regional landscape today, with some of the restored prairie within the boundaries of Pipestone National Monument. Areas of tallgrass prairie are affected by the Mission 66 residences that were constructed within the landscape. Also present is Sioux quartzite prairie that is relatively intact.⁸⁵ Glacial features of the Coteau des Prairies left unique rock formations and surface erratics across the site as well. Most notable among these are the Three Maidens near the entrance drive, which are believed to have once been a single large granite boulder that was split apart by thousands of years of seasonal freeze-thaw cycles.⁸⁶ The Three Maidens are significant and considered sacred in many American Indian traditions.

Prior to completion of the Mission 66 landscape, the primary built environment at the site consisted of that constructed as part of the CCC-ID efforts in the 1930s. A pair of footbridges (HS-7), the Lake Hiawatha Dam (HS-5), entrance markers, a picnic area with shelter, restrooms, and fireplaces were built in 1934. Seasonal laborers were needed to help clear the trails and maintain the modest visitor accommodations. The picnic shelter was enclosed to serve as a museum and Visitor Center prior to construction of the Mission 66 building. Most of these resources were removed when the Mission 66 program reconfigured spatial dynamics and transportation systems within the park.

The open prairie ecosystem with uninterrupted views and vistas across the quarries remained unimpeded by the CCC-ID construction, as the elements retained a level of lightness and transparency. In the 1930s, when the monument was being developed, it was surrounded by agricultural lands with few obstacles limiting the viewshed within the monument to the horizon. As the landscape has changed, including from the Mission 66 construction and the growth of the neighboring city of Pipestone, the sense of open prairie and integrity of setting, feeling, and association has been compromised and diminished. These elements are becoming more difficult to interpret and for visitors to experience because of internal and external changes and influences in and around the monument.

American Indians have been making pilgrimages to quarry the pipestone for thousands of years. Ethnographic studies have been done documenting American Indian cultural practices at the site

⁸³ Ibid, 12.

⁸⁴ A National Monument protects at least one nationally significant resource, in this case the pipestone quarry. Monuments may be smaller and have less resource diversity than National Parks. While monuments are usually established by presidential proclamation, Pipestone NM was established by an Act of Congress in 1937.

⁸⁵ General Management Plan, 9.

⁸⁶ John P. Graham. "Pipestone National Monument: Geologic Resources Inventory Report," September 2017. 17.

and sacred beliefs such as David Hughes report *Perceptions of the Sacred: A Review of Selected Native American Groups and their Relationships with the Catlinite Quarries*. When the Mission 66 program was conceived by NPS Director Conrad Wirth his goal was to address the increased number of visitors to parks. The program directed those visitors through a sequenced interpretive experience at each park unit, strengthened by a new built environment. Wirth emphasized a landscape that created a direct link between buildings and significant site features. At Pipestone NM, the Visitor Center was constructed at the sacred quarry with interpretation, both direct and indirect, to help convey the American Indian use and reverence for the site.

At Pipestone NM the collection of Mission 66 resources imposes an additional layer to the already significant landscape. The Visitor Center and its location at the foot of the Circle Trail, very near the quarry line, dominate this landscape. Combined with the entrance road, Visitor Center parking lot and residences, the built environment here uses the site conditions as a tool to orient the visitor within the monument, while emphasizing all the culturally important and historically significant locations from the Three Maidens to the sacred quarries and the exhibit quarry.

Unique at Pipestone NM is the relationship binding NPS management with the American Indian quarriers. From the inception of the monument in 1937 through its initial development period and transitions through both the Mission 66 and Parkscape USA programs, two American Indian men proved influential in determining the appearance and management of the site. George Bryan and Ephraim Taylor worked as seasonal employees and were two of the most active quarriers in the park's history. Ephraim Taylor (Looking Eagle) was the son of Joseph Taylor who quarried in the early and mid-1900s. Ephraim Taylor's (Looking Eagle) legacy at the park is evident both in the Mission 66 era and prior. He assisted in building the Circle Trail, conducted maintenance at the site, and hand-selected materials used within the Visitor Center and Residence 1. He and Bryan were both active in the Pipestone Indian Shrine Association that supported and managed the cultural center. George Bryan, (Standing Eagle) was also a seasonal employee in the 1950s helping to build the trail system. The Upper Midwest American Indian Cultural Center was his idea, and he was hired as a seasonal cultural demonstrator where he worked until 1983. He built a buffalo hide tipi at the park in 1960 and an eagle headdress and staff which have been displayed for over 40 years. George and his wife Clara "Winona" Bryan were both active quarriers and carvers involved in the original Pipestone Indian Shrine Association. They began quarrying in the early 1930s and their family still quarries today.⁸⁷

⁸⁷ "Ephraim Taylor, Pipestone National Monument," People, www.nps.gov/people/Ephraim-taylor.htm and www.nps.gov/people/george-and-clarabryan.htm.



*Figure 27. Ephraim Taylor holding a pipe at Pipestone National Monument.
Photo courtesy NPGallery Digital Asset Management System, www.npgallery.nps.gov.*



*Figure 28. George and Clara Bryan in front of a buffalo-hide tipi he built.
Photo courtesy Pipestone National Monument website, www.nps.gov/people/george-and-clara-bryan.*

Though certainly not alone in their contributions to the park, Taylor (Looking Eagle) and Bryan (Standing Eagle) have a physical legacy with the Mission 66 built environment through design and material elements as well as planning and programming. Taylor selected Sioux quartzite from the quarries for use at the Visitor Center, carved the plaque in the fireplace at residence HS-3 and worked to establish and maintain the trails. Bryan created artifacts in the collections today with his eagle headdress and staff, suggested the idea of the cultural center, and worked as a cultural demonstrator.

The Future of Mission 66 at Pipestone National Monument

Mission 66 modernized the built environment of the NPS and brought their facilities to a new standard to serve the travelling public in the middle of the twentieth century. The ambitious and largely successful ten-year building program provided uniform methods to interpret individual park units and respond to shifting societal norms for travel and recreation. Today, with the distance of time, historical context, and analysis of the program, much has been written and interpreted about the successes and failures of Mission 66.

Current park visitors have changed the way they access information, and many of the earliest Mission 66 resources have failed to accommodate 21st century demands. Visitors plan their travels online, using NPS websites and other interactive sources. In many ways, the information available remotely, has supplanted the purpose and role of the traditional visitor center. Unique and site-specific interpretation available through scanned barcodes can access podcasts, firsthand narratives, photos, and even games. Though increasingly popular, this is not a universal trend, as the visitor center and museum exhibits play a critical role at many parks, particularly those interpreting battlefields where the site itself may not physically express the significance of the important historical events.⁸⁸

Protecting ecosystems, important wildlife habitats, culturally significant sites, and building consensus prevail today over the more isolated and siloed Mission 66 tourism focus.⁸⁹ Growing federal recognition of the need to consult with Tribal Nations has been codified in laws such as the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA) in 1990, and Executive Order 13175 (Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments) in 2000. At Pipestone NM the identification of 23 affiliated Tribes in 2004 and ongoing dialog has provided a deepening of the understanding of the resources protected at the site.

Evaluating NPS priorities at park units through expanded dialog and planning in documents like General Management Plans, has contributed to a broader and more nuanced understanding of resources. Extensive consultation was conducted as part of the *2008 General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Study* at Pipestone NM. The depth of consultation with the 23 affiliated Tribes contributed to the selection of the preferred alternative identified in the document and addresses the future of the place.

The preferred alternative (Alternative #1) envisions removing the Mission 66 development from the heart of the Monument to return the focus to the spiritual landscape. There was a broad consensus among Tribes for prioritizing the natural landscape. As an example, the Yankton Sioux

⁸⁸ Laura Petersen. "Traditional Visitor Centers May Fade as National Park Service Embraces Digital Age." The New York Times (New York, NY), 2 June 2011.

⁸⁹ John Clayton. "Modernizing National Park Facilities: Mission 66 in Wyoming," www.wyominghistory.org, 18 September 2019. Accessed 29 October 2020.

Tribe endorsed Alternative #1 because it provides an opportunity to restore the landscape as much as possible to its traditional natural setting through the process of removing the residences, visitor center and associated parking lot from among the quarries. It would initiate a prairie restoration project within the vacated area to reintroduce native grasses and plants.⁹⁰

⁹⁰ “Final General Management Plan/Environmental Impact Statement: Pipestone National Monument.” National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, 2008: 255.

Appendix A.

Building Descriptions

The following building descriptions provide additional detail that is not found in existing documentation such as the National Register nomination or the Historic Resource Study. At the request of the NPS detailed descriptions of each property are provided below.

Visitor Center



Figure 29. Pipestone Visitor Center main façade. August 2020.

Exterior

The one-story red-brick Visitor Center is an example of Mission 66 Park Service Modern architectural design. Its simple and selectively adorned façade illustrates the use of modern materials to enhance design at targeted building locales. Unique to this Visitor Center is the attached utility building, extending north and canting to the west of the basic rectangular plan of the main body of the building, giving an open “L” footprint to the property. Completed in 1958 to house museum exhibits, offices, comfort facilities, and interpretive materials, the Visitor Center was expanded in 1971 with an addition connected to the building at the east elevation to house the Upper Midwest American Indian Cultural Center. The addition was constructed to match the original Visitor Center in style, materials, massing, and design.

The building lies on a northwest to southeast orientation immediately adjacent to the surface parking and circular drive. A prominent central entrance portico projects from the main façade supported by two square columns. A shallow gable end roof with exposed beams mimics the shallow side gable roof of the main body of the building. The roof floats on two large wooden beams extending from the body of the Visitor Center and resting on top of each of the columns. Today quartzite stone covers the square columns at either side of the portico, but originally these elements were clad with light blue ceramic tiles. Details embedded in the stone include an

arrowhead form, a buffalo skull effigy, and a “T” pipe shape. These are inset pieces of carved pipestone or Sioux argillite set into a Sioux quartzite masonry matrix. They have been chipped away by vandals who wanted the pipestone material. The upside-down T was a T-shaped pipe or preform. Ironically, the addition of the stone material at the columns lends a rustic feel to this architectural element while the blue tiles spoke more directly to the simple contemporary style NPS Modern was seeking to achieve. Though a date has not been confirmed for this alteration, the National Register draft nomination update states that the work was done sometime prior to 1987, which most likely associates this work item with other alterations to the building from the same time period which included enclosing the breezeway connecting the utility building to the main building and adding an additional bay to the utility building.



Figure 30. Pipestone Visitor Center portico columns. August 2020.

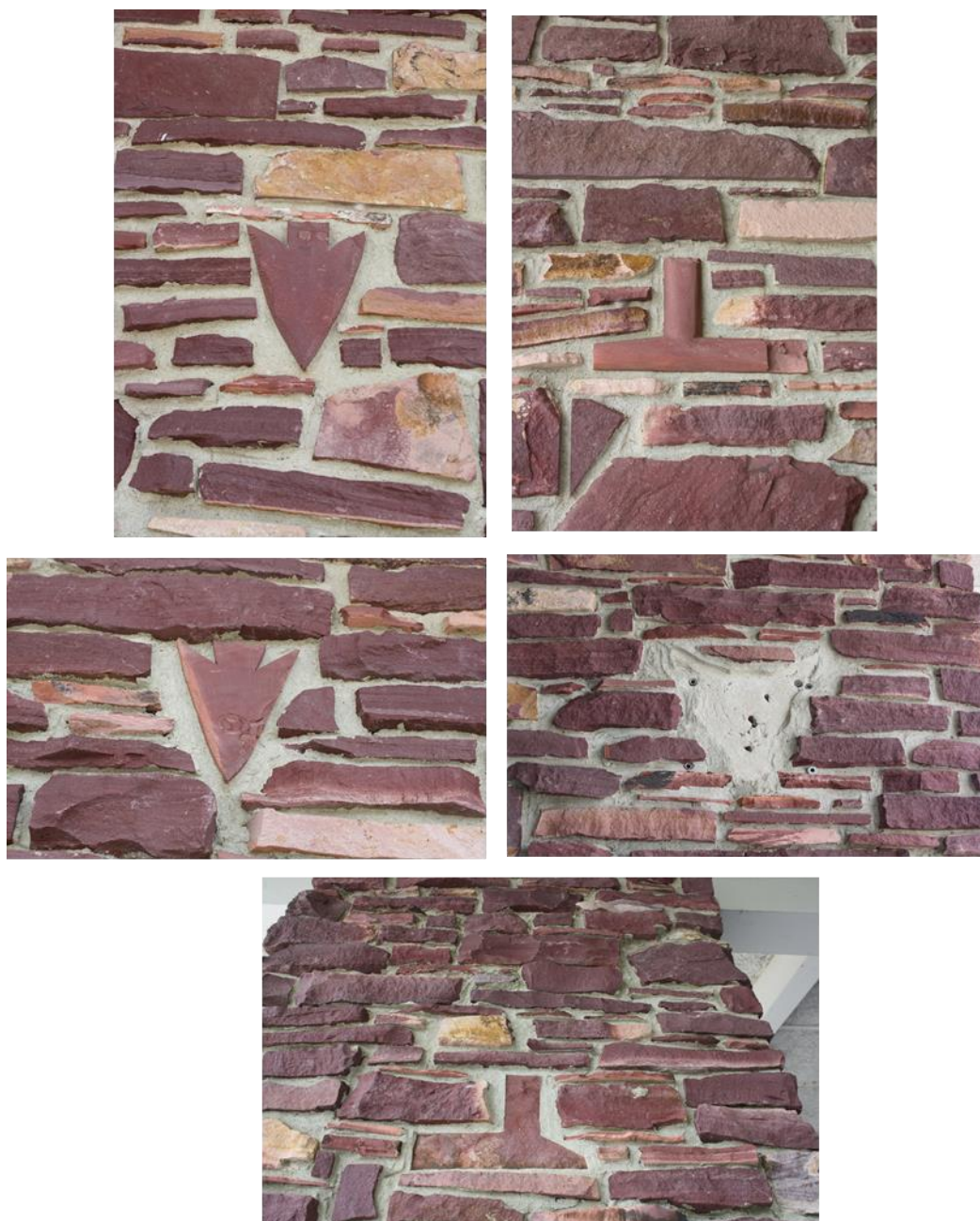


Figure 31. Pipestone details embedded in quartzite columns at portico. Note damage to one pipe figure and complete removal of the buffalo skull effigy. August 2020.

Entry doors under the portico are aluminum framed paired doors with glass expanse encompassing sidelights and transom above. Slate flagstone flooring differentiates and defines the formal visitor entrance from the concrete sidewalk. Though the red Sioux quartzite stone cladding used on the columns is not an original design element, the stone on the main façade at the entry is original and a significant feature of the building. Utility and economy reflected the Mission 66 philosophy at most smaller units within the park system. Selective use of formal design elements or expensive building materials was generally reserved for high impact areas in Visitor Centers like the one at

Pipestone. Exciting and dynamic design elements were applied at main entrances and exits or other areas of high visibility while the remainder of the design was implemented with more accessible and cost-effective materials. The main entry at the Visitor Center is one design element that not only ties the building to local vernacular materials, but also the quarrying skills and knowledge of one of the American Indian stone quarriers, carvers, and laborer at the site. Ephraim Taylor hand selected the Sioux quartzite that surrounds the entry/exit points at the building. Taylor was a skilled craftsman who left a legacy not only at this building, but with a carved plaque in Residence 1, and with the knowledge he imparted to others.

The stonework is present at both entrance and exit of the original Visitor Center. Today some of the exit area stonework is within the corridor created between the Visitor Center and the Cultural Center. Red Norman size brick cladding the exterior skin of the concrete block structure is laid in an off-set running bond pattern. Fenestration on the west façade is minimal and limited to one opening at the north end within the office wing. Originally, the façade had a band of clerestory windows extending south just under the overhanging eave, and another band of larger operational windows extending north from the main entrance. This fenestration has been removed and infilled with quartzite stone, matching the entry surround. The addition of this material at the square portico columns and banded along the façade eliminates most transparent elements, aside from the main entry doors and one small window. Rigid, concise lines demarcate the transition between brick and stone at the main façade under the portico. Circular bronze colored wall mounted sconces replace the original light fixtures at either side of the main entry doors. Original light fixtures matched interior white triangle on triangle metal sconces.

Shallow side gables shelter the entire facility with wide overhanging eaves that contribute to the horizontal feeling of the building. Exposed purlins under the overhanging eaves express the shallow trusses and rafters supporting the roof. The roof expanse cants to the north/northwest where it extends over the utility building adjoining the Visitor Center. Rather than constructing a separate utility building or utility area at Pipestone, this utility element was added to the Visitor Center. The simple rectangular footprint utilizes brick screening to cover the windows into the utility area. Brick screening adds visual interest and texture while allowing natural light into the utility space and at the same time concealing the view from the visitor. Standard size (eight-inch-long) red brick clads a single bay addition that extends north from the utility wing. Cladding is the most notable change from the original building to the addition, as the roof and eaves present a contiguous line from the existing building. Two fixed, slider windows punctuate the northwest sidewall end of the addition to the utility wing.

Overhead garage doors dominate the majority of the side or northeast elevation. Two single overhead doors, each with two fixed windows, flank either side of a central double overhead door also with two fixed windows. Two metal pedestrian entrances, one in the addition and one exiting the original utility building provide human transition into the building. Vertical wood siding with

a metal pedestrian door with sidelight and two-pane window infill the area between the Visitor Center and utility building.

Wood infill meets the brick wall of the Visitor Center where the bay projects to the east. Transitions at this location link the original east facing exterior of the Visitor Center to the Cultural Center. Sioux quartzite and brick clad this area where the visitor would have exited after the building's completion in 1958 to enter the path to the Circle Trail. Today the building transitions through an aluminum and glass corridor into the Cultural Center. Transparency within the corridor from the paired aluminum and glass doors references the former open condition of the space. Flagstone flooring remains within the corridor, now with exit doors to the north and south accessing the trail.

Materials, massing, style, and design at the exterior of the Cultural Center closely mimic that of the Visitor Center. Completed in 1972 as part of the Parkscape USA plan, the Cultural Center addition extends at the east elevation of the Visitor Center and mimics the footprint of the Visitor Center. Norman size brick also clads the Cultural Center, with fixed horizontally oriented, banded white metal frame fenestration throughout. The footprint is slightly more complex than the simple rectangular plan of the Visitor Center. Smaller scale flat-roofed bays project from the main side-gable body. Within the building the main body houses display, exhibit, and demonstration space, with gift shop and sales areas in the flat-roof bays projecting at the south end of the Cultural Center. Another flat roof bay projects across the body of the Cultural Center and houses offices, storage, and staff restrooms.

Facing east, a more complex exterior configuration includes a recessed body supported by metal posts surrounded by white painted boards. Fixed paired fenestration at the south end of the elevation compliments two paired pedestrian doors at the north end of the elevation. Vertical wood panels partially enclose a bay with clerestory windows at the center of the elevation. Staff restrooms are located within this enclosed area inside the building. Two HVAC compressors are located outside the building at this elevation. A projecting brick wing wall extends east from this façade sheltering the utilitarian space where materials, people, and equipment could enter the building from the formal finished northeast end wall near where visitors exit the building and enter the Circle Trail path.

Interior

Within the double glass and aluminum frame doors, the vestibule continues with irregular slate tile floor, Sioux quartzite walls and exposed structure ceiling. Lobby floors are carpeted, with NPS office accommodations extending behind the curved information desk to the north end of the floorplan, and the exhibit space and audio-visual room at the south end of the space. Exposed ceiling/roof structure provides an open expanse within the main lobby and mimics the shallow sloping roof expression. A massive joined (notched and bolted) wood beam runs along the

ridgeline with purlins extending off it and painted a contrasting grey color to the room and ceiling's off-white.

Original wood light troughs hang from rigid rods across the lobby. The light troughs have a repetitive triangular or zig-zag shape routed across the body meant to mimic a stylized teepee design. Each routed or recessed line comprising this motif has three rectangular cut-outs to allow light to penetrate through the trough. When the light is off, these cut-outs appear black. In a June 13, 1958 memorandum from Regional Architect F.R. Roberson to the EODC, Roberson notes that he selected this design over a curvilinear form from a book of Plains Indian Tribes' decorative motifs. He selected a design to include teepees, trails, and buffalo tracks. The cut-outs likely represent the buffalo tracks. Each geometric design is painted with two-tone aqua and peach color scheme. Original brushed aluminum spotlights are attached at the bottom of the light troughs. Non-historic ceiling fans, emergency lighting, and backlit exit signs are all present within the main lobby space. There is a new 1,400 square foot exhibit in the hallway and main gallery that was installed in March of 2020. The title of the exhibit is "Pipestone: A Sacred Place, A Spiritual Practice." This exhibit replaced the original Mission 66 exhibit materials that were installed when the building was completed in 1958.



Figure 32. View of new museum exhibit, "Pipestone: A Sacred Place, A Spiritual Practice" installed in March 2020.

The audio-visual room has paired doors that function to allow light and sound control during presentations and video playback. Separate men's and women's restrooms share a small common recessed entry with multi-tone brown one-inch tile floor. Transitioning between the Visitor Center and the cultural center is a corridor with irregular slate tile floors and brick walls. The east facing wall within the lobby retains the framework for the transom windows that would have been part of the exterior doors leading to another vestibule and doors out to the Circle Trail. This area has been converted to a corridor with paired aluminum and glass doors at the north and south walls exiting to the trail system.



Figure 33. Interior views of the Visitor Center showing from top left the welcome desk, lobby and desk, corridor and audio visual room. At the time photos were taken, the interior of the Visitor Center was closed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and interior maintenance work was taking place. August 2020.

Mirroring the lobby space, the cultural center main exhibit room has exposed roof/ceiling trusses within the open floor plan demonstration and display area. Along the east wall is a bank of three circular demonstration bays where cultural demonstrators exhibit the action of their craft. These bays have a railing with wood elbow rest and rotate on a circular track. Solid wood panels comprise the back side of the bay to allow the demonstrator to enter and exit the space outside the public lobby and exhibit area. A curved sales counter with display cabinets and vertical wood beadboard panels extends along the west wall of the cultural center. The Pipestone Indian Shrine Association gift store is located along this wall, with additional space at the south end of the footprint. A museum room between the demonstration bays and the sales counter displays Pipestone carvings. Interpretive museum exhibits follow a curvilinear display mounting at the north end. Painted panels with American Indian symbolic geometric designs are mounted to the wall above the demonstration bays and below the ceiling.



Figure 34. Interior views of the Cultural Center addition showing from top left the curved sales desk, view toward displays and cultural demonstrator area, back of house wall-mounted built-in cabinetry, painted imagery on panels at ceiling, and details of cultural demonstrator areas from the front and back. August 2020.

Back of house or staff space is accessed through a wood door between the demonstration bays. This utilitarian space houses offices, storage room with built-in wood storage cases with sliding doors, employee restrooms, and a kitchenette. Exterior paired doors access the back or east elevation of the building. Three original maple wall mounted built-in wood cabinets line the back of house area by the kitchen, restroom, and demonstration bays. Original wood frame sliding windows retain their original hardware and line the east elevation of the Cultural Center and the west elevation of the utility wing.

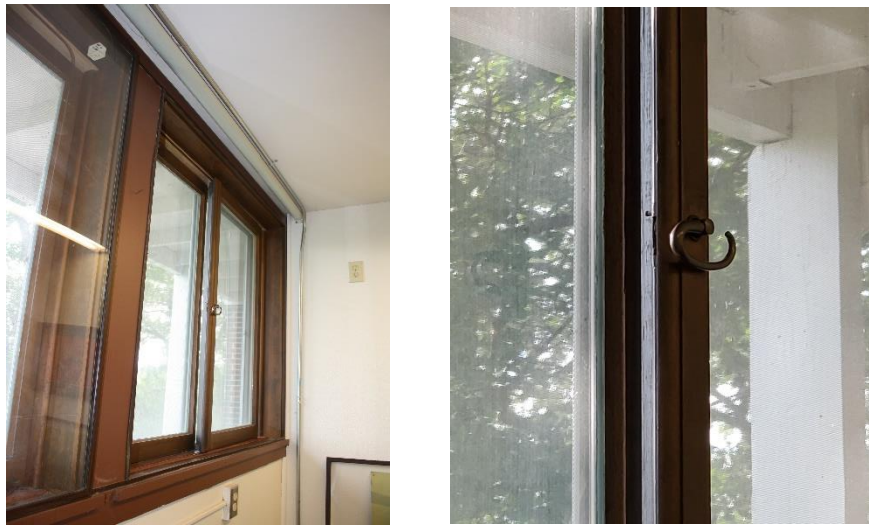


Figure 35. Detail of east elevation window and hardware. August 2020

The utility wing interior connects to the main body of the Visitor Center through a connected breezeway that was formerly open. Exposed brick walls from the former exterior elevations remain within the breezeway, along with exterior fenestration. Concrete floors and concrete masonry unit walls are exposed within the utility wing. Walls have been painted and originally were a light tan color with reddish tone trim. NPS specified a vinyl finish paint that would tolerate the heavy use within the utility wing. Two multi-panel overhead doors, one double and one single provide automobile and machinery access to the interior space within the original 1958 bay. Exposed ductwork, fluorescent light trays, and exposed ceiling beams and roof trusses define the industrial feel of the space. One band of fenestration along the west wall is masked by the exterior concrete screening. These are original sliding wood frame windows that retain their original hardware. A bank of enclosed storage cabinets lines the west elevation above the windows at the ceiling and extends across the west wall. At the northwest corner of the original bay is a small bank of built-in storage cabinets with open bins above. A metal pedestrian door at the north wall leads into a garage bay addition completed in 1985, the same time the corridor was enclosed to increase office and storage space.

Norman brick is exposed in the 1985 addition at the south wall with exposed concrete masonry unit construction elsewhere. Finishes include concrete flooring, exposed ductwork and roof structure.

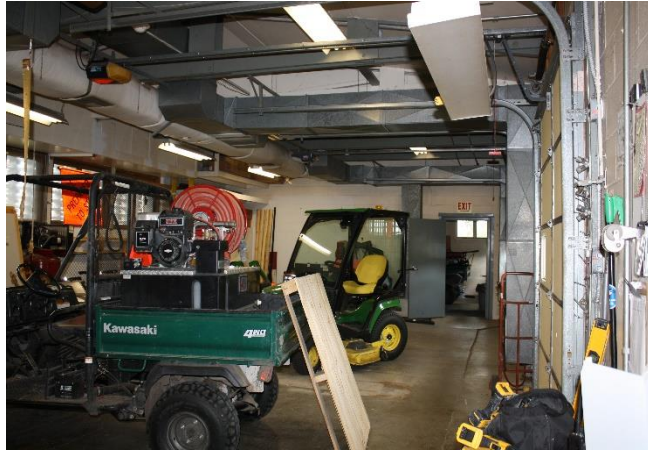


Figure 36. Interior Details of Utility Wing from top left looking north toward addition, west elevation window bay, built-in wall cabinets above windows, truss system, addition looking south into original utility bay, window detail. August 2020.

Residences

Pipestone NM has two residences that are located at the southeast corner of the monument just north of the Three Maidens turn off and parking area. Both generally follow Standard Plan PG-3016. These standard plans were influenced by military housing, particularly the Wherry and Capehart housing from the 1940s and 1950s. Two residences are located at the southeast corner of the monument just north of the Three Maidens turn off and parking area. The two residences are accessed by a paved two-lane road identified as Route 401 (HS-9) with driveways to the attached garages. Deciduous trees shade the front yards of the houses. A detached garage is between the two houses. Both houses follow the design parameters of Mission 66 residential properties in that they are one-story, wood-frame, ranch style residences with attached garages. Both generally follow Standard Plan PG-3016. Residence 1, the southernmost property was built in 1950 as a residence for the superintendent and is associated with the Pre-Mission 66 era 1945-1955 as identified in the 2015 NRHP Multiple Property Document form. When the second, larger residence was completed in 1957, residence 1 housed other park employees and the superintendent occupied the larger property. Scale, massing, setting, feeling, association, workmanship, and materials are consistent features among the properties. Other property likenesses include the shallow roof pitch, side gables, wide wood siding, fenestration, and façade walls flush to the foundation and roofline. Individual residence descriptions are provided below.

Residence 1



Figure 37. West façade of Residence 1. August 2020.

Residence 1 was built in 1950, is associated with the Pre-Mission 66 era 1945-1955 as identified in the 2015 NRHP Multiple Property Document form and represents a prototype standardized housing plan. These plans were often borrowed from other federal agencies actively building standard plan housing, such as the Department of Defense's Wherry and Capehart housing programs. Residence 1 was built during the administration of Superintendent Lyle Linch who required permanent housing to relocate his family to Pipestone in the late 1940s. When efforts to close the neighboring Pipestone Indian School were discussed in 1948, Linch lobbied to acquire a building from the school to use as permanent park housing for his family. Strong community

support kept the school open at the time, but the dilemma of his housing situation became a pressing issue when he had to relocate from his temporary quarters at the school. A new plan for Pipestone was proposed and NPS offered a construction campaign in 1949 that included a new residence which was completed in 1950.⁹¹

Residence 1 has an east-west orientation with the main façade and tripartite picture window facing west toward the park, taking advantage of the most scenic view toward the quarries. A one-and-a-half-car gable-end garage with overhead door is connected to the main residence through a recessed, enclosed breezeway. The entire property is clad with seven-inch-wide wood clapboard siding. Punctuating the main façade are an off-center pedestrian entrance door with glass and aluminum storm door, tripartite picture window, and paired double hung one-over-one wood frame windows. Fenestration throughout the residence is paired. A side-gable roof caps both the main body of the residence and the recessed, enclosed breezeway connector link. Horizontal roof vents at the peaks of the gable ends provide ventilation to the attic/crawl space. A red brick chimney with metal mesh caps is offset at the west edge of the roof peak. A separate pedestrian entrance is located within the breezeway. In keeping with the simplistic and modern ranch residential style, exterior elements are flush to the wall surfaces, which contribute to the contemporary design expression.

The extended size garage was meant to accommodate a single car for the superintendent and provide for storage, an important element in Mission 66 housing. Rather than creating a plain gable wall, gable end fascia boards added a simplified pediment atop the garage. Horizontal siding is accented by vertical corner boards. Within the garage a remnant linoleum rug transitions between the concrete floor and the entrance door to the breezeway. The linoleum sheeting has a pink, white, and black geometric pattern atop a grey background with white flecks. A workbench and shelving served the utilitarian interior space.

⁹¹ Rothman, *Managing the Sacred and the Secular*, 96-97.



*Figure 38. Linoleum rug at entrance to breezeway from garage in Residence 1.
November 2019.*

Breezeways in the standard plans were often left open air, especially in warmer climates. Upon entering the breezeway from the garage, the exterior cladding on both the garage bay and the main residential bay remains visible while the east and west walls are smooth surfaced drywall. This may stem from the standard plan of an open-air breezeway that was enclosed for the colder Minnesota climate. Enclosing the space provides a transition to the house from the garage and can serve as a mudroom or additional storage. Metal lockers and cabinets occupy the space at the time of this writing. Four doors within the small space, one within each wall access the garage to the north, the main face to the west, the main residence to the south, and the backyard to the east. Exterior metal access doors are modern, half glass with two rectangular panels below. There are wooden doors to the kitchen and garage.

Most of the kitchen interior is a contemporary remodel with oak paneled base and wall cabinetry along the south wall. A double stainless-steel sink under a window along the east wall forms an “L” plan to the cabinetry configuration. Another large bay of windows extends across the east wall toward the breezeway. Open floor space within the kitchen may have provided room for an eat-in area. Kitchen flooring is vinyl sheeting. Lighting consists of two fluorescent tube boxes mounted on the ceiling with a wall mounted dual point emergency spot above the sink. Original to the house is one small recessed ceiling mounted light with a star patterned etched frosted glass cover. Another original feature in the kitchen is the wood swinging door between the kitchen and the living room. Typical of the sleek contemporary style, the door is a single plane with no panels and props open into the kitchen.



Figure 39. Recessed ceiling mounted etched glass light cover in kitchen.



Figure 40. Swinging wood door between kitchen and living room.

The living room is at the front or west façade of the house facing into the park. A picture window consisting of a large single pane of glass flanked by one-over-one double hung windows on either side opens to the view of the park. Adjacent (south) of the window is the main front entry. The large rectangular room has modern carpet with rolled plastic baseboard trim. Triple ogee scrolled wood molding around the doors and windows is original and remains throughout the residence. Most notable in the living room is the brick fireplace. Here the residence speaks of its place at Pipestone National Monument with an embedded, engraved pipestone tile mounted in the center front of the chimney.



Figure 41. Pipestone fireplace plaque detail in residence 1. Bottom right shows Looking Eagle signature. August 2020

Superintendent Linch was the monument's first year-round caretaker, and occupant of this residence. Among his many activities at the monument, Linch worked to extend and connect the trails and erect interpretive signs along them. Two seasonal workers, George Bryan and Ephraim

Taylor were important contributors to this effort with Linch.⁹² Ephraim Taylor, “Looking Eagle” created the carved catlinite plaque embedded within the chimney that depicts an American Indian male profile with feathered headdress and curved pipe. It is signed, “Made by Looking Eagle” in the bottom right corner. Rectangular red clay tiles mortared like brick make-up the hearth. Within the firebox are vintage cannonball cap brass andirons resting on fluted bases and holding the wood grate. Though interior design elements or inventories were not discovered, these andirons are typical of the era and may very well be original to the residence, along with the wood grate and brass and mesh tripartite hinged fireplace screen.



Figure 42. Brass and mesh fireplace screen with scroll handles. November 2019.

⁹² Catton and Krahe. *The Blood of the People*, 368.



Figure 43. Brass cannonball andirons and grate. November 2019.

Particularly notable in this residence are the extensive built-in storage cabinets in the bedroom corridor and the bedrooms themselves. Three bedrooms extend south off a corridor divided by a door from living room. Within the corridor on the east wall is a built-in recessed arched phone nook with double curved shelf. Further south within the corridor on the east wall is a built-in cabinet with four open shelves at the top and five drawers below: the top two drawers being half-width. New carpet with rolled plastic baseboard is found throughout this area of the residence as well. The first bedroom on the west side of the corridor has a built-in closet with sliding wood doors capped by cabinets that extend to the ceiling along the entirety of the south wall.



Figure 44. Built-in recessed, arched phone nook with shelf. November 2019.

One bathroom has a tub/shower combination unit with shower curtain and the same vinyl sheet flooring as the kitchen. A single lavatory cabinet has a mirrored medicine cabinet above flanked by vertically mounted fluorescent light bars. Light blue four-inch ceramic tile covers approximately half the height of the walls. Behind the house is a picnic table and clothesline to support outdoor living.

Currently the Natural Resources division offices are located in the residence.

Residence 2.



Figure 45. West façade of residence 2. August 2020.

Built in 1957 the second residence on the site is larger than the first. Located immediately adjacent to the first property, it creates a north-south line with both properties facing the interior of the park. The two residences were intended to house the park interpreter and the park superintendent. It too shows the customized use of Standard Plan PG-3016 with the living room, dining room and kitchen reversed.

Presenting one uninterrupted façade, the second residence has a two-car attached garage, paired fenestration, a picture window, and recessed main entry door. A shallow side gable roof features a stepped interruption at the main entry, dividing the body of the residence roughly into thirds. Red brick covers some of the concrete slab on grade foundation and with metal siding cladding the exterior walls. Fenestration across the façade is paired, double-hung, one-over-one units with a single pane picture window. Two pedestrian entries at the main west facing façade lead into the casual gathering space adjacent to the garage and a recessed entry into the formal vestibule. A metal four panel horizontal overhead garage door has four fixed window openings, two grouped at the center and one at each corner.

Vertical tongue and groove boards clad the south interior wall of the two-stall garage. These boards form a wall comprised of two paired doors and two single doors concealing storage space with built-in wood shelving. Open wood trusses and a concrete floor finish this space. A metal door with an aluminum and glass storm door lead from the garage directly into the living space. Here the interior walls are clad with oak tongue and groove paneling with plastic sheeting at the ceiling. The entirety of the residence has carpet with simple wood molding baseboards and window trim. Continuing north through the residence, an “L” shaped dining/living room is devoid of ornamentation. Popcorn ceilings and a five-bulb, non-historic black and glass globe light fixture hangs above where a dining table would be located. Sheet vinyl flooring with a twelve-inch square

tile like pattern remains in the partially gutted kitchen. The kitchen was gutted in anticipation of the building's removal as described in the park's *General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement*.⁹³ The north wall cabinetry and appliances have been removed. Base cabinets with formica countertops remain along the east wall. Two light fixtures of glass circle globes hang from a fixed mounting bar at the ceiling. These light fixtures may well date to the construction of the house. Along the north wall of the kitchen and mounted near the ceiling is the doorbell chime, an improvement specifically mentioned in the final acceptance and walk through of the property as an upgrade provided by the contractor.⁹⁴



Figure 46. Geometric wood screening at Residence 2 entry vestibule. November 2019.

⁹³ *Final General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement: Pipestone National Monument*. National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior, Pipestone, MN, 2008. 60.

⁹⁴ F.R. Roberson, Regional Architect. Memo to Regional Director Howard Baker. December 18, 1959. This memo reporting on Roberson's visit to Pipestone also notes the excellent quality of the workmanship at the residence and that the contractor provided without additional cost items such as a bread board, the chimes, and a cabinet above the sink.



Figure 47. Kitchen and globe light fixtures in Residence 2. November 2019.

The main front entrance to the residence enters into a vestibule that is divided from the living space by an open irregular spaced geometric wood screen. This design feature is also likely an original element in the house. From the vestibule, one can enter the bedroom/living corridor to the left (north), or the living/dining/kitchen space to the right (south). Two bathroom areas have similar finishes. One is recessed from the corridor by built-in closets with shuttered or louvred bi-fold doors on the north side and paired wood doors on the south side. Vinyl sheeting covers the floor with four inch off white ceramic tile on the walls. A stool, wood-based lavatory with mirror and shower stall finish the first bath. The second bath area has an original tile floor of one-inch variegated grey tile squares interspersed with larger two-inch tile squares. Standard four-inch off-white tiles on the walls finish the space with a stool, and wall mounted lavatory.



Figure 48. North and south louvered bi-fold closet and paired cabinet doors at bathroom in north residence. November 2019.

Two bedrooms at the north end of the residence are simple rectangular spaces both with built-in closets with louvered bi-fold doors. A wood platform projects from the back (east) elevation providing a space for outdoor seating.

Between the two residences, a free-standing side gable garage with wide siding and an overhead garage door on the south elevation provides storage for each residence. The garage is not historic.

Entrance Road and Parking Lots

The entrance road originates at the intersection of North Hiawatha Avenue and 9th Street Northeast in the national monument's southeast corner. It travels west across the quarry line turning north to terminate at the tear drop shaped parking area for the Visitor Center. It was built between 1956 and 1959.

The asphalt pavement with Sioux quartzite aggregate has a pinkish hue. Approximately 5/8-mile-long, the two-lane road is 24 feet wide and has no shoulder. Landscaping on either side of the road is a narrow strip of mown lawn edging into prairie grass.

The Three Maidens are located just south of the road, less than a quarter mile from the national monument entrance where a small roadside parking lot along the entrance road was constructed. In 2013, national monument staff began the process of removing the lawn between the Three Maidens and the pullout and restoring the area to native grasses.

The entrance road terminates at the Visitor Center where teardrop shaped 50 stall surface parking area surrounds an inner island of grassy lawn. Automobile parking is just southwest of the Visitor Center. Constructed when the Visitor Center was built, the lot has since been upgraded but its basic configuration has remained the same. Today, narrow concrete shoulders edge both the parking area and its inner island. Across the grassy inset, the parking area accommodates buses, trailers and other large vehicles.



Figure 49. Entrance road looking west from the residence and Three Maidens turn off areas.

Appendix B.

Mission 66 Prospectus for Pipestone National Monument

Box 10 - LUC -

M I S S I O N 6 6

F O R

P I P E S T O N E

N A T I O N A L M O N U M E N T

N A T I O N A L P A R K S E R V I C E

U N I T E D S T A T E S

D E P A R T M E N T O F T H E I N T E R I O R

WHAT IS MISSION 66?

MISSION 66 is a forward-looking program for the National Park System intended to so develop and staff these priceless possessions of the American people as to permit their wisest possible use; maximum enjoyment for those who use them; and maximum protection of the scenic, scientific, wilderness, and historic resources that give them distinction.

Construction is an important element of the program. Modern roads, well planned trails, utilities, camp and picnic grounds, and many kinds of structures needed for public use or administration, to meet the requirements of an expected 80 million visitors in 1966, are necessary; but they are simply one means by which "enjoyment-without-impairment" is to be provided.

Under this program, outmoded and inadequate facilities will be replaced with physical improvements adequate for expected demands but so designed and located as to reduce the impact of public use on valuable and destructible features. It will provide both facilities and personnel for visitor services of the quality and quantity that the public is entitled to expect in its National Park System. It is intended to assure the fullest possible degree of protection, both to visitors and resources.

MISSION 66 is a long-range program; it will require at least 10 years to accomplish on a sound and realistic dollar basis. That means completion in 1966 -- the 50th anniversary year of the establishment of the National Park Service. The program has received enthusiastic endorsement by the President of the United States and his Cabinet, and has been well received by the Congress and the Nation at large.

The MISSION 66 program, as it pertains to this area, is briefed in the accompanying report to provide information on what is planned and when it will be accomplished.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT
PIPESTONE, MINNESOTA

MISSION 66
for
PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT

I. Introduction

Pipestone National Monument was established by Act of Congress in 1937 to preserve the quarries of unusual red stone located near the western boundary of Minnesota about 35 miles from the State's southwest corner. For at least three centuries Indians of many tribes have secured material from these quarries for making of ceremonial pipes and other valued objects. The prized stone was an object of superstition and the area from which it came was traditionally held as "classic ground."

So famous was this spot that the earliest white men to visit the northern reaches of the Mississippi River heard of the site and its sacred nature. The red pipestone was long in great demand over much of America, and in recent historic times the pipes were traded far and wide by the thousands. Today the use of the stone is reserved by Federal law to Indians of all tribes and is quarried each year under special permits issued by the National Park Service.

Widely publicized legends relate to the quarries and to other striking features of the Monument such as the Three Maidens, Lightning-Struck-Rock, Leaping Rock, Winnewissa Falls, and the Oracle. Longfellow immortalized the quarries in "The Song of Hiawatha." John Wesley Powell, Director of the Bureau of Ethnology, pointed to the significance of the area when he said in 1899: "The site of the quarries was a sacred place, known to the tribesmen of a large part of the continent...It is not too much to say that the great Pipestone Quarry was the most important single location in aboriginal geography and lore...I am strongly of the opinion that it would be proper and desirable to reserve (this area) as a national reservation to be dedicated to the use of the public forever."

The natural features of the land, its plants and its wildlife, also are among the things to see, enjoy and study within the Monument. They include the quartzite cliffs, original prairie grassland, a wealth of flowering plants, and an impressive bird population in which the bobolink, pheasant and meadow-lark are dominant. While the Monument scenery is not as much a specific attraction as are the pipestone quarries, it provides the traveler with an interesting change from the expanse of rolling farmlands that extend in all directions.

The significance of Pipestone National Monument lies in the opportunity it affords to all Americans to know more about the customs and culture of the people who preceded the Europeans in the occupation of our land, to see where those people obtained the treasured pipestone, and to learn how

of natural beauty and interest, containing characteristics not found elsewhere in the National Park System.

II. The Problem

After the Monument was established, more and more visitors came to the area. In the ten-year period following 1946, annual visitation increased from 3,182 to 61,000. Modern trends in recreation travel point to continued increase; annual visitation is expected to reach 100,000 by 1966.

Sufficient funds have not been available to expand and adjust the Monument's facilities and services fast enough to keep up with the increasing and changing public demands. Here is the problem in this year 1957:

Still inadequate is the improvised office and information center which was converted in 1956 from a small, open shelter and was overcrowded even in its first months of use. Still in its same place and condition is the low-standard Monument road which should be relocated better to serve key features, and improved to the extent warranted by the amount of use. Still not up to proper standards are the trails which should be made more safe, durable and economical to maintain. Still insufficient in number are the signs, markers and exhibits needed to give the visitors an experience as fully interesting and informative as they have a right to expect.

Still under-manned is the staff needed to operate, maintain and protect the area, to furnish information desired by visitors and to provide for their safety and comfort, and to carry on important scientific, archeological, ethnological and historical research through which the Monument would continue to grow more impressive and meaningful to the visitor. Still lacking are the enclosures needed for equipment, for supplies, and for maintenance work, and the additional employee residence which would assure full-time protection against fire and vandalism.

III. The Program

Physical Improvements

The big item is the Visitor Center. It will be the most important single facility toward fulfilling the public's requirements for information and comfort, and the Government's requirements for administrative space. It will be the focal point for services to the visitor.

To be located near the center of the Monument area just northwest of the principal quarry exhibit, the Visitor Center building will be convenient to important features of the Monument. In this building there will be museum exhibits, an audio-visual room where illustrated programs can be presented, administrative offices, rest rooms and a drinking fountain. Here the non-profit Pipestone Shrine Association will make available literature on subjects related to the Monument, and will handle for public sale pipestone items manufactured by Indians.

This center will help the visitor to readily plan his activities in the area, will provide information which will enrich his experience, and will contain facilities necessary for his comfort. From this center, the visitor can take a short trail down into the exhibit quarry where a pipestone layers is exposed in its natural position, just as the Indians left it. He can

take longer trails leading to Winnewissa Falls, the quartzite ledges and the three Maidens rocks - trails which provide opportunities for pleasant walks among interesting historical, geological and biological features - trails which will be further improved as part of the MISSION 66 program.

Tied in with the Visitor Center, there will be a building and service court for the necessary equipment, supplies and certain activities involved in maintaining the area and its physical improvements.

Access to the Visitor Center will be afforded by a hard-surfaced road entering from the southeast corner of the Monument to swing on a long curve from westerly to northerly, terminating in a parking area sufficient in size to accommodate the normal crowds. This road will take the place of the unsatisfactory existing Monument road, which will be obliterated and restored to prairie. The new route will make a more scenic approach to the quarries. Where the road passes the Three Maidens formation, a small parking area will be provided.

Near the parking areas, at the entrance, and along the trails, signs, markers and exhibits will direct the visitor, identify features and tell their story.

To restore the scenic panorama of the quartzite ledges, vistas will be cleared. To preserve the prairie, the limits of tree and shrub growth will be confined, and weeds will be controlled. To restore natural ground cover on the previously cultivated lands which were added to the Monument when Congress extended the boundaries in 1957, native grasses will be planted, soil and moisture conserved. To form a pleasant landscape setting around the various structures, grounds will be graded and seeded, a few foundation shrubs and shade trees planted. In places along outer edges of the area, other trees will be planted to help screen out telephone and power lines which intrude upon the view.

To define properly the newly extended boundaries of the Monument, to afford an appropriate enclosure for lands that require a high degree of protection, and to control use, a boundary fence will be installed.

Near the existing residence another residence will be constructed. Thus, two Monument employees can be housed at the area and between them arrangements can be made so that visitors may receive the maximum of service and the Monument can have full-time protection against fire and vandalism.

Staff Enlargement

The Superintendent is now the only full-time employee. Two more full-time employees will be added to the staff: an historian and a clerk.

The historian will assist the Superintendent in contacting visitors and giving talks to groups. He also will carry on historical, ethnological, archeological and scientific research. His findings will be translated into terms of popular understanding and will be reflected in literature, in signs, markers and exhibits, and in oral information conveyed to the visitors. He will reside at the area, and in the Superintendent's absence will serve as Acting Superintendent. During the summer season of intensive visitation, he

will supervise seasonal park rangers and historians employed to augment services to the public such as answering questions in the Visitor Center and guiding groups over the trails.

The clerk will be responsible to the Superintendent for the preparation of correspondence, maintenance of records and filing, and will also serve on a part-time basis as receptionist to Monument visitors.

A maintenanceman will be hired as needed for the care and upkeep of roads and trails, buildings, utilities, signs and fences. He will accomplish minor construction jobs and supervise local laborers employed to help out when the seasonal work is heavy.

IV. Summary of Construction Costs

The following tabulation of estimated costs, while not a firm and final statement, indicates the scope of improvements included in the program over the next ten years:

Road and Trail Development, including parking areas, signs and markers	\$ 51,000
Buildings and Utilities, including landscaping	198,000
Boundary Fence	2,300
Total	<u>\$251,300</u>

V. Conclusion

The MISSION 66 program is expected to go far toward solving the major problem now faced by Pipestone National Monument - the problem of inadequate development and insufficient staff to properly serve the visitation of today, and the visitation expected by 1966. As the program advances, the visitor can enter the Monument with increasing assurance that those things necessary for a safe, comfortable and rewarding experience have been provided.

The Visitor Center will be the focal point for these services. There the visitor will be assisted in planning his stay, regardless of its length or his particular interests. There he will find information about pipestone and its significance; there he can obtain, if he wishes, literature and other items that will help him carry through the years the memory of what he discovered at the Monument.

Other developments - the roads, the parking areas, the trails and the landscaping - will enhance his opportunity for seeing the pipestone quarry and for enjoying the natural features of the land. He will find the Monument and its significant values fittingly protected and exhibited and be secure in knowledge that they will be preserved for the benefit, inspiration and enjoyment of future generations as well as his own.

Appendix C.

Architectural and Floorplans

FINISH SCHEDULE				
ROOM OR AREA	FLOOR	BASE	CEILING	WALLS
AUDIO-VISUAL RM	VINYL TILE	6" CORE	DECKING - PAINT	PLASTER - PAINT
EXHIBIT RM	D-	D-	D-	PLASTER & GY. PL. NW
LOBBY	D-	D-	D-	D-
OFFICE 1, 2, 3	D-	D-	D-	PLASTER - PAINT
SEASONAL OFFICE	D-	D-	FUR. PLASTER - PAINT	D-
HALL	D-	D-	D-	D-
ENTRY 1	FLAGGING	D-	D-	STONE
ENTRY 2	D-	D-	D-	BRICK
LAVATORIES (2)	CER. TILE	6" CORE	FUR. PLASTER - PAINT	PLASTER & CER. TILE
MECH. RM.	TIN CONG.	NOUSE	DECKING - PAINT	PLASTER
EQUIPMENT STOR.	D-	D-	D-	EXPOSED BLK. PAINT

WINDOW SCHEDULE		
SIZE	DESCRIPTION	NO.
A 4' 4 1/2" x 2' 7 1/4"	REXSON WOOD UNIT No. 40050	4
B 5' 4 1/2" x 2' 11 1/4"		50044
C 5' 4 1/2" x 2' 3 1/2"		50030
D 4' 4 1/2" x 2' 11 1/4"		40044
E 4' 4 1/2" x 2' 3 1/2"		40030
F 4' 4 1/2" x 2' 3 1/2"		40030
G 4' 4 1/2" x 2' 11 1/4"	WOOD LOUVERS - 12" PANEL WITH 1/2" WOOD UPPER PANEL	6
H 3' 0" x 2' 11 1/4"	PRE-GRASS SHAW-ANDERSON GLIDES	1

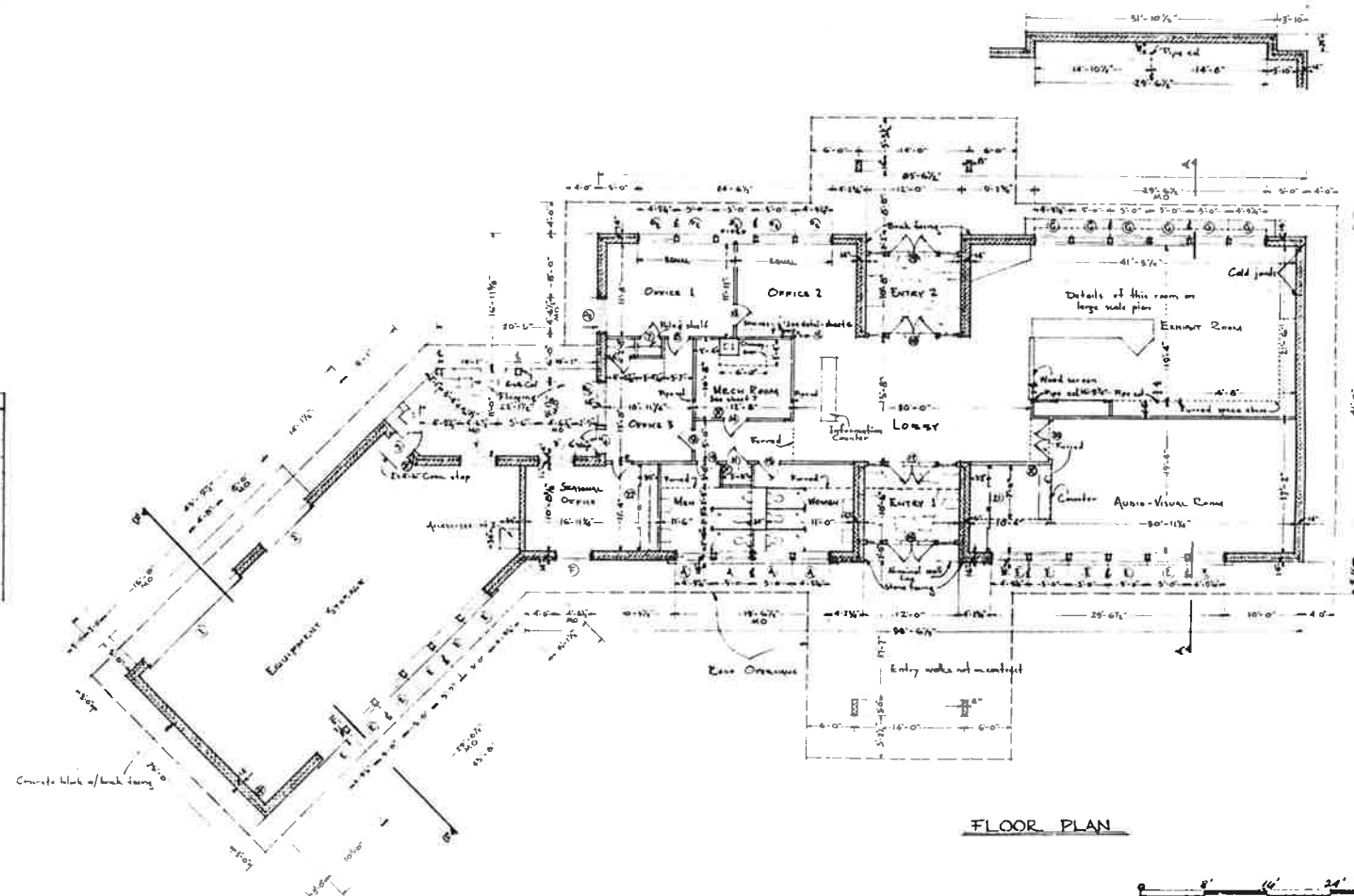
DOOR SCHEDULE			
SIZE	DESCRIPTION	SIZE	DESCRIPTION
1 6'-6" x 10'-0" x 1 1/4"	OVERHEAD	15 2'-6" x 7'-0" x 1 1/4"	FLUSH HOLLOW CORE
2 5'-6" x 8'-0" x 1 1/4"	D-	14 3'-0" x 7'-0" x 1 1/4"	D-
3 3'-0" x 6'-0" x 1 1/4"	SOLIGHT-FLUSH SUB	15 2'-0" x 7'-0" x 1 1/4"	D-
4 D-	D-	16 2'-0" x 7'-0" x 1 1/4"	D-
5 2'-0" x 7'-0" x 1 1/4"	FLUSH HOLLOW CORE	17 D-	SOLIGHT-WD FRAME
6 D-	D-	18 D-	D-
7 D-	D-	19 D-	D-
8 D-	D-	20 2'-6" x 7'-0" x 1 1/4"	FLUSH HOLLOW CORE
9 D-	D-	21 2'-6" x 7'-0" x 1 1/4"	D - SLIDING
10 D-	D-	22 2'-6" x 7'-0" x 1 1/4"	D - SLIDING
11 D-	D-		
12 7'-10" x 7'-6" x 1 1/4"	PELLA WD FOLDING		

* Return air grills in these doors - see Mech. plan
 (2) FIRE EXTINGUISHER - NOT IN CONTRACT

LEGEND

RELOCK
 2"x4" STUD WALL
 BRICK
 STONE

BASIC DATA



FLOOR PLAN

WORKING DRAWING

UNITED STATES
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 DIVISION OF DESIGN & CONSTRUCTION
 EASTERN
 VISITOR CENTER & EQUIPMENT STORAGE BLDG.
 QUARRY AREA
 PIPESTONE NATIONAL MONUMENT

REGION
 TWO
 PCPB-11, 01-4
 SHEET 3 OF 8
 DRAWING NO.
 NM PIP
 3003-b
 DATE 5-2-57



ORIENTATION

REVIEWED

OPERATIONS

REGION

WASHINGTON

INTERP.

REGION

WASHINGTON

COOP. ACTV.

REGION

WASHINGTON

DES. & CONST.

EASTERN

A.

WASHINGTON

A.

OTHER

PREPARED

DATE

BY

DATE

BY

DATE

BY

DATE

BY

DATE

BY

DATE

BY

DATE

BY

DATE

BY

DATE

BY

DATE

BY

DATE

BY

DATE

BY

DATE

BY

DATE

BY

DATE

ROOM FINISH & COLOR SCHEDULE

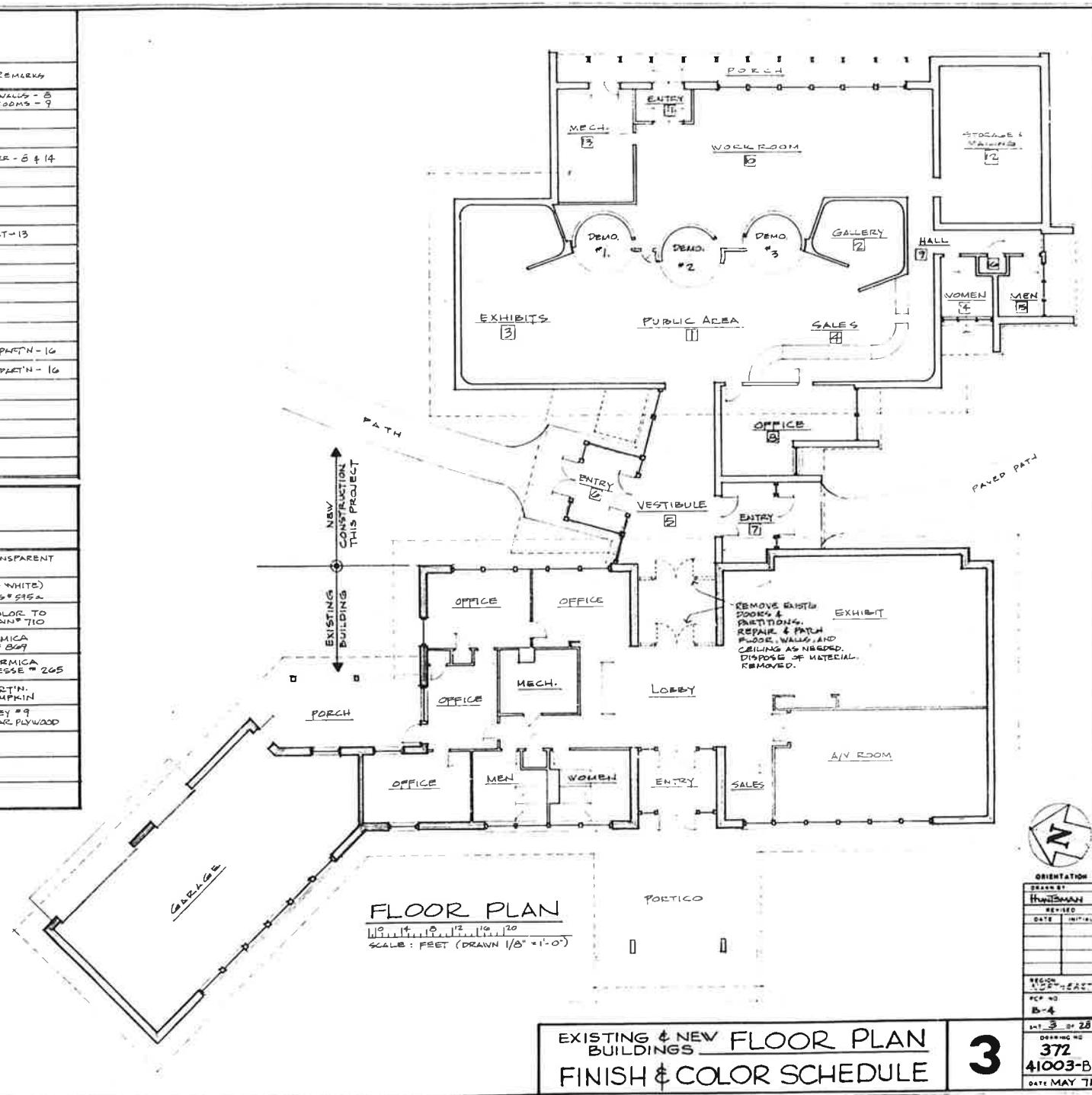
NO.	ROOM	FLOOR	BASE	WALLS	CEILING	TRIM	WALLS	CEILING	DOORS	WALLS	CEILING	REMARKS
1.	PUBLIC AREA	V.A. TILE	6	WOOD 15	GYR. BD. 12	WOOD BEAMS 12	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	WOOD 17	NONE	NONE	UPPER WALLS - 8 DEMO. ROOMS - 9
2.	GALLERY	V.A. TILE	6	WOOD 15	GYR. BD. 12	A.C. TILE 10	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	NONE	NONE	NONE	
3.	EXHIBIT	V.A. TILE	6	WOOD 15	GYR. BD. 12	A.C. TILE 10	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	NONE	NONE	NONE	
4.	SALES	V.A. TILE	6	WOOD 15	GYR. BD. 12	A.C. TILE 10	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	NONE	NONE	NONE	COUNTER - 8 & 14
5.	VESTIBULE	FLG. STONE	1	NONE	GLASS	WOOD BEAMS 12	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	ALUM. 3	ALUM. 3	ALUM. 3	
6.	ENTRY	FLG. STONE	1	NONE	GLASS	WOOD BEAMS 12	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	ALUM. 3	ALUM. 3	ALUM. 3	
7.	ENTRY	FLG. STONE	1	NONE	GLASS	WOOD BEAMS 12	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	ALUM. 3	ALUM. 3	ALUM. 3	
8.	OFFICE	V.A. TILE	6	WOOD 15	GYR. BD. 12	WOOD BEAMS 12	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	WOOD 17	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	CLOSET - 13
9.	HALL	V.A. TILE	6	VINYL 7	CONC. GYR. BD. 12	GYR. BD. 12	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	
10.	WORKROOM	V.A. TILE	6	VINYL 7	GYR. BD. 12	GYR. BD. 12	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	
11.	ENTRY	V.A. TILE	6	VINYL 7	GYR. BD. 12	GYR. BD. 12	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	
12.	STORAGE & MECH.	V.A. TILE	6	VINYL 7	CONC. GYR. BD. 12	CONC. GYR. BD. 12	NONE	NONE	STEEL 13	NONE	NONE	
13.	MECHANICAL	CONC.	2	WOOD 15	GYR. BD. 12	GYR. BD. 12	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	STEEL 13	NONE	NONE	
14.	WOMEN	V.A. TILE	6	VINYL 7	GYR. BD. 12	WOOD BEAMS 12	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	TOILET PARTN - 16
15.	MEN	V.A. TILE	6	VINYL 7	GYR. BD. 12	WOOD BEAMS 12	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	TOILET PARTN - 16
16.	JANITOR	V.A. TILE	6	VINYL 7	GYR. BD. 12	WOOD BEAMS 12	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	WOOD 15	NONE	NONE	

EXTERIOR FINISH & COLOR SCHEDULE

ITEM	MAT'L.	FINISH	COLOR
FASCIA	SH. METAL	PAINT	1
FASCIA	WOOD	PAINT	1
BEAMS	WOOD	PAINT	1
SOFFITS	WOOD	STAIN	11
POSTS	WOOD	PAINT	1
WALLS	BRICK	NATURAL	1
ALUM. FRAMES	ALUM.	ANODIZE	3
ALUM. DOORS	ALUM.	ANODIZE	3
STEEL DOORS	STEEL	PAINT	1
WINDOWS	WOOD	PAINT	1
TRIM	WOOD	PAINT	1
ROOFING	GRAVEL	NATURAL	1
CHIMNEY	METAL	PAINT	5
ROOF VENTS	METAL	PAINT	5
PORCH FLOOR	CONCRETE	NATURAL	2
TOILET ROOF	METAL	PAINT	5

COLOR KEY

NO.	DESCR.	NO.	DESCR.
1.	MATCH EXISTING BUILDING	11.	OLYMPIC SEMI-TRANSPARENT STAIN # 710
2.	NATURAL COLOR	12.	FS - 37 709 (OFF WHITE) FID. STANDARD COORS # 5152
3.	MEDIUM BRONZE ANODIZE	13.	PAINT BROWN COLOR TO MATCH OLYMPIC STAIN # 710
4.	MATCH ADJACENT SURFACE	14.	LAM. PLASTIC - FORMICA BUTTERSCOTCH # 809
5.	MEDIUM GRAY	15.	LAM. PLASTIC - FORMICA CANTALOUPE FINESSE # 245
6.	FLINTKOTE - CLASSIC # CWM - WEATHERED MARBLE (03)	16.	W.B.D. TOILET PARTN. COLOR # 20 PUMPKIN
7.	KEN - CONE VINYL BASE BROWN KC-21, OR EQUAL	17.	MATCH COLOR KEY # 9 KNOTTY RED CEDAR PLYWOOD
8.	OLYMPIC SEMI-TRANSPARENT STAIN # 710	18.	
9.	GEORGIA-PACIFIC RIVIERA KNOTTY RED CEDAR PLYWOOD	19.	
10.	MINERAL ACOUSTIC TILE 12 1/2, FISHER, WHITE	20.	



[Handwritten notes:]



Bibliography

- Allaback, Sarah. *Mission 66 Visitor Centers: The History of a Building Type*. Washington, D.C.: National Park Service, 2000.
- Appleman, Roy E. "A History of the National Park Service Mission 66 Program." 1958.
- Baker, Ashley Elaine. "Interpretation of Mission 66 Resources in the National Park Service, MA Thesis, Clemson University, 2011.
- Carr, Ethan. *Mission 66: Modernism and the National Park Dilemma*. Amherst: University of Massachusetts, 2007.
- Carr, Ethan, et al "National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources" Multiple Property Documentation Form. Santa Fe, New Mexico: National Park Service, Intermountain Regional Office, March 2015.
- Catton, Theodore and Diane L. Krahe. "The Blood of the People: Historic Resource Study" Pipestone National Monument, 2016.
- Clayton, John. "Modernizing National Park Facilities: Mission 66 in Wyoming." September 18, 2019, www.wyohistory.org
- Cockrell, Ron. "Amidst Ancient Monuments: The Administrative History of Mound City Group National Monument/Hopewell Culture National Historical Park, Ohio." National Park Service, 1999.
- French, Christine Madrid. "The Emergence of Mission 66 Visitor Centers." 2001, www.npshistory.com/publications/mission66/vc-french.pdf
- Graham, John P. "Pipestone National Monument: Geologic Resources Inventory Report," National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior. September 2017.
- Kinsley, Rebecca A. "Use of Mission 66 Visitor Centers" MA Thesis, Columbia University, May 2013.
- Krahe, Diane L. et al. Pipestone National Monument National Register Draft Nomination Update, 2016.
- Madrid, Christine L. "The Mission 66 Visitor Centers, 1956-1966: Early Modern Architecture in the National Park Service." University of Virginia, May 1998.
- Murray, Robert A. *A History of Pipestone Monument, Minnesota*. Pipestone Indian Shrine Association. 1965 www.nps.gov/parkhistory/online_books/Pipe2/index.html. accessed 4/8/2020.

_____. "Mission 66 for the National Park System" January 1956.

_____. Mission 66 Report, September 1955.

_____. "Our Heritage, A Plan for its Protection and Use, Mission 66" 1957.

National Park Service. "Foundation Document, Pipestone National Monument, Minnesota." U.S. Department of the Interior, December 2017.

Quinn Evans Architects. "Design and Maintenance Guidelines: Mission 66 Comfort Stations." National Capital Region, Washington, D.C. September 2019.

Rothman, Hal K. and Daniel Holder. *Managing the Sacred and the Secular: An Administrative History of Pipestone National Monument*. National Park Service, 1992.

Sellars, Richard West. *Preserving Nature in the National Parks*. Yale University Press. 1997.

Viet, Kitty. "The Mission 66 Mission: Evaluating and Rehabilitating Yosemite's Midcentury Modernist Park Buildings." Architectural Resources Group, February 14, 2018, www.argsf.com/blog/mission-66-mission.

Walser, Lauren. "How Mission 66 Shaped the Visitor Experience at National Parks." National Trust for Historic Preservation, February 8, 2017.

Whisnant, Anne Mitchell, Chair. "Imperiled Promise The State of History in the National Park Service." Bloomington: Organization of American Historians at the Invitation of the National Park Service. Bloomington, Indiana. 2011

White, Meghan. "A Fresh Start: Mission 66 and the Transformation of the National Parks." National Trust for Historic Preservation, March 20, 2019.

Zimniewicz, Jeanne M. "National Register of Historic Places Form Pipestone Indian School." National Register of Historic Places.

Manuscript and Document Sources

Pipestone County Historical Society. Pipestone, Minnesota. Collection on Pipestone National Monument.

Pipestone National Monument. Pipestone, Minnesota. Historic Resource Study Research Files