National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2021



Glacier Basin Campground

Rocky Mountain National Park

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Introduction

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

The Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the National Park System. Landscapes that are listed, or eligible for listing, on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources and in which the National Park Service has, or plans to acquire, legal interest are included in the inventory. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, and condition. Cultural landscapes have approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into the Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS-CL) database. In addition, for landscapes not currently listed on the National Register and/or without adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer, Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, or the Keeper of the National Register.

Scope of the CLI

The information contained within the CLI is compiled from primary and secondary sources and through on-site surveys of the landscape. The level of investigation is dependent upon scoping the need for information. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's integrity and an assessment of the landscape's condition. The CLI also includes historic maps, drawings, and images; photographs of existing conditions; and a site plan that indicates major features. The CLI documents the existing condition of park landscape resources and identifies impacts, threats, and measures to stabilize condition. This information can be used to develop strategies for improved stewardship. Unlike a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), the CLI does not provide management recommendations or treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape, but it may identify stabilization measures.

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources, and cultural landscapes. Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) replaces three legacy inventory systems: ASMIS (archeology), CLI (cultural landscapes), and LCS (historic structures); and it reinstates the former ERI (ethnographic resources). This Cultural Landscape Inventory document reflects the information in a corresponding CRIS Cultural Landscape record.

Statutory and Regulatory Foundation

The legislative, regulatory, and policy directives for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are:

- National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)) Sec. 110
- Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3 (a and c)
- Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs
- Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Std. 2
- Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22; issued pursuant to Director's Order #28 (DO-28)

The NHPA requires the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places and the maintenance and expansion of an inventory of cultural resources. DO-28 requires a cyclic assessment of the current condition of cultural landscapes based on an assessment interval, with a default of six years.

Use

Beyond fulfilling legal and policy requirements, park staff can use the Cultural Landscape Inventory in the following ways:

- To learn about park cultural landscapes (all staff)
- To inform management decisions (park managers)
- To inform project planning and development (park managers, facility managers, project managers, compliance specialists)
- To monitor the condition of the cultural landscape and take measures to protect its significance and integrity (cultural resource managers, facility managers)
- To recognize the stabilization and treatment needs of landscape features and plan work within cultural landscapes to address the needs (facility managers, cultural resource managers)
- To understand the cultural value of natural systems in a cultural landscape (natural resource managers)
- To create programming and educational materials based on site history (interpretation and education specialists)
- To recognize impacts within cultural landscapes and enforce protection measures (visitor and resources protection staff)

General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name: Glacier Basin Campground

Resource Classification: Component Landscape

CLI Identification Number: 890024

Parent Landscape: 975217

Inventory Status: Complete

Park Information

Park Name: Rocky Mountain National Park

Alpha Code: ROMO

Park Organization Code: 1520

Park District: ROMO

Region: Intermountain

Restricted: No

Landscape Description:

Glacier Basin Campground is a historic designed landscape in Rocky Mountain National Park (ROMO) in Larimer County, Colorado. The campground is east of the Continental Divide and near the eastern boundary of the park, approximately six miles southwest of the town of Estes Park. The inventory unit encompasses 105.9 acres, with 45 acres dedicated to campsites and accompanying buildings, such as comfort stations. The remaining 60 acres include Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road and prominent landscape features that have influenced the campground's development, including a large meadow. Established in 1917, Glacier Basin was the first public campground in ROMO. Currently, it is one of five developed campgrounds in the park. The campground operates seasonally, generally from late May through mid-September.

As its name suggests, Glacier Basin Campground is in a glacially carved basin between large moraines. The Continental Divide, including Longs Peak, Taylor Peak, and Hallett Peak, rises to the south and west of the campground, creating an iconic view for campers. Glacier Creek to the west, Emerald Mountain to the east, and the foothills of the Continental Divide to the south form natural boundaries for the campground. Large lodgepole pine fill the northern camping loops, whereas young lodgepole pine proliferate in the southern camping loops, which were almost entirely cleared of trees from 2006– 2012 due to bark beetle outbreaks. A variety of shrubs, grasses, and wildflowers native to the montane life zone grow in these loops as well. A large, open meadow that is filled with native grasses and wildflowers and dotted with large lodgepole pine stands directly west of the camping loops.

The campground is reached from Bear Lake Road. Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road extends eastward, crossing Glacier Creek. At the entrance to the campground, the road splits to the north and south and forms Glacier Basin Campground Road, portions of which have been extant as early as 1918. The road provides access to five campground loops: A, B, C, D, and a group camping loop. Glacier Basin Campground provides 160 campsites, 13 of which can accommodate large groups. Eighty-three campsites, including the group sites, are for tents only, whereas the other 77 campsites are for tents, trailers, or recreational vehicles (RVs).

Buildings and structures in Glacier Basin Campground include a kiosk, ranger station, two seasonal residences, amphitheater, hose house, 11 comfort stations, pump house, lift station, bridge, concessionaire-operated firewood and ice sales building, and water storage tank. The oldest building, the Glacier Basin Campground Ranger Station, was built in 1929 as the Bear Lake Checking Station. The newest buildings, Glacier Basin Comfort Stations #371 and #372, were built in 2012, although they retained original foundations that were built in 1958.

Numerous small-scale features are found throughout the campground. Each campsite has a tent pad, picnic table, fire pit, and campsite number sign, and bear-resistant food storage lockers are arranged between the campsites. Signs and footpaths guide campers to amenities in the campground, while stone and log barriers delineate roads and parking areas. Additional small-scale features provide campers with amenities such as drinking water, a solar shower facility, and an RV dump station.

This CLI examined the integrity of the Glacier Basin Campground's cultural landscape as it relates to a period of significance from 1954–1966. These years encompass the Mission 66 era, when Glacier Basin's extant landscape was primarily developed. The loop roads configuration, campsite locations, and building locations were developed between 1954 and 1966, and the park continued to utilize earlier campground features, such as the ranger station and hose house, that were developed during the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) era. Glacier Basin is eligible for listing in the NRHP. The campground's landscape is significant at the local level under Criterion A for its association with recreation, and under Criterion C for its Mission 66 landscape design. It retains integrity of location, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, as a result of alterations to the vegetation and buildings after the period of significance, the campground has lost some of its integrity of setting, and its integrity of design has been diminished as well. Because Glacier Basin Campground retains five of the seven aspects of integrity, it is considered overall to retain historic integrity.

Note on UNESCO World Heritage Site Status: Although ROMO is not a World Heritage Site, it is designated as a United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Biosphere Reserve. "Biosphere reserves are sites that are recognized for their roles in conserving genetic resources; facilitating long-term research and monitoring; and encouraging education, training, and the demonstration of sustainable resource use" (NPS 2013:6).

Landscape Hierarchy Description:

Glacier Basin Campground is classified as a component landscape of the parent Rocky Mountain National Park Landscape. The boundaries of the landscape were established to encompass all of the significant cultural landscape features in the campground, including loop roads, campsites, and buildings, in addition to natural features that are a significant component of the landscape, including the large, open meadow.

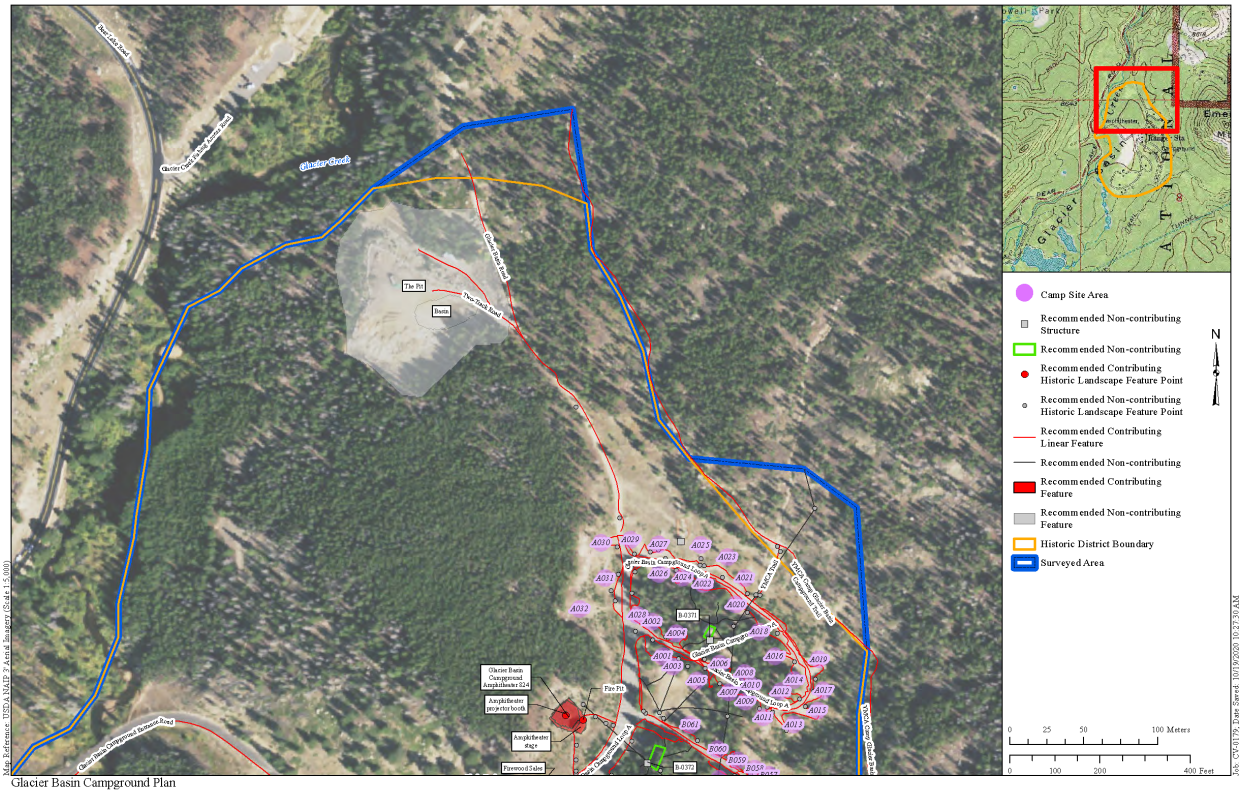
Landscape Type:

Historic Designed Landscape

Other Names:

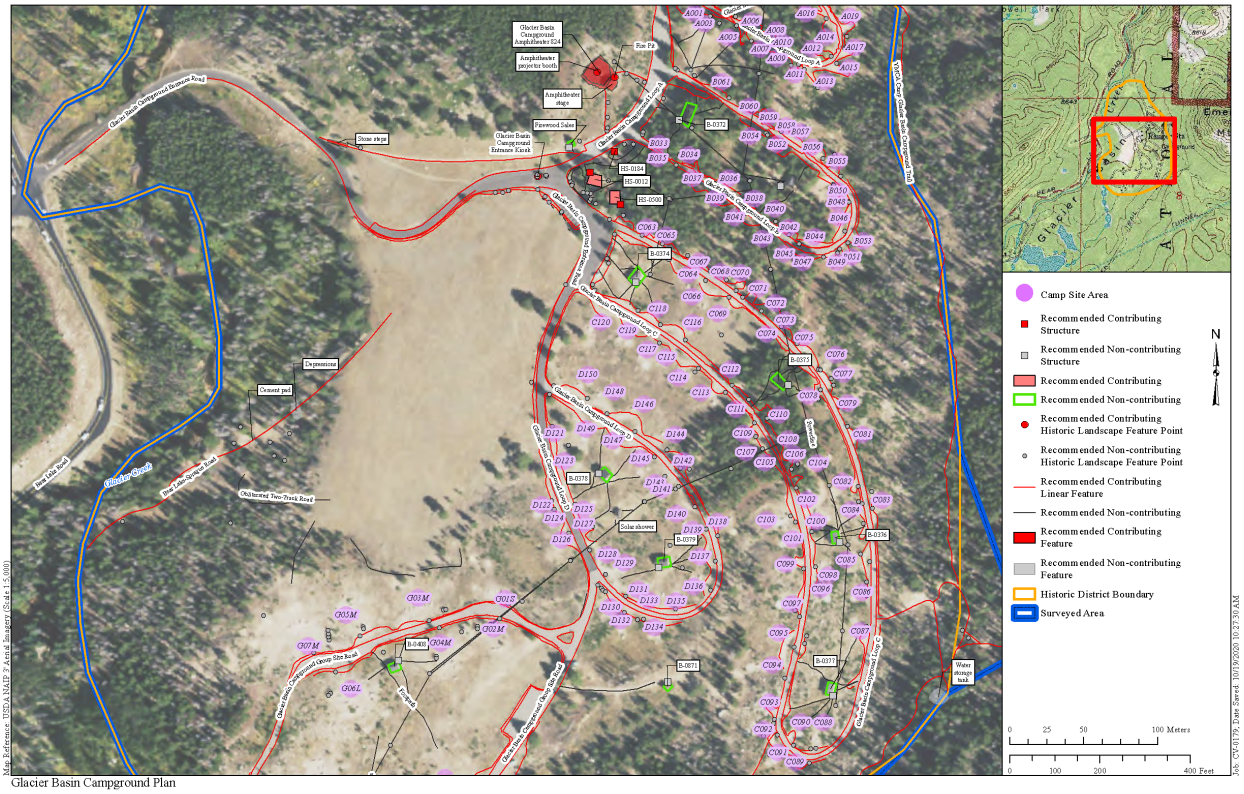
Other Name:	Glacier Basin Campground	**Other Name Type:**	Both Current And Historic
Other Name:	Glacier Creek Campground	**Other Name Type:**	Historic
Other Name:	Bartholf Park Public Campgrounds	**Other Name Type:**	Historic

Site Plan



Glacier Basin Campground Plan

Glacier Basin Campground Plan A



Glacier Basin Campground Plan

Glacier Basin Campground Plan B



Glacier Basin Campground Plan

Glacier Basin Campground Plan C

Concurrence Information

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes

Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 01/28/2021

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Commonwealth Heritage Group, Inc. (Commonwealth) was contracted by the NPS in June 2019. Commonwealth staff, John Rasmussen and Katie Remensnyder, conducted field survey from July 29 through August 2, 2019. This CLI was completed with assistance from ROMO staff, including Sheri Fedorchak, Dan Jackson, Cheri Yost, Rose Lang, Kelly Dick, Emilio Santiago, and Bob Maitland.

Geographic Information

State and County:

State	County
Colorado	Larimer County

Size (Acres): 105.88

Land Tract Number(s)

Boundary Description:

The boundary of Glacier Basin Campground starts at the northeast corner of the intersection of Bear Lake Road and Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road. The boundary follows the north side of Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road east to Glacier Creek. From here, the boundary turns to the north and follows the middle of Glacier Creek. The boundary follows Glacier Creek to an easterly bend, where the boundary jogs to the east and extends to the YMCA Camp-Glacier Basin Campground Trail, encompassing the Glacier Basin Pit and a portion of the 1918 Glacier Basin Road. The campground boundary then follows the YMCA Camp-Glacier Basin Campground Trail to the south until it intersects the Glacier Creek Trail. From here, the boundary follows Glacier Creek Trail to the southwest. Glacier Creek Trail intersects a spur that leads to Glacier Basin Campground Loop C, and from here, the campground boundary extends due west, south of the group camping loop. Just west of the group camping loop, the boundary intersects Glacier Creek, which it follows north to Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road. The boundary then follows the southern side of the road to Bear Lake Road and continues in a straight line across Glacier Basin Campground Entrance road to the beginning point.

The boundaries were selected to encompass the natural and built features associated with the campground, including campsites, comfort stations, a ranger station, an amphitheater, native vegetation, the large meadow, Glacier Creek, and the Glacier Basin Pit. The boundary includes extant built features, natural features, and archaeological sites that are associated with the campground’s history.

Boundary Coordinates

Source	Type of Point	Latitude	Longitude	Narrative
GPS	Area	40.3336124	-105.5952455	
GPS	Area	40.3323	-105.5946571	
GPS	Area	40.3308942	-105.5929849	
GPS	Area	40.3296074	-105.5926912	
GPS	Area	40.3267251	-105.59256	
GPS	Area	40.3255509	-105.5948922	
GPS	Area	40.3252749	-105.5977501	
GPS	Area	40.3275995	-105.599454	
GPS	Area	40.3285601	-105.5983795	
GPS	Area	40.3297389	-105.5986371	
GPS	Area	40.3295887	-105.5998012	
GPS	Area	40.3302834	-105.599619	
GPS	Area	40.3329654	-105.5984184	
GPS	Area	40.3336937	-105.5969532	

Regional Landscape Contexts:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Rocky Mountain National Park and the area around Estes Park were inhabited primarily by the Arapaho and Ute prior to settlement by European Americans. The Shoshone, Apache, Kiowa, Pawnee, Sioux, and Cheyenne were occasionally known to traverse the area (Brunswig 2005:87; Buchholtz 1983:8). These tribal groups utilized the park in part of their seasonal hunting, as well as “periodic raiding of other cultural groups” (Brunswig 2005:86). The Spanish may have been the first Europeans in the Estes Park region, as early expeditions had reached the Great Plains in the 1540s. By the early 1700s, the French had reached present-day northeastern Colorado as well.

The first European Americans in the Estes Park region were limited to trappers and hunters. Estes Park’s relatively isolated location and the steep slopes of the Rockies may have discouraged European American settlement until 1859, the first year of the Colorado Gold Rush. That year, Joel Estes and his family established a ranch. In the following decades, more people immigrated to the region. Although many who lived in the region were ranchers, tourism also developed early as people were drawn to the scenic beauty of the Rocky Mountains (Buchholtz 1983).

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Glacier Basin Campground is located on the eastern side of ROMO, east of the Continental Divide, northeast of Bear Lake, and south of Moraine Park. The peaks of the Continental Divide, which rise dramatically from the plains, range in elevation from 11,000 to over 14,000’ in the park (NPS 2004). These include Longs Peak, which at 14,256’ is the tallest peak in the park. ROMO includes several life zones because of the range of altitude: the montane, subalpine, and alpine. The Continental Divide also divides the park into two hydrological systems. Precipitation that falls on the western slope flows to the Colorado River basin, which has its headwaters in the park. Streams and rivers on the eastern slopes are part of the Mississippi River basin (NPS 2014, 2015).

Glacier Basin Campground lies in a relatively flat, glacially carved basin between Bierstadt Moraine to the west, Emerald Mountain to the east, and the lower slopes of the Continental Divide to the south. Glacier Creek flows along the west side of the campground and joins the Big Thompson River approximately two miles northeast of the campground. Glacier Basin is in the montane life zone, and the dominant trees species is lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta). However, in recent years, bark beetle outbreaks have been causing substantial losses of trees. There are approximately 19 native species of bark beetles in the park, which kill lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, limber pine, Engelmann spruce, subalpine fir, and Colorado blue spruce. Although beetle egg and larvae are typically killed during cold winters, warmer average winter temperatures have been allowing the beetles to survive in much higher numbers than in previous years (NPS 2018).

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Glacier Basin Campground is owned and administered by the NPS. It is within the political boundaries of Larimer County, Colorado, approximately six miles southwest of the town of Estes Park.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 01/28/2021

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The management category for Glacier Basin Campground is “Should be Preserved and Maintained” because it has been evaluated and meets NRHP criteria. The campground is compatible with ROMO’s legislated significance and continues to provide the traditional uses for which it was created: public camping and outdoor recreation.

Management Agreements:

Type of Agreement: Concession Contract/Permit

Management Agreement Expiration Date:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

Silver Peaks Enterprise has a contract to sell firewood and other convenience items, such as lighter fluid and ice.

Legal Interests:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative:

Located in managed wilderness?: No

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Lands Narrative:

Adjacent lands do not directly contribute to the significance of the Glacier Basin Campground. However, the close proximity of the YMCA of the Rockies campus, just outside of park boundaries, influenced the formative use and development of the campground. The full description of Adjacent Lands is included in the Supplemental and Bibliography section.

National Register Information

National Register of Historic Places

Documentation Status: Undocumented

Documentation Narrative Description:

Glacier Basin Campground (5LR.14862) is not listed in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP), nor has a determination of eligibility (DOE) been conducted for the cultural landscape. However, three buildings and structures have been individually documented and evaluated for historic significance: the ranger station, hose house, and a seasonal residence for park employees. The Glacier Basin Campground Ranger Station (HS-0012; 5LR.1202) is individually listed in the NRHP (NRHP Reference # 87001143) as part of the “Multiple Resource Nomination for Rocky Mountain National Park” (NRHP Reference #64000077). It is significant under Criterion C and was identified as “Thematically Significant to NPR Rustic Architecture.” The multiple resource nomination was signed by the Keeper on July 20, 1987. The Glacier Basin Campground Hose House (HS-0184; Site ID 5LR.1252) was determined eligible for listing in the NRHP and received a consensus DOE from the Colorado State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) in 1998. It is eligible under Criterion A for its association with recreation, tourism, and roots and development, and Criterion C for architecture. A seasonal residence (HS-0500; 5LR.3742), also known as the campground quarters, was determined eligible for the NRHP and received a consensus DOE from the Colorado SHPO in 2005. The residence is eligible under Criterion A for conservation and Criterion C for architecture. This DOE also noted that there was some potential for a campground district at Glacier Basin, but no formal recommendation could be made at the time.

Existing documentation for Glacier Basin is inadequate. Although three individual resources have been recorded and 12 archeological surveys have been conducted, no documentation exists for the landscape as a whole, including its development history and extant conditions. This CLI rectifies the lack of documentation at a landscape scale for the campground, which was developed between 1917–1970. This period encompasses the year the campground was developed and first opened to the public through the NRHP’s 50-year guideline for evaluating properties that have maintained their historic function. This period includes the campground’s initial development by ROMO Superintendent L. C. Way; the era of the CCC in ROMO, when work crews expanded and rehabilitated campsites and constructed new buildings in Glacier Basin; and the Mission 66 era, when the campground was extensively rehabilitated to modernize the campground, meet visitor demands, and improve visitors’ overall camping experience.

Based on the findings of this CLI, Glacier Basin’s period of significance is 1954–1966. The dates encompass the beginning of Mission 66-era improvements at the campground and the completion of major landscape design elements in time for the 50th anniversary of the NPS. Glacier Basin retains historic integrity from the period of significance, including its integrity of location, design, feeling, and association. Although integrity of materials and workmanship have been diminished and integrity of setting has been lost, overall, the extant landscape continues to reflect the redevelopments that took place during Mission 66. The campground was evaluated for significance under the criteria outlined for determining NRHP eligibility for campgrounds in the National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources Multiple Property Documentation Form (Carr et al. 2015).

Glacier Basin is significant under Criterion A for its associations with Mission 66 and recreation, and under Criterion C for its extant landscape architecture that was developed during the Mission 66 era. The campground is significant at the local level.

Eligibility: Undetermined

Concurrence Eligibility Date:

Concurrence Narrative:

Significance Level: Local

Contributing: Individual

Classification: District

Statement of Significance for National Register of Historic Places:

Glacier Basin Campground is eligible for the NRHP under Criteria A and C. Under Criterion A, Glacier Basin Campground is significant for its associations with the Mission 66 era and recreation. Under Criterion C, the campground is significant in the area of landscape architecture for its designs and landscape elements that are associated with the Mission 66 program. The period of significance is 1954–1966, which begins with the year the park finalized a preliminary master plan for the campground and started clearing and grading the loop roads, and ends with the 50th anniversary of the NPS, which drove Mission 66-era developments and improvements. The campground is eligible at the local level of significance because it represents a significant Mission 66 development in ROMO, and it retains integrity of location, design, workmanship, feeling, and association.

Glacier Basin Campground is significant under Criterion A for its association with Mission 66- era campground rehabilitation and development. It is also significant under Criterion A in the area of recreation for its association with tourism in ROMO and the greater Estes Park region, and as a destination for camping and outdoor recreational activities. Since Glacier Basin was established by Superintendent L. C. Way in 1917, it has been a popular destination for campers. It was expanded during two major redevelopment efforts: the era of the CCC in the park and Mission 66. During Mission 66, the size and number of campsites were increased, including those for large camping groups. Additional recreational and entertainment-based amenities were added at this time as well, including a new amphitheater with a larger seating capacity, footpaths to the park's extensive trail network, and new campsite furnishings such as picnic tables and fire pits. A kiosk at the campground entrance was added to assist campers, and an exhibit panel near the ranger station provided campers with information about the trail system. Two seasonal residences for park employees at the campground also reflect a Mission 66-era goal of providing more on-site housing.

Under Criterion C, the campground is significant in the area of Landscape Architecture for its designs that are associated with the Mission 66 program. The Mission 66 landscape design at Glacier Basin followed the earlier design principles that were developed by E. P. Meinecke and adopted by the NPS in the 1930s. The park adapted and refined these guidelines during Mission 66 by expanding the size of the campsites and campground to increase privacy, and by providing more campsites that could accommodate RVs and trailers. Glacier Basin's extant one-way loop roads, parking spurs, stone and log barriers, centralized comfort station locations, footpaths to park trails, and campsite-specific small-scale features all exemplify the Mission 66 design principles. Although Glacier Basin was one of six campgrounds targeted by the park to be upgraded as part of Mission 66 improvements, it was the only campground in ROMO to include an area designated for large camping groups.

Glacier Basin Campground is significant at the local level. Campgrounds throughout the national parks were rehabilitated during Mission 66, and Glacier Basin does not rise to the level of exceptional national

importance. The campground also does not represent a significant aspect of Colorado's history. However, of the six campgrounds in ROMO that the park targeted for rehabilitation during the Mission 66 era, only Glacier Basin Campground and Timber Creek Campground continue to reflect Mission 66 design standards. The other four campgrounds have been substantially altered (Aspenglen), converted to day use (Endovalley), eliminated (Wild Basin), or do not reflect a significant amount of Mission 66 design features, such as the ability to accommodate trailers (Longs Peak Campground). Additionally, the Colorado SHPO determined in 1991 that the buildings in Longs Peak Campground are not eligible due to a loss of historic integrity, and therefore the campground is also considered not eligible. Moraine Park Campground was determined eligible by Colorado SHPO in 2016 for its associations with Mission 66. However, unlike Glacier Basin, Moraine Park was established and developed entirely during the Mission 66 era, and was not rehabilitated from an earlier time.

Glacier Basin retains integrity of location, design, workmanship, feeling, and association. The campground's roads and built features remain in the same locations as designed during Mission 66 and retain their spatial relationships to the surrounding natural features. The extant landscape continues to reflect Mission 66-era designs and plans, including one-way loop roads and parking spurs. Buildings and structures, such as the amphitheater and kiosk, retain their designs and express the workmanship of the architects and builders as well. The campground as a whole maintains the feeling and association of a Mission 66-designed campground. However, it has lost integrity of setting due to bark beetle outbreaks that killed thousands of lodgepole pine in the campground, which has also reduced or eliminated much of the privacy between campsites. Materials have been diminished due to the replacement of 11 Mission 66-era comfort stations with new buildings, although these remain in the same locations. Despite the loss of these built and landscape elements, Glacier Basin overall retains historic integrity as it relates to the Mission 66 era and the period of significance.

National Register Significance Criteria:

A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

National Register Criteria Consideration:

National Register Periods of Significance (with Historic Context Themes):

Time Period: CE 1954 - CE 1966

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Creating Social Institutions and Movements	Recreation	General Recreation	

Time Period: CE 1954 - CE 1966

Historic Context Theme	Subtheme	Facet	Other Facet
Expressing Cultural Values	Landscape Architecture	NPS Mission 66--Landscape Architecture	

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category: Landscape Architecture

Area of Significance Category: Entertainment - Recreation

NRIS Information:

State Register Documentation:

National Histric Landmarks:

National Historic Landmark? No

Theme:

Contributing:

NHL ID:

NHL URL:

Date: 01/28/2021

Statement of Significance for National Historic Landmark:

World Heritage Site:

World Heritage Site? No

Category:

WHS ID:

WHS URL:

Date: 01/28/2021

Is Resource within a designated National Natural Landscape: No

Chronology and Physical History

Chronology:

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
AD 1890	Settled	Initial permanent settlement of European Americans in Estes Park.
AD 1905	Established	Medicine Bow Forest Reserve, which included portions of present-day Rocky Mountain National Park, is established.
AD 1908	Built	Abner Sprague builds a road to his resort, Sprague's Resort. It becomes known as Sprague's Road or Bear Lake-Sprague Road and passes through Bartholf Park and the area that would become Glacier Basin Campground.
AD 1915	Established	ROMO is officially dedicated.
AD 1916	Established	The National Park Service is established
AD 1916	Built	The park repairs Bear Lake-Sprague Road, which led to Sprague's Resort from the YMCA of the Rockies, and builds a wood bridge over Glacier Creek (Superintendent's Monthly Report [SMR] June 1916).
AD 1917	Established	In July Superintendent L. C. Way lays out the campground in Glacier Basin, which was also known as Bartholf Park. It has three garbage pits, four cement camp stoves, and 0.5 mile of foot paths (SMR July 1917). In August the park installs signs along the roads to provide directions to the campground (SMR August 1917).
AD 1917 - 1918	Built	The park builds a new road, Glacier Basin Road, to access the campground, Sprague's Resort, and other amenities in the area, replacing the Bear Lake-Sprague Road near Glacier Basin. At the campground, the new road alignment is built east of the open meadow, and a new bridge across Glacier Creek is built. The road is completed on July 4, 1918 (SAR 1918). The park makes additional improvements to Glacier Basin Road, including widening the road, building turnouts, and installing culverts. The new and improved road provides the public with easier access to the campground (SMR June 1918).
AD 1918	Built	In July the park builds two pit toilets in the campground (SMR July 1918).
AD 1919	Built	The park constructs additional campsites (SAR 1919 annual report)
AD 1922	Established	The Olinger Highlanders hold their first summer camp at Glacier Basin (SMR June 1922).
AD 1923	Built	The park builds six sheet iron stoves in the campground (SMR July 1923).

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
AD 1926 - 1928	Built	In 1926 the park hires Shields and Flatt of Antonito, Colorado to construct the new Bear Lake Road. The road was constructed between 1926 and 1928 and is along the north and west sides of Glacier Creek. Shields and Flatt also construct a 0.4-mile long, 16' wide spur to Glacier Basin Campground that crosses Glacier Creek. A bridge was built to span Glacier Creek, presumably by Shields and Flatt, and was "a 20 ft. span, steel I beam girder with masonry abutments and log railing" (Drawing RM-4962).
AD 1929	Built	The park builds a wash house at the campground for use by the Olinger Highlanders. It measures 20' x 45' with one partition, a concrete floor, drains, and a wash trough. Approximately 7,600' of 3" pipe is laid to bring water to the facility from Boulder Brook. The wash house is open for public use when the Highlanders are not camped at Glacier Basin (SMR May 1929; June 1929). Four pit toilets are also built (SMR July 1929).
AD 1929	Planned	A topographic map of the campground is developed (SMR July 1929).
AD 1931	Built	The park builds a loop road in the campground (SMR July 1931). It is a half-mile long and 12' wide (Drawing RM-4962).
AD 1932	Built	The park completes the Glacier Creek Trail. The trail connects Glacier Basin Campground to Bear Lake and extends along the eastern side of the campground (SMR July 1932).
AD 1932 - 1933	Built	The park builds two comfort stations (B-180 and B-181). They are described as "log trim buildings of standard size and design," which measure 9' x 22' and have concrete foundations (SMR September 1932; Drawing RM-4962). They are connected to temporary cesspools.
AD 1933	Built	The park installs fire hydrants in the campground to provide fire protection (SMR June 1933).
AD 1933	Expanded	The park enlarges the comfort stations' cesspool due to heavy rain and high use (SMR August 1933).
AD 1933 - 1934	Built	The CCC grades over one mile of new loop roads in campgrounds, including Glacier Basin. At Glacier Basin, the CCC also builds new campsites, installs over 800' of new water pipes, and cuts and installs log guardrails (SMR Oct 1933).
AD 1934	Excavated	The park establishes a gravel pit at the southern end of the campground. A rock crusher, conveyor, and screening plant are installed. The park and CCC use the gravel for road construction, including Bear Lake Road (SMR Oct 1936).
AD 1934 - 1938	Built	The CCC builds new fire pits and tables with attached benches throughout the campground. In 1937 this included building 28 new rock fire pits with brick lining, repairing 33 old fire pits, and installing 25 table and bench units (SAR 1937).

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
AD 1935	Moved	In December the CCC moves the Bear Lake Checking Station, which was built in 1929, to Glacier Basin Campground to be used as the ranger station (SAR 1924; SMR December 1934).
AD 1936 - 1937	Built	The CCC installs new sewer lines and a new septic tank, replacing the cesspools (SMR November 1936; SMR June 1937).
AD 1937	Planned	The park surveys the campground for a location to build an amphitheater (SMR September 1937).
AD 1937	Built	The CCC clears new campsites to accommodate trailers (SAR 1937).
AD 1938	Graded	In July the CCC levels and grades the area for the amphitheater and accompanying parking area. The forms are placed for the sills for supporting the amphitheater seating (SMR July 1938).
AD 1938	Excavated	The CCC excavates an area for a garbage incinerator near the campground (SMR December 1938).
AD 1939	Built	The park builds the concrete garbage incinerator, possibly with the help of the CCC (SMR June 1939).
AD 1939	Graded	The CCC grades a parking area for 35 cars (Audretsch 2018:16).
AD 1940	Built	The CCC finishes building the amphitheater (SAR 1940).
AD 1941	Built	The CCC builds a hose house to add efficiency to the park's fire protection facilities (SMR January 1941).
AD 1942 - 1943	Removed	CCC camps are closed and removed, resulting in not only a large loss of manpower for new construction and maintenance in the campgrounds, including Glacier Basin, but also requires park staff to coordinate disposal of all CCC property (SAR 1943).
AD 1949	Built	The park installs 30 large rock barriers to replace the existing log barriers, which had decayed and no longer adequately kept car travel on established routes (SMR April 1949).
AD 1951	Planned	The park completes the initial master plans for the campground and submits them to the Region Two Office for review (SMR December 1951).
AD 1952	Built	The park installs 10 fire pits. Two new trailer sites are opened, and the park prepares 15 additional temporary trailer sites to help relieve overcrowding (SMR July 1952).
AD 1953	Planned	The park plans for a new gravel pit to aid in constructing the Bear Lake Parking Area. After surveying several locations, the park determines that the best option is north of Glacier Basin Campground, west of the old Glacier Basin Road (SMR May 1953).
AD 1953	Built	The park installs four fire pits, bringing the total in Glacier Basin to 96. The park installs a new projection screen at the amphitheater (SMR July 1953).
AD 1953	Maintained	The park repaints the ranger station and bulletin board (SMR August 1953).

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
AD 1953 - 1954	Altered	The 1930s-era gravel pit is used for burning and burying stumps from the Bear Lake Parking Area development (SMR October 1953). It is then used for storing 8,000 tons of paving aggregate and 300 tons of chip for road maintenance (SMR May 1954).
AD 1954	Planned	The park completes the preliminary master plan for the campground after multiple revisions (SMR January 1954).
AD 1954	Altered	A bathroom addition is constructed on the ranger station (SMR May 1954). The rotted ends of the overhanging log rafters on the ranger station are sawn off (SMR July 1954).
AD 1954	Altered	The park begins numbering the campsites. The park also repaints and refinishes the flag pole, signs, and signposts (SMR July 1954).
AD 1954	Restored	The park fills and restores two borrow pits in the 1930s-era gravel pit (SMR August 1954).
AD 1954	Expanded	The park surveys Loop C. It is noted as being behind the 1930s-era gravel pit. The park grades about 40 new parking spurs in September (SMR August 1954, September 1954).
AD 1955	Developed	A rock crusher is installed at the new gravel pit, known as the Glacier Basin Pit (SMR February 1955).
AD 1955	Built	The park completes grading Loop C and stone barriers are placed (SMR June 1955).
AD 1955	Expanded	The park completes grading Loop C and stone barriers are placed (SMR June 1955).
AD 1956	Built	The park installs log curb bumpers at the campsites and along the roads (SMR April 1956).
AD 1956	Naturalized	The park fills the 1930s-era gravel pit (SMR July 1956).
AD 1956	Planned	Congress approves funding for the Mission 66 program in July.
AD 1957	Planned	The park surveys the former Olinger Highlander's area at Glacier Basin. "The survey is in connection with the development of the campground water and sewer systems, as provided for in the 1958 Construction Program" (SMR February 1957). The park also revises the master plan and submits it to the NPS Western Office of Design and Construction (SMR April 1957).
AD 1957	Built	The park builds and installs a new registration bulletin board (SMR July 1957).
AD 1957 - 1959	Built	As part of Mission 66, contractors install multiple utility upgrades, including a sewage disposal system and water storage tank (SMR August 1957). The Flora Construction Company installs a new electric distribution system (SMR April 1958).
AD 1958	Planned	As part of Mission 66, the park makes plans for a new registration and information structure, campfire circle, interpretive signs, and an amphitheater with a projection booth and stage area. The park also plans to convert the former Olinger Highlanders' wash house to a community building (SMR June 1958).

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
AD 1958 - 1959	Built	As part of Mission 66, the Donald E. Johnson Construction Company builds six new comfort stations at Glacier Basin, and Warren E. Nordell builds three more (SMR Sept 1958).
AD 1958	Built	The park construction crew and day laborers grade and revegetate areas where new sewer and water lines were installed; remove old picnic tables and fire pits; and install new tables, 170 fire pits, 173 campsite signs, and waste receptacles (SMR April–October 1958).
AD 1958	Built	The park and day laborers start to construct a new amphitheater, which is in the same location as the CCC amphitheater (SMR June 1958). While the new amphitheater is under construction, the park sets up a temporary lecture circle “on the open hillside nearby” (SMR June 1958). The park completes the new amphitheater in August, and the first programs were held on August 18 (SMR August 1958).
AD 1959	Built	A & H Builders, Inc. builds two new comfort stations in the campground and extends the water and sewer lines (SMR November 1959). The park installed the kiosk near the entrance around this time. It is not known if the park or contractors built it.
AD 1960	Moved	The park purchases and moves a residence built in 1939 (HS-504) from the High Drive to the campground for employee housing (HS-504 building file). It stands north of the group camping loop, near the 1930s-era gravel pit and incinerator.
AD 1961	Moved	A & H Builders, Inc. moves a comfort station (B-180, built in 1932–1933) from the campground to Glacier Basin livery (Glacier Basin Glacier Creek Livery Relocation Report 1960–1964).
AD 1962	Planted	The park plants trees in the 1930s-era gravel pit, although the types of trees are not specified (SMR June 1962).
AD 1963	Built	The park installs an RV dump station (SMR November 1963).
AD 1965	Built	The park plans a new loop for group camping. The Flatiron Paving Co. of Boulder builds and paves the loop road and parking areas, installs stone barriers and log guardrails, and paves Loops A–D (SAR 1965; Drawing RM-3627A).
AD 1966	Rehabilitated	A thunderstorm destroys the sewage effluent spreading field, which is north of the campground at the site of the 1950s-era Glacier Basin Pit. The field was rebuilt with “a more elaborate system of dikes” (SMR August 1966).
AD 1966	Abandoned	The Mission 66 program ends.
AD 1974	Demolished	The park conducts a cultural resources survey of the incinerator. The park demolishes the incinerator after completing the survey (SAR 1974).
AD 1974	Built	New sewer lines are installed to connect the campground to the Upper Thompson Sanitation District system and a lift station is built (SAR 1974).
AD 1975	Demolished	The park demolishes comfort station #181 (SAR 1975).

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
AD 1975	Built	The park builds a small campfire circle in the group camping area (SAR 1975).
AD 1975	Built	The park installs new signs for the campground, which are NPS-standardized signs by 3M (SAR 1975).
AD 1975	Built	Glacier Basin's sewer systems is connected to the Upper Thompson Sanitation District (SAR 1975).
AD 1975	Moved	Telephone cables are buried in Glacier Basin (SAR 1976).
AD 1977	Built	The park installs a new phone booth with "a distinctive outdoor design" near the ranger station (SAR 1977).
AD 1977	Maintained	The park installs a plywood screen at the amphitheater and repairs and repaints the benches (SAR 1978).
AD 1980	Preserved	The park stains and preserves the log guardrails (SAR 1980).
AD 1981	Built	The park constructs a re-entry lane at the entrance, near the kiosk (SAR 1981).
AD 1982	Removed	The park removes 76 hazard trees from the group camping area (SAR 1982).
AD 1982	Built	The park and day laborers construct a new bridge over Glacier Creek on the entrance road (Drawing 121-70162). Prestressed concrete girders built by Stanley Structures of Cheyenne, Wyoming, were installed on concrete abutments that the park had rehabilitated. The park poured the decking and installed log curbing (Work order No. 1520 -0073-293).
AD 1982 - 1983	Built	Contractors overhaul the water system at Glacier Basin. They construct a pump house (B-871), install over 1,000' of pipes, drill a new well and install pumps, and repair the water storage tank (SAR 1982; Glacier Basin Water Systems Bid 1983).
AD 1983	Rehabilitated	As part of a pilot program, the Youth Conservation Corp (YCC) rehabilitates several campsites, define parking areas, and plant 100 Engelmann spruce (SAR 1983).
AD 1984	Rehabilitated	The YCC rehabilitation program continues. They build 48 12' x 12' tent pads; remove or combine 17 campsites; revegetate camping areas; remove hazard trees and stumps; built parking barriers; and remove rock fire rings (SAR 1984).
AD 1987	Built	The park installs new lights along the footpaths to the amphitheater (SAR 1987).
AD 1988	Demolished	The wash house that was built for the Olinger Highlanders is demolished. After being used as a wash house, it was converted to a community building ca. 1960 and was being used for storage at the time of demolition (Building 410 file).
AD 2001	Rehabilitated	Forty campsites are rehabilitated. Although additional information could not be found, the park likely installed new tent pads, fire pit rings, and picnic tables, and possibly changed campsite use, such as from RV sites to tent-only (SAR 2001).

Year	Event	Major Event Narrative
AD 2002	Built	A small pull-through is built north of the ranger station and is used for the Bear Lake Shuttle Bus (Drawing 121-60459).
AD 2005	Built	The park installs bear-resistant food storage lockers with concrete pads in the campground (SAR 2005).
AD 2005	Rehabilitated	The hose house is rehabilitated (SAR 2006).
AD 2006	Built	A wayside exhibit is installed (SAR 2006).
AD 2006 - 2012	Removed	The park removes approximately 4,400 lodgepole pine trees from the campground, primarily in Loop C, Loop D, and the group camping loop, due to bark beetle outbreaks. Trees are also removed from the east side of the amphitheater; the west, north, and east sides of Loop A; and the east and northeast sides of Loop B.
AD 2008	Demolished	The park demolishes comfort stations #378, 379, and 408. The slab foundations are retained and expanded to meet federal accessibility standards, and the park constructs new comfort stations on the slabs. The water storage tank is replaced (SAR 2008).
AD 2009 - 2011	Built	The park removes the wood picnic tables and installs concrete tables in all of the campsites.
AD 2011	Demolished	The park demolishes comfort station #373. The slab foundation is retained and expanded to meet federal accessibility standards, and a new comfort station is constructed on the slab.
AD 2012	Demolished	The park demolishes comfort stations #371 and 372. The slab foundations are retained and expanded to meet federal accessibility standards, and the park constructs new comfort stations on the slabs.
AD 2012	Mined	The Bear Lake Road Phase II Project uses the Glacier Basin Pit for a borrow material source. Boulders excavated during road construction are buried at the pit.
AD 2014	Built	The park installs 60 bear-resistant food storage lockers with concrete pads at Glacier Basin.
AD 2018	Built	The park constructs the solar shower facility near comfort station #378. The park also builds a small parking area and footpaths to the solar shower and comfort station.
AD 2019	Planned	The park conducts an accessibility study for the campground. The study identifies 36 campsites in which improvements could be made to meet federal accessibility standards. The study also determines that the comfort stations, footpaths, water hydrants, RV dump station, and other features do not meet federal accessibility standards.

Physical History:

Settlement and Development of the Estes Park Region, Pre-contact–1915

Pre-contact
Following is a brief overview of the pre-contact history of ROMO, taken primarily from the in- depth

history of the park prepared by the University of Northern Colorado in 2005 (Brunswig) and the People of the Poudre: Native Americans in Larimer County – People of the Mountain and Plains (Burris n.d.). The Rocky Mountains of ROMO lie in between the cultures of the Great Basin and Central Plains and the archeology reflects the relationships to both cultures (Rocky Mountain National Park Seasonal Handbook 1998:5).

The Peopling of the Americas
The first people likely reached North America no earlier than 30,000 years ago. Although definitive archaeological evidence dating the arrival of North America's populations is scant, the earliest accepted date for the diagnostic artifacts of the Clovis Culture, generally considered the earliest culture in the New World, is at most 12,000 years before present (BP; Anderson et al. 1996). However, recent research undertaken at numerous North and South American sites strongly suggests the possibility of earlier arrival and occupation dates (Dillehay and Meltzer 1991; Lepper and Bonnichsen 2004). Numerous sites have been put forward as evidence for a pre-Clovis human occupation in eastern North America, including the Meadowcroft rock shelter in Pennsylvania, the Page-Ladson and Little Salt Springs sites in Florida, the Saltville and Cactus Hill sites in Virginia, the Topper site in South Carolina, and the Big Eddy site in Missouri (Anderson et al. 1996; Lopinot et al. 2000). These claims, however, are subject to debate (Dincauze 1984; Haynes 2002).

Paleoindian Period
Research suggests that by 11,950 BP, Paleoindians could have entered Colorado. Clovis hunters are believed to have populated North and South America as a result of following large herds of megafauna, such as mammoth and mastodon, across a formerly exposed land bridge (Beringia) connecting present day Siberia and Alaska. The Paleoindian Era is marked by lithic technologies known as Clovis, Folsom, and Plano (Burris n.d.). According to William Butler, there are several well-documented Clovis finds at ROMO (Brett 2003:28). However, during the Folsom period, there is no indication of aboriginal presence at the park, likely due to a high elevation glacial advance during the time. Husted speculates that the higher altitudes of the park were open for seasonal occupation, and year-round occupation by 6,500 BP (Brett 2003:28). The end of the Paleoindian Era is marked by climatic changes resulting in the extinction of large megafauna. Climatic change led to an economic transition characterized by a shift in hunting toward smaller game and utilization of plant resources.

Archaic Period
The climactic changes at the beginning of the Holocene led to new cultural adaptations known as the Archaic Period (7,500 to 1,800 BP; Burris n.d.). The Archaic period is marked by a shift from following and hunting mega-fauna to the use of local food sources. These resources include smaller game as well as local plants. The Archaic followed resources on seasonal rounds based on the availability of these food sources (Burris n.d.). Tool assemblages include smaller projectile points for use with a spear thrower or atlatl and ground stone for processing foods.

During the early part of the Archaic, drought conditions led the peoples to search for resources in "eastern foothills and mountains" of ROMO (Brunswig 2005:80). This was followed by cooler and wetter conditions in the Middle and Late Archaic stages. There are several well documented game-drives in the park that seem to indicate this was a successful strategy for hunting (Benedict and Olson 1978). The Archaic period lasted until the adoption of ceramics and bows and arrows (Stone 1999:56, 63).

Late Prehistoric Stage: Early and Middle Ceramic Periods
The Late Prehistoric Stage includes the Early and Middle Ceramic Periods (Gilmore et al. 1999). This stage lasted from 2,000 BP until permanent European presence in the area of ROMO (Burris n.d.). During the Early and Middle Ceramic Periods, the similar cultural adaptations of the Archaic Period were replaced with "diverse regional responses to cultural developments" (Brunswig 2005:83). Tool assemblages include finely flaked smaller projectile points (for bow and arrow) and ceramics.

The Early Ceramic Period is identified by the appearance of "bi-conical shaped, cord-marked pottery" (Brunswig 2005:84). Also noted during this period are elements of corn horticulture in the foothills, although no farming has been identified in the mountainous region of ROMO. The Middle Ceramic Period is marked by brown and gray cord-marked pottery with globular wide mouth pots and some

collared rims (Brunswig 2005:85). Brunswig indicated that no Middle Ceramic pottery has been, as yet, identified in the park (Brunswig 2005:85).

According to Burris, in the later part of the Ceramic period, “regional cultures transformed into the Native American cultures we are more familiar with today” (Burris n.d.). These cultures include mainly the Arapaho and Ute, although the Shoshone, Apache, Kowa, Pawnee, Sioux, and Cheyenne were occasionally known to traverse areas in ROMO (Brunswig 2005:87). These tribal groups utilized the park in part of their seasonal hunting, as well as “periodic raiding of other cultural groups” (Brunswig 2005:86).

Post-contact
By 1680 the Ute were trading with the Spanish, which included acquiring horses. This transformed their lifeway, and the Ute became accomplished bison hunters on the Great Plains. However, the Comanche, who were trading with the French and acquiring guns in the mid-1700s, forced the Ute from the plains and back to the Rocky Mountains. Several roads and trails that remain in use in the park were probably developed by the Ute at this time, including Trail Ridge, Ute Trail, and Forest Canyon Pass. The Arapaho had migrated to the region around the 1780s and ranged and hunted throughout the region, where they were frequently in conflict with the Ute. However, the discovery of gold in 1858 brought thousands of American immigrants to the region, and a series of treaties between the U.S. government and the Arapaho and Ute in the mid-to-late 1800s eventually forced the tribes out of their lands and onto small reservations (Buchholtz 1983:18–27).

European Settlement in the Estes Park Region
The first Europeans present in northeastern Colorado were the Spanish. In the 1540s Francisco Vasquez de Coronado led a Spanish expedition to the Great Plains, although there is no documentation of any expeditions reaching the Estes Park region. Large expeditions were based out of Taos and Santa Fe, and their explorations to Colorado in the 1600s were likely confined to the Arkansas River Valley. Smaller expeditions or individuals likely set out into the mountains as well, but their exact travels are unknown. Reports from the 1850s made note of early, small, Spanish mining settlements or encampments in areas along the rivers and creeks; however, it is unclear why these encampments were attributed to the Spanish. The French may have been amongst the first Europeans to reach the Estes Park region as well. By the early 1700s the Spanish learned that the French were trading with Native Americans in northeastern Colorado, violating Spanish claims to the area. In 1720 Pedro de Villasur led a Spanish military expedition to northeastern Colorado to determine how far the French had ventured into Spanish territory.
However, after the Pawnee attacked and killed many members of the expedition, the Spanish left and the French increased their presence in the region. French fur traders also traveled the river systems of the Great Plains in the late 1700s. Although they were within sight of Longs Peak and Mount Meeker, which they name “Les deux Oreilles,” no evidence exists that any set foot in the present-day boundaries of ROMO (Buchholtz 1983:31–34; Fort Collins History Connection).

The United States purchased northeastern Colorado, including Larimer County and the Estes Park region, from the French as part of the Louisiana Purchase. Early European American trappers ventured into Colorado as early as 1805, including James Pursley, A. P. Chouteau, Julius De Munn, and Ezekiel Williams, although their exact areas of exploration are unknown (Buchholtz 1983:31–34). The first officially recorded United States reconnaissance in the area of ROMO and Estes Park was that of Major Stephen Harriman Long and his party of 22 men in 1820, who were originally part of the larger Yellowstone Expedition of 1819. Long and his party were accompanied by three French guides, who were already knowledgeable of the Rocky Mountains and assisted the group in reaching the foot of the eastern slopes of the Rockies.
Although they spotted the mountain peaks of ROMO, including the one that would be later be named for Long, the party did not venture farther west from the plains. After Long’s expedition, the few European Americans who lived in the area were the mountain men who made a scant living by hunting and trapping. Several fur traders opened small trading posts along the South Platte River, east of ROMO, in the 1830s, but the posts were abandoned by 1850 (Buchholtz 1983:39–40).

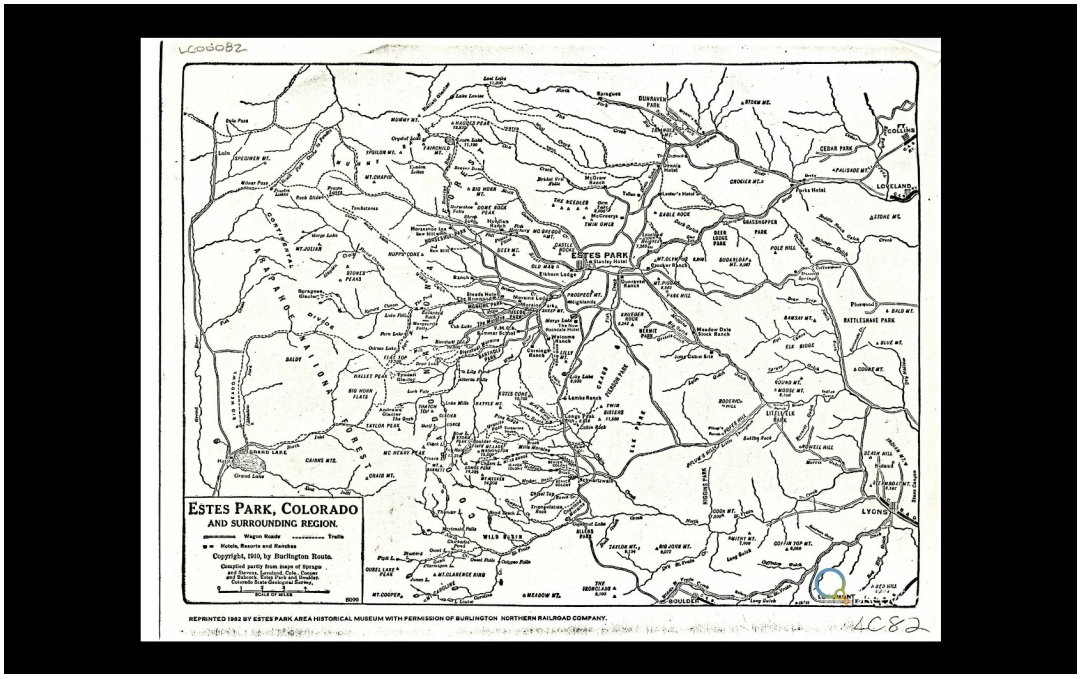
Rufus B. Sage was likely the first European American to record the valley in which Estes Park is now located. Sage stayed in the area for a month in 1843 to hunt, and he later published hisaccount in his

book, Rocky Mountain life; or, Startling scenes and perilous adventures in the Far West during an expedition of three years. It is possible that Kit Carson explored the ROMO area, although these reports have not been substantiated. As more people immigrated west in the mid- 1800s, it is also possible that several traveled to the Estes Park area, although no record of any permanent settlement exists. One of the first European Americans to settle in the ROMO region was fur trader Philip Crenshaw, who settled near Grand Lake around 1857. Crenshaw built a cabin but returned to his native Missouri in 1861 (Buchholtz 1983:77–78).

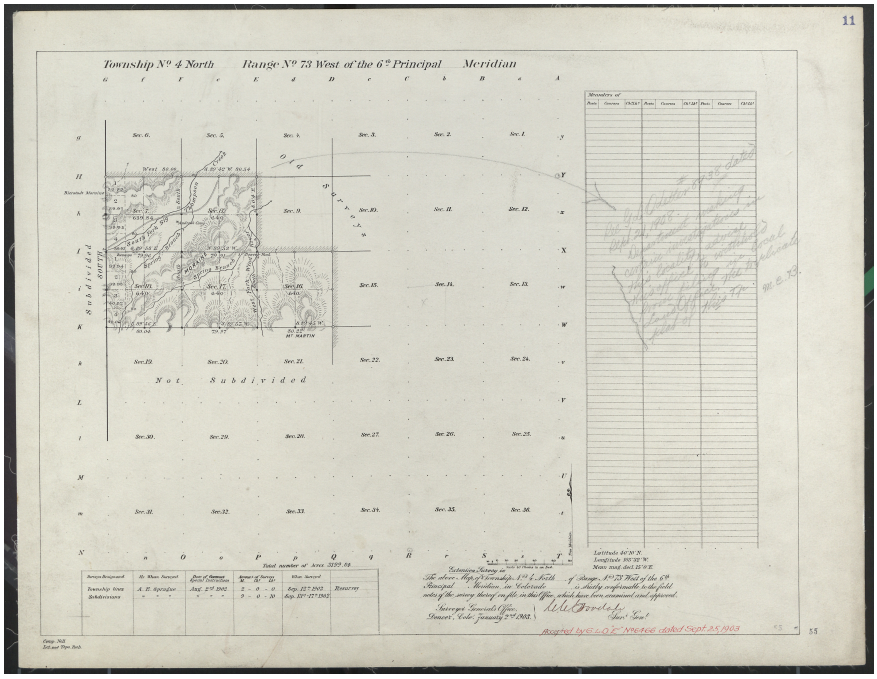
In 1859 the Colorado Gold Rush brought thousands of people to the state, including Joel Estes and his family. After happening upon the Estes Park area in 1859 during a hunting trip, Estes and his family returned in 1860 to establish a cattle ranch. The Estes sold their ranch to Michael Hollenbeck and a man identified only as “Buck,” and left the area in 1866 (Buchholtz 1983:52). By 1880 Estes Park was becoming well-known and more prospectors, mountain climbers, settlers, and even tourists came to the area. Many of the settlers established small subsistence ranches (Buchholtz 1983:77–78).

The Glacier Basin area was known as Bartholf Park in the late 1800s and early 1900s. It received its name from Abner Sprague, who named it after his friend Frank Bartholf in 1877. Before this it was called “Timbered Flat” by the Arapaho (Foster 2005:114; Lee 1917:68). In 1892 Sprague conducted the first survey of Bartholf Park. However, his survey only encompassed the northernmost portion of Section 8, in which Glacier Basin Campground is currently located. A small length of Glacier Creek was documented, but Sprague’s survey was otherwise confined to Sections 5 and 6. Sprague conducted another survey in September 1902. This survey included Section 8, in addition to Sections 7 and 16–18 (Bureau of Land Management, Government Land Office [BLM GLO] Records).

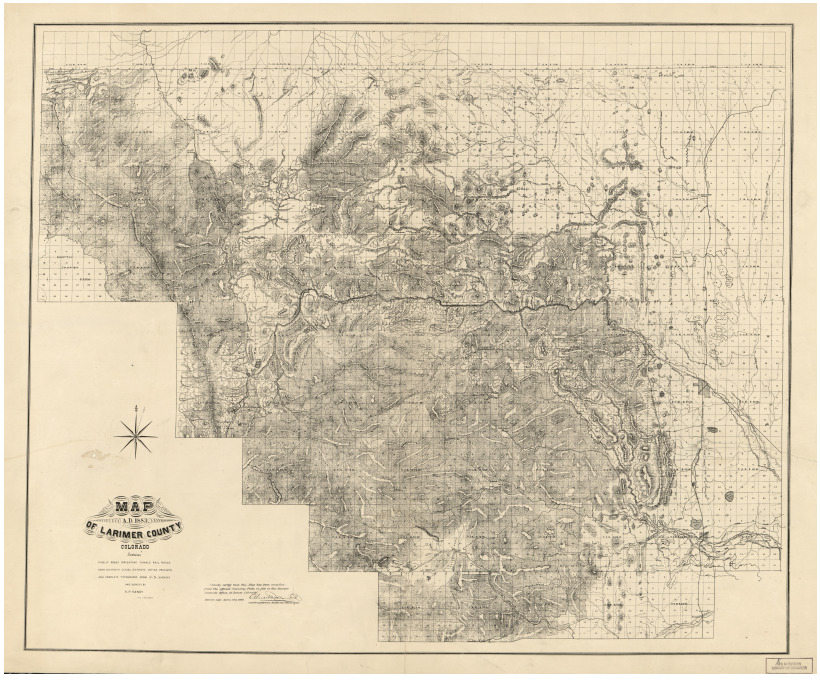
The land in which Glacier Basin Campground is located, Section 8 of T04N R73W, was never patented. The surrounding sections—Sections 5, 7, 9, and 17— were patented by several people, including Sprague, who owned much of Section 7 and portions of Section 18 (BLM GLO Records).



Detail from a 1910 map of the Estes Park area. The blue arrow points to the Glacier Basin area, when it was known as Bartholf Park (Burlington Route 1910).



Detail from Abner Sprague's 1902 survey of Township 4 North Range 73 West. Glacier Basin's present- day location is in the northwest quarter of Section 8, east of Thompson Creek, today named Glacier Creek. Bear Lake-Sprague Road is also depicted near Glacier Basin's location (BLM GLO 1903).



Detail from an 1883 topographic map of Larimer County. The general area of Glacier Basin is outlined in blue (Handy 1883).

The Establishment and Early Development of ROMO, 1915–1916

Rocky Mountain National Park's beginnings arguably started with Enos Mills, who moved to the Estes Park region in 1886. Mills was a naturalist, conservationist, and author who was instrumental in establishing the park. By the 1890s, Mills was strongly advocating for the creation of a national park that would span from Longs Peak to Pikes Peak so the public would be able to experience the natural wonders of the Rocky Mountains. Mills built the Longs Peak Inn in 1901 to draw more tourists to the area and authored several books that extolled the area.
Although Mills was met with resistance from the US Forest Service, in part because there was no Park Service to administer the park, he found support for establishing a national park from the Colorado Mountain Club, which was founded in 1912 by Denver attorney James Grafton Rogers. The club soon formed a National Park Committee, mapped proposed park boundaries, and drafted park bills to be introduced in Congress. The Denver Chamber of Commerce supported the development of a park, and by 1913 Colorado politicians were also in favor of a park.
Support continued to grow, and on June 29, 1914 a bill for the creation of a national park was presented to Congress. The bill passed the Senate, who sent the bill to the House of Representatives in October. The House Public Lands Committee heard testimony for the formation of a national park from Colorado governors, Senators, and Congressmen, and the Secretary of the Interior. On January 18, 1915, the bill passed the House, President Woodrow Wilson signed the bill on January 26, and the 358.5-square-mile Rocky Mountain National Park was established (Musselman 1971:17–27).

The park was officially dedicated on September 4, 1915. The Secretary of the Interior, Franklin K. Lane, appointed C. R. Trowbridge as the first "acting supervisor" of ROMO, who was tasked with organizing the administration of the park. R. T. "Dixie" MacCracken was hired as the first park ranger, and two additional rangers, Frank R. Koenig and Reed A. Higby, were hired a short time later. In 1916 L. Claude Way replaced Trowbridge. Way's initial title was head ranger, but soon it was changed to superintendent, and he served as superintendent until 1921 (Musselman 1971:29–30).

Rangers focused their efforts on protecting the park and regulating its use, which meant fighting forest fires, keeping cattle outside of the park, and patrolling for hunters (Buchholtz 1983). After the National Park Service was formally established in 1916, the administrative goals of the park began to reflect the overarching goals mandated by Congress for all national parks: "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations" (National Park Service Organic Act, 16 U.S.C §1).

By the time the park was established, Fall River Road construction was progressing, hiking and horse trails were in place, and privately owned resorts within the present-day park were attracting tourists. The park was immediately popular, with an estimated 51,000 visitors in 1916 and 120,000 in 1917. To accommodate these visitors, Superintendent Way and the park rangers built new trails and expanded existing ones, improved roads, and in 1917 established ROMO's first campground, Glacier Basin (Buchholtz 1983).

Early Development of Glacier Basin, 1917–1932

Glacier Basin Campground Establishment and Growth

The land now occupied by Glacier Basin Campground was undeveloped before it was acquired by ROMO, except for Bear Lake-Sprague Road that traveled from the YMCA to Sprague's Resort. On July 10, 1917, Superintendent Way "rode to end of Bear Lake road. [Laid] out camp ground at Barthoff [sic] Park" (SMR July 2017). No additional details are provided by Way, and it is unknown what constituted the new campground. Given that he spent less than a day laying it out, it may have been as simple as determining a general area that could accommodate camping. However, by the end of the month Way notes that the "camping ground established in Barthoff Park" has "3 garbage pits 4 x 6 x 6 feet; 4 cement camp stoves; and ½ mile of foot paths" (SMR July 2017). Park rangers likely completed this work, as Way's report details that he was occupied with other activities after the initial layout of the campground. Although it is not noted when the campground opened to the public, it is probable that it occurred shortly after being laid out. In August 1917 the park installed signs along Bear Lake-Sprague Road to provide directions to the campground (SMR August 1917). By the end of 1918 the campground had room for 100 camps (although these were not designated campsites), and "10 cement camp-fire stoves have been installed, 4 garbage pits dug, 2 sanitary comfort stations installed, and wood provided" (SAR 1918). Way also notes that 83 camps had been counted on one day.

In the following years, details on Glacier Basin's development are sparse. The park cleared additional campsites in 1919, although the exact number is not provided (SAR 1919). In 1923 the park built six "sheet iron stoves" in the campground, but it is not known where these were or what they looked like. Nearly a decade later, in 1931, the park cleared an additional 12'-wide loop road in the campground, for a total of one-half mile of campground roads (1936 Master Plan). Superintendent Edmund Rogers explained, "this road eliminates several bad landscape features and provides a much better service for campers seeking sites for the night" (SMR July 1931).

By 1922 visitors to ROMO had been complaining for several years that Glacier Basin Campground, the only public campground in the park, was too far from Estes Park. Additional private campgrounds were located along roads near the park and were quite popular, despite many charging a fee of 50 cents per night. However, many of the private campground owners found that campers were damaging their property, and these campgrounds were even polluting water supplies of downstream landowners and Estes Park (SAR 1922). In 1924 the park established three new public campgrounds: Aspenglen, Endovalley, and Pineledge. Despite the addition of more campgrounds, Glacier Basin remained a popular destination for tourists.
Developments continued throughout the 1920s, including upgrades to utilities and improved access.

Utilities

In 1922 Superintendent Roger W. Toll noted that efforts were being made to develop spring water at the campground, so that there was a more sanitary drinking water source than Glacier Creek (SMR July 1922). A water system was constructed in 1929–1930. It brought water to the campground via a 3"-wide, 7,600'-long line from Boulder Brook to the southwest corner of the campground. The line then split into 2" lines with 1" laterals with spigots to serve the campground (1936 Master Plan).

The park constructed two comfort stations (B-180 and B-181) in 1932–1933. They were "log trim buildings of standard size and design" that measure 9' x 22' and had concrete foundations (SMR September 1932). However, they were not connected to a sewer system, but rather a temporary cesspool. Campers continued to use pit toilets, which were becoming inadequate for Glacier Basin's large number of visitors.

Access to Glacier Basin Campground

In addition to work in the campground, the park was also improving access to Glacier Basin. In his 1918 annual report, Superintendent L. C. Way describes the project:

One mile of road has been constructed, connecting the Mill Creek Road and the old Glacier Basin Road, providing a safe and easy road to the free public camping grounds, in Glacier Basin. Right of way was cleared, and all brush burned, in the fall of 1917, and grading completed in time to open the

road to the public on July 4th, 1918. This road also shortened the distance to Sprague's Hotel, Bear Lake, Loch Vale, and the Glacier Gorge country, and cuts out the steep grades on the old road, now closed, through the Y.M.C.A. grounds. The road from the camping grounds to the terminal, Bear Lake, has been crowned and dragged, and raised one and one-half feet, over a beaver dam, and placed in first-class condition, from Mill Creek Road to terminal. This road was reported as Bear Lake-Sprague Road in last year's report, now changed to Glacier Basin Road, by which name it will be known hereafter, and described as follows:

Beginning at Junction with Mill Creek Road, in Sec. 5, T. 4 N. R. 73 W. 6th P.M., and extending thence Southwesterly along Glacier Creek; thence through Glacier Basin to a point near corner common to Secs. 7-18, T. 4 N. R. 73 W. 6th P. M., Secs 12-13, T. 4 N. R. 74 W. 6th P.M. (SAR 1918:9)

Bear Lake-Sprague Road was constructed by Abner Sprague ca. 1908 to access his resort. The road originated near the YMCA and traveled west, following the east-west alignment of the present-day Mountainside Drive. It then turned to the south, where it remains extant as a two- track leading from Mountainside Drive to the Glacier Basin Pit. Bear Lake-Sprague Road entered Glacier Basin at the campground's northern end and then followed the east bank of Glacier Creek, west of the open meadow. The road is hypothesized to have crossed Glacier Creek somewhere near the campground, although additional details are unknown and these features are not extant. The road then traveled generally southwest to Sprague's Resort. The 1918 Glacier Basin Road—frequently called "Old Bear Lake Road" in park documents and drawings—originated at Mill Creek Road and traveled south to Glacier Basin, following a portion of the Bear Lake-Sprague Road alignment. When Glacier Basin Road reached the campground, it roughly followed the present-day Glacier Basin Campground Road that forms the western boundary of the loop roads. From the campground, it traveled roughly southwest, following the path of the present-day Glacier Basin Campground-Sprague Lake Trail and Sprague Lake Connector Trail (Drawing 5270; 5LR11080 site form). Superintendent Way noted that Glacier Basin Road was one of the most heavily traveled roads in the park in July 1919 because it led to the campground, which was also used as a picnic area (SMR August 1919).

However, the route to Glacier Basin changed once again in the 1920s. In 1926 the park hired Shields and Flatt of Antonito, Colorado to construct the new Bear Lake Road. This road traveled north and west of Glacier Creek and was constructed between 1926 and 1928. Along with Bear Lake Road, Shields and Flatt also constructed a 0.4-mile long, 16' wide spur to Glacier Basin Campground that crossed Glacier Creek. A bridge was built to span Glacier Creek, presumably by Shields and Flatt, and was "a 20 ft. span, steel I beam girder with masonry abutments and log railing" (1936 Master Plan).

Campground Visitation

The campground was popular with campers as soon as it opened in 1917, leading to its expansion in 1918. In August 1921 Superintendent Way noted that 400 people visited Glacier Basin (SMR August 1921). In 1922 the campground became popular enough that an attendant was hired to oversee the grounds and make sure that campfires were extinguished (SMR July 1922).

Glacier Basin proved to be a popular place for large groups to camp and picnic. In 1922 a group of 52 Boy Scouts stayed at the campground for a week (SMR August 1922). The Olinger Highlanders also camped at Glacier Basin for the first time in 1922 (described below). In 1935 a group of over 1,300 people associated with the National Education Association picnicked in Glacier Basin's large meadow (SMR July 1935). Two years later, in July 1937, a group of 1,500 people from Greeley and Colorado State College of Education also held a picnic in Glacier Basin (SMR July 1937). Visitors to Glacier Basin increased even during the Great Depression, and in 1932 over 5,400 people used Glacier Basin for camping and picnicking.

The Olinger Highlanders

In June 1922 the Olinger Highlanders, a group of boys aged 9 to 12, held their first summer camp at Glacier Basin. George W. Olinger established the "Highlanders of Denver" in 1916, which was a "non-sectarian organization with the purpose of developing boys into loyal citizens through a Four Point program dealing with the mental, spiritual, social and physical aspects of a boy's life"

(Highlander Boys n.d.). Olinger and a number of staff accompanied nearly 600 boys to Glacier Basin. It was the largest boys' camp in the country at that time, and most of the boys camped for a week, while others spent a few additional days in the park. Staff included physicians, nurses, and 10 cooks, who prepared over 4,000 pancakes every morning for breakfast. Mornings included exercise, Bible study, military drills, and band practice, which was followed with hiking and games in the afternoons. Visitors were permitted between 6:30–9:00p.m. each day, when the Highlanders performed the military retreat ceremony. The Highlanders performed additional programs for the public on weekends as well (Estes Park Trail 16 June 1922:1, 12; SMR June 1922). The Highlanders continued to stay in the campground in following decades, often staying for 10 days. In 1923 over 750 boys camped in Glacier Basin, and in 1930 there were over 1,000 boys.

To accommodate the growing number of boys, the park built a wash house (B-179/410) for the Highlanders in 1929. It measured 20' x 45' feet and had one partition, showers, a concrete floor, drains, and a wash trough. The wash house was open for public use when the Highlanders were not camped at Glacier Basin (SMR May 1929). A "shack of a kitchen" was also constructed by the Highlanders. Although an exact date of construction is not known, it is listed in the 1936 Master Plan and described as "a very undesirable structure and located near the creek" (1936 Master Plan). The Highlander's kitchen is the concrete foundation erroneously identified as "Andrew's Camp" in archaeological site files (5LR11081). Based on Sprague's 1902 map, Andrew's Camp was northwest of Glacier Creek. The kitchen appears on drawings and aerials (1936 Master Plan; 3084G 1957 Masterplan; aerial BOW 25-60) southeast of Glacier Creek, in the same location as concrete foundation remnants that were identified during the 2019 field survey for this CLI.

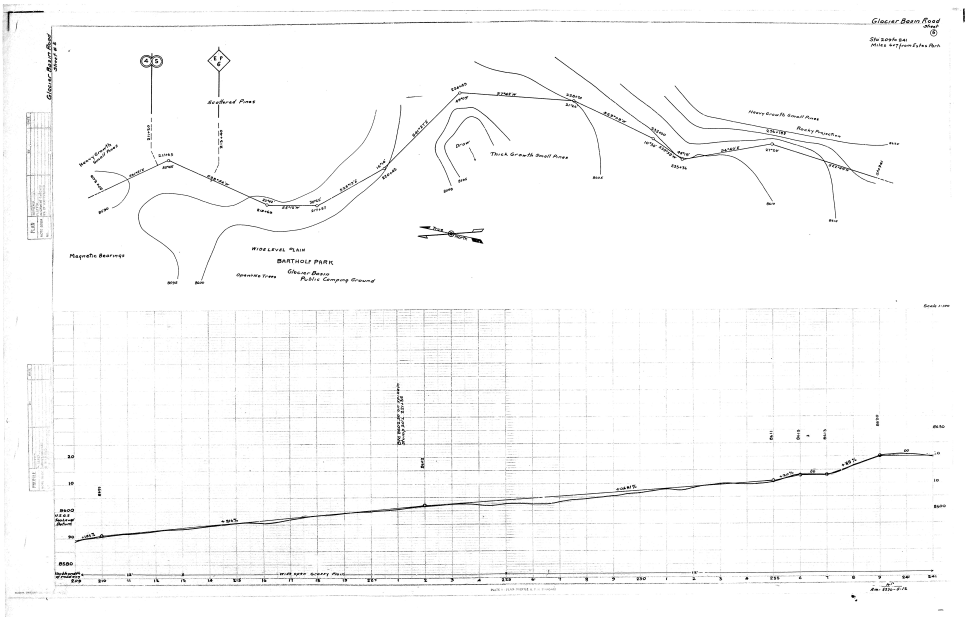
In 1933 the camp was suspended due to the Great Depression (SMR June 1933). The Highlanders returned to Glacier Basin in 1935, but their numbers were much reduced, with only 150 boys camping that summer (SMR June 1935). In 1955 the Highlanders camped for the last time at Glacier Basin. The park had indicated that the group should find another location when convenient and practical, and a Highlanders administrator agreed that the location was not ideal for their purposes either. In April 1955 a Denver resident donated a 310-acre parcel near Golden to the Highlanders (SMR April 1955).



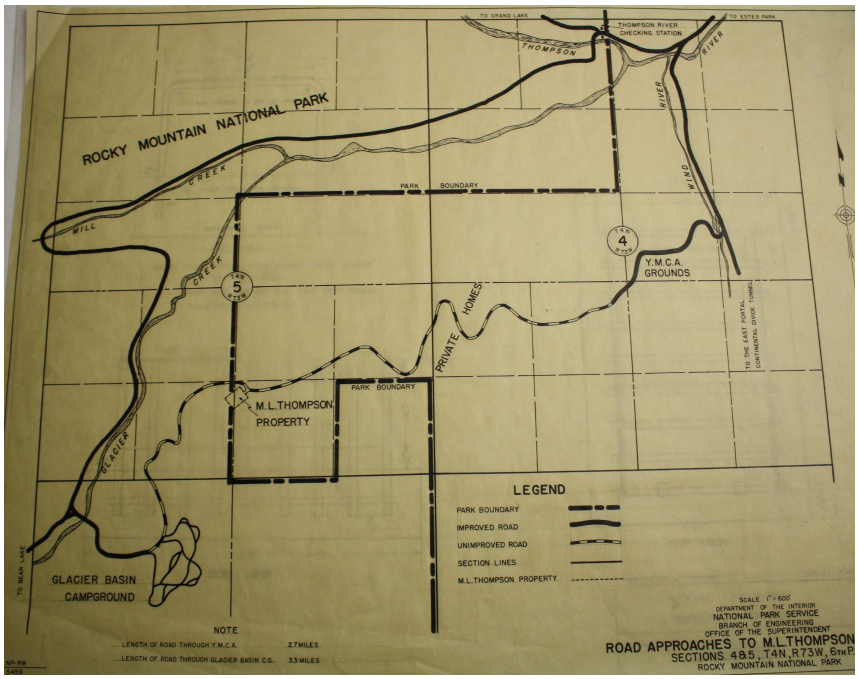
Because there were only two comfort stations, campers continued to use pit toilets as well (photo by Dorr G. Yeager, May 12, 1933; Museum Archives Photo Album #4008, photograph #3007).



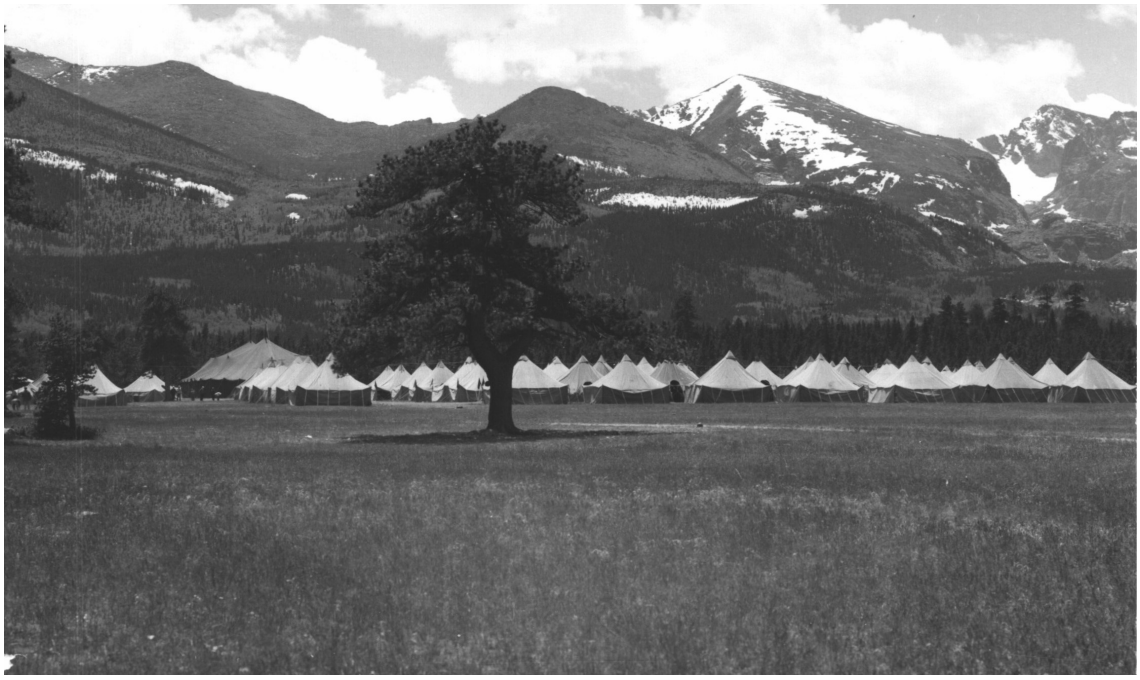
Glacier Basin was a popular location for picnics, including one in July 1935 for over 1,300 members of the National Education Association (SMR July 1935).



At the campground, Glacier Basin Road followed the alignment that remains extant today as Glacier Basin Campground Road. The open meadow stretched west of Glacier Basin Road, and the campground was to the east (Drawing 5270, undated).



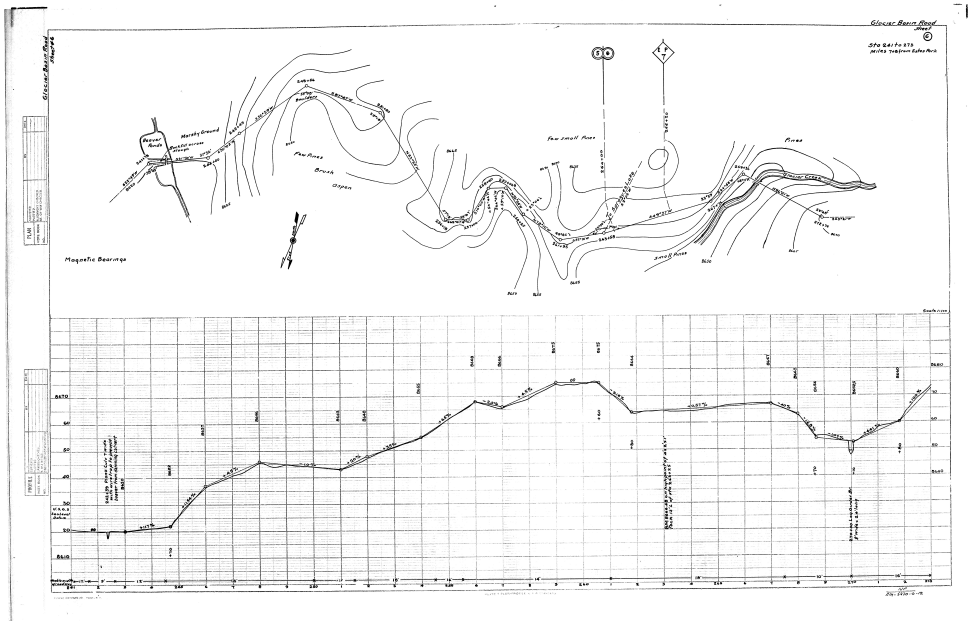
Detail from a 1940 map of the park boundary that depicted the Bear Lake-Sprague Road alignment to the YMCA (black and white line), the Bear Lake Road (solid black line), and the campground roads (Drawing RM-5459).



The Olinger Highlanders camped at Glacier Basin for one to two weeks each summer from 1922–1955. Their camp was at the southern end of the campground, near the present-day meadow and group camping loop (photo by J. B. Herschler, June 23, 1951; Museum Archives Photo 11-H 4800).



The area of the Olinger Highlanders' camp, as it appeared in 2019 (Commonwealth 2019).



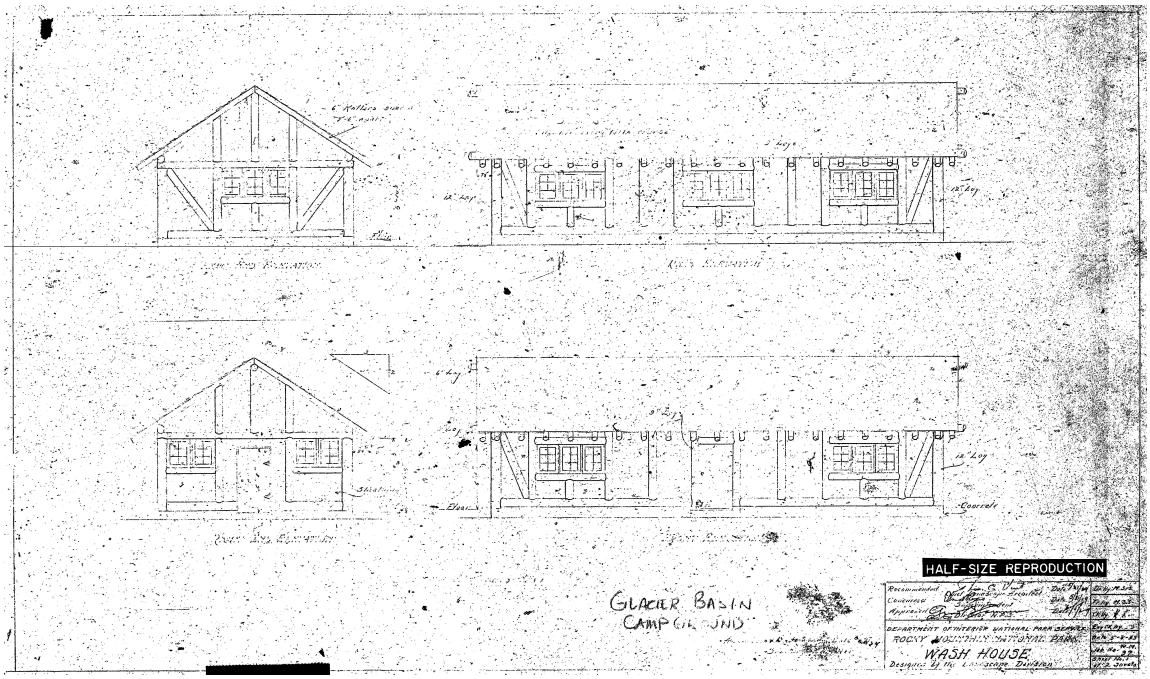
South of the campground, Glacier Basin Road crossed a beaver pond and wound towards Sprague's Resort, where it crossed Glacier Creek again. Today, the Glacier Basin Campground-Sprague Lake Trail and Sprague Lake Connector Trail follow the road's alignment (Drawing 5270, undated).



One of two Rustic comfort stations built in 1932–1933 at Glacier Basin (photo by Dorr G. Yeager, May 12, 1933; Museum Archives Photo Album #4008, photograph #3018).



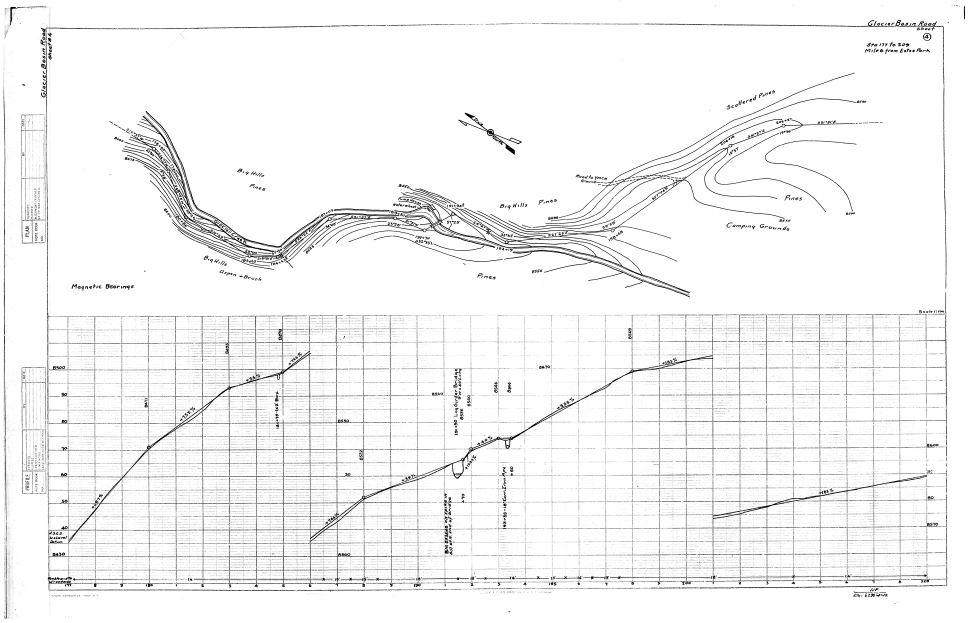
The Olinger Highlanders drill team and band march in formation near their camp in Glacier Basin (Clatworthy 1923).



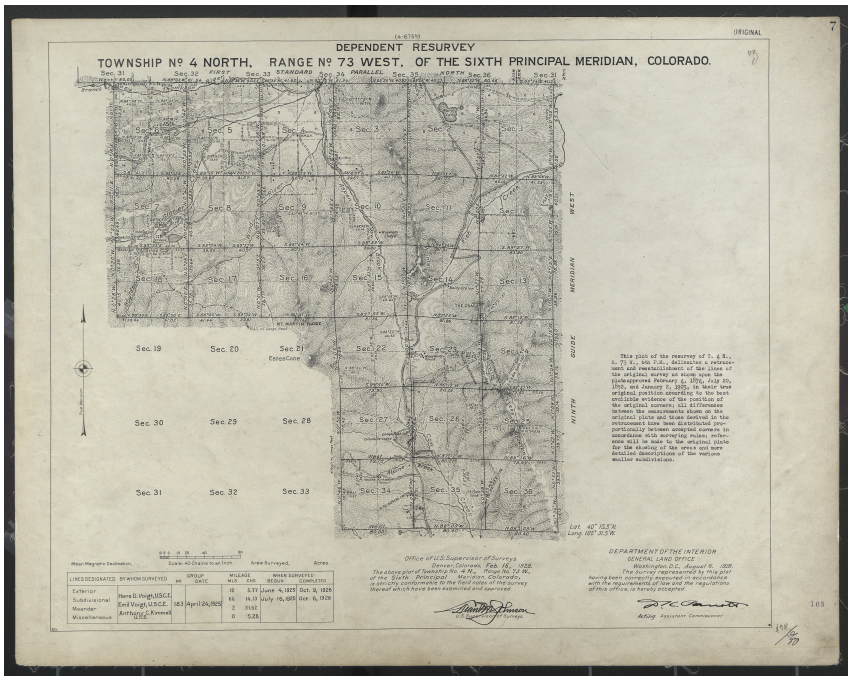
Plans for the Highlanders' wash house (Drawing 121-60014).



The Olinger Highlanders' wash house (Photo by John C. Preston, September 2, 1929; Museum Archives Photo Album #4008, photograph #1048).



An undated survey for the new Glacier Basin Road depicts the road traveling west of Glacier Creek and crossing a bridge north of Glacier Basin Campground. (Drawing 5270, undated).



Detail from a 1925 map of T4N R73W. Although it was established eight years earlier, Glacier Basin is not depicted on the map. The road through Section 8 is the 1918 Glacier Basin Road. A portion of the old road to the YMCA, called Bear Lake-Sprague Road in early Superintendents' reports, is depicted as dashed lines through the southern half of Section 5. North of this road is Glacier Basin Road, constructed in 1918 (BLM GLO 1925).

Early Campground Planning

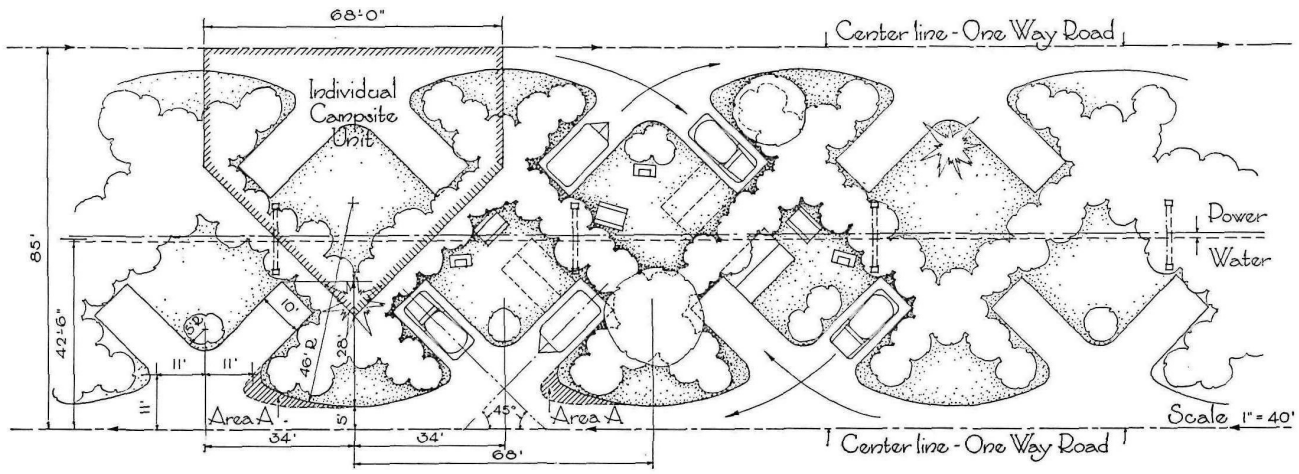
In his November 1933 report, Superintendent Edmund Rogers wrote that the CCC was building new campground features at Glacier Basin, explaining that “roads and camping sites have been relocated and the trees and growth protected by guard rails as outlines [sic] in the Mienike [sic] Plan” (SMR November 1933). Superintendent Rogers was referring to the work of E. P. Meinecke, a plant pathologist. Several years earlier, Meinecke had determined that heavy foot traffic and cars were negatively impacting trees and vegetation by compacting the roots and soil, injuring and sometimes killing the plants. Meinecke studied this issue extensively in Sequoia National Park, where camping and construction had resulted in the loss of sequoias and other native plants. It was here that Meinecke developed a theory and guidelines for camp planning that would avoid these adverse impacts to vegetation (McClelland 1993:161).

In 1932 the Forest Service published Meinecke’s A Camp Ground Policy, in which he described policies and guidelines that would help preserve existing campgrounds and help in the design of new campgrounds. In addition to recommending more resilient settings for campgrounds, such as those with sandy soils or those at higher altitudes, Meinecke recommended that "instead of permitting the campers to do their own haphazard planning, the ground must be gone over and divided up into individual campsites or legitimate sizes, each one offering approximately as much privacy, shade, and other advantages as the other, based on the vegetation on the ground and on the preservation of its essential features throughout the life of the camp site" (Meinecke, in McClellan 1993:162).

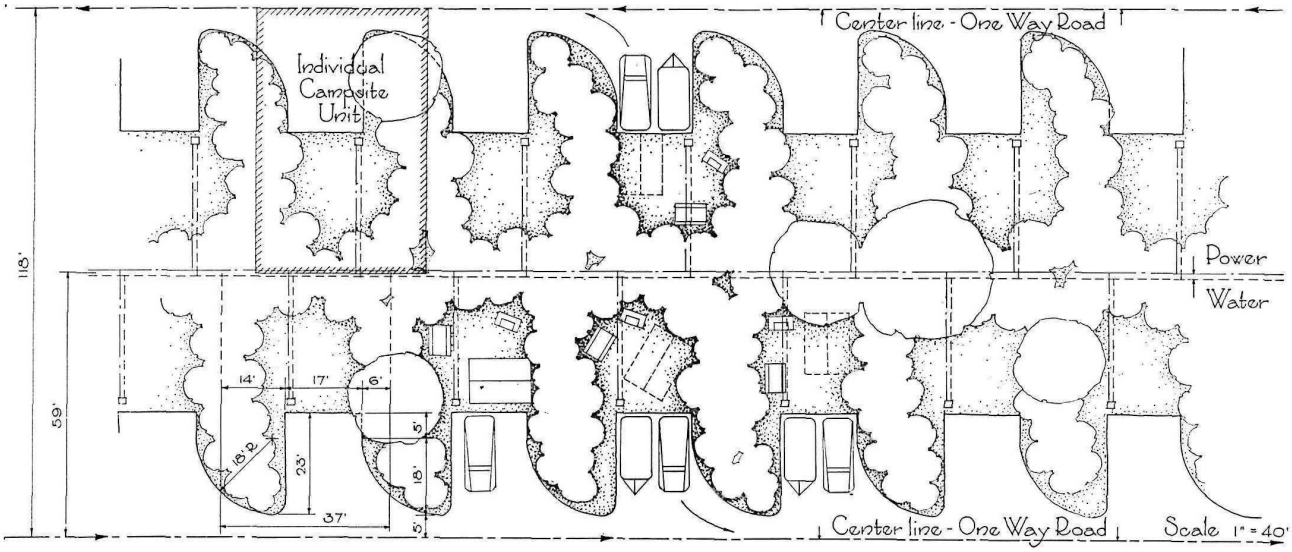
Meinecke’s plan further outlined the need for one-way roads, loop roads, and parking spurs set at angles to minimize the impacts of cars. Campsites were to be delineated and each given a parking space, fire pit, tent site, and a table that was to be fixed in place. Large logs or boulders were to be used to mark campsite boundaries and the edges of roads and parking spaces, and were to be placed to protect vegetation (Meinecke, in McClellan 1995:162–163).

Meinecke’s guidelines soon drew the attention of the NPS. Existing and new campgrounds began to incorporate loop roads, parking spaces, and designated campsites that were defined with stones and logs (McClelland 1993:163). Meinecke continued to develop his theory and guidelines for campgrounds and published Camp Planning and Camp Reconstruction in 1934.
He expanded upon the ideas of preserving landscape features and vegetation and gave more attention to the arrangement of campsites in the greater landscape and surrounding vegetation (McClelland 1993:164–165).

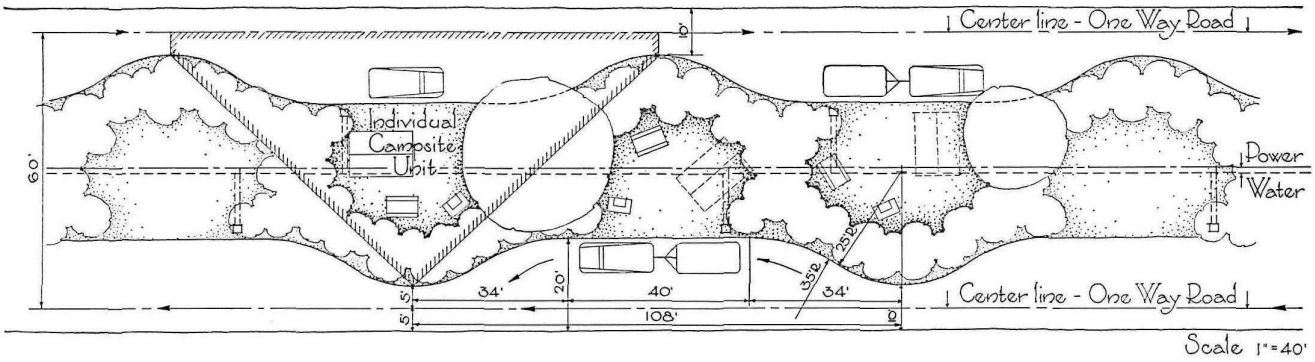
Meinecke’s guidelines were developed at a fortuitous time, as the CCC started working in many national parks only a year after A Camp Ground Policy was published in 1932. As a result, the NPS and CCC supervisors were able to follow many of Meinecke’s recommendations and guidelines, incorporating them into projects to improve, develop, and expand campgrounds, including Glacier Basin (McClelland 1993:163). The NPS also adapted Meinecke’s designs to fit camper needs, such as parking spurs that could accommodate trailers (Good 1938:1–15). In 1938 Albert Good, an Akron, Ohio-based architect, edited a three-volume set of books that was considered “a comprehensive index of national park principles and practices for naturalistic landscape design and rustic architecture,” titled Park and Recreation Structures (McClelland 1993). Volume III included drawings of the NPS-adapted parking spurs, and the books were widely distributed.



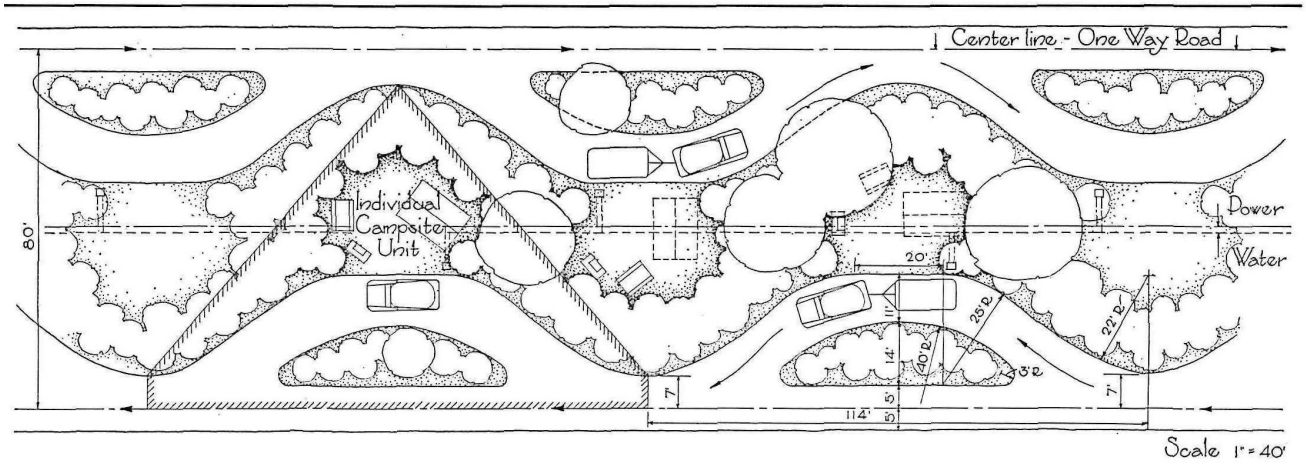
One type of campsite that could accommodate trailers included two parking spurs set at 45-degree angles from the road. One spur was for a vehicle, whereas the other was for a trailer (Good 1938:11). Very few of this type of parking spur were developed at Glacier Basin during the CCC era.



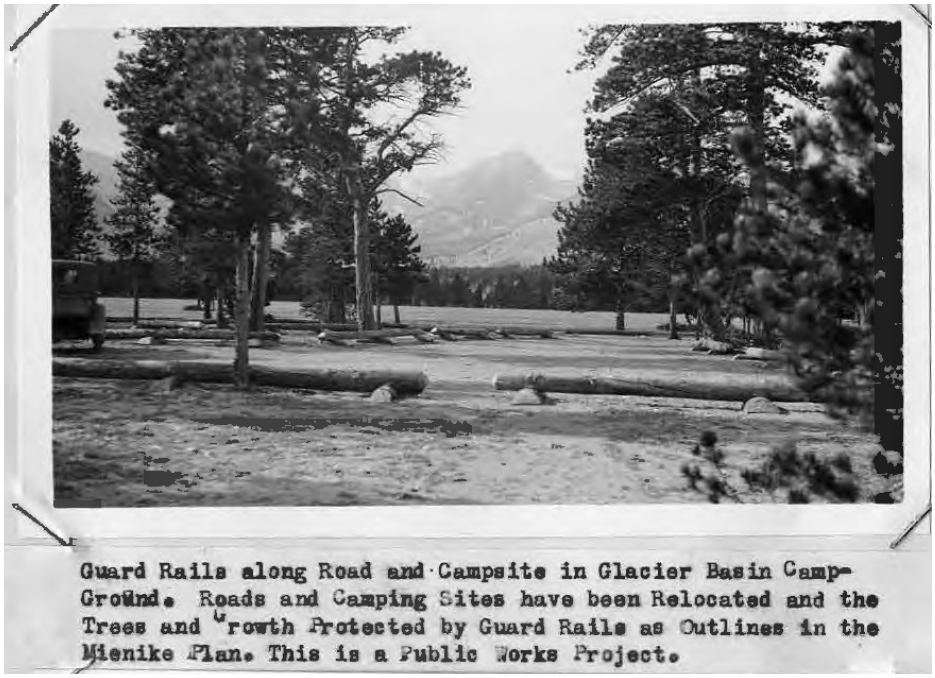
Another type of parking spur for trailers that was adapted by the NPS included two adjacent parking spaces (Good 1938:10). This design was the second-most common type of spur used at Glacier Basin until the Mission 66 era.



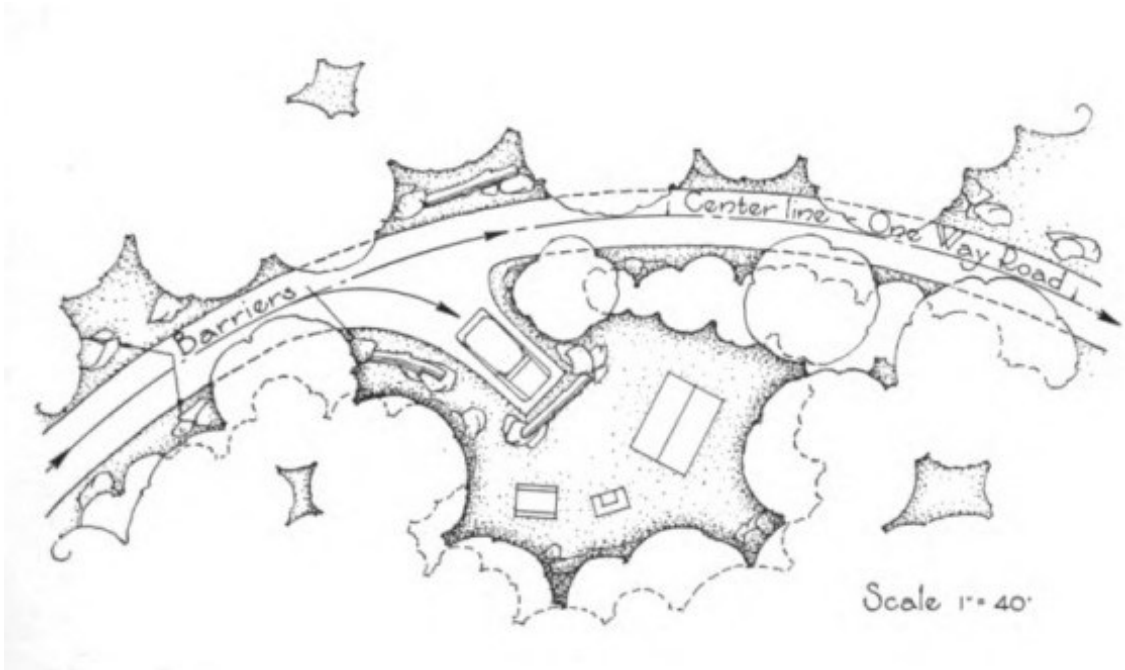
The NPS used parallel parking spurs to accommodate both vehicles and trailers. This design did not require campers to back their trailers into the parking areas (Good 1938:12). This type of spur was also frequently used at Glacier Basin. However, it is not known if these spurs were formally developed. It is possible that the spurs were created by visitors during the campground's early development when there were no designated campsites, and were later incorporated into the campsites.



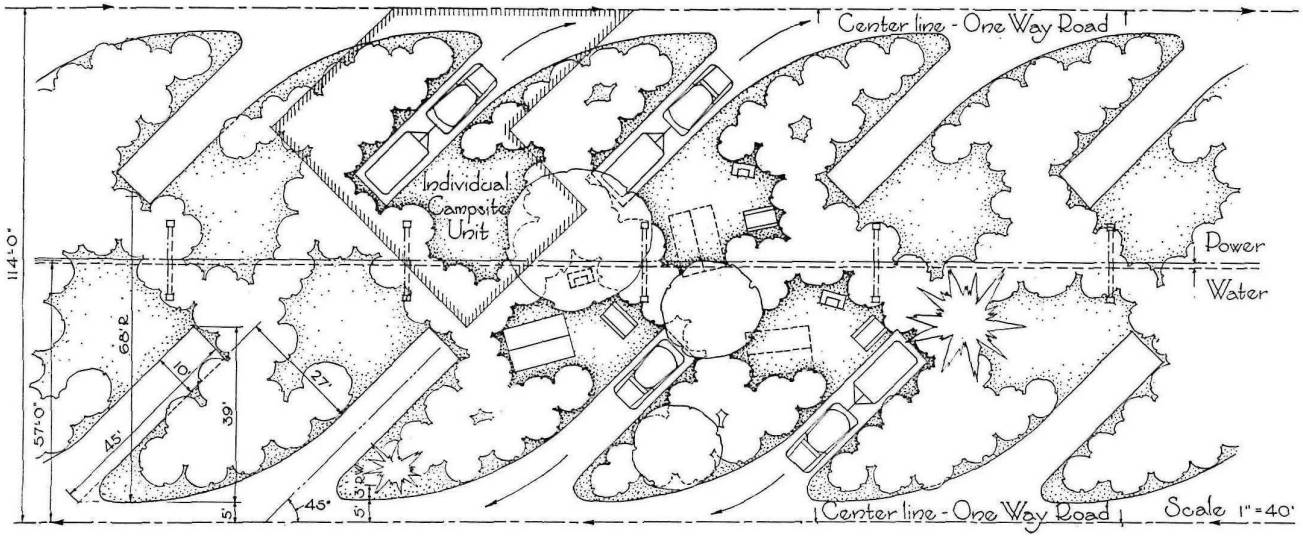
A fifth type of parking spur that could accommodate trailers was a pull-through with a small island between the campsite and loop road, which also eliminated the need to back trailers into campsites (Good 1938:12). Glacier Basin included this type of parking spur as well. However, they were arranged at irregular intervals and were scattered between the other types of parking spurs.



In his November 1933 report, Superintendent Rogers noted that campground improvements were following the recommendations and guidelines of E. P. Meinecke.



One of Meinecke's designs for campsites that was adopted by NPS included parking spurs set at angles to one-way roads (Good 1938:9). This design was the most common type of spur during Glacier Basin's pre-Mission 66 developments. This spur was also extensively used during the campground's Mission 66-era redesign



The NPS also adapted Meinecke's designs and lengthened spurs to accommodate trailers. One design included long spurs into which campers were required to back their trailers (Good 1938:11). Lengthened spurs were used at Glacier Basin, but these were irregularly spaced and not symmetrically organized as depicted in this drawing.

The CCC in Glacier Basin, 1933–1942

President Franklin D. Roosevelt established the CCC on March 31, 1933, under the Emergency Conservation Work Act. As one component of the New Deal, the CCC was formed to alleviate the high unemployment rates among young men, due to the Great Depression, by providing them with environmental conservation jobs. On April 3, Roosevelt assigned the NPS with operating the CCC work camps and supervising work assignments. However, after the NPS and Forest Service realized that they did not have enough manpower to operate the work camps, active and reserve U.S. Army officers were tasked with operating and supervising the CCC camps while the NPS and Forest Service oversaw the work projects. Each camp was to consist of 200 men, and funding was to be spent primarily on labor. By mid-May, the NPS was ready to employ 12,600 men in 63 camps in parks across the country (Paige 1985:7–15).

The CCC opened their first camp in ROMO on May 13, 1933, at Horseshoe Park. Known as camp NP1-C, it was the first CCC camp west of the Mississippi River. By May 22 around 150 men were based out of the camp. Their work projects included cutting beetle-killed trees, constructing buildings, and demolishing the Moraine Lodge to reuse the materials for the camp's mess hall and recreation hall. In the following months, the crew cleared trails and roads, removed the Moraine Park Road, and installed landscaping around the administrative area, among other small projects. A second camp,

NP-3, was established on the west side of the park, near Phantom Valley Ranch, in June. A small camp, the Wild Basin Side Camp, split off from camp NP1-C in July (Audretsch 2017:1–2, 6).

Work continued in 1934, with more men from Company 865 arriving in the park in April. In May, the CCC established camp NP-4 at Hollowell Park. In October, the CCC closed camp NP-3 and the men moved to camp NP-4. In 1934, CCC work included cutting beetle-killed trees, installing a new water system at the Fall River Station, obliterating the old High Drive, and building a new Fall River entrance station. Crews also obliterated portions of Fall River Road after Trail Ridge Road was completed. Portions of Fall River Road had been visible from Trail Ridge Road, and park officials believed that this detracted from the scenic beauty and views. The CCC removed fill from Fall River Road, restored the natural contours of the land, and planted native grasses and shrubs to revegetate the former road. This was one of the biggest CCC projects in the park, and this continued until 1935 (Audretsch 2017:3; Brock 2005:45).

After 1934, additional CCC camps arrived in the park while others disbanded or moved to other states. The CCC established camp NP-7 near Beaver Creek and camp NP-3 in 1935; camp NP-11 at Hollowell Park in 1939, which was next to camp NP-4; and camp NP-12 at Grand Lake in 1940. The CCC demolished old buildings, constructed new buildings, revegetated and landscaped many areas throughout the park, cut beetle-killed trees, cleared trails and roads, built new roads, improved and constructed new campgrounds, and even helped with fighting wildfires and structural fires (Audretsch 2017:1–20).

The CCC improved visitors' experience by constructing comfort stations, amphitheaters and campfire circles, walkways and trails, picnic tables, and fire pits (McClelland 1993:223). The CCC construction projects adhered to the Rustic style of architecture, which had been adopted by the NPS since 1918. Advocated by NPS Director Stephen Mather and his assistant, Horace Albright, the tenets of the Rustic style dominated park architecture for several decades. Buildings were to blend in with their surrounding natural environment by using natural, locally available materials, and construction was to be done with hand tools, with an attention to handcrafted details. At ROMO, regional landscape architect Howard W. Baker designed or supervised most buildings through the 1930s and 1940s.

In campgrounds in ROMO and throughout the country, the CCC projects followed Meinecke's guidelines to preserve natural features. The CCC constructed loop roads with parking spurs, constructed log and stone barriers to designate campsites and roads, and revegetated areas. The NPS also adapted some of Meinecke's guidelines for campgrounds to better accommodate visitors. Due to the increasing popularity of travel trailers, campsites were developed with pull- throughs to easily accommodate parking.

Despite the impacts of the Great Depression on most aspects of American life, it did not seem to affect visitation to ROMO. Incredibly, visitation to ROMO doubled between 1933 and 1938 (Bzdek and Ore 2010:7). Through the efforts of the CCC, the park was able to accommodate the significant increase in visitation while preserving the natural landscape.

In 1937 Congress voted to extend the CCC program, rather than making it permanent. Due to criticism over national spending, Roosevelt decided to close some camps and decrease the number of enrollees. After Congress again voted to not make the CCC permanent in 1939, Roosevelt consolidated the CCC with other federal relief programs under the Federal Security Agency. With the onset of World War II, men began to leave the CCC for work in the defense industry, and many others left after conscription began in 1940. Many CCC camps began to undertake military-related work, such as radio operating and aircraft maintenance. As a result of multiple factors, which included declining CCC enrollment, the low unemployment rate, and the need for more war funding, the 77th United States Congress voted to stop funding the CCC, effectively ending the program at the end of the fiscal year, which was then June 30, 1942 (Paige 1985:29–33).

The CCC closed camps NP-1 and NP-7 in 1939, and NP-4 in 1941. The remaining CCC camps at ROMO, NP-11 and NP-12, were closed in July 1942 and were the last remaining camps in Colorado (Audretsch 2017:1–20). On July 13 Associate Forester Charles Shevlin from the regional office arrived at ROMO to help liquidate the CCC camps. The loss of the CCC workers resulted in not only

a large loss of manpower for new construction and maintenance in ROMO, but also required park personnel to coordinate disposal of all CCC property. This included sending equipment to other agencies, including the War Department, along with removing all of the buildings, including the concrete footings and floors. The liquidation of the camps continued into 1943 (SMR January 1943).

The CCC in Glacier Basin, 1933–1941

Campground Improvements
The CCC started working in Glacier Basin in 1933 when they graded campground roads. The CCC also constructed “guard rails” to protect trees and vegetation from vehicles, which were installed primarily along the road and parking area south of the ranger station. The guardrails were large logs that rested on smaller split logs and were spaced several feet apart.
Superintendent Rogers noted that this project followed E. P. Meinecke’s campground guidelines (SMR November 1933).

The CCC continued making improvements to Glacier Basin in 1934. From September through November, approximately 20 men worked on several projects. “A series of loop roads were constructed, guard rails were installed, new camp sites were developed, water lines were extended, and additional fireplaces and camp tables were built” (SAR 1934). It is not known where the new loop roads were, or how many campsites were developed. However, the new campsites were still not enough to meet visitor demands, and in 1935–1938, “at Aspenglen and Glacier Basin 158 fireplaces and 125 rustic table and bench combinations were built, and twelve acres of new campgrounds were cleared” (Musselman 1971:104). By 1936 Glacier Basin had grown to 20 acres in size and there were approximately 100 designated campsites arranged around three-quarters of a mile of loop roads, which were each marked with log guardrails (1936 Master Plan). Some of the new campsites were also built to accommodate travel trailers that were becoming very popular with campers. In 1937 the CCC built 28 fire pits, which were stone structures with brick linings. That year the CCC also repaired 33 old “fireplaces” and installed 25 picnic tables, which were single units with a table top and two benches (SAR 1937). In 1939 the CCC graded a parking area for 35 cars, possibly for the picnic area on the western side of the campground (Audretsch 2018:16).

Throughout the CCC era, the Superintendents’ reports include mentions of “campground improvements,” repair and maintenance of roads, and the construction and installation of new signs, which were wood with burnt lettering and rustic in style. The exact locations of these improvements are not noted, but it is possible that some of these occurred in Glacier Basin Campground.

By 1939 Glacier Basin’s road system consisted of a series of interconnected loops (Drawing RM-3084D) that were east of a main two-way road: Glacier Basin Campground Road. Five types of parking spurs were associated with the campsites: single-vehicle spurs; long spurs that could accommodate a vehicle with a trailer; two adjacent spurs, one for a vehicle and one for a trailer; two separate spurs, one for a vehicle and one for a trailer; and spurs that ran parallel to the road. Except for the parallel spurs, all of the parking areas were set at approximately 45-degree angles from the road. Most campsites had a picnic table and a fire pit. A large picnic area was on the west side of the campground, south of the ranger station.

Ranger Station
During the winter of 1934–1935 the CCC camp NF-4-C moved the Bear Lake Checking Station to Glacier Basin Campground. The checking station had been located on Bear Lake Road, across from the entrance road to Glacier Basin Campground (Drawing RM-3077). It was a one-story, two-room, log building with a gable roof. Based on photos, the CCC lifted the checking station onto a series of wood timbers. It was then pulled or pushed with a tractor along the timbers. The CCC moved the checking station across the bridge over Glacier Creek, supporting the building with wood cribbing. Once at Glacier Basin it became a ranger station and was sometimes referred to as the caretaker’s cabin. It was connected to the Estes Park-Bear Lake telephone line by 1936 but had no water supply. The Glacier Basin Campground Ranger Station remains extant and is in the same location (1936 Master Plan).

Amphitheater

One of the largest CCC projects at Glacier Basin was the construction of a new amphitheater. The amphitheater was built on the northwest side of the campground, west of the old road to the YMCA (1939 Master Plan). The amphitheater was built to accommodate the growing use of the campground and attendance at interpretive activities. Construction of the new amphitheater began in 1938 and was concurrent with the construction of an amphitheater for Aspenglen Campground. A press release from ROMO Superintendent David H. Canfield, dated June 27, 1938, announced the amphitheater projects:

CCC labor from Mill Creck [sic] and Horseshoe Park camps is to begin the construction in a short time of outdoor amphitheatres [sic] at Aspenglen and Glacier Basin campgrounds. These evening campfire lecture circles are more informal than the one now in popular use at Moraine Park, and will seat approximately 200 people. Log seats are arranged in semi-circular fashion facing a small platform and rustic wall, the latter used for hanging screens when outdoor moving pictures or illustrated lectures are planned. A circular fire pit is provided for bonfire when the summer air is cool. Subsequent reports variously placed visitor capacity at 300 to 400 people (SMR August 1938; SMR September 1938).

Based on a measured drawing (Drawing RM-2003), the platform measured approximately 12’ wide and 5’ deep, with a 12”-wide step on the east and west sides. The rustic wall consisted of 10” logs set on end and had a removable plywood screen. The seats were round logs with flattened tops and were attached to the ground by bolts and anchors set in concrete. A small projector stand was placed approximately 40’ from the screen. Nine rows of benches stood to the west of the projector stand and 11 to the east. A large fire pit was built east of the stage.

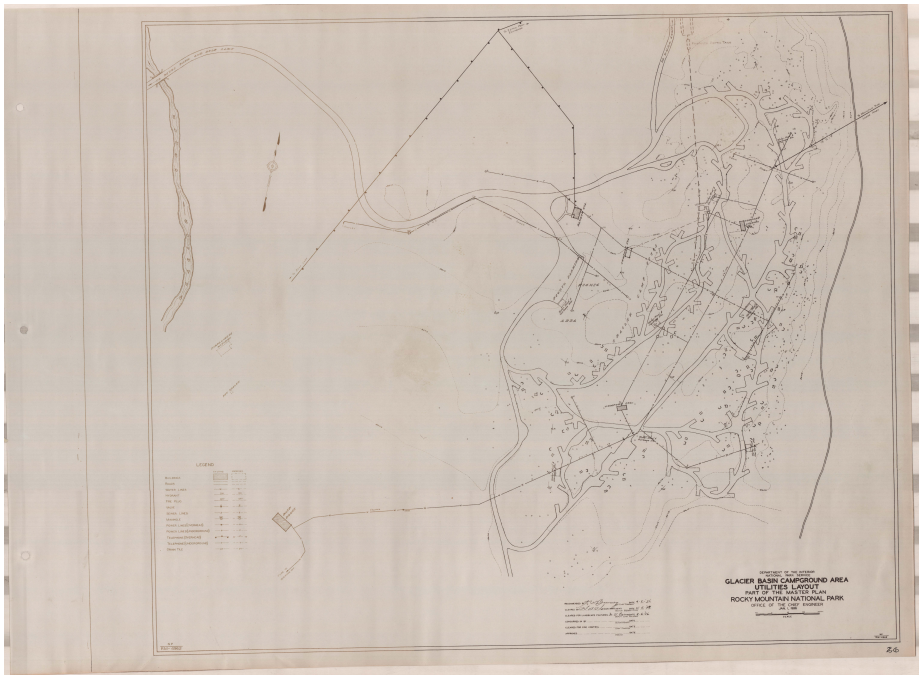
The CCC started construction in 1938. In July they leveled and graded the area for the amphitheater and the accompanying parking area, which was south of the amphitheater on both sides of a campground road. The CCC then installed the forms for the seating supports (SMR July 1938). Construction on the amphitheater continued until 1940, when it opened for interpretive programs. Many of these lectures were presented by “ranger-naturalists,” who were employed seasonally by the NPS (Musselman 1971:156–157).

Utilities
In 1933 the CCC installed over 800’ of water pipes to the two comfort stations (B-180 and B- 181) the park built in 1932–1933. By 1936 sewer pipes led from both comfort stations to temporary cesspools that were located near the center of the campground. The 1936 Master Plan proposed building new sewer lines to connect to a new septic tank, which would be at the northern end of the campground, east of the road to the YMCA. The CCC completed this proposed work in 1936–1937 (SMR November 1936; SMR June 1937). Also by this time, a water line that originated near Mountainside Lodge, part of the YMCA of the Rockies, was supplying water to the campground in addition to the Boulder Brook supply. It is unknown when these lines were installed, and by whom.

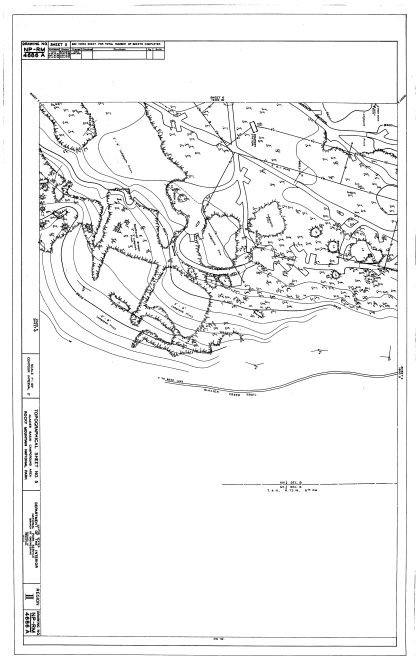
In 1941 the CCC built the Glacier Basin Campground Hose House to add efficiency to the park’s fire protection facilities. The small, Rustic-style building was only 12 ft2 with a wood-shingled shed roof. Log piers supported the hose house. Clapboards clad its sides, although a pair of doors with vertical planks nearly filled one side of the hose house. This was the last project that the CCC completed at Glacier Basin.

Other Campground Features
In 1934 the park established a gravel pit near the southern end of Glacier Basin Campground. The park installed a rock crusher, conveyor, and screening plant, which were operated by the CCC. The gravel was used for road construction, including Bear Lake Road, by both the park and the CCC. In 1936 a Superintendent’s report mentions that a new rock crusher was in place in the gravel pit (SMR October 1936).

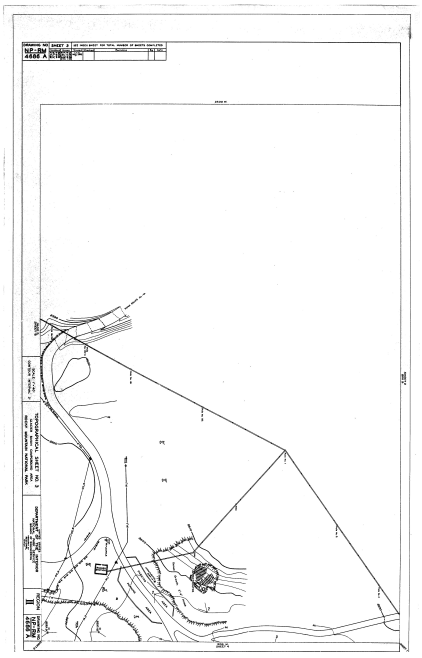
In 1938 an area for a garbage incinerator was excavated at the southern end of the campground, west of the gravel pit. The concrete garbage incinerator was constructed in 1939, and provided a place for campers to dispose of their trash (SMR December 1938; SMR June 1939). The CCC helped excavate the incinerator, but it is unknown if they also assisted with its construction.



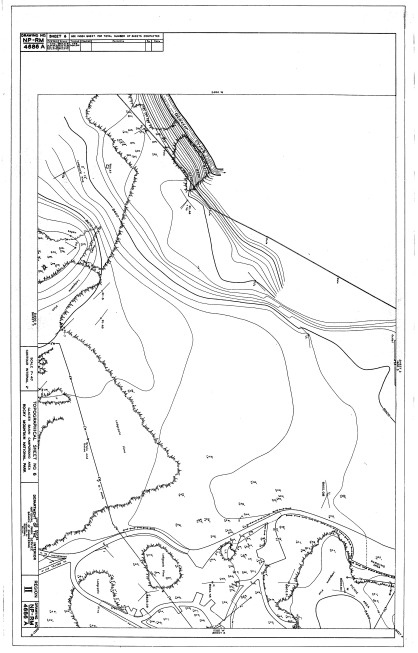
Detail from the 1936 Master Plan for Glacier Basin depicting the campground roads, buildings, utilities, picnic tables, and fire pits.



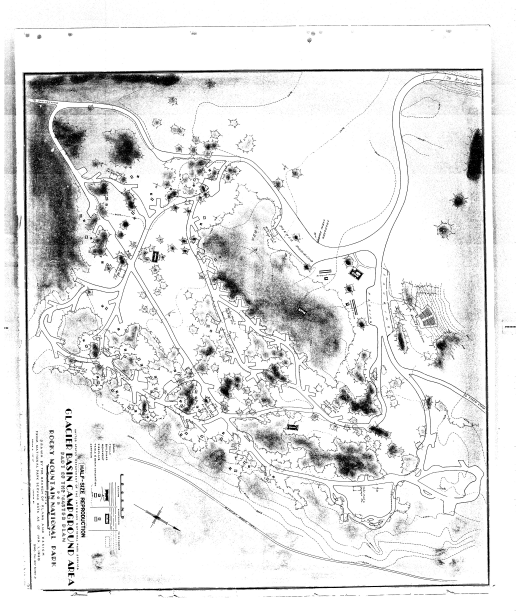
Detail from a 1938 topographic map of Glacier Basin depicting the campground roads, buildings, utility locations, and vegetation (Drawing RM-4686A).



Additional detail from the 1938 topographic map depicting the ranger station, amphitheater, surrounding vegetation, and telephone lines. Log guardrails are also depicted lining the road south of the ranger station (Drawing RM-4686A).



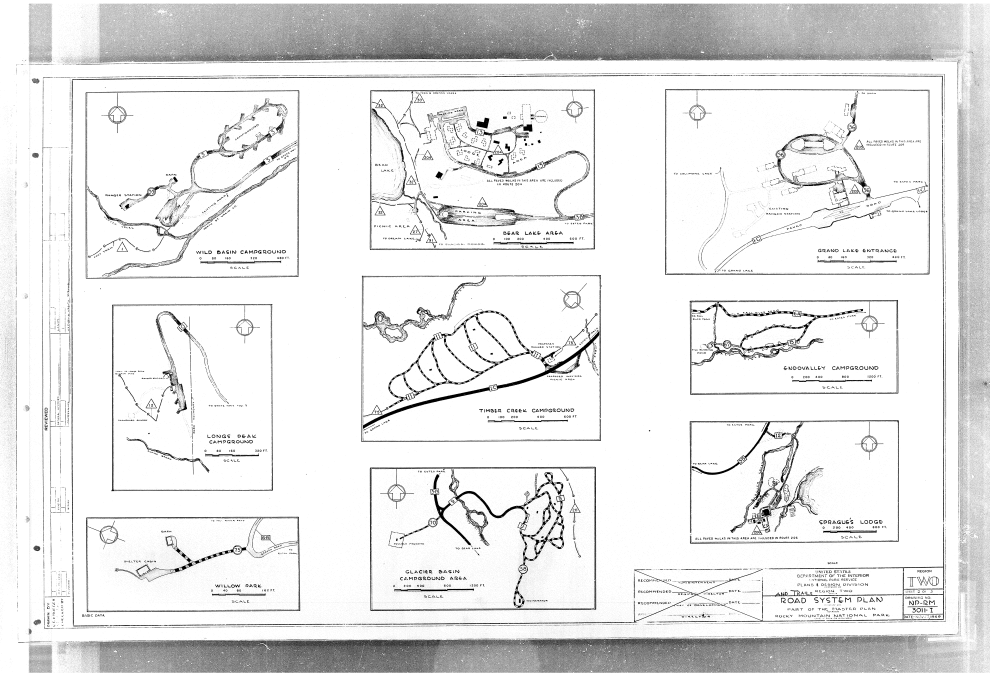
Detail from the 1938 topographic map depicting the picnic grounds and parking area south of the ranger station, the open meadow, and log guardrails (Drawing RM-4686A)



Detail from the 1939 Master Plan depicting the campground roads, building locations, picnic area south of the ranger station, amphitheater and picnic parking areas, campsite features, and natural features. Multiple types of parking spurs lined the roads, including short, long, and wide angled spurs; pull- throughs with islands; spurs parallel to the roads; and Y-shaped spurs to accommodate trailers (Drawing RM-3084D).



Detail from a 1947 aerial photograph, annotated with historic features (United States Forest Service, BOW 34–163, October 4, 1947).



Detail from "Road System Plan, Part of the Master Plan" showing the Glacier Basin road system, parking areas, and building locations after the CCC era. Bear Lake-Sprague Road/Glacier Basin Road (gray road with hash marks), Bear Lake Road (labeled 3-B) and Glacier Creek Trail (labeled 20 in a triangle) are depicted as well (Drawing RM-3011I).



A CCC-built fire pit in Glacier Basin Campground (Photo by Bob Row, undated; Museum Archives Photo Album #4008, photograph #3859).



Another view of a CCC fire pit, with the log guardrails visible in the background (Photo by Bob Row, July 15, 1935; Museum Archives Photo Album #4008, photograph #3840).



CCC crews working at the Utility area built log picnic tables for Glacier Basin's campsites (Photo by Enwall, September, 1935; Museum Archives Photo Album #4007, photograph #3945).



In winter 1935 CCC camp NP-4-C moved the former Bear Lake Checking Station to Glacier Basin to serve as the ranger station (Photo by A. A. Matthews, January 15, 1935; Museum Archives Photo Album #4008, photograph #3107).



The ranger station relocation also involved transporting it over the Glacier Greek Bridge (Photo by A. A. Matthews, January 19, 1935; Museum Archives Photo Album #4008, photograph #3108).



The ranger station in its new location at Glacier Basin (Building file for Ranger Station Glacier Basin Campground # 12).



The CCC helped operate a rock crusher at the gravel pit south of the campground. The gravel was used to construct Bear Lake Road (Photo by Bob Row, July 15, 1936; Museum Archives Photo Album #4007, photograph #3148).



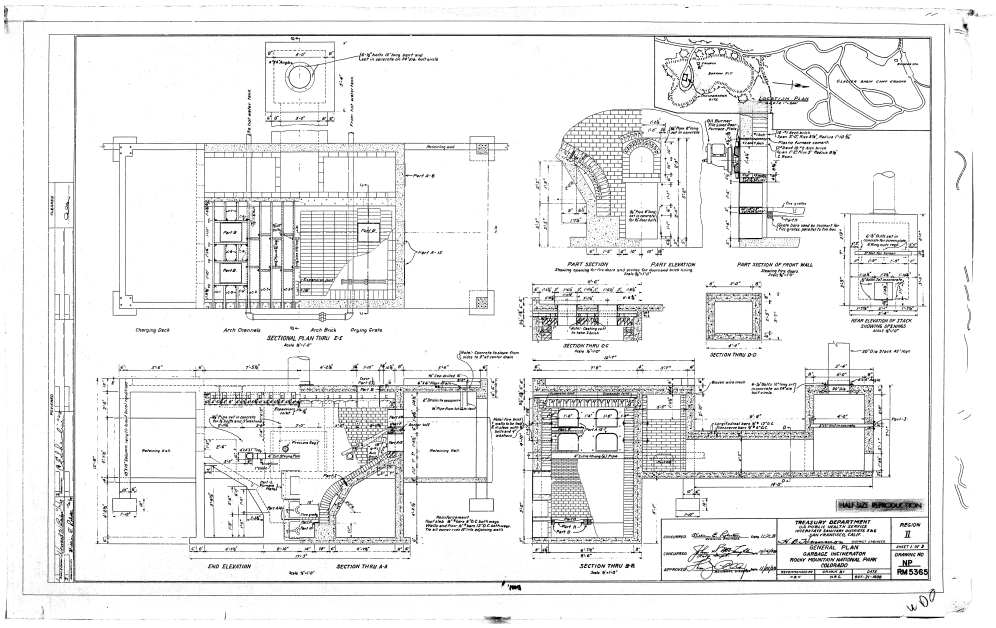
The CCC constructed the first amphitheater at Glacier Basin in 1938–1940. The benches were large logs with flattened tops that faced a small stage with log framing (Photo by Michel, August 1, 1938; Museum Archives Photo Album #4007, photograph #3152).



Another view of the CCC-constructed amphitheater (Photo by Michel, August 1, 1938; Museum Archives Photo Album #4007, photograph #3151).



In 1938 the CCC helped the park excavate an area for a garbage incinerator; however, it is unknown if they helped build the structure as well (Building file for Incinerator # 176).



Detail from 1938 measured drawings for the garbage incinerator showing its location near the 1930s-era gravel pit (Drawing RM-5365).



In 1941 the CCC built a small hose house to help with the park's firefighting capabilities. It was the last project the CCC undertook at Glacier Basin (Building file for Hose House #184).



The CCC also installed stone barriers along the roads to help protect vegetation, a strategy the NPS followed based on E. P. Meinecke's recommendations and guidelines (Photo by Enwall, July 31, 1936; Museum Archives Photo Album #4007, photograph #4619).



A newly installed picnic table at a campsite in Glacier Basin (Photo by Bob Row, undated; Museum Archives Photo Album #4007, photograph #4189).

World War II and the Post-War Boom, 1942–1953

In addition to the closure of the CCC camps, the number of visitors to ROMO and Glacier Basin greatly decreased in 1942. Compared to 1941, visitor numbers in the park were down 45 percent in 1942. This was primarily due to World War II and the ensuing gasoline rationing and heavy use of trains by military personnel (Musselman 1971:157).

After World War II ended, visitation was growing rapidly but the park system was suffering from inadequate funding and insufficient facilities to meet visitor demands. In 1945 visitation to ROMO was just under 340,000 but had reached over one million by 1948 (Bzdek and Ore 2010:3). Despite the significant increase in visitation, park budgets were higher in the 1930s during the Great Depression than in the 1940s and 1950s, after adjusting for inflation (Carr 2007:4). The CCC and other New Deal programs were not continued after the war, "crippling the ability of the Park Service (and most state park departments) to build and maintain roads, trails, bathrooms, or any other visitor facilities" (Carr 2007:4).

ROMO Superintendent David H. Canfield described park conditions in 1949:

Practically every log barrier in landscaped parking areas has rotted and must be replaced; every building is in need of repair and paint. Roads, trails, and bridges are deteriorating to the point of danger to the visitor. Housing is entirely inadequate, and a number of permanent personnel are forced to live in shacks… Office and museum space is inadequate for ever increasing duties and numbers ofvisitors. Each year the park suffers more and more because of lack of permanent and temporary personnel (SAR 1949).

Canfield also noted in 1949 that campground usage has vastly outgrown what the campsites and surrounding land could support:

The heavy use of the park in general and the campgrounds in particular is resulting in a serious impairment of natural features and physical facilities and accommodations. Vegetation in the vicinity of the campgrounds and picnic areas is suffering from overuse. Fireplaces, picnic tables, log parking barriers, comfort stations, etc., have deteriorated to such an extent that they can no longer even be repaired. The problem of supplying six public campgrounds with fire wood has not been solved, and each year more and more complaints are received by visiting campers who are irritated and concerned over the lack of even minimum fuel requirements (SAR 1949).

By the late 1950s ROMO's campgrounds were serving "double their planned capacity and lacked adequate roads, water systems, and electricity" (Bzdek and Ore 2010:11–12). At Glacier Basin, the park constructed 15 temporary trailer campsites in 1952 to help meet demand.
However, this was far from enough.

The Mission 66 Era, 1947–1973

This section includes a brief overview of the nationwide Mission 66 program and its development, followed by a discussion of the program at ROMO. Last, a detailed analysis of the Mission 66 program and how it affected Glacier Basin Campground's development is presented.

The Mission 66 Program
The growing number of visitors, limited budgets, and inadequate park staffing in the 1940s and 1950s was resulting in not only damage to natural features and park facilities, but also "the public's experience of the parks. The degradation of the experience eroded the national park idea itself" (Carr

2007:6). In 1955 NPS director Conrad L. Wirth proposed a 10-year program to “modernize, enlarge, and even reinvent the park system,” which he dubbed Mission 66 (Carr 2007:3). In 1956 Congress funded the Mission 66 program. The program aimed to “develop and staff these priceless possessions of the American people as to permit their wisest possible use” over the next decade (NPS 1963:8). The completion of Mission 66 projects in 1966 would coincide with the 50th anniversary of the establishment of the NPS.

The goal of the Mission 66 program was to “re-conceptualize how the parks functioned as public places” and sought to make visitation more efficient, especially for day use (Bzdek and Ore 2010:3). By focusing on day use of the parks, improvement efforts were largely confined to the outside boundaries of the park where amenities would be easily accessible and encourage day use of the park’s interiors. Mission 66 sought to develop amenities to prepare for vast increases in visitation, which at ROMO was predicted to exceed two million by 1966, along with providing improved working conditions for park personnel as well. The program focused on replacing “outmoded and inadequate facilities” to meet visitor and personnel demands while reducing “the impact of public use on valuable and destructible features” (NPS 1963:8). Plans included improving roads, trails, utilities, campgrounds, and buildings for visitor use, and improving interpretive displays through visitor centers, roadside displays, and amphitheaters (Carr et al. 2015:40). NPS landscape architects developed new designs for campground layouts and campsite configurations. The designs could accommodate larger vehicles and trailers and continued to adhere to Meinecke’s campground standards.

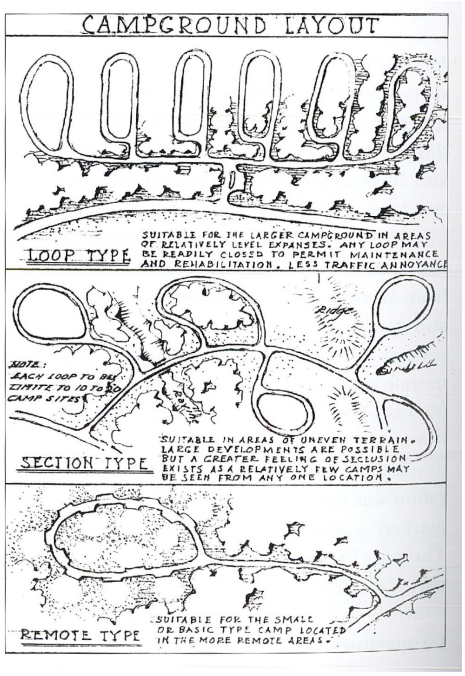
Mission 66 coincided with the Modern Movement, which incorporated prefabricated materials, concrete and steel, little ornamentation, and large expanses of windows. Park architects adopted the Modern style while adapting it to reflect the natural landscape, which resulted in the “Park Service Modern” style of architecture. New park buildings incorporated prefabricated materials and standardized layouts for newly constructed buildings, in contrast to the Rustic style that focused on buildings constructed by hand from locally available materials that had characterized the parks until World War II (Bzdek and Ore 2010:3–8). The standardization of buildings also helped visitors immediately identify a building type, such as a comfort station.

Mission 66 at ROMO
Before the onset of Mission 66, ROMO was “suffering from a lag in funds and manpower for general maintenance and modernization of physical facilities” (NPS 1963:10). The list of problems in the park was extensive: roads and trails were in poor condition, more parking areas were needed, interpretive facilities and exhibits were outdated, amphitheaters and campfire circles were too small and had fallen into disrepair, campgrounds were serving double their intended capacity, picnic areas were lacking in number, and there was a critical shortage of office and living space for park personnel. There was also a staffing shortage, which left staff “unable to protect the Park’s resources properly and to give visitors the kind and amount of service needed to help them get the most out of their visit” (NPS 1963:12).

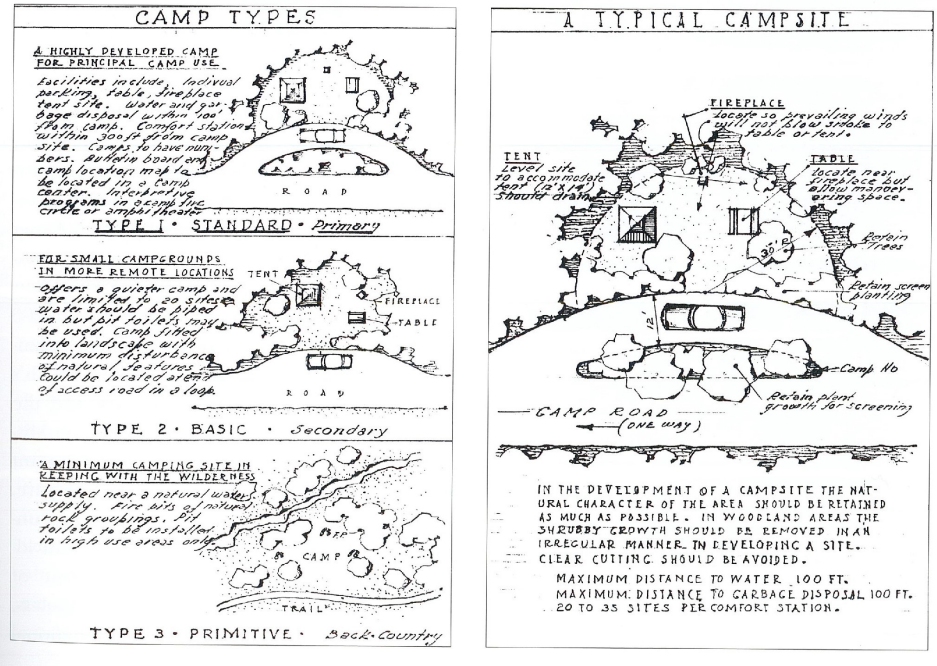
By the late 1940s, and increasing through the early 1950s, park superintendents and personnel were determining what needed to be done to clear maintenance backlogs while upgrading facilities to provide a better experience for visitors. At ROMO, Regional Director Howard Baker and Regional Chief of Interpretation H. Raymond Gregg met with park personnel to discuss the Mission 66 program on May 23, 1955 (SMR May 1955). In the following months, Superintendent James V. Lloyd, park personnel, and regional NPS personnel drafted plans for new visitor centers and housing for seasonal and permanent employees, improving roads and trails, establishing new picnic areas, upgrading campgrounds, and acquiring many privately held inholdings (Bzdek and Ore 2010:4). The prospectus was finalized in April 1956 (SMR April 1956). Over nine million dollars were allocated to ROMO for Mission 66 improvements by Congress, and more than half of this was to be used for road improvements. Over 634 thousand dollars were allocated to Glacier Basin and the Bear Lake area (NPS 1956:5). In addition to reconstructing roads to accommodate more visitors and efficiently move them through the park, while also meeting increasing federal highway standards, the road improvements included establishing new parking and picnic areas and installing new roadside interpretive signs (Bzdek and Ore 2010:8–9).

Mission 66 also sought to eliminate overnight stays in lodges in the park, which were mostly privately owned or operated by concessionaires. Overnight stays in the park would be limited to camping, placing additional emphasis on the need to upgrade and enlarge existing campgrounds, such as Glacier Basin. Expanding the campgrounds and improving utilities "allowed more visitors—even camping novices—to spend a night or two in the park at controlled sites where rangers could manage their environmental impact" (Bzdek and Ore 2010:17). In 1956 six campgrounds with a total of 369 campsites were located in ROMO. These included Aspenglen, Endovalley, Glacier Basin, Longs Peak, and Wild Basin on the east side, and Timber Creek on the west side. The park's Mission 66 prospectus called for upgrading these existing campgrounds, which included reconfiguring the campgrounds, installing new utilities, standardized campground building designs, and providing new campsite furnishings (Bzdek and Ore 2010:11–12). The park also established a new campground, Moraine Park, during the Mission 66 era.

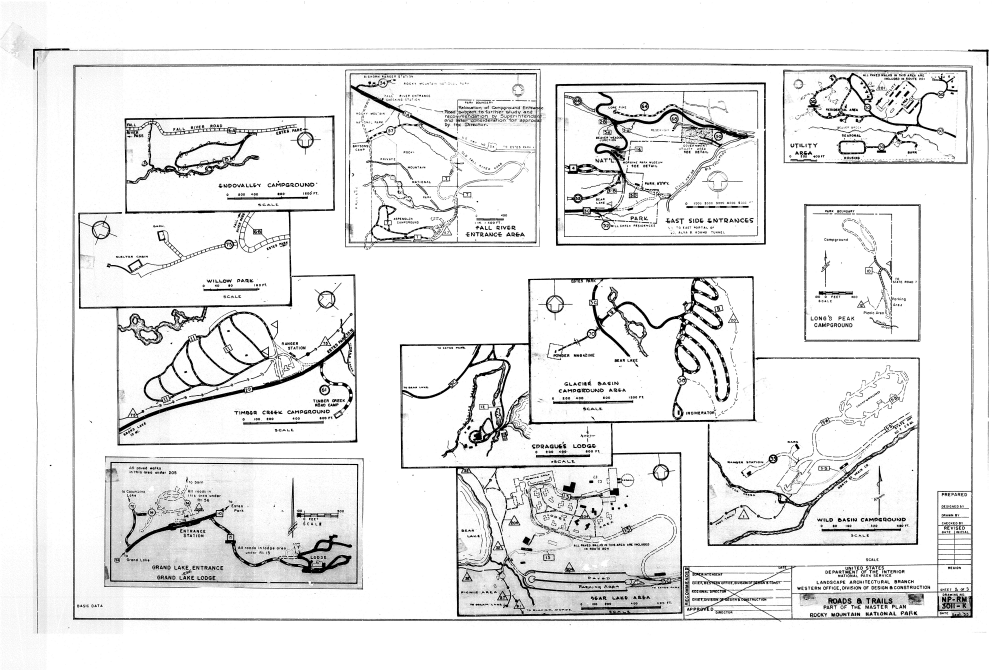
In 1947 ROMO increased its staff numbers to help accommodate the rapidly growing numbers of tourists. However, there was no housing available, and the park constructed the Emergency Housing Units on Ptarmigan Lane. Although ROMO did not receive funding for park projects until 1956, Bzdek and Ore consider 1947 to be the start of Mission 66 at the park. The Ptarmigan Lane housing units "mark the beginning of park actions that led to the Mission 66 buildings program" (Bzdek and Ore 2010:32). The Mission 66 era ended at ROMO in 1973, when the park converted Endovalley Campground to a picnic area and developed a master plan that proposed closing the Hidden Valley Winter Use Area, both of which were consistent with the Mission 66 goal of emphasizing day use at national parks.



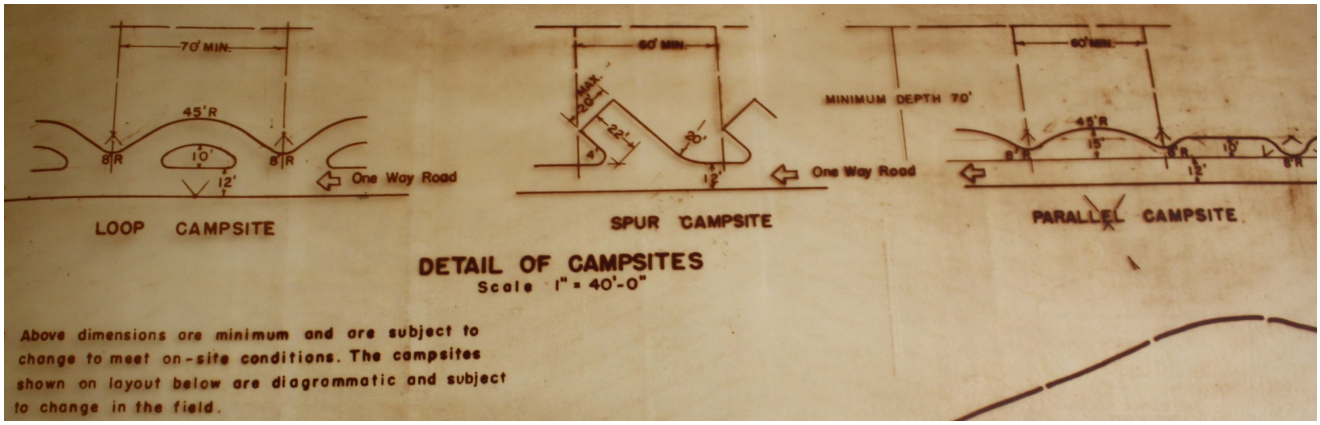
NPS landscape architects developed new campground layouts for Mission 66, which continued to follow Meinecke's guidelines for campgrounds with small modifications to accommodate larger vehicles and trailers (image from Carr 2007:200). NPS incorporated the "Loop Type" layout for Mission 66-era redevelopments at Glacier Basin, but modified Loops A–D to each have a separate one-way entrance and exit, in contrast to the two-way entrance and exit for each loop that is depicted in the figure.



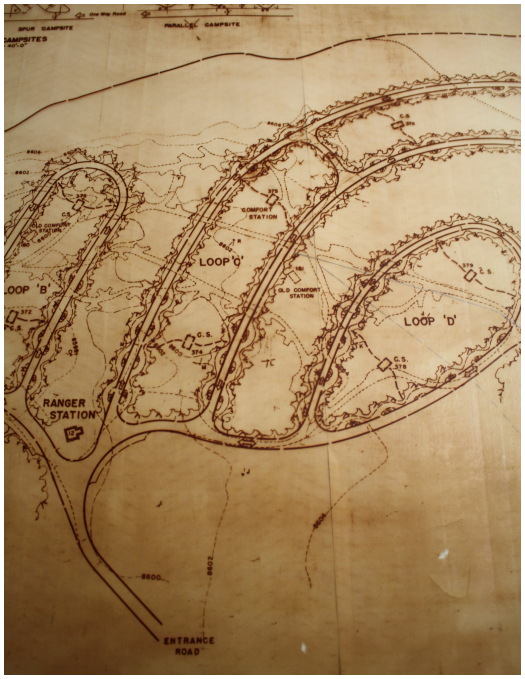
NPS landscape architects developed new standards for campsites for Mission 66, including dedicated parking spurs, fire pits, picnic tables, and vegetation to increase privacy (image from Carr 2007:201). NPS incorporated the "Type 1 Standard" campsite design into Glacier Basin's Mission 66-era redevelopment. In addition to the individual features such as the picnic tables, the design called for each campsite to be numbered, be within 100' of a drinking water supply, and be within 300' of a comfort station.



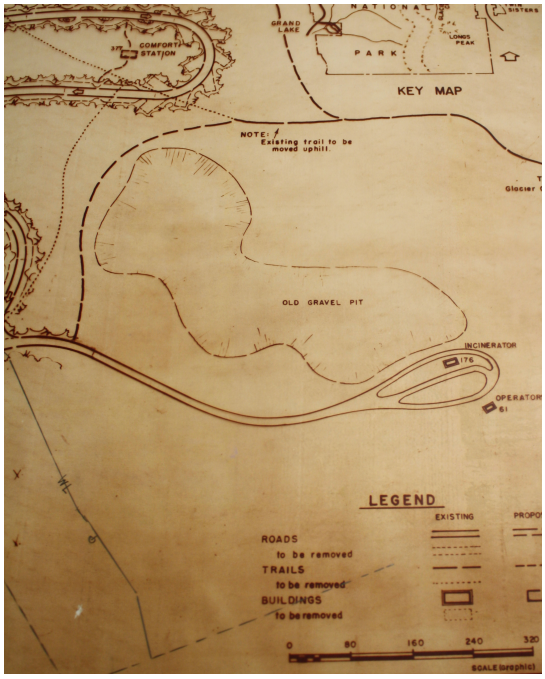
Detail from the 1955 "Roads & Trails, Part of the Master Plan" showing Glacier Basin's proposed road reconfigurations (Drawing RM-3011K).



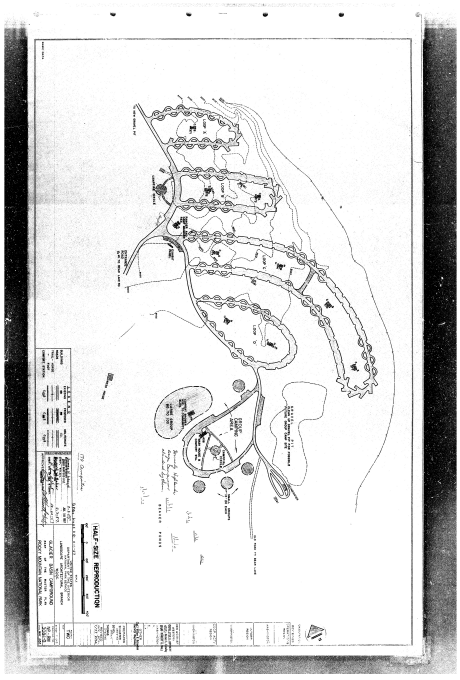
One Mission 66-era master plan from 1957 detailed the three types of parking spurs at campsites (Drawing RM-3084F).



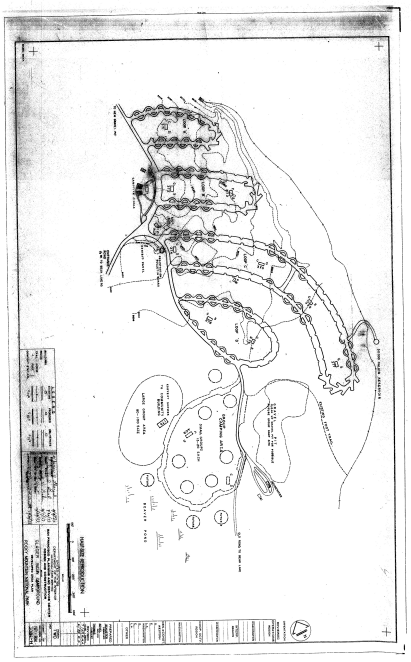
An early Mission 66-era master plan from 1957 depicted Loops A–D, the comfort stations, amphitheater, and ranger station (detail from Drawing RM-3084F).



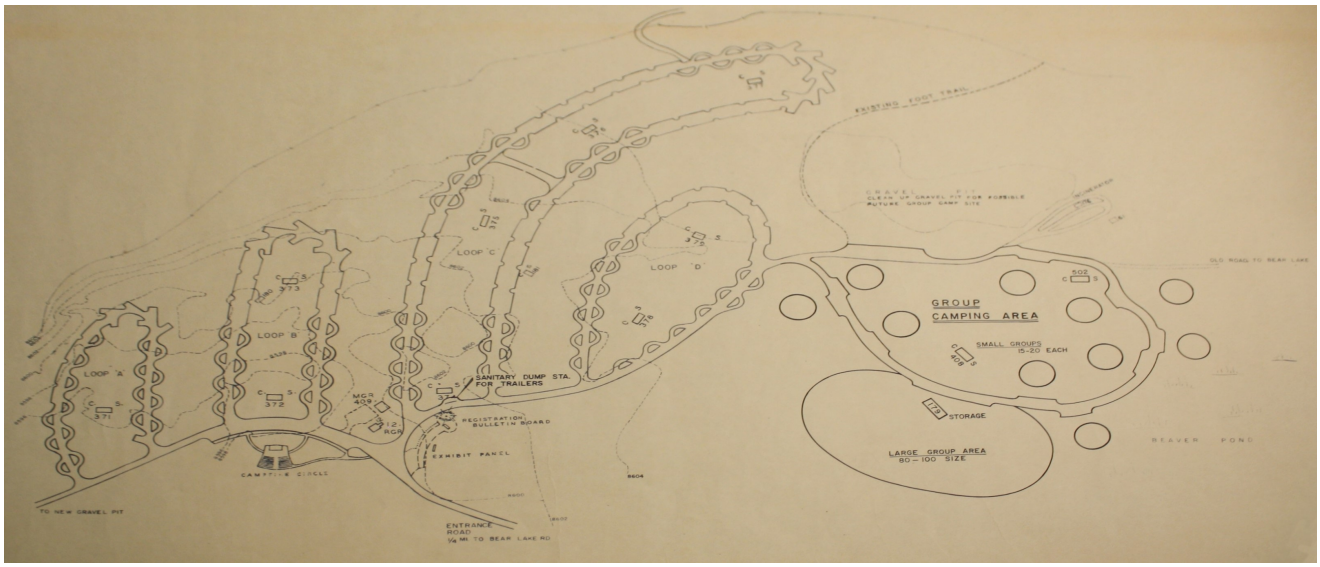
The same master plan from 1957 did not include a group camping area (detail from Drawing RM- 3084F). Although this master plan shows a trail labeled "Existing trail to be moved uphill," a spur trail to the Glacier Creek Trail currently remains in a very similar alignment.



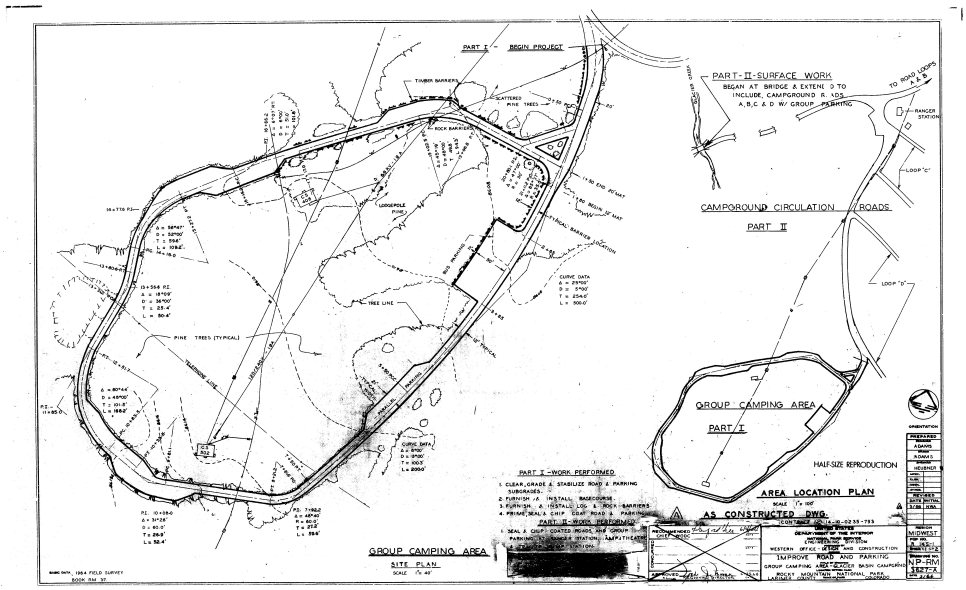
A second master plan from 1957 detailed the group camping loop for the first time. It also proposed a campfire circle in the group camping area; converting the Highlanders' wash house to a community building; and a possible second group camping area at the 1930s-era gravel pit. An exhibit panel was also proposed for the north side of the meadow, where a wayside exhibit stands currently (Drawing RM- 3084G).



A third master plan, which was first prepared in 1957 and revised in 1959, eliminated the proposed fire circle in the group camping area. This master plan depicts a registration bulletin board near the parking area south of the ranger station and a building where seasonal residence #500 currently stands. The footpath leading to the rear of the amphitheater, the crossover in Loop C, and the second group camping area at the 1930s-era gravel pit were never constructed (Drawing RM-3084H).



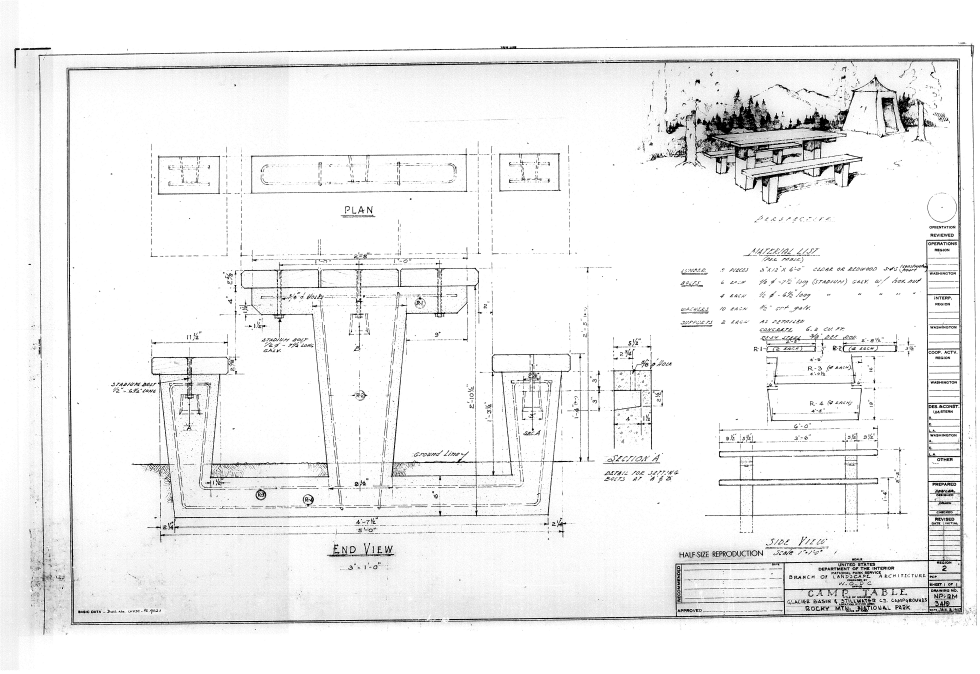
One of Glacier Basin's last master plans, which was revised for a final time in 1968, depicts the RV dump station (detail from Drawing RM-3084J).



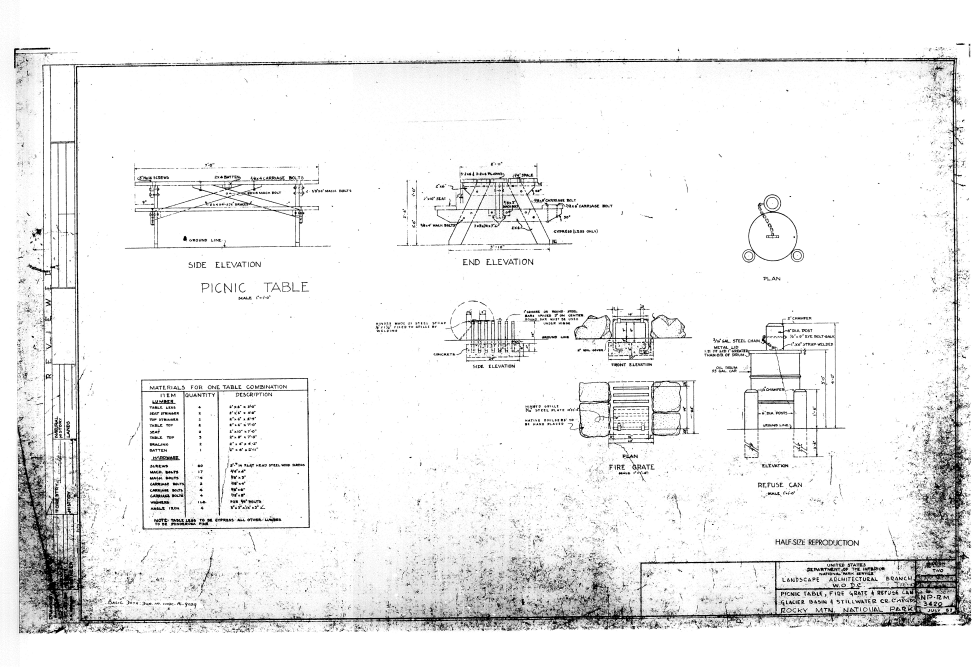
In 1965 the Flatiron Paving Co. of Boulder constructed the group camping loop, which included installing log guardrails and stone barriers as well (Drawing RM-3627A).



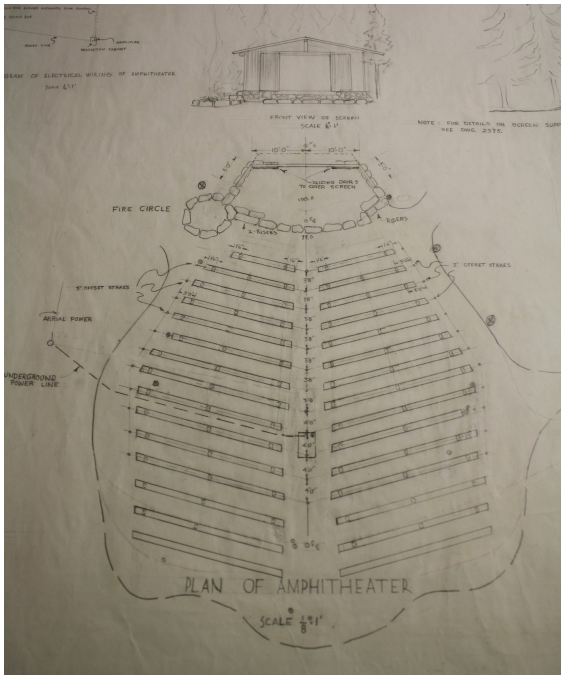
A Mission 66-era comfort station at Glacier Basin. This design was used for comfort stations #371–379 (Building file for Comfort Station # 371).



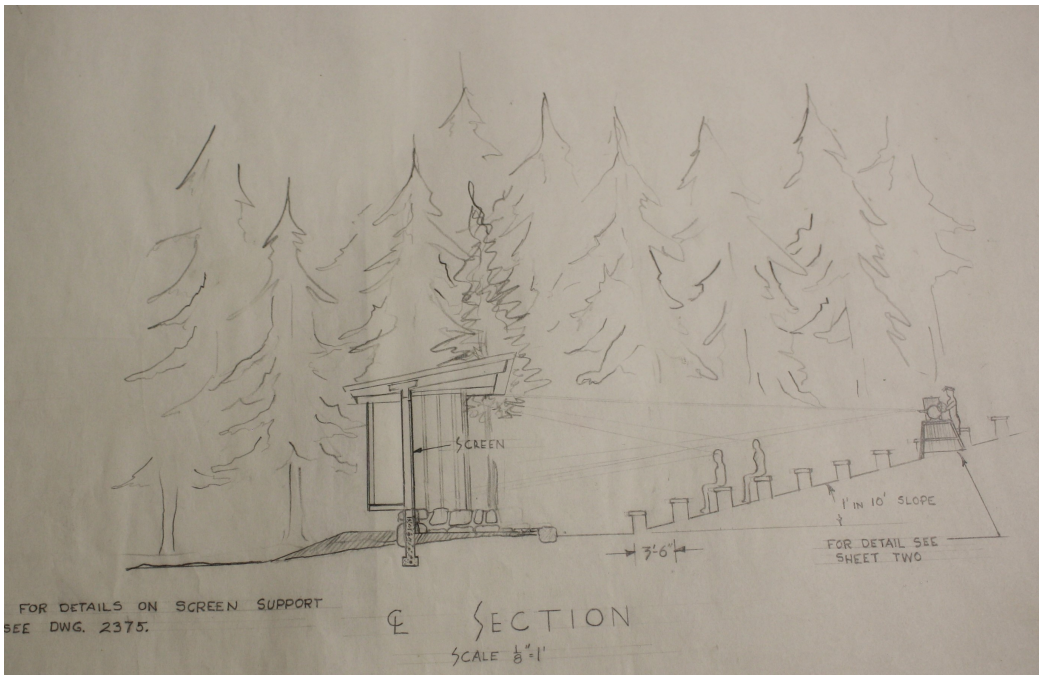
The park installed new picnic tables with a concrete frame and wood benches and tabletops at each campsite during the Mission 66 era (Drawing RM-3419).



Additional Mission 66 campsite improvements included installing new fire pits and trash receptacles (Drawing RM-3420).



Detail from the 1958 Mission 66 plan for the new amphitheater. This amphitheater replaced the CCC-constructed amphitheater (1938–1940) and included a stage with a projection screen, benches, a fire circle, and a projector stand (Drawing RM-2375).



A cross-section of the Mission 66 plan for the new amphitheater (Drawing RM-2375).

Post-Mission 66 Changes, 1967–present

Campsites

One of the most significant changes to the campsites occurred in 1984, when the YCC removed or combined 17 campsites. The campsites were on the northeastern sides of Loops A and B, and the southeastern sides of Loops C and D. The stone barriers were also relocated from the campsites' parking spurs to the edges of the loop roads and the campsites were revegetated.

These campsite changes were part of a park-wide campground rehabilitation program that started in 1983, and which also included rehabilitating campsites at Longs Peak and Timber Creek campgrounds. At an unknown time, a total of four campsites were added to the western side of Glacier Basin Campground Road in Loops A and D. Starting in 1989, a campground host stayed at the campground for the entire season at a dedicated campsite.

In 2001 the park rehabilitated 40 campsites. Although additional information could not be found, the park likely installed new tent pads, fire pit rings, and picnic tables; modified campsites' footprints; and possibly changed campsite use, such as from RV sites to tent-only. Starting in 2005, the park also installed bear-resistant food storage lockers throughout the campground. In 2009–2011 the park also removed the original Mission 66 picnic tables and installed new concrete ones.

Buildings and utilities

Although Mission 66 plans included removing the incinerator, this did not occur until 1974. The park demolished the incinerator and likely obliterated a portion of its loop road at the same time. However, the park retained the entrance to the incinerator, which also served as access to seasonal residences B-504 and B-601.

In 1974 the campground's sewer system was connected to the Upper Thompson Sanitation District to prevent contaminating Glacier Creek. New sewer lines were installed that roughly followed the Bear Lake-Sprague Road to Mountainside Drive. To account for the uphill slope that the sewer line needed to pass through, the park installed a lift station (B-994) at the northern end of the campground.

Small buildings and structures continued to be added to the campground to meet visitor demands and regulations. The following year, the park demolished the remaining Rustic comfort station (B-181), which had been disconnected from the sewer system in the late 1950s. The park also demolished the Highlanders' Rustic wash house, which had been converted to a community building ca. 1960 and then served as a storage building, over a decade later in 1988.

The Mission 66 water system continued to utilize the water supply from Mountainside Lodge for over two decades. However, in 1980 the U.S. Public Health Service determined that the campground's water supply did not meet drinking water regulations and recommended that new wells be excavated. The USGS had installed a test well in Glacier Basin, approximately 100' west of the Loop D entrance, in 1967. However, a new location for a well was chosen south of Loop D and east of the group camping area. In 1982–1983 contractors overhauled the water system at Glacier Basin by drilling a new well and installing pumps, constructing a pump house (B-871), installing over 1,000' of pipes to connect to the existing water system, and repairing the water storage tank (SAR 1982; Development/ Study Package: Rehabilitate Three Water Systems 1983). The new 57,000-gallon water storage tank was installed in 2006.

The park began replacing all 11 Mission 66-era comfort stations ca. 2008. The Park Service Modern comfort stations were demolished, but the slab foundations were retained, reused, and expanded to meet federal accessibility standards. From ca. 2008–2018, the park built new comfort stations from a standardized plan, which remain extant today. Paved footpaths were added to comfort stations B-372, 378, 408, and 502 to help meet federal accessibility standards. In 2018 the park constructed a solar shower facility near comfort station B-378. At this time, the park also built a small parking area and footpaths to the solar shower and comfort station.

Vegetation

One of the most significant impacts to Glacier Basin started in 2006, when the park began removing large numbers of lodgepole pine trees that had been killed by bark beetle outbreaks. Around 100 trees were removed in 2006, and 250 in 2007. However, in 2008 the park removed almost 2,800 trees. As the bark beetle outbreaks declined in the following years, the park removed 50–100 trees each year in 2009–2012. Nearly all of the trees in Loops C, D, and the group camping loop were removed, except for a small stand in the middle of Loop C that extends to the northeast side of Loop D. The park also removed most of the trees on the west, north, east, and southeast sides of Loop A; the northeast and east sides of Loop B; and the areas immediately surrounding the amphitheater and to its south. This also significantly changed the campers' views from most of the campsites: nearly all campsites in Loops C, D, and the group area gained panoramic views of the Continental Divide. Native vegetation has also proliferated in Loops C and D, including many young lodgepole pine trees, wildflowers, and grasses.

Additional changes

Other changes at Glacier Basin were relatively small. The park installed a phone booth, Little Free Library, and a new flagpole near the ranger station, and a pull-through for the Bear Lake Shuttle Bus was constructed. Lights along the amphitheater footpaths were added, and new wayside interpretive signs were installed near the meadow.

Glacier Basin Pit

In 2012–2014 the Glacier Basin Pit served as a source of borrow material for the Bear Lake Road Phase II Project. Excess boulders unearthed during road construction were also buried at the pit. Currently, an air curtain burner, water tanks, and old picnic tables and food storage lockers are stored at the site. The park uses the air curtain burner for burning brush, branches, tree materials, and plants.

Uses

Functions and Uses:

Major Category	Category	Use/Function	Historic	Current	Primary
Recreation/Culture	Outdoor Recreation	Campground/Picnic Area	Yes	Yes	Yes
Recreation/Culture	Theater (Cinema)	Amphitheater	Yes	Yes	No
Industrial/Processing/Extraction	Extractive Facility (Mining)	Extractive Facility (Mining) - Other	Yes	No	No
Landscape	Scenic Landscape	View	Yes	Yes	No
Domestic (Residential)	Single Family Dwelling	Single Family House	Yes	No	No
Government	Government Office	Ranger Station	Yes	Yes	No

Public Access:

Public Access: With Permission

Public Access Narrative:

The campground is accessible to visitors who reserve campsites in advance and pay camping fees. Visitors must pass through the entrance kiosk checkpoint before entering the campground.

Associated Ethnographic Group

Ethnographic Study Status:

Ethnographic Narrative:

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Glacier Basin's landscape was analyzed and evaluated under the following characteristics: natural systems and features, vegetation, topography, spatial organization, circulation, buildings and structures, small-scale features, views and vistas, and archeology. The integrity of the campground was evaluated by comparing present-day characteristics and features with those present during the period of significance, 1954–1966, which encompasses the years of the Mission 66 era in Glacier Basin Campground.

Landscape Characteristics Summary
Glacier Basin Campground lies in a wide, glacially carved basin that is surrounded by moraines. The natural systems and features in the campground, including Emerald Mountain, the meadow, and Glacier Creek, remain unchanged since the campground was established and continue to form the campground boundaries. Views of the surrounding natural features, such as the Continental Divide, remain a significant character-defining feature of the campground as well.

Topographic changes at the campground have been minimal and the campground's roads and campsites largely conform to the existing topography. The extant grading for the campground's loop roads, campsite spurs, and comfort station locations dates to the Mission 66 era and Glacier Basin's period of significance. Additional grading, such as for Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road, Glacier Basin Campground Road, the Bear Lake-Sprague Road, and Glacier Basin Road, remains from earlier eras in the campground's development and was incorporated into the Mission 66 design.

When Glacier Basin was first established, dense stands of pine filled the campground and an open meadow along its western side stretched to the forested banks of Glacier Creek. Some of Glacier Basin's vegetation remains extant from the period of significance, including the grasses and wildflowers in the open meadow, large lodgepole pine that dot the southeastern side of the meadow, and the stands of lodgepole pine in Loops A and B. However, the campground's integrity of setting was lost when most of the lodgepole pine was cut and removed from the campground from 2006–2012 due to bark beetle outbreaks that killed the trees. Nearly all of the trees in Loop C, Loop D, and the group camping loop were removed, along with those near the east side of the amphitheater; the west, north, and east sides of Loop A; and the east and northeast sides of Loop B. Currently, many young lodgepole pine, grasses, and wildflowers proliferate in the cleared areas, except in areas of high traffic, such as the group camping loop.

Glacier Basin largely retains its spatial organization from the period of significance, when the campground was reconfigured into the extant series of one-way loop roads. The extant buildings retain their locations as well. However, two seasonal residences and 17 campsites have been eliminated from the campground after the period of significance, diminishing the integrity of spatial organization. Several features have been added to the campground, including the bear-resistant food storage lockers and the Bear Lake Shuttle Bus pull-through, but do not significantly detract from the campground's integrity.

Circulation has also remained nearly the same since the period of significance, including the loop roads, amphitheater footpaths, campsite parking spurs, and additional parking areas. Earlier circulation features, such as Glacier Basin Campground Road, were retained as well. Circulation features installed after the period of significance, such as the comfort station parking areas and the visitor-created social trails, have not significantly detracted from the overall integrity. In addition, the alignments of early circulation features have been retained and adapted to new uses, such as converting Glacier Basin Road to the Glacier Basin Campground- Sprague Lake Trail.

Glacier Basin includes a wide variety of building types, including a ranger station, a hose house, an amphitheater, a kiosk, two seasonal residences, 11 comfort stations, a lift station, and a pump house. Two buildings, the ranger station and hose house, reflect the CCC era, whereas the amphitheater, kiosk, and seasonal residences remain from the Mission 66 era. However, Glacier Basin has lost integrity of design due to the replacement of all 11 Mission 66-era comfort stations with new buildings in ca. 2008–2018.

Small-scale features in the campground include fire pits, picnic tables, and other campsites components; signs; fencing; a phone booth; utility-related features; and a flag pole. Nearly all of the extant small-scale features were installed after the period of significance. However, two small-scale features remain: the stone barriers and log guardrails that were installed during the period of significance to delineate vehicular travel areas and protect

vegetation, and the RV dump station.

Views in the northern and southern portions of the campground are markedly different. In the northern campsites, Loops A and B, views are limited primarily to the other campsites and nearby forested slopes, with Emerald Mountain rising to the northeast. In the southern portion of the campground, Loops C, D, and the group camping loop, the views are much more expansive, encompassing the open meadow, the lofty peaks of the Continental Divide, moraines, and rocky peaks to the north as well. Many of these views were created in 2006–2012, when the park removed thousands of lodgepole pines.

Integrity Assessment
The landscape at Glacier Basin Campground was evaluated for any integrity that remains from its period of significance, 1954–1966. The landscape retains integrity of location, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. However, due to the extensive clearing of lodgepole pine and the loss of the Mission 66 comfort stations, the campground has lost some of its integrity of setting and design.

Aspects of Integrity

Location
The campground retains integrity of location. The campground remains in the same location, and it retains its spatial relationships to the surrounding natural features, including the open meadow, Emerald Mountain, and Glacier Creek. The roads remain in the alignments that were developed during the period of significance, and the campsites continue to line the roads. The majority of the campground's buildings remain in their same locations, and the new comfort stations retain the locations and reuse the concrete pads of the Mission 66 buildings. Several campsites have been eliminated, but these do not significantly detract from the campground's integrity of location.

Setting
Glacier Basin has lost some of its integrity of setting. The campground remains in a glacial basin surrounded by moraines and mountain peaks, the open meadow continues to define the western side of the campground, and Glacier Creek remains as the campground's western boundary. The relationships between the campground's built features, such as the loops roads, campsites, amphitheater, and ranger station, and the surrounding topography remain largely unchanged and maintain integrity.

Due to extensive bark beetle outbreaks, the park removed nearly all of the trees in the Loops C, D, and the group camping area, greatly altering these areas' settings. Once heavily forested, these campsites are now surrounded by wide, open settings that are vegetated in young trees and grasses. However, it has increased campers' views of the Continental Divide, a major character- defining features of the campground. The amphitheater has lost much of its integrity of setting due to tree removal as well. During the period of significance, tall lodgepole pine flanked the seating area and created a backdrop behind the stage, blocking views of the nearby road and camping loops. Due to the loss of the trees, Glacier Basin Campground Road, the Bear Lake Shuttle Bus pull-through, the ranger station, and the campsites in Loops A and B are now clearly visible. The integrity of setting in Loops A and B has been diminished by the tree loss, although it is not as extensive as in the other campsite loops.

Design
Glacier Basin's landscape retains integrity of design as it relates to the period of significance and continues to reflect Mission 66 design guidelines for campgrounds. The one-way loop roads, parking spurs, stone and log barriers, and campsite-specific small-scale features all reflect the recommendations that were developed by E. P. Meinecke and adapted by the NPS in the 1930s, which continued to guide Mission 66 design principles. The park furthered these guidelines during Mission 66 by expanding the size of the campsites and campground to increase privacy and by providing more campsites that could accommodate RVs and travel trailers.

Mission 66 campground designs included amphitheaters, comfort stations in the camping loops, and a ranger station, all of which Glacier Basin retains. The footpaths to the amphitheater remain extant, and footpaths that lead to the park's trail network reflect another aspect of Mission 66-era designs for campgrounds. Although footpaths continue to link the comfort stations to the loop roads and campsites, it is unknown if any of these specific paths were developed during the period of significance. Many of the footpaths are likely visitor-created.

The replacement of the 11 Mission 66-era comfort stations after the period of significance has diminished the campground's overall integrity of design. Recent additions to the campground, such as the lift station and Bear Lake Shuttle Bus pull-through, are relatively small changes and have not significantly detracted from the campground's integrity of design.

Materials
Several buildings express integrity of materials, including the ranger station, hose house, two seasonal residences, and the amphitheater. These buildings retain their historic construction materials, and any repairs have been completed with in-kind materials. Extant small-scale features that date to the period of significance, including the stone and log barriers and the RV dump station, continue to have integrity of materials as well.

Some small-scale features have been installed after the period of significance and use contemporary materials, including the signs found throughout the campground and campsite components, such as the picnic tables, tent pads, and fire rings. However, these components are replaced on a regular basis due to general wear and tear and to meet visitor needs. Overall, the replacement small-scale features do not significantly diminish the campground's integrity of materials.

Workmanship
Buildings from the period of significance, including the kiosk and amphitheater, retain the physical evidence of Modern construction techniques, including the use of prefabricated materials. Earlier-constructed buildings, including the ranger station and hose house that were incorporated into the Mission 66 campground designs, retain integrity of workmanship as well. The use of locally available materials and construction methods, which used hand tools as much as possible, are clearly expressed by these Rustic-style buildings.

Feeling
The campground maintains integrity of feeling. The combination of the built features, such as the loop roads, campsite components, ranger station, kiosk, amphitheater, and comfort stations, set in the landscape of the Rocky Mountains, which retains natural vegetation, topography, and surrounding views, conveys the feeling that this is a developed campground. The Rustic-style ranger station, the Mission 66-era campground layout, and the access to the park's trail system also convey the feeling that this campground has been a long-established part of the park, and camping and recreation have been popular activities at Glacier Basin for decades. The loss of many of the lodgepole pine trees has diminished Glacier Basin's historic character, but the feeling of a designed campground within a natural, mountain environment remains.

Association
Glacier Basin's landscape retains integrity of association. Major campground components, including spatial organization and circulation, retain their association with the Mission 66 era of development. The kiosk and amphitheater are elements that are associated with Mission 66-era developed campgrounds as well, and the two seasonal residences are associated with the need for more employee housing during that time period. The Rustic-style ranger station and hose house, although associated with an earlier period of development, also reflect the rehabilitation of an existing campground into one that met modern design standards during Mission 66.

Landscape Characteristic: Buildings and Structures

DESCRIPTION
Extant buildings and structures at Glacier Basin Campground include a ranger station, hose house, two seasonal residences, an amphitheater, 11 comfort stations, a kiosk, a pump house, a lift house, a firewood and ice sales building, and a bridge. The oldest building in the campground is the Glacier Basin Campground Ranger Station, which was built in 1929 and initially served as the Bear Lake Checking Station. The CCC moved this building to Glacier Basin in 1935. Contributing buildings that date to the period of significance include the Glacier Basin Campground Amphitheater, Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Kiosk, and two Seasonal Residence No. 1. Seasonal Residence No. 2 does not retain integrity and is non- contributing. The remainder of buildings were constructed after the period of significance. The most recently constructed buildings include two comfort stations (B-371 and B-372), which were built in 2012. The extant buildings reflect Glacier Basin's development from the 1930s to the present, including during the period of significance.

Glacier Basin Campground Ranger Station (HS-012; 5LR.1202)
The ranger station is a one-story, Rustic style building with an L-shaped footprint and a poured concrete foundation. It measures roughly 21' deep and 27' wide. The walls are constructed of logs with square notches and have been painted dark brown. A small, shed-roofed log addition, which measures 9.5' deep and 8.5' wide, extends from the east (rear) elevation. Asphalt shingles cover the side-gabled roof, through which a small, sandstone chimney rises. The roof covers a recessed porch in the building's southwest corner, and the southwestern corner of the roof is supported by a single log column. The porch shelters a bulletin board, a paneled wood door with an exterior wood screen door, and a single six-light window north of the door. Additional fenestration includes wood, triple, casement windows on the west (façade) elevation, south elevation, and the north elevation; and paired casement windows on the east elevation near the addition. Each casement sash has six lights. The addition also has a four-light hopper window on its north elevation. All of the wood window components are painted light green. A fence with vertical wood slats extends from the southeast corner of the ranger station and hides utilities and storage. The ranger station is in good condition, with no deterioration noted.

The Glacier Basin Campground Ranger Station was originally built as the Bear Lake Checking Station in 1929. The CCC moved it to Glacier Basin over the winter of 1934–1935, and it remains in that location. In 1954 the park built the small, log addition on the rear elevation. The park also sawed off the rotted, overhanging ends of the log rafter tails at this time. The roof was originally covered in wood shingles, but it is unknown when these were replaced with asphalt shingles. No additional changes appear to have been made to the ranger station. The Glacier Basin Campground Ranger Station is a contributing feature of the Glacier Basin Campground cultural landscape.

Glacier Basin Campground Hose House (HS-184; 5LR.1252)
This small, Rustic-style building, which has a footprint of only 12 ft2, is approximately 5' tall. The wood frame building rests on a wood foundation. Asphalt shingles sheath the shed roof, which features small rafter tails. Wide, wood, lap siding covers the exterior walls. Paired, wood doors with vertical slats and metal hinges fill a large portion of the eastern wall and are latched with a wooden bar. The hose house is in good condition, with no deterioration noted. The Glacier Basin Campground Hose House was built in 1940–1941 by the CCC to store hoses for firefighting efforts. It originally rested on log piers and had a wood shingle roof. In 2006 the park rehabilitated the hose house. No details of what the rehabilitation entailed could be found. However, it is possible that the hose house's original log piers were removed at this time. It also appears that the wood shingle roof was replaced with asphalt shingles, and the door hardware was restored or replaced. Changes to the hose house's setting occurred in 2002, when the park constructed the Bear Lake Shuttle Bus pull through to the east. Formerly forested, the area east of the hose house now includes the concrete-paved pull through, bench, and signage. The Glacier Basin Campground Hose House is a contributing feature of the Glacier Basin Campground cultural landscape.

Glacier Basin Campground Amphitheater (B-824)
The amphitheater includes a stage, fire pit, benches, and a projection booth. A large wood-frame

screen structure shelters the stage. It has a large wall with sidewalls that angle outward. It is approximately 28’ wide, 9’ deep, and 17’ high. The walls rest on a concrete foundation that is covered with uncoursed stone veneer; the east (rear) elevation of the surround is cantilevered approximately 2’ beyond the foundation and contains storage space. The structure’s gabled roof is covered in asphalt shingles and shelters the stage area. The roof extends upwards and outwards at its western peak, over the stage, and is supported by three wood beams. Wood T1-11 siding that is painted dark brown clads the exterior and interior walls of the structure, including the underside of the roof. On the east elevation, two doors covered with T1-11 provide access to the storage space. A large screen covered with a metal roll-up door is centered on the structure’s west elevation, and speakers are mounted on the upper ends of the sidewalls. A line of stones extends from the ends of the sidewalls, forming a trapezoidal stage area that is covered in asphalt. The stones continue from the stage to the northwest, where they form a low fire pit. A single course of stones with no mortar forms the walls of the fire pit. It is about 8’ in diameter and filled with small rocks.

West of the stage, 15 rows of benches flank a central aisle on each side. The benches are composed of two wood boards that rest on iron brackets, which are anchored to rectangular concrete posts. The benches rest on paved, graded topography that slopes downward towards the stage.

The projection booth stands approximately 50’ from the screen in the central aisle. It is set in the sloped topography and the eastern foundation elevation rises about 1.5’ above grade, whereas the rear elevation is at grade. The projection booth has a rectilinear footprint that measures 6’ x 6’. It rests on a concrete foundation, wood T1-11 siding clads the walls, and asphalt shingles cover the flat roof. The foundation and walls are painted dark brown. The west elevation has a pedestrian door, and a vertical sliding door on the east elevation provides an opening for the projection equipment. A metal post with an area light rises along the west elevation.

The amphitheater is in fair condition. Paint is flaking from several areas of the screen structure, and the asphalt-paved stage area has significantly deteriorated. The paved, sloped area beneath the benches has also deteriorated, and grasses and wildflowers grow from many areas, particularly near the back. The fire pit is in disrepair and there are small trees and grasses growing from its center.

The Glacier Basin Campground Amphitheater was built in 1958 as part of the Mission 66 program. It was built in the same location as the amphitheater that was constructed by the CCC in 1938–1940 and stands west of Loop B. Few changes have been made to the amphitheater since the period of significance. The park installed a plywood screen and repainted and repaired the benches in 1978, and installed lighting along the footpaths in 1987. However, major changes to the amphitheater’s setting took place in 2006–2012 when the park removed large numbers of lodgepole pine that had been killed by bark beetle outbreaks. Formerly somewhat secluded from the rest of the campground, the tree removal created clear views to Loops A and B. The Glacier Basin Campground Amphitheater is a contributing feature of the Glacier Basin Campground cultural landscape.

Glacier Basin Campground Seasonal Residence No. 1 (HS-500; 5LR.3742)
This seasonal residence is east of the ranger station and has a rectilinear footprint that measures 20’3” wide and 24’9” deep. The one-story wood-frame building has no visible foundation. Wood drop siding that is painted dark brown clads the exterior walls, and narrow corner boards extend from the ground to the soffits. Asphalt shingles sheath the side-gabled roof. Two small wood stoops that rest on concrete blocks extend from the residence: one from the south (façade) elevation and the other from the east elevation. Each stoop provides access to a door. The façade door is paneled wood and has a large single light, whereas the east elevation door is paneled wood. Additional windows include three-over-one, double-hung windows on the façade, west elevation, and east elevation. The west elevation also has a four-light hopper window. All of the windows have wood sashes and simple, unornamented surrounds. The doors and window components are painted light green. The seasonal residence is in good condition, with only a few small areas of flaking paint near the bottoms of the exterior walls.

Glacier Basin Campground Seasonal Residence No. 1 was built in 1937. The park likely moved the building to Glacier Basin ca. 1959 after it was acquired from a purchased inholding. Based on a Colorado Cultural Resource Survey Architectural Inventory Form from 2006, several changes have been made to this seasonal residence since that time (Building File for Seasonal Quarters #500). The park replaced the wood shingle roof with an asphalt shingle roof and replaced the front door. The replacement front door is compatible with the residence's style and is very similar to the former door, which was also a panel door with a large upper light. No other changes appear to have been made to Seasonal Residence No. 1. Glacier Basin Campground Seasonal Residence No. 1 is a contributing feature of the Glacier Basin Campground cultural landscape.

Glacier Basin Campground Seasonal Residence No. 2 (B-504, 5LR.3742)
A second seasonal residence, built in 1937 and moved to the campground in 1960, is east of the group camping loop. The one-story, side-gabled building has a roughly L-shaped footprint that measures approximately 20' wide and 16' deep. A shed-roofed, enclosed porch that measures 8' wide and 16' deep stands along the west elevation. The house rests on concrete block piers, and wood shingles that are painted dark brown clad the exterior walls. The roof is covered in asphalt shingles and features rafter trails. A porch with wood posts and a wood balustrade fills the recessed northeast corner of the house. Fenestration includes a door that is sheltered by the porch, a door in the enclosed porch, a six-light hopper window, a four-light hopper window, and paired one-over-one windows. The door and windows frames are painted light green and dark brown. The interior includes a woodburning stove. Glacier Basin Campground Seasonal Residence No. 2 is in fair condition, although large areas of paint have flaked away from the enclosed porch.

The park purchased this residence in 1959 as part of an inholding on High Drive, and in 1960 moved it to Glacier Basin Campground for employee housing. Modernizations made to the structure in the years following its relocation diminished any historic integrity to the Mission 66 era; it was determined "not eligible-officially" on 5/15/1998. Glacier Basin Campground Seasonal Residence No. 2 is a compatible but non-contributing feature of the Glacier Basin Campground cultural landscape.

Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Kiosk (B-860, 5LR.1256)
This wood frame building has a rectilinear footprint that measures 5' x 11'. It appears to have no foundation, and its building file indicates that it is portable. Asphalt shingles cover the gable roof and wide T1-11 siding clads the exterior walls. The siding is painted dark brown, whereas the roof, window, and door trim is painted beige. A wood door is placed on the south elevation to provide entry to the kiosk. A large two-light sliding window is west of the door and allows campers to check-in with the ranger inside the booth. An identical window is placed directly opposite on the north elevation. The east and west elevations both feature large, single-light fixed windows under the gables. Two lightning rods rise from the roof ridge, and a small antenna is affixed to the west gable peak. A small, metal drop box is mounted to the north elevation below the sliding window. The kiosk is in good condition, with no deterioration noted.

The kiosk was built around 1959. Based on its corresponding building file, the kiosk originally had short, wood skids that extended from the sides, which allowed the building to be moved. These skids were removed, presumably by the park, at an unknown time. The lightning rods and antenna were also installed at an unknown time. No other changes to the kiosk are apparent. The Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Kiosk is a contributing feature of the Glacier Basin Campground cultural landscape.

Glacier Basin Campground Comfort Stations (B-371, 5LR.1253; B-372, 5LR.1254; B-373, 5LR.1255; B-374, 5LR.1256; B-375, 5LR.1257; B-376, 5LR.1258; B-377, 5LR.1259; B-378, 5LR.1260; B-379, 5LR.1261; B-408, 5LR.1262; B-502, 5LR.1264)
The park constructed 11 comfort stations at Glacier Basin circa 2008–2018. These comfort stations replaced the Mission 66 era comfort stations, which were in the same locations and carried the same building numbers. All of the comfort stations share a very similar design that was developed by park engineer Joe Arnold. The designs focus on "reviving basic architectural materials and forms from [the Rustic] period while incorporating modern materials that are sustainable," and utilize colors that help the buildings blend into their surroundings (Arnold 2000).

The comfort stations are one story in height with a rectilinear footprint that measures 28’ x 20’. The comfort stations rest on a concrete slab foundation. The gabled roof is covered in standing seam metal and has exposed rafter tails and wood-clad soffits. Stone veneer clads the bottom of the exterior walls, which is topped by a stone belt course. The remaining portions of the exterior walls are clad in wide, horizontal, wood siding. Fenestration in the gabled end walls includes a solid, metal door; single-light hopper windows; and large clerestory windows in the gables. The long dimension of the building has four single-light hopper windows arranged symmetrically around a dish washing station, which includes a sink and faucet within a recessed area. This fenestration pattern is repeated on the opposite side of the comfort station, but a metal door is in place of the dish washing station. A concrete sidewalk extends between the entry doors and dish washing area.

Small differences between the comfort stations are found in the gabled ends. Comfort station #372 has a single hopper window in each of the gable ends; comfort stations #371 and 372–377 have two hopper windows in the gable ends; and comfort stations #378, 379, 408, and 502 have three hopper windows. Comfort stations #374–379, 408, and 502 have log framing around the clerestory windows, whereas comfort stations #371–373 have a post and beams with large, riveted metal brackets. All 11 of the comfort stations are in good condition, with no deterioration noted. No changes have been made to the comfort stations since they were constructed. The Glacier Basin Campground Comfort Stations are compatible but non-contributing features of the Glacier Basin Campground cultural landscape.

Glacier Basin Campground Pump House (B-871)
The Glacier Basin Campground Pump House is located south of Loop D and east of the group camping loop. It was built in 1982–1983 and is a one-story, wood frame building with a rectilinear footprint that measures 14’ x 13’2”. It rests on a poured concrete foundation, asphalt shingles cover the side-gabled roof, and wood clapboards clad the exterior walls, which are painted dark brown. A wood door is centered on the northwest elevation, and this elevation is slightly recessed. The pump house is in good condition, with no deterioration noted. The park has made several small changes to the pump house since it was constructed: the wood shingle roof has been replaced with asphalt shingles; the door, which was formerly painted yellow, has been painted brown; and a light above the door has been replaced with a smaller fixture. The Glacier Basin Campground Pump House is a non-contributing feature of the Glacier Basin Campground cultural landscape.

Glacier Basin Campground Lift Station (B-994)
The lift station is located north of the Loop A, near the Bear Lake-Sprague Road/Glacier Basin Road. The extant lift station was constructed ca. 1974 when Glacier Basin’s sewer system was connected to the Upper Thompson Sanitation District. The one-story, wood frame building has a rectilinear footprint that measures 6’ x 4’. It rests on a poured concrete foundation, cedar shingles sheath the side-gabled roof, and wood clapboards clad the exterior walls. The only fenestration is a metal door on the northwest elevation. Two concrete pads with manholes are north of the lift station. The lift station is in good condition, with no deterioration noted. The park has repainted the door, which was formerly dark brown and is now beige, but no other changes to the building are apparent. The Glacier Basin Campground Lift Station is a non- contributing feature of the Glacier Basin Campground cultural landscape.

Glacier Basin Campground Firewood and Ice Sales Building (no building number) The Glacier Basin Campground Firewood and Ice Sales Building is south of the amphitheater and may have been a former vault toilet. Although no records regarding this building could be located, it is very similar to the firewood and ice sales building at Aspenglen Campground, which was a vault toilet from Beaver Ponds Pullout.

The one-story, log frame, Rustic style building measures approximately 9’ x 11’. It lacks a foundation and rests on the ground. The front-gabled roof has exposed rafter tails and is covered in asphalt shingles. The exterior walls are clad in vertical wood siding between the large timbers. Fenestration on the east elevation includes paired wood doors. The south, west, and north elevations each have a ribbon of three window openings, which have been infilled with wood panels. The gable peaks have been covered with welded wire fencing. A steel freezer stands near

the building's northeast corner. The firewood and ice sales building is in good condition. The roof appears to be new, and only a few small areas of flaking paint are present on the timbers. As a concessionaire-owned building, there are no park records regarding the building and any changes are unknown. The Glacier Basin Campground Firewood and Ice Sales Building is a non-contributing feature of the Glacier Basin Campground cultural landscape.

Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road Bridge
The Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road Bridge spans Glacier Creek and was built in 1982. It measures approximately 32' long and 21' wide and carries two traffic lanes. Prestressed concrete girders rest on concrete abutments along the river banks. Uncoursed stone sidewalls extend from the abutments, perpendicular to Glacier Creek. The reinforced concrete decking is lined with steel guard rails on each side, which were installed around 2010. The bridge is in good condition, and no other changes are apparent. The Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road Bridge is a non-contributing feature of the Glacier Basin Campground cultural landscape.

DEVELOPMENT HISTORY/NON-EXTANT BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES
Non-extant buildings in the campground include pit toilets, comfort stations, an amphitheater, a campfire circle, a seasonal residence, a chlorinator, pump houses, an incinerator, and a bridge. For a more extensive development history of these buildings and structures, refer to the physical history narrative.

Pit toilets and comfort stations
The park built two pit toilets in the campground in 1918 and four more in 1929 (SAR 1918, SMR July 1929). The CCC built two comfort stations in 1932–1933 (B-180 and B-181), which also appear on the 1936 master plan (SMR September 1932; 1936 Master Plan). None of the pit toilets appear in the master plan, and it is possible that they were demolished without mention in the superintendents' reports. The pit toilets were small, wood-frame buildings. A shed roof covered the building and vertical wood siding clad the exterior walls. A wood door was centered in the façade, and a ribbon of clerestory window openings was placed above the door and continued around to the sides of the pit toilet; it does not appear that there was any glass or other material in the window openings.

The two comfort stations (B-180 and B-181) depicted in the 1936 master plan were near the eastern end of present-day Loop B and between Loops C and D, near Campsite 113. The comfort stations were one-story Rustic-style buildings that measured around 9' x 22'. The log timber-framed buildings rested on a concrete foundation and wide, vertically oriented boards clad the exterior walls between the framing. Cedar shingles covered the gabled roof, which had exposed log rafter tails and roof beams. Each comfort station had three rooms: a small, central utility room for maintenance, a women's restroom, and a men's restroom. Doors to the women's and men's restrooms were placed on opposite sides of the building. Two-light windows lined the upper section of the walls, and an additional two-light window pierced the gable peak. A & H Builders, Inc. moved comfort station #180 from Loop B to the Glacier Basin livery in 1961 and the park demolished comfort station #181 in 1975. Interestingly, the timber framing of the comfort stations is nearly identical to that of the firewood and ice sales building currently present at Glacier Basin Campground.

A major component of the Mission 66 development at Glacier Basin Campground was the construction of new comfort stations. In 1958 the Donald E. Johnson Construction Company built six comfort stations and Warren E. Nordell built three more. In 1959 A & H Builders, Inc. built two additional comfort stations. These 11 comfort stations are depicted in the 1959 master plan. They were located in the same places as the extant comfort stations and carry the same building numbers: comfort station #371 is in Loop A; #372 and 373 are in Loop B; #374, 375, 376, and 377 are in Loop C; #378 and 379 are in Loop D; and #408 and 502 are in the group camping area.

The Mission 66 era comfort stations were built in the Park Service Modern style from standardized designs from the WODC. Each had four rooms: a central utility corridor for maintenance; a small, central service room next to the utility room; a women's restroom; and a men's restroom. The wood-frame buildings had a rectilinear footprint that measured 24'4" x 16'4" and rested on a concrete

foundation. The wood-shingle-covered gable roof was low pitched and roof beams extended from the gable ends. Wide, wood clapboards clad the exterior walls. Fenestration included a metal door in each elevation, one per room. Ribbons of three windows stretched across the upper walls of the gable ends, and four windows pierced each of the side elevations. In 1984 the park added a dish washing station to each comfort station. The dish washing stations were installed in the small, central service room and each had a sink.
However, comfort station #372 had a sink installed on the exterior of the building. By 2009 the comfort stations had been painted gray with beige trim. The park began replacing the comfort stations in ca. 2008–2018. The park reused the existing poured concrete foundations and plumbing facilities but expanded the concrete slab to help meet federal accessibility standards.

Olinger Highlanders' Buildings
The park built a wash house for the Olinger Highlanders in 1929 (B-179/410; the wash house was originally assigned number B-179, but was also given number B-410 when it was converted to a community building). The Rustic style building measured 20' x 45'. The log timber-framed building rested on a concrete foundation and board and batten siding clad the exterior walls between the framing. Cedar shingles covered the gabled roof, which, like the Rustic comfort stations, had exposed log rafter tails and roof beams. One door was placed in the gabled end and a second door was centered in a side elevation; both opened into the same interior room. Paired nine-light windows flanked the door in the gable end on each side, and the other elevations appear to have had triple windows with an unknown number of lights in each sash. The interior of the building featured two rooms with showers, a concrete floor, drains, and a wash trough. The wash house was open for public use when the Highlanders were not camped at Glacier Basin (SMR May 1929). In 1955 the Highlanders camped for the last time at Glacier Basin and around 1958, as part of Mission 66 plans for the redevelopment of the campground, the wash house was converted to a community building. It was then converted to storage space at an unknown time and the window openings were covered with plywood panels. The building was demolished in 1988 (Building 410 folder, on file in the Museum Facilities archives).

A "shack of a kitchen" was also constructed by the Highlanders at an unknown time, and no photos or other documentation could be found. The kitchen was west of the open meadow, near Glacier Creek and along the former Bear Lake-Sprague Road. Commonwealth surveyed a concrete foundation in August 2019 in the location of the Highlander's kitchen, as indicated on the 1936 and 1957 master plans (Drawings RM-4962 and RM-3084G). The archeological site file (5LR11081) identified this concrete foundation as "Andrew's Camp," the former site of a small recreational cabin built by Ed Andrews. However, Sprague's 1902 plat map indicates that Andrew's Camp was on the west side of Glacier Creek. It is not known when the kitchen was demolished, but it was likely soon after it is depicted in the 1957 master plan and recommended for removal.

CCC Amphitheater
The CCC constructed an amphitheater at Glacier Basin in 1938–1940. It included a platform with a screen, a fire pit, benches, and a projector stand. The wood platform measured approximately 12' wide and 5' deep, with a 12" wide step on the east and west sides. It had a log frame that was filled with oiled and compacted dirt. The screen was constructed of 2" x 4" lumber. It measured 8' x 6' and was raised 2'6" above the platform. A fire pit was built northeast of the platform. The small projector stand was placed approximately 40' from the screen. Nine rows of benches were placed to the west of the projector stand and 11 to the east. The benches were round logs with flattened tops, and these were anchored to concrete footings. A new projection screen was installed in 1953, and the amphitheater was demolished circa 1958 and replaced with a new amphitheater (B-854).

Seasonal Residence (B-601)
In ca. 1960 the park service purchased and moved a house to be used as a seasonal residence for park employees. It stood near the incinerator and 1930s-era gravel pit, south of seasonal residence #504. The building (B-601), also called the caretakers cabin, was one story tall and was built of frame construction. The house measured 16' wide and over 22' deep, and an open porch that measured 14' wide and nearly 8' deep spanned the rear elevation. The gable roof had exposed rafter tails and was sheathed in roll roofing, and wood drop siding clad the exterior walls. A paneled wood door with a four-light window and an external screen door was centered on the façade. A four-

over-four wood window flanked the front door on each side. Two windows pierced each of the side elevations, and a second door opened onto the porch. The interior featured a living/dining area, kitchen, bedroom and closet, and a small bathroom. It is not known when seasonal residence #601 was demolished.

Operator's quarters (B-61)
Little is known of the operator's quarters. It was associated with the incinerator and was likely built around the same time, ca. 1939. It is not known who built the quarters, or if it was built on site or moved to the campground. A building file in ROMO's museum archives notes that it had a wood frame and rested on log piers. Board and batten siding clad the exterior walls and wood shingles covered the roof. It had a bedroom, living room, and a small porch, and utilities included a phone and a sink. The operator's quarters appears on several Mission 66 master plans, including those dated as late as 1968. However, these plans also do not show seasonal residences #504 and 601, which were moved to a nearby location ca. 1960. It is possible that the seasonal residences replaced the operator's quarters, which was noted to be in poor condition in 1949.

Incinerator (B-176)
In 1938 the CCC assisted the park in excavating an area for a garbage incinerator, but it is unknown if they also assisted with hits construction. (SMR December 1938; SMR June 1939). The incinerator was constructed east of the present-day group camping loop and the operator's quarters (B-61) stood nearby. The incinerator had concrete exterior walls, brick interior walls, and a small wood frame structure on top. The one-story concrete and brick incinerator was about 360 ft2 and included four ports for garbage disposal. It also featured a can washing rack. Two roads extended alongside the incinerator on opposite sides. Exhaust from the incinerator extended beneath one of the roads before rising as a chimney stack on the opposite side of the road. The wood structure had a shed roof and exterior walls clad in wide clapboards. A door opening faced the garbage ports. The incinerator was demolished in 1974.

Group Campfire Circle
The park constructed a small campfire circle in the group camping area in 1975. It was built with funds from Boy Scout Troop 369 from Orchard Hill, Nebraska, "in appreciation of the assistance given over the years by Seasonal Ranger Bill Robinson" (SAR 1975). No other details about the campfire circle are known, including its layout, exact location, and when it was removed from the group camping area.

Glacier Creek Bridges
The first bridge across Glacier Creek near Glacier Basin Campground was likely built ca. 1914, when Abner Sprague built the Bear Lake-Sprague Road to his resort. It is probable that it was built in the southwest portion of the campground, west of the group camping loop. Traces of the Bear Lake-Sprague Road remain extant on the west side of the meadow and descend to the east bank of Glacier Creek, where the road then continues on the creek's west side. The archeological site form for Sprague's Road (5LR11080) indicates that park ranger Ferrell Atkins said that Sprague installed a steel culvert in the creek and filled the areas around it with rocks and soil. No evidence of the bridge/culvert remain extant.

Acting Supervisor C. R. Trowbridge noted in his May 1916 report that a wagon bridge was constructed across Glacier Creek in Bartholf Park. It was 22' long, 12' wide, and cost $47 for materials and labor (SMR May 1916). Trowbridge notes additional improvements to the Bear Lake-Sprague Road; however, it is now known if the wagon bridge was built in the same location as the steel culvert of if the road alignment was altered at this time. In 1917 the park began building a new road, Glacier Basin Road, to access the campground and Sprague's Resort, replacing the Bear Lake-Sprague Road near Glacier Basin. At the campground, the new road alignment was east of the open meadow, and a new bridge across Glacier Creek was built in 1918. Superintendent L. C. Way notes in his June 1918 report that the bridge has been "placed across Glacier Creek in approximately NE¼ SE¼ Sec 5 T.4N. R.73W., 42 ft. span, with guard railing 4 ft. high, four yellow pine stringers (seasoned) 16" diameter, covered with 8" plank, cross wise and wheel way lengthwise." The bridge was north of the campground, west of the YMCA. The road crossed a beaver dam near the campground and crossed Glacier Creek once more near Sprague's Resort

(SAR 1918; Drawing RM-5270).

In 1926 the park hired Shields and Flatt of Antonito, Colorado to construct the new Bear Lake Road, which was on the northern and western sides of Glacier Creek. The road construction included a 0.4-mile long, 16' wide road spur to Glacier Basin Campground that crossed Glacier Creek and remains extant. Shields and Flatt constructed a bridge to span Glacier Creek, which was "a 20 ft. span, steel I beam girder with masonry abutments and log railing" (Drawing RM- 4962). This bridge was replaced in 1982 by the extant Glacier Creek bridge.

INTEGRITY
Some integrity of Glacier Basin's buildings and structures has been lost as it relates to the period of significance, primarily from the loss of the 11 Mission 66-era comfort stations. However, the amphitheater, two seasonal residences, and kiosk remain from the period of significance and retain historic integrity. The amphitheater (B-824) continues to reflect the Mission 66 goal of increasing interpretation throughout the park. It retains integrity to the period of significance, although the setting has been diminished as a result of the lodgepole pine removal after the trees were killed by bark beetle outbreaks. Both seasonal residences (HS-500 and B-504) reflect the expansion of the campground and the increased need for on-site employee residences during the Mission 66 era. Only Seasonal Residence No. 1 retains sufficient integrity. The kiosk (B-860) represents "a characteristically modern campground element" from the Mission 66 era (Bzdek and Ore 2010:29). It retains integrity to the period of significance.

Two buildings and structures were built before the period of significance: the ranger station (HS-012) and hose house (HS-184). Both retain integrity to the period of significance. Both are also considered contributing buildings to the period of significance because they retained their historic functions and were incorporated into Mission 66 design standards for the campground.

The 11 comfort stations (B-371–379, 408, 502), pump house (B-871), lift station (B-994), firewood and ice sales building, and the Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road Bridge are considered non-contributing because they were constructed or moved to the campground after the period of significance.

Previously listed or determined eligible buildings and structures
Three buildings have been previously listed in the NRHP or determined eligible and continue to retain integrity: Glacier Basin Campground Ranger Station (HS-012), Glacier Basin Campground Hose House (HS-184), and Glacier Basin Campground Seasonal Residence No. 1 (HS-500). The ranger station was individually listed in the NRHP in 1985 and is considered significant under Criterion C for architecture. The log construction, sandstone chimney, and rough finishes are all character-defining features of the Rustic style. Early undated photos show log rafter tails extending below the eaves. These are no longer extant, and it is possible that these are the "rotted ends" that were sawn off in 1954.

The hose house was determined eligible for the NRHP and received a consensus DOE from the Colorado SHPO in 1998. It is significant under Criterion A for conservation and Criterion C for architecture. In an early undated photo, the hose house's corners rest on short log piers. It is not known when these were removed.

Seasonal Residence No. 1 (HS-0500), sometimes called the campground quarters, was determined individually eligible for the NRHP and received a consensus DOE from the Colorado SHPO in 2006. It is significant under Criterion A for conservation and Criterion C for architecture.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Comfort Station #377 (B-377)	194298	Contributing	1169691		Location	31754	Yes
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Ranger Station	189058	Contributing	23286				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Hose House	189059	Contributing	51352				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Kiosk (B-860)	189060	Contributing	1169583				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Comfort Station #376 (B-376)	189069	Non contributing	1169692				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Amphitheater (B-824)	189061	Contributing	1169578				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Seasonal Residence No. 1	189062	Contributing	477772				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Seasonal Residence No. 2 (B-504)	189063	Contributing	1169685				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Comfort Station #371 (B-371)	189064	Non contributing	1169686				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Comfort Station #372 (B-372)	189065	Non contributing	1169687				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Comfort Station #373 (B-373)	189066	Non contributing	1169688				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Comfort Station #374 (B-374)	189067	Non contributing	1169689				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Comfort Station #375 (B-375)	189068	Non contributing	1169690				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Comfort Station #376 (B-376)	189070	Non contributing	1169584				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Comfort Station #378 (B-378)	189071	Non contributing	1169693				No

RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Comfort Station #379 (B-379)	189072	Non contributing	1169694				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Comfort Station #408 (B-408)	189073	Non contributing	1169695				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Comfort Station #502 (B-502)	189074	Non contributing	1169696				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Pump House (B-871)	189075	Non contributing	1169697				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Lift Station (B-994)	189076	Non contributing	1169698				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Firewood and Ice Sales Building	189077	Non contributing	1169699				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road Bridge	189078	Non contributing	1169700				No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



A second variant of Glacier Basin's comfort stations includes three hopper windows in the gabled end. View to the south of B-408 in the group camping loop (Commonwealth 2019).



The park's Mission 66 improvements included installing a small kiosk at the entrance to the campground. View to the east (Commonwealth 2019).



The pump house was built in 1982–1983 to provide a new drinking water source. View to the southeast (Commonwealth 2019).



The park moved Seasonal Residence No. 1 (B-500) to the campground in 1959 to serve as employee housing. It is north of the ranger station. View to the northeast (Commonwealth 2019).



The lift station was built ca. 1974 when the campground's sewer systems was connected to the Upper Thompson Sanitation District. View to the north (Commonwealth 2019).



The CCC built the hose house in 1941, which was the last project they completed at Glacier Basin Campground, view to the southwest (Commonwealth 2019).



View to the northwest of the concessionaire-operated firewood and ice sales building (Commonwealth 2019).



The park also moved Seasonal Residence No. 2(B-504) to the campground in 1960 for employee housing. It is east of the group camping loop, near the 1930s-era gravel pit. View to the east (Commonwealth 2019).



The Mission 66 amphitheater stage, screen structure, projection booth, and benches, view to the east (Commonwealth 2019).



The park built comfort station B-371 in Loop A from a standard plan, replacing a Mission 66-era comfort station. View to the southwest (Commonwealth 2019).



Detail of the amphitheater's stage and screen area. The fire pit is visible to the left of the stage and is filled with small trees. View to the northeast (Commonwealth 2019).



The ranger station near the entrance, which was built in 1929 as the Bear Lake Checking Station and moved to its current location in 1935, view to the northeast (Commonwealth 2019).

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

DESCRIPTION
Circulation features at Glacier Basin include roads, parking areas, footpaths, and trails. Components such as the one-way loop roads represent Mission 66-era designs that reduced traffic and allowed each loop to be closed for easy maintenance. The parking spurs also reflect this era of design in the national parks, which continued to incorporate Meinecke's guidelines to reduce the impact of vehicles on campground vegetation by constructing dedicated parking areas for cars and trailers. Dedicated footpaths to the campground's buildings and park's trail system also demonstrate efforts to control foot traffic and further protect vegetation, while also increasing access to recreational opportunities such as hiking.

Campground roads and parking
Vehicular circulation in Glacier Basin Campground consists of asphalt-paved one-way and two- way roads, several parking areas, and campsite parking spurs. Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road, an asphalt-paved two-way road that is 24' wide, travels northeast from Bear Lake Road. Steel gates are installed just to the east of Bear Lake Road to control access to the campground. Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road crosses Glacier Creek via a small bridge. After crossing the bridge, the road curves to the southeast, traveling up a moderate grade. The road winds to the northeast again, and then widens at the entrance kiosk, where campers can check in and out of Glacier Basin.

Past the kiosk, the asphalt-paved two-way road becomes Glacier Basin Campground Road and branches near the ranger station, with one section traveling to the north and the other to the south. Continuing along the northern branch, a short, one-way loop paved with concrete on the east side of the road and north of the ranger station serves as a stop for the Bear Lake Shuttle Bus. Directly across from the shuttle bus pull-through, on the west side of Glacier Basin Campground Road, an asphalt-paved parking area for the amphitheater begins. It extends north alongside the road and has approximately 34 perpendicular parking spaces. Camping Loops A and B, which are both one-way roads, extend from the east side of Glacier Basin Campground Road.

Loop A is the northernmost camping loop. Vehicles travel around the asphalt-paved Loop A in a counterclockwise direction, and each of the 32 campsites has a designated unpaved parking spur. Three of the campsites are west of Glacier Basin Campground Road. Types of parking spurs in Loop A includes single-vehicle spurs set an approximately 45-degree angles to the road; large parallel parking areas that can accommodate RVs and trailers; and pull-through parking with small islands between the campsite and road, many of which have large trees.

Loop B is south of Loop A, north of the ranger station and shuttle bus pull-through, and east of the amphitheater. Like Loop A, vehicles travel in a counterclockwise direction and the road is paved with asphalt. Parking spurs for the 29 campsites include single-vehicle spurs set an approximately 45-degree angles; wide spurs that can accommodate two vehicles, also set at 45- degree angles; large parallel parking areas that can accommodate RVs and trailers; and pull- through parking with small islands between the campsite and road, many of which have large trees. All of the spurs are unpaved.

South of the ranger station, Glacier Basin Campground Road continues to the southeast. An asphalt-paved parking area with nine perpendicular spaces lines the south side of the road, across from the ranger station. Past the parking area, Glacier Basin Campground Road bends towards the south. Two asphalt-paved one-way loops, C and D, branch to the east, and the meadow lies to the west. A sanitary disposal station is on the east side of the road, between the entrance and exit to Loop C. Near the entrance to Loop D, Glacier Basin Campground Road continues to the west and divides, forming a one-way loop road that accesses the group camping sites.

Loop C is the largest camping loop at Glacier Basin. The one-way road travels in a clockwise direction, first to the east and then curving to the south. Like the other camping loops, Loop C's 57 campsites have a variety of unpaved parking spurs, including single-vehicle spurs set an approximately 45-degree angles to the road; large parallel parking areas that can accommodate RVs and trailers; and pull-through parking with small islands between the campsite and road. Two of the pull-through areas are large and provide parking for two campsites.

Loop D is south of Loop C and has 29 campsites, three of which are west of Glacier Basin Campground Road and five are to the east. Three of the east-side campsites, 121, 123, and 125, share a long, continuous, parallel parking area. The remaining 21 campsites are arranged around the one-way road, and vehicles travel in a counterclockwise direction. Parking areas in Loop D are unpaved and include large parallel parking areas and pull-through parking with small islands between the campsite and road. Unlike the other camping loops, there are no angled spurs. A small, two-car parking area is southeast of comfort station #378 and the solar shower.

South of Loop D, Glacier Basin Campground Road continues as a short spur to the south, where it splits to form an asphalt-paved counterclockwise one-way road for the group camping area. The road widens at each of the 13 group campsites to provide paved parking with wide, unpaved shoulders. Large, unpaved parking spurs extend into Campsites 5, 9, and 13. An area for overflow parking is on the west side of the loop road at its northeastern end and includes eight paved, perpendicular parking spaces.

North of Loop A, the paved Glacier Basin Campground Road continues for a short distance before transitioning to an unpaved single-lane road. This unpaved road is the old Glacier Basin Road, which was used to access Glacier Basin and Sprague's Resort in the early twentieth century until the extant Bear Lake Road near Glacier Basin was built in 1926–1928. A steel gate restricts access to Glacier Basin Road, which continues north to the Glacier Basin Pit. Glacier Basin Road continues to the north, outside of the campground boundary.

There are three additional unpaved two-track roads in the campground. Two are accessed from the group camping loop: one leads south to Seasonal Residence No. 2 (B-504), and the second extends east to the pump house (B-871). The third two-track extends from the eastern side of Loop C to the water storage tank.

The asphalt-paved roadways in Glacier Basin are in fair condition. Edges of the roadways are starting to deteriorate in many areas of the loop roads, including cracking and spalling. The unpaved roads are also in fair condition. Erosion is present in sloped areas, especially on the water storage tank's two-track access road. The unpaved parking spurs are in generally good condition, although many have encroaching vegetation along the edges. However, there is little erosion. Trails and footpaths
Several trails and spurs in Glacier Basin provide access to the park's large network of trails. On the northern side of Loop A, an unpaved footpath connects to the YMCA Camp-Glacier Basin Campground Trail. As its name suggests, the trail leads to the YMCA grounds and roughly parallels the old Glacier Basin Road and Bear Lake-Sprague Roads. The unnamed footpath also continues north to Mountainside Drive, outside of the park. Near Loop A, a set of steps ascends the hillside. The steps are composed of wood timbers with dirt and gravel between the steps, and stones flank each side of the timbers. It is not known when the steps were built. The footpath and stairs are in fair condition, as many of the steps have tilted and are filled with small, loose stones. A second spur to the YMCA Camp-Glacier Basin Campground Trail extends from the two-track that accesses the water storage tank on the east side of Loop C.

An unpaved spur trail leads south from Loop C and connects to the Glacier Creek Trail, which is used by hikers and horses. The Glacier Creek Trail connects to other trails in the park, including Wind River Trail, Storm Pass Trail, and North Longs Peak Trail. The Glacier Basin Campground-Sprague Lake Trail extends south of the group camping loop and connects to the Sprague Lake Loop. Just south of the campground, the unpaved Sprague Lake Connector Trail branches to the west and connects to Sprague Lake Road. These trails are in good condition and are heavily used.

An unnamed, unpaved footpath extends from the firewood and ice sales building to the west, where it intersects Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road and follows the north side of the road to Glacier Creek. Near the road, a set of steps leads down the slope. The steps are composed of wood timbers with dirt and gravel between the steps, and stones lines each side of the steps. It is not known when the steps were built. A second unpaved footpath that originates west of the kiosk leads to the stairs as well. Both of the footpaths are in good condition.

Many additional footpaths are found in the campground. Formal, unpaved footpaths in the campground lead to the ranger station, amphitheater, comfort stations, and solar shower. The footpaths to the ranger station lead from the Glacier Basin Campground Road and the Bear Lake Shuttle stop to the front porch and around the sides of the building. These footpaths are covered with gravel and are lined with small stones that are interspersed with larger stones. They are in generally good condition.

Two paved footpaths lead to the amphitheater from its parking area along Glacier Basin Campground Road. One footpath originates at the center of the parking area, the other from the southern end, and both enter near the stage. They are in poor condition. The asphalt pavement has deteriorated substantially and vegetation, including grasses and small trees, have covered the edges of the footpaths.

Multiple footpaths access each comfort station from the nearby loop roads. Most of these trails are unpaved and lined with small stones or landscape timbers. However, footpaths that lead from the campsites that meet federal accessibility standards are paved with a rough aggregate asphalt, although many areas of the pavement have deteriorated. The footpaths to the solar shower and comfort station #378 are unpaved but covered with gravel. The footpaths are in generally fair condition. In addition to the pavement deterioration, vegetation is encroaching on many of the footpaths and other footpaths exhibit small areas of erosion.

Visitor-created social trails extend between campsites, to comfort stations, and to trash and recycling receptacles and are found throughout the campground. These typically appear as narrow unpaved footpaths, and some appear to be ephemeral.

DEVELOPMENT HISTORY
Campground roads and parking

Originally, the campground was accessed from the Bear Lake-Sprague Road that ran from the YMCA to Sprague's Lodge, and shortly thereafter it was accessed by Glacier Basin Road. Glacier Basin Road also formed the western boundary of the campground, with camping areas located to its east. However, access to the campground changed in 1926–1928 when the new Bear Lake Road was constructed on the west side of Glacier Creek. At this time, the Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road and a bridge over Glacier Creek were constructed as well. However, Glacier Basin Road continued to form the western boundary of the camping loops.

One of the earliest depictions of the campground's layout is the 1936 Master Plan, which shows multiple interconnected loops of varying sizes. It is likely that as the campground was enlarged, a number of the loop roads were added onto the existing loops, rather than following a formalized plan. It is also possible that some of the loops started as more informal paths or roads used by campers and became formalized with more use over the years. All of the loops were east of the main north-south road through the campground, which continued to follow the Glacier Basin Road alignment. There were a variety of parking spurs, including single-vehicle spurs arranged at a 45-degree angle to the road; parallel parking spurs; large, angled spurs that could accommodate two vehicles; and trailer spurs, which included one angled spur for a vehicle and a second angled spur for the trailer. A large parking area was south of the ranger station, on the east side of the road that wound to the southern end of the campground. In the 1939 Master Plan, parking areas for the amphitheater had been added to both sides of Glacier Basin Road, east of the amphitheater.

Glacier Basin Campground was significantly reconfigured in 1954–1955, during the period of significance. Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road retained its alignment, and the Glacier Basin Road continued as the main north-south road that defined the western edge of the campgrounds. However, the loop roads were completely reconfigured. Multiple master plans were developed for the campground, and all have one feature in common: the four loop roads, A–D, which remain in the same configuration today. Later master plans from the late 1950s and early 1960s depict the group camping loop, which was constructed in 1965 and also remains in the same configuration. All of the loop roads, including the group camping loop, were paved with asphalt in 1965. All of the master plans (3084E–3084J) also indicate that the park planned to build a one-way crossover at the midpoint of Loop C, between comfort stations #375 and #376; however, this was never constructed.

In one of the last master plans, which was revised for the final time in 1968 (Drawing RM- 3084J), the campground's layout appears much as it does today, with Loops A, B, C, D, and group camping. The group campsites are in slightly different locations than today, and there were only 11. However, three of the extant group campsites appear to be in the location of a former campsite for 80–100 people and the Olinger Highlanders' wash house, which was demolished in 1988.

The 1968 (3084J) master plan depicts the extant parking areas near the amphitheater and ranger station, but the campsite parking spurs are configured slightly differently than those currently in Glacier Basin. An angled spur near at the entrance to Loop A is now parallel parking; several parallel parking areas on the northeast side of Loop A are no longer extant, possibly indicating where former campsites were removed in 1984; and a pull-through spur with an island is now an angled spur. Three additional spurs for the campsites on the west side of Loop A, west of Glacier Basin Campground Road, have been constructed since 1968 as well. Changes to Loop B are very similar to Loop A, including the conversion of pull-through spurs with islands to angled spurs; the elimination of campsites and associated angled spurs on the northeast side; and the conversion of parallel parking to angled spurs. Alterations to the parking spurs in Loops C and D include the same types of changes, including the elimination of parking spurs and campsites from the southeastern sides of the loops. Parking into the group camping area has expanded farther into the larger sites, including Campsites 5, 9, and 13.

The 1968 master plan also shows the two-track to the water tank, along with the Bear Lake-Sprague Road/Glacier Basin Road that leads to the Glacier Basin Pit. The small loop road that led to the incinerator and operator's quarters is shown branching from the east side of the group camping loop, and a portion of this loop remains extant as the two-track that leads to Seasonal Residence No. 2 (B-504). South of the group camping loop, the "Old Road to Bear Lake" is depicted

in the present-day location of the Glacier Basin Campground-Sprague Lake Trail.
Based on a 1959 master plan (Drawing RM-3084H), it also appears that the eastern section of the group camping loop followed the alignment of the Glacier Basin Road.

Trails and footpaths
The footpath along the north side of Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road has been extant since at least 1947, when it appears in aerial imagery. The old Glacier Basin Road alignments, both north and south of the campground, are visible, and these may have been used by campers to access the YMCA and Sprague's Resort and Sprague Lake. The unnamed footpath that extends north from present-day Loop A to Mountainside Drive is also extant by 1947. Several trails cross the large meadow as well, and traces of two of these are visible today: one follows the western side of the meadow to the site of the former Olinger Highlander's kitchen, and the second curves from the parking area south of the ranger station to the northwest corner of Loop D.

Few footpaths are depicted on any of the master plans. One preliminary master plan (Drawing RM-3084F) shows two trails leading to each comfort station, one on each side. However, the footpaths do not appear in the same locations as those that are extant; it is unknown if the depicted footpaths were formally established in those locations, or if they were general concepts. All of the master plans depict two footpaths arching towards the amphitheater from Glacier Basin Campground Road. These remain extant, although they are in slightly different configurations. Several of the master plans (RM-3084H, 3084I, 3084J) also show a third footpath leading to the rear of the amphitheater from Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road. It is unknown if this was built, but no sign of it remains. The master plan (RM-3084J) depicts a footpath leading east from the group camping loop, which is where the two-track to the pump house is currently located. This footpath connected to the Glacier Creek Trail, and no other trail access points are depicted.

INTEGRITY
Many of the circulation features that were developed during the period of significance remain extant, including the loop roads, amphitheater footpaths, campsite parking spurs, and parking areas. However, the elimination and reconfiguration of approximately 17 parking spurs and campsites in Loops A–D has slightly diminished the integrity of Glacier Basin's circulation pattern. The footpaths to the comfort stations are not depicted on any of the master plans.
Although the comfort stations remain in the same locations, it is unknown if the footpaths retain their alignment from the Mission 66 era and are therefore considered non-contributing.

Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road was constructed before the period of significance but is considered a contributing resource. It retained its alignment during the period of significance and was incorporated into the Mission 66 design for the campground. Glacier Basin Campground Road is also a contributing resource for these reasons.

Sections of other circulation features have been reused as well. The loop road to the incinerator now serves as an access road to Seasonal Residence No. 2. Glacier Basin Road, which exited the campground south of the group camping loop, has been converted to the Glacier Basin Campground-Sprague Lake Trail. Although not depicted in the master plan, these changes may have taken place during the period of significance.

Circulation features that were constructed after the period of significance include the Bear Lake Shuttle Bus pull-through, comfort station parking areas, the footpath to the solar shower, and the visitor-created social trails. The footpath that formerly led to Glacier Creek Trail from the group camping loop has been converted to a two-track to access the pump house, which likely occurred when the pump house was constructed in 1982. None of these features significantly detract from the campground's integrity. The entrance road and loop roads have likely been repaved with asphalt several times since the period of significance, but this does not detract from the overall integrity because the loop roads were asphalt-paved during the period of significance as well.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road (paved, asphalt)	189031	Contributing	1169705				No
Glacier Basin Campground Road (paved, asphalt)	189032	Contributing	1169706				No
Camping Loop A Road (paved, asphalt)	189033	Contributing	1169707				No
Camping Loop B Road (paved, asphalt)	189034	Contributing	1169708				No
Camping Loop C Road (paved, asphalt)	189035	Contributing	1169709				No
Camping Loop D Road (paved, asphalt)	189036	Contributing	1169710				No
Group Camping Loop Road (paved, asphalt)	189037	Contributing	1169712				No
Two-track to water storage tank (unpaved)	189038	Contributing	1169713				No
Two-track to Glacier Basin Seasonal Residence No. 2 (unpaved)	189039	Contributing	1169714				No
Two-track to pump house (unpaved)	189040	Non contributing	1169725				No
Bear Lake Shuttle Bus pull-through (paved, concrete)	189041	Non contributing	1169726				No
Ranger station parking area (paved, asphalt)	189042	Contributing	1169715				No
Amphitheater parking area (paved, asphalt)	189043	Contributing	1169716				No
Group camping overflow parking (paved, asphalt)	189044	Contributing	1169717				No
Campsite parking spurs (unpaved)	189045	Contributing	1169718				No
Comfort station #378 parking area (unpaved)	189046	Non contributing	1169727				No
Amphitheater footpath (paved, rough aggregate asphalt)	189047	Contributing	1169719				No
Ranger station footpaths (unpaved)	189048	Contributing	1169720				No
Footpath to Glacier Creek Trail from Loop C (unpaved)	189049	Contributing	1169721				No

Footpath to YMCA Camp-Glacier Basin Campground Trail (unpaved)	189050	Contributing	1169722				No
Wood and stone steps leading to YMCA trail (unpaved)	189051	Non contributing	1169865				No
Footpath along Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road (unpaved)	189052	Contributing	1169723				No
Wood and stone steps near Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road (unpaved)	189053	Contributing	1169724				No
Comfort station footpaths (unpaved)	189054	Non contributing	1169728				No
Footpaths between accessible sites and comfort stations (paved, asphalt)	189055	Non contributing	1169729				No
Solar shower footpath (unpaved)	189056	Non contributing	1169730				No
Visitor-created social trails between campsites and comfort stations (unpaved)	189057	Non contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View to the northwest of the parking area that lines the west side of Glacier Basin Campground Road near the amphitheater (Commonwealth 2019).



The two-track to the water storage tank, view to the south (Commonwealth 2019).



The two-track to the pump house follows the alignment of a footpath that formerly led to the Glacier Creek Trail, view to the east from the group camping area (Commonwealth 2019).



The Bear Lake Shuttle Bus pull-through, view to the southeast (Commonwealth 2019).



Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road, which extends east from Bear Lake Road, view to the southwest from near the kiosk (Commonwealth 2019).



View to the east of the one-way Loop C road (Commonwealth 2019).



One type of campsite parking spur in the campground includes a pull-through with a small island (Commonwealth 2019).



Parallel parking areas are also found in the campground (Commonwealth 2019).



A third type of parking spur in the campground is set at an approximate 45-degree angle to the loop road (Commonwealth 2019).



Glacier Creek Trail runs east of the campground, and is accessed by several footpaths in the campground (Commonwealth 2019).



A footpath that starts at the southern end of Loop C provides access to Glacier Creek Trail (Commonwealth 2019).



An unnamed footpath with log steps provides access to the YMCA Camp-Glacier Basin Campground Trail from the north side of Loop A (Commonwealth 2019).



View to the east of the unpaved footpath that parallels Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road. Log and stone steps have been built in a sloped area near the road (Commonwealth 2019).



Paved footpaths lead to the amphitheater (Commonwealth 2019).



Paved footpaths delineated with wood landscape timbers lead from the campsites that meet federal accessibility standards to the comfort stations (Commonwealth 2019).



Other footpaths that lead to the comfort stations are unpaved and lined with stones (Commonwealth 2019).



Visitor-created social trails near comfort station #374 (Commonwealth 2019).



Glacier Basin Campground Road, which extends north to south and forms the western boundary of the loop roads, view to the south (Commonwealth 2019).

Landscape Characteristic: Small Scale Features

DESCRIPTION
Additional features at Glacier Basin include campsite components, such as picnic tables and fire rings; signs; fencing; road and parking area delineation markers; and utilities. Many of these small-scale features help draw campers to Glacier Basin, where they can access amenities such as flush toilets, picnic tables, drinking water, and food storage lockers while surrounded by a natural, undeveloped setting. The park installed components such as the picnic tables, fire rings, and drinking water early in Glacier Basin's development, which made the campground an attractive destination for both campers and picnickers.

Campsite Features
Many small-scale features at Glacier Basin are associated with the campsites. Each campsite has a tent pad, fire ring, picnic table, and a sign with the campsite number, and bear-resistant food storage lockers are shared between several campsites. All of the extant campsite features replaced the earlier Mission 66-era campsite furnishings, but are compatible with the campground's design. The tent pads consist of fill that is surrounded by wood timbers set in a rectilinear shape. There are two sizes of tent pads at Glacier Basin: one tent pad size accommodates tents up to 9' x 12' in size, whereas the other accommodates larger tents. The circular steel fire rings are approximately 1' tall. A hinged metal grate with handles is mounted to the interior of the fire ring, and the grate can be lowered over the fire. The picnic tables have a top that consists of three taupe-colored concrete boards. Two benches, one on each side of the table, are attached to the table via a light brown concrete frame. Each bench consists of one taupe concrete board. Each end of the frame features an inset NPS arrowhead. The bear-resistant food lockers are steel boxes set on four steel posts, which are anchored to rectilinear concrete pads. The brown-painted food storage lockers have a set of doors on one side with a latch to deter bears and other animals from accessing campers' stored food. The fire rings, picnic tables, and bear-resistant food storage lockers are in good condition with minimal deterioration. The tent pads are in fair condition, with some deterioration from general wear and tear.

The group camping sites have small-scale features that differ slightly from those in the other camping loops. The group sites lack tent pads and have four to six picnic tables and two to four bear-resistant food storage lockers, depending on the group size. The tables and food storage lockers are in good condition.

Every campsite has a sign near the loop road that displays the campsite number. The number is displayed on a rectilinear plaque with rounded corners. There are four colors of campsite signs at Glacier Basin: white text on a brown background, which designate tent-only campsites; brown text on a yellow background, which indicates a site for a tent or an RV that is less than 18' long; white text on a green background, which indicates a site for a tent or an RV that is longer than 18'; and white text on a blue background, which indicates it can accommodate a wheelchair accessible van. The campsite sign is bolted to the top of a brown-painted square post with an angled top, and a metal clip is attached to the post below the identification sign to attach campsite permits. Additional signs on the campsite posts denote campground hosts and campsites that meet federal accessibility standards. Campsite host signs are rectilinear with rounded corners, have white text on a brown background, and read "CAMP HOST." Campsites that meet federal accessibility standards have a square, blue sign with a white accessibility graphic. The campsite signs are in good condition, with little to no deterioration.

Signs
In addition to the campsite signs, other sign types at Glacier Basin include directional, traffic, and parking signs; notices of rules and regulations; building numbers; and wayside exhibits. These signs are compliant with NPS UniGuide Standards. Like the campsite furnishings, the signs were installed after the period of significance and replaced earlier Mission 66-era signs. These signs are also compatible in design and materials with the campground's overall design. Many of the signs are clustered in several areas: the entrance area, including the entrance road and kiosk; the loop roads; and the ranger station. Most signs are mounted on brown-painted wood posts and have white text on a brown background. Signs throughout the campground are in good condition.

Each loop road entrance is marked with a sign that lists the loop name and the campsite numbers. The exits of the loop roads are marked with "Exit only" signs. Standard traffic signs are also found along the campground's roads. One-way signs direct traffic around the loops, and stop signs stand near the kiosk. Additional standard traffic signs include yield signs at the ends of the loop roads, do not enter signs, speed limit signs, no parking signs, and accessible parking signs.

Rules and regulations signs stand along Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road, including those noting that visitors are entering a fee area, notices about bears that frequent the area, and directions to the kiosk to check in to the campground. Signs mounted to the kiosk include information about check-out times. Two signs west of the ranger station inform campers of additional regulations, and a third sign on an adjacent post lists the campground host's campsite number. Signs along the loop roads inform campers that generator use is prohibited. Regulation signs are also found along the footpaths to the park's trail system, including those noting that bicycles and dogs are prohibited. The prohibited use signs are also mounted to a gate that controls access to the Glacier Basin Pit.

A small, brown sign with white text is mounted on each building in the campground, except for the firewood and ice sales building, and provides the building number. Additional signs for the ranger station are mounted on wood posts along the footpaths and read "Ranger Station" with a directional arrow. Along the southern footpath to the amphitheater, signs provide information about amphitheater programming days and times. Signs mounted to the façade of Seasonal Residence No. 1 (B-500) and two near the two-track road to Seasonal Residence No. 2 (B-504) that note that these are private residences. Small red signs with white text that read "FIRE HOSE" are mounted to the north and south elevations of the hose house. Several signs are clustered near the comfort stations as well, including those that indicate men's and women's restrooms and accessibility. Near the loop roads, signs with directional arrows point to the comfort stations.

Signs in the campground also direct campers to the park's trail system. One sign is at the southern end of Loop C and guides campers to the Glacier Creek Trail; two along the footpath at the south

end of the group camping loop provide distances to several trails in the park, including Glacier Creek Trail, Wind River, and Bear Lake; and one stands near the footpath to the YMCA. These trail signs are unpainted, rectilinear wood plaques with incised text that are mounted on logs with pointed.

Two wayside exhibits are installed near the parking area south of the ranger station, on the north side of the open meadow. The wayside exhibits are rectangular plastic resin panels that are mounted at an approximate 45-degree angle to square, metal posts. One exhibit, titled “Mountain Views,” includes a large photo of the meadow and Continental Divide. It provides a map, the peaks’ names, and information about the mountains. The second exhibit contains information about bark beetles with large photos and a map.

Miscellaneous signs in the campground include several tall, brown, carsonite posts near the back of Group Campsite 8 that indicate access beyond the signs is prohibited. A sign posted on the RV dump station notes that the water is unsafe to drink. The Bear Lake Shuttle Bus pull- through has three informational signs mounted between two tall, wood posts. The signs include maps and information about the shuttle system.

Fencing
Fencing in Glacier Basin is used to demarcate footpaths and areas that are closed to campers. All of the fencing appears to have been installed after the period of significance. Post and rail fencing lines the footpaths near the ranger station, preventing campers from stepping on vegetation. It also extends to the west and lines the road. The fencing consists of log posts spanned by single log rails that have been painted dark brown. The fencing is in good condition, with no deterioration noted.

Buck and rail fencing surrounds several outer edges of the group camping loop. Two sections span the southern edge of the open meadow, and a third section spans the northern portion of the forest to the south of the group campsites. A fourth section of fencing lines the northern side of the footpath that is north of Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road. The buck and rail fencing is in generally poor condition. Many sections of the fencing have fallen or rotted.

A gate is installed across the two-track that leads to the Glacier Basin Pit. A log post is installed on each side of the road. A single steel pipe is mounted to one post and rests in a bracket atop the opposite post.

Road and footpath delineation features
Stones, many of which were placed during the period of significance, line the campground roads and parking spurs to delineate areas that are restricted from vehicles. They range in size from less than a foot to nearly 4’ in diameter, and some rise nearly 3’ above the ground surface.
Spacing between the stones varies considerably, with some adjacent to each other and others spaced up to 10’ apart. Stones line the south side of Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road approximately 450’ west of the kiosk, and those along the north side of the road start around 275’ west of the kiosk. The stone barriers extend down both sides of Glacier Basin Campground Road, although the amphitheater parking area has log curb stops. The stones continue down both sides of the campground loop roads, except in areas where the rocky topography provides natural barriers, such as near Campsites 92–96. Every parking spur in Loops A–D are also lined with the stones, except for the four campsites that meet federal accessibility guidelines. These campsites have wood landscape timbers, which also line the picnic table pad, tent pad, and paths to the nearby comfort station and were installed after the period of significance.

Road and parking delineation at the group camping loop varies from the rest of the campground. Large, log guardrails line the northern side of the loop road and the overflow parking, whereas stones and wood timbers line roads and parking areas in the remainder of the loop. The guardrails consist of a large, unpainted log bolted to two short, unpainted log posts. The Flatiron Paving Co. of Boulder installed these logs in 1965, during the period of significance.

The kiosk has two cement bollards that are painted yellow are anchored in the road on the east and west sides. Portable, green, plastic looper tubes with reflective strips separate the check-in lane

from the reentry lane at the kiosk as well.

Many footpaths in the campground are delineated with lines of stones as well, although the stones are much smaller than those that line the roads and parking spurs. The park likely installed these after the period of significance. Stones line the footpaths near the ranger station, amphitheater, and comfort stations. The footpaths that extend to comfort station #372 from the accessible campsites are lined with landscape timbers, along with the footpaths that extend to the solar shower and comfort station #378 from the small parking area.

Utilities
Utility systems in the campground include electrical, water, sewage, and telephone lines, many of which were installed during the period of significance. Electricity is supplied by Estes Park Power and Communications. Utility poles that carry overhead power lines enter the campground along the footpath north of Loop A that leads to the YMCA trail. The poles and power lines stretch north to south through Loops A and B. Near the center of Loop B, one power line branches northwest to the amphitheater and a second extends to the southwest to the ranger station and Seasonal Residence No. 1 (B-500). The main line continues to the southeast to the middle of Loop C, where it branches in two: one line continues south to comfort stations #376 and 377; and the second line heads southwest to the middle of Loop D, continues through the middle of the group camping loop, and jogs to the southeast to Seasonal Residence No. 2 (B-504). Power lines also branch from the main line to the other comfort stations, and buried power lines extend to the kiosk, lift station, pump house, and the firewood and ice sales building. A small electrical meter is also attached to the firewood and ice sales building, and an electrical box stands to its north. Additional electrical boxes stand north of Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road, near the amphitheater, and in the group camping loop.

There is little lighting in the campground, which helps impart a feeling of being closer to nature. Lighting includes metal posts with enclosed bulbs that line the paved amphitheater footpaths and are spaced every 25–30’. A small area light extends above the amphitheater’s projection booth. Small sconces are affixed near the entrances to the comfort stations, ranger station, lift station, and pump house. None of the campsites have electrical connections.

A well and pump house south of Loop D and east of the group camping loop supplies water to Glacier Basin Campground. Built after the period of significance, it supplies water to the ranger station, two seasonal residences, 11 comfort stations, water storage tank, RV dump station, and 15 water hydrants installed throughout the camping loops. The water hydrants are mounted on short wood posts that are painted blue. Several hydrants in the group camping loop do not have a wood post and the pipe is painted blue. The 57,000-gallon water storage tank stands on the foothills of Emerald Mountain, east of Loop C.

The 11 comfort stations, ranger station, two seasonal residences, and RV dump station are connected to the Upper Thompson Sanitation District. A sewer line extends south to north from comfort station #502 to the ranger station, and then to the lift station, and additional lines branch and extend through each loop to the other buildings. Twenty-one manholes are installed along the sewer lines throughout the campground. The RV dump station includes a drain to the sewer and a hose attached to a tall, red, metal water hydrant.

Buried telephone lines extend to the ranger station and an emergency call box is mounted in the Rustic telephone booth.

Miscellaneous small-scale features
Log benches sit near the ranger station and the open meadow. Benches near the ranger station consists of large logs that have been cut in half lengthwise, which rest on two short, round logs with saddle notches. Two are west of the phone booth and one is between the ranger station and Seasonal Residence No. 1. Four benches line the north end of the meadow, south of the parking area. They consist of a board that rests on three short, round logs that are set on their sides and have flattened tops. They are painted brown.

Several additional small-scale features are clustered around the ranger station. This includes the flagpole, which is a metal pole set on a concrete base and was installed in 2014. A phone booth, built in 1977 and echoing the Rustic style of the ranger station, is placed to the south of the ranger station. The wood structure is mounted on a metal, rectilinear base and has a gable-front roof covered in asphalt shingles. It is painted dark brown and has “phone” in yellow lettering on the front and sides below the roof. It currently houses an emergency call box.

A Rustic style Little Free Library book exchange is mounted the post and rail fencing nearby. It is a small, wood structure with a shed roof and a hinged door that has a single-light window. It is painted dark brown.

Large, steel, green-painted, bear-resistant dumpsters are placed along Glacier Basin Campground Road in several locations, including near Loop B, the group camping area, and the RV dump station. Several smaller recycling receptacles, also steel and painted green, stand near the dumpsters.

DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

Campsite features

Campsite features have been installed and replaced multiple times at Glacier Basin. Superintendents’ reports state that new picnic tables and fire pits were installed in the mid- 1930s by the CCC and in the late 1950s as part of Mission 66 improvements. The park installed the extant picnic tables and fire pits in 2009–2011. It is likely that the wood posts that mark each campsite have been replaced several times since the campsites were originally numbered in 1954 as well. The tent pads were installed starting in 2001, when campground rehabilitation efforts began, and the bear-resistant food storage lockers were installed in 2005. It appears that none of the campsite furnishings that were installed during the Mission 66 era remain extant.

Signs

It is not known when the first signs were installed at Glacier Basin. However, signs were installed as part of Mission 66 improvements. In an undated photo from the late 1950s or early 1960s, several signs stood near the ranger station. They were painted black with white text and provided directions to the loop roads, notified campers of regulations, and informed campers that the campground rehabilitation was part of the Mission 66 program. The Mission 66 prospectus also describes an interpretive sign near the ranger station, which included information about the nearby trails (NPS 1962:6). The signs that are extant were likely installed primarily during campground renovations that occurred in 2001–2010. The park continuously replaces, repairs, and adds or removes signs in the campground as needed to provide accurate information to visitors and keep the signs in good condition. Interestingly, in the 1968 master plan (3084J), an exhibit panel is proposed to the south of the parking by the ranger station, where a wayside exhibit providing the names of the mountain peaks stands today.

Delineation features

The park installed the stone barriers along the roads and parking spurs shortly after each loop road was completed in 1954–1955. In 1956 the park installed log curb stops in the parking spurs as well. The stones that lined the parking spurs in the 17 eliminated campsites were moved to the edge of the nearby loop roads ca. 1984. In 1965 the Flatiron Paving Co. of Boulder installed log guardrails and stone barriers in the group camping loop, and the park stained and preserved the log guardrails in 1980. The park regularly replaces delineation features, such as the landscape timbers along footpaths, when they deteriorate.

Utilities

It is unknown when the park first installed telephone lines at the campground. Telephone lines were installed throughout the park in the first few years after it was established and continued through the CCC era. By 1936 the ranger station was connected to the Estes Park Exchange, which also continued to Bear Lake (1936 Master Plan). The telephone lines were buried in 1976 (SAR 1976).

The first water line installed in the campground originated from Boulder Brook, southwest of the campground, and near Mountainside Lodge, northeast of the campground on private land (Drawing

RM-5116). One of the first water lines was a 7,000-foot line that was installed in 1929 from Boulder Brook and supplied water to the Olinger Highlanders' wash house. The park connected fire hydrants to the line in 1933, and the CCC installed additional water lines to comfort stations #180 and 181 in 1933–1934. By 1936 a 3" water line that originated at Mountainside Lodge was also supplying water to the campground. A water storage tank and new water lines were installed at the campground in 1957–1959 as part of Mission 66 improvements, and the CCC-era water lines were disconnected. After the U.S. Public Health Service determined that the campground's water supply did not meet drinking water regulations in 1980, contractors overhauled the water system at Glacier Basin in 1982–1983. This included drilling a new well and installing pumps, constructing a pump house (B-871), installing new pipes to connect to the existing water system, and repairing the water storage tank (SAR 1982; Development/ Study Package: Rehabilitate Three Water Systems 1983). A new 57,000-gallon water storage tank was installed in 2006.

The first comfort stations (B-180 and 181) initially drained to temporary cesspools. Several years later, in 1936, the CCC installed new sewer lines from the comfort stations to a septic tank on the northern side of the campground, east of Glacier Basin Road. A new sewage disposal system was also added as part of Mission 66 improvements, which was constructed at the Glacier Basin Pit. In 1974 new sewer lines and the lift stations were installed to connect the campground to the Upper Thompson Sanitation District. The sewer lines extended north from the campground and roughly followed the Bear Lake-Sprague Road alignment to Mountainside Drive and the YMCA (Drawing 121-41041).

Mission 66 utilities improvements included a new electric distribution system. In 1958 contractors installed utility poles with overhead lines, which entered the campground from the northeast and extended to the group camping loop. The electric distribution system powered the 11 comfort stations, ranger station, seasonal residences, and amphitheater, and street lights that were installed along each loop road, at the amphitheater, and near the ranger station (Drawing RM-3421). The park continuously repairs and replaces utility systems when deteriorated.

Other small-scale features
It is unknown when many of the other small-scale features were installed at Glacier Basin, including the log benches, fencing, the gate across Bear Lake-Sprague Road/Glacier Basin Road, the stones lining the footpaths, and the trash and recycling receptacles.

INTEGRITY
Most of the small-scale features that were constructed during the period of significance are not extant, including signs, picnic tables, and fire pits. The majority of the extant small-scale features were installed after the period of significance, such as the campsite furnishing, signage, flagpole, telephone booth, bollards, water storage tank, and trash and recycling receptacles.
However, these do not extensively detract from the campground's overall significance.

Several small-scale features remain from the period of significance. These include the RV dump station and the stones that line the roads and parking spurs. The RV dump station was installed in 1963 and reflects the Mission 66 goals of improving utilities throughout campgrounds. The stones follow the landscape design guidelines advocated by E. P. Meinecke, which continued to be followed during the Mission 66 era. Most appear to remain in their original configuration, except for those in the campsites that were eliminated.

Many of the Mission 66 utility systems remain as well, including those for electricity, water, and sewers. The alignments remain extant, although many of the associated small-scale features have been replaced over time due to general wear and tear or necessary improvements, such as the lights, electrical boxes, and water hydrants. Although the park constructed the extant comfort stations after the period of significance, the electrical, sewer, and water system for each building was retained, with the exception of small connections. The utility poles also remain in the same locations, although some, if not all, of the poles have been replaced due to deterioration and wear.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Campsite Furnishings (tent pad, fire pit, picnic table, bear-resistant food storage locker, campsite number sign)	189118	Non contributing	1169731				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Signage (building numbers; directional, traffic, and parking signs; notices of rules and regulations; wayside exhibits)	189119	Non contributing	1169732				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Fencing	189120	Non contributing	1169733				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Gate on road to Glacier Basin Pit (Bear Lake-Sprague Road/Glacier Basin Road)	189121	Non contributing	1169734				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Stone barriers lining roads and parking spurs	189122	Contributing	1169760				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Log guardrails in the group camping loop	189123	Contributing	1169761				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Stones lining footpaths	189124	Non contributing	1169735				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Kiosk bollards and looper tubes	189125	Non contributing	1169736				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Flagpole	189126	Non contributing	1169737				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Telephone Booth	189127	Non contributing	1169738				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Little Free Library	189128	Non contributing	1169739				No

RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Solar shower	189129	Non contributing	1169740				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Log benches	189130	Non contributing	1169741				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Electrical system	189131	Non contributing	1169742				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Electrical boxes and meters	189132	Non contributing	1169751				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Utility poles	189133	Non contributing	1169752				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Lighting	189134	Non contributing	1169753				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Water system	189135	Non contributing	1169754				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Sewer system	189136	Non contributing	1169755				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Drinking Water Hydrants	189138	Non contributing	1169756				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Water storage tank	189139	Non contributing	1169757				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground Trash and recycling receptacles	189140	Non contributing	1169758				No
RMNP Glacier Basin Campground RV dump station	189137	Contributing	1169759				No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Signs near the amphitheater provide information about interpretive programming and other activities (Commonwealth 2019).



Log and wood signs near footpaths to the park's trail network display directions and distances to scenic points and trails (Commonwealth 2019).



A wayside exhibit stands on the north side of the meadow. This sign includes information about the peaks visible from its location (Commonwealth 2019).



Buck and rail fencing lines the footpath north of Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road and the southern end of the meadow. Many sections have rotted or fallen (Commonwealth 2019).



Post and rail fencing lines the footpaths near the ranger station (Commonwealth 2019).



A gate extends across the unpaved road to the Glacier Basin Pit (Bear Lake-Sprague Road/Glacier Basin Road) to control access (Commonwealth 2019).



Stone barriers are used to delineate roads and parking spurs (Commonwealth 2019).



Each campsite at Glacier Basin, except for group campsites, has a campsite number sign, a tent pad, a picnic table, and a fire pit. Bear-resistant food storage lockers, visible in the background, are shared between campsites (Commonwealth 2019).



Group campsites have a campsite number sign, a fire pit, and several picnic tables and bear-resistant food storage units (Commonwealth 2019).



Signs in Glacier Basin include directions to campsites and loop roads and standard traffic signs (Commonwealth 2019).



Small-scale features clustered by the ranger station include log benches, a Little Free Library, and a phone booth (Commonwealth 2019).



A second type of log bench is found on the north side of the meadow (Commonwealth 2019).



Lighting in Glacier Basin is minimal but includes these lights along the amphitheater footpath (Commonwealth 2019).



Potable water hydrants, most of which are affixed to blue-painted wood posts, are found throughout the campground (Commonwealth 2019).



The water storage tank is east of Loop C and hidden from the campground by trees (Commonwealth 2019).



Steel dumpsters and receptacles for recycling are found in several areas of the campground, including these by the RV dump station (Commonwealth 2019).



Log guardrails are used to delineate roads and parking areas in the group camping loop (Commonwealth 2019).



Moveable looper tubes and wood signposts divide the check-in lane from the reentry lane near the kiosk (Commonwealth 2019).



The solar shower facility is near comfort station #378 in Loop D (Commonwealth 2019).

Landscape Characteristic: **Natural Systems and Features**

DESCRIPTION
Glacier Basin Campground is on the eastern slopes of the Continental Divide at an elevation of 8,500'. The campground is in Glacier Basin, which was formerly known as Bartholf Park, and is a wide, glacially carved basin. Moraines surround the basin to the west and north, and the peaks of the Continental Divide rise to the west and southwest, including Longs Peak, Storm Peak, Thatchtop, Taylor Peak, and Hallett Peak. A large, open meadow extends west of the campground, south of the entrance road. West of the meadow, the land slopes steeply downward to Glacier Creek, which runs south to north along the western boundary of the campground. The lower slopes of Emerald Mountain rise to the east and define the campground's eastern boundary.

The natural systems and features have helped confine Glacier Basin Campground to the same location throughout its development history. In addition, the large meadow area has been undeveloped since the campground was established. During the Mission 66 era, the loop roads were designed around the meadow, leaving it intact and helping to preserve the sweeping views of the Continental Divide from the campground, a major draw for many campers.

DEVELOPMENT HISTORY
The campground was built in the same location where it currently remains. Although Glacier Basin's loop roads and campsites were extended farther to the south when the campground was redeveloped in 1954, Emerald Mountain's lower slopes continued to form the eastern boundary and the campground did not encroach on the open meadow to its west. Glacier Creek continues to further define the western boundary of the campground as well.

INTEGRITY
Glacier Basin Campground remains in its original location and retains its historic relationships to Emerald Mountain, the meadow, and Glacier Creek. The existing natural systems and features at Glacier Basin retain their integrity and largely reflect the period of significance.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Glacier Creek	191826	Contributing					No
Glacier Basin Meadow	191827	Contributing					No
Emerald Mountain	191828	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The open meadow west of the campground, view to the southwest from near the kiosk (Commonwealth 2019).



Emerald Mountain rises above the northeastern side of the campground, view to the northeast from Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road (Commonwealth 2019).

Landscape Characteristic: **Topography**

DESCRIPTION

Glacier Basin Campground's topography is generally flat, with little topographic relief. This likely influenced the Mission 66-era loop road configurations, as the loops and campsites are sited in areas of flat topography. The greatest changes in slope are found along the entrance road proximate to Glacier Creek.

Topographic modifications in the campground are minimal. The loop roads have been graded to provide a level driving surface, and the areas for the comfort stations, ranger station, and amphitheater seating have also been graded. These areas of grading are generally in good condition, with little to no erosion or deterioration. Small amounts of fill material have been added in the campsites to form the tent pads. The tent pads delineate designated places for campers to set up their tents and provide a dry area while also helping protect the surrounding vegetation and campsite from damage or erosion, thereby increasing sustainability while decreasing maintenance. The grading and fill areas are generally in good condition, with little to no erosion or deterioration.

DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

Grading has been the primary topographic modification in the campground. Glacier Basin Road, which traveled adjacent to the campground, was graded when it was established in 1918. Road construction crews graded the new Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road when it was established ca. 1926, and the park and the CCC graded additional campground roads in the 1930s.

Much of the extant grading occurred during the period of significance. From 1954–1955, the park graded the loop roads that are extant today. Then, in 1958–1959, the park and contractors graded the areas for the amphitheater and 11 comfort stations. The park graded the parking spurs primarily when the loop roads were graded. Some of the parking spurs may have been eliminated when 17 campsites were combined or eliminated in 1984, after the period of significance, but there is nothing to suggest that any significant changes in grading occurred.

INTEGRITY

The extant campground topography largely reflects the period of significance. This includes the grading for the loop roads and parking spurs, the sloped seating area at the amphitheater, and the grading for the comfort stations. The tent pads were graded and filled starting in 2000, after the period of significance, but these do not detract significantly from the campground's overall integrity as it relates to the period of significance.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Topographic modifications in the campground are minimal and include fill for the tent pads (Commonwealth 2019).

Landscape Characteristic: Vegetation

DESCRIPTION
Glacier Basin Campground is in the montane life zone. Trees are found primarily in the camping loops, whereas grasses and wildflowers grow in the open meadow. During the Mission 66-era campground redevelopment, the park protected the existing vegetation. During this time, the trees and shrubs in the camping loops provided campers with privacy in each campsite, whereas the low-growing grasses and wildflowers in the meadow preserved the views of the Continental Divide. Preserving the vegetation also reflected Meinecke's campground guidelines, which continued to be used during the Mission 66 era. Therefore, Glacier Basin's vegetation represents an important design component from the period of significance.

Trees in the campground are primarily lodgepole pine (Pinus contorta) with some Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii). Large, mature trees densely fill the slopes of Emerald Mountain, line Glacier Creek, and stand to the north and south of the campground. Within the campground, large trees are confined to the interior of Loop A, between Loops A and B, the interior of Loop B, and the area between Loops B and C. Small stands of mature lodgepole pine are near the midpoint of Loop C and stand in its interior and to its south, near Loop D. Young lodgepole pine grow in the exterior sides of Loops A and B, the northwestern and southern ends of Loop C, within and surrounding Loop D, and in small areas in the group camping loop. Vegetation in these areas is in generally good condition. However, there are campsites that are bare soil, primarily in the group camping loop. The lack of vegetation may be caused by multiple factors, such as heavy foot traffic, the loss of mature trees, and soil type.

Little vegetation grows beneath the mature trees in Loops A, B, and C, which appears to result mainly from foot traffic and a lack of sunlight. Understory vegetation is restricted primarily to

grasses. However, in the areas of the loops with young lodgepole pine, an abundance of grasses, shrubs, and wildflowers flourish. Commonly found shrubs include cinquefoil (Dasiphora fruticosa), grouse whortleberry (Vaccinium), wax currant (Ribes cereum), and wood's rose (Rosa woodsii). Commonly found herbaceous plants include prairie junegrass (Koeleria macrantha), Idaho fescue (Festuca idahoensis), mountain muhly (Muhlenbergia montana), and tufted hairgrass (Deschampsia cespitosa); wildflowers such as blue columbine (Aquilegia coerulea), gentian (Gentianacea), and heartleaf arnica (Arnica cordifolia; NPS 2018a, 2019a, 2019b). Small amounts of exotic species such as cheatgrass (Bromus tectorum) are present in the large meadow as well.

Grasses and wildflowers fill the meadow west of the loop roads. Only a few trees stand in the meadow and are limited to lodgepole pine on the eastern and southern ends. As the topography slopes steeply downward to Glacier Creek, west of the meadow, the vegetation turns abruptly to mature lodgepole and Douglas-fir.

DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

The CCC worked to revegetate areas of the campground in the 1930s, although the types of plants were not specified. By 1942 the areas around the loop roads were filled with lodgepole pine that measured 2–6" in diameter. Small open areas were interspersed within the pines. Large ponderosa and lodgepole pines that measured from 6" to 28" in diameter dotted the eastern margin of the meadow, and its southern boundary was defined by a large stand of lodgepole pine (Drawing RM-4686A).

Few changes took place to the campground's vegetation during the period of significance, although it is likely that the park cleared some of the lodgepole pines to construct the looproads, and possibly some of the campsites as well. The park also planted trees of an unknown species in the 1930s-era gravel pit in 1962 after it was filled. However, many changes took place after the period of significance. In 1983 the Youth Conservation Corp planted 100 Engelmann spruce in the campground, but precise locations are unknown. The biggest change to Glacier Basin's vegetation started in 2006, when the park began removing lodgepole pine after bark beetle outbreaks caused substantial mortality. The park removed 100 trees in 2006 and 250 in 2007. In 2008 approximately 3,700 lodgepole pine were removed. From 2008–2012, the park removed between 50–100 additional trees each year. The park removed nearly all of the trees from the areas in and between Loop D, the group camping loop, the northern and southern ends of Loop C, and the southern and eastern sides of the amphitheater. Trees were also removed from the west, north, and east sides of Loop A and the east and northeast sides of Loop B.

INTEGRITY

Glacier Basin Campground's vegetation has lost much of its integrity as it relates to its period of significance. Substantial numbers of lodgepole pine have been removed due to bark beetle outbreaks. In most of the loops, this has substantially altered the campground's integrity of setting, and the privacy between campsites has been nearly eliminated. However, many young lodgepole pine trees are growing in the areas where trees were cut, along with native shrubs and grasses. The meadow with native grasses and wildflowers remains extant and appears to be within the same boundaries as during the period of significance. Exotic plants such as cheatgrass, which choke out native species, have slightly diminished the meadow's integrity, but overall, this feature maintains integrity to the period of significance. However, left unchecked, the exotics may spread and choke out native plants, altering the campground's setting.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Mature lodgepole pine and Douglas-fir	191829	Contributing					No
Meadow grasses and wildflowers	191830	Contributing					No
Young lodgepole pine and Engelmann spruce	191831	Non contributing					No
Cheatgrass and other exotic plants	191832	Non contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Vegetation in Loops A and B includes tall lodgepole pine trees with little understory growth (Commonwealth 2019).



Vegetation in Loops C, D, and the group camping area consists primarily of young lodgepole pine, grasses, and wildflowers, view to the northeast from the southern end of Loop C (Commonwealth 2019).



Vegetation in portions of the group camping area is very sparse due to high amounts of foot traffic. View to the northwest from the north side of the group camping area (Commonwealth 2019).

Landscape Characteristic: **Spatial Organization**

DESCRIPTION
Glacier Basin's spatial organization includes a series of loop roads, around which campsites are arranged. A variety of buildings stand in and near the loops. The park developed the extant spatial organization during the Mission 66 era and the campground's period of significance. It reflects the designs of NPS landscape architects who developed new campground layouts for Mission 66,

which continued to follow Meinecke's guidelines for campgrounds with modifications to accommodate larger vehicles and trailers.

Roads and Campsites
Glacier Basin is characterized by five one-way loop roads, Loops A, B, C, D, and a group camping loop. Loops A–D branch from the main, two-way Glacier Basin Campground Road. The southern end of Glacier Basin Campground Road splits to form the group camping loop, whereas on the northern end, it continues as an unpaved two-track to the Glacier Basin Pit. There are 147 campsites for both tents and trailers and 13 group campsites arranged around the loop roads, and each campsite has a designated parking area.

Loop A has 32 campsites. Twelve campsites are for tents only, whereas the other 20 campsites are for tents or RVs. Loop B has 29 campsites. Ten campsites are for tents only, and the other 19 campsites can accommodate tents or RVs. Four of the campsites that are for tents or RVs also meet federal accessibility standards. Loop C is the largest loop in the campground with 57 campsites. This loop is nearly twice as long as Loops A, B, and D, possibly to take advantage of the relatively flat terrain. The majority of Loop C's campsites, 41, are for tents only, whereas the other 16 can be used for tents or RVs. Loop C has one campsite that is reserved for a camp host. Loop D also has 29 campsites. Seven campsites are designated for tents only, and the majority of the campsites, 22, can be used for tents or RVs. One campsite in Loop D is also reserved for a camp host.

The group camping area has 13 large campsites, which are designated for small, medium, and large groups; all of the group camping sites are for tents only. Group camping sites 1 and 13 can accommodate groups of up to 15 people. These sites have parking for three vehicles. Group camping sites 2–6 and 10–12 are designated for medium-sized groups of up to 25 people and four vehicles. Group camping sites 7–9 are for large groups of up to 40 people and have parking for up to five vehicles.

Spatial organization within each campsite in Loops A–D consists of a parking area, tent pad, fire pit, and picnic table. Bear-resistant food storage lockers are placed between the campsites, and many are shared between two of the campsites. The group camping sites contain the same campsite features but in larger quantities.

Buildings and structures
Eleven comfort stations are arranged in the interiors of the loop roads and are readily accessible from the campsites. One comfort station stands in Loop A (B-371), two are in Loop B (B-372 and 373), four in Loop C (B-374–377), two in Loop D (B-378 and 379), and two are in the group camping loop (B-408 and 502).

Additional buildings in Glacier Basin are clustered near the entrance to the campground. The Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Kiosk (B-860), used for checking into the campground and visitor information, stands in the middle of Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road. A small parking area is to the east. A cluster of buildings and structures stands north of the parking area and includes the Glacier Basin Campground Ranger Station (HS-012), Glacier Basin Campground Seasonal Residence No. 1 (HS-500), a flagpole, a telephone booth, and a "Little Free Library." North of the ranger station, Glacier Basin Campground Road leads to Loops A and B. A pull-through for the Bear Lake Shuttle Bus branches from this road, just north of the ranger station. The Glacier Basin Campground Hose House (HS-184) is between the pullout and Glacier Basin Campground Road. The Glacier Basin Campground Amphitheater (B-824) stands on the west side of Glacier Basin Campground Road, in proximity to the campsites in Loop B. A parking area for the amphitheater extends along the west side of the road as well.

Glacier Basin Campground Seasonal Residence No. 2 (B-504) is south of the group camping loop, near the boundary of the campground. Utility-related buildings and structures stand on the periphery of the campground as well. A water storage tank is to the east of the campground on a slight rise, and the Glacier Basin Campground Pump House is south of Loop D. The Glacier Basin Campground Lift Station is placed at the northern end of the campground, and the Glacier Basin Pit

is farther to the north.

DEVELOPMENT HISTORY
Glacier Basin's spatial organization was developed during two primary time periods. The first period of development spanned from 1917–1941. During this time, the park and the CCC laid out a series of loop roads and established approximately 100 campsites, most of which had a picnic table and fire pit. The park built two Rustic-style comfort stations (B-180 and B-181) and a wash house (B-179/410), and the CCC moved the ranger station (HS-012) to its present location, built the first amphitheater, and built the hose house (HS-184). A large picnic area spanned the western side of the campground to the south of the ranger station, and a gravel pit and an incinerator stood in the campground's southern end.

However, the spatial organization was substantially altered in 1954–1965, during the campground's period of significance, and much of this remains extant. Starting in 1954, the park reconfigured the campground roads into Loops A–D. The park also reconfigured the campsites to line the new loop roads, and contractors built 11 comfort stations near the loops in 1958–1959.
One Rustic comfort station (B-180) was removed and installed at the Glacier Basin livery, whereas two buildings were moved to Glacier Basin to serve as seasonal residences (HS-500 and B-504). Some features remained in place from the first era of development, including the ranger station, hose house, incinerator, wash house, and a comfort station (B-181). Although the park built a new amphitheater (B-824) in 1958, it remained in the same location as the CCC- constructed amphitheater.

The park eliminated the picnic area from the campground when the loop roads were reconfigured. It is unknown if campsites were open for day use, but there was no designated area for picnicking. The park established a second gravel pit, the Glacier Basin Pit, and filled and revegetated the 1930s-era gravel pit. In 1965 contractors constructed the group camping loop near the revegetated gravel pit, marking the end of this era of development.

Changes continued to be made to Glacier Basin's spatial organization after the end of the period of significance. Several buildings and structures were demolished, including the incinerator (B- 176) in 1974, the Rustic comfort station (B-181) in 1975, and the wash house (B-179/410) in 1988. The Bear Lake Shuttle Bus pull-through was constructed in 2002. The YCC made changes to the campsites in 1984, when 17 were eliminated or combined. The eliminated campsites appear to have been along the northeastern sides of Loops A and B and the southeastern sides of Loops C and D.

INTEGRITY
Most of Glacier Basin's extant spatial organization dates to the period of significance, including the five loop roads. Although approximately 17 campsites have been eliminated or combined in Loops A–D, and four have been added to the west side of Glacier Basin Campground Road in Loops A and D, all of the campsites retain their relationship to the loop roads. The built features' locations retain their spatial relationships to the loop roads and campsites as well, including the ranger station, hose house, seasonal residences, amphitheater, and comfort stations. Overall, the campground's spatial organization retains integrity from the period of significance.

Landscape Characteristic: Views and Vistas

DESCRIPTION
As campers travel east along Glacier Basin Campground Entrance Road, they have views of small, grassy clearings among tall lodgepole pine trees. The clearings soon transition to riparian shrubs

and trees along Glacier Creek, which campers catch glimpses of as they travel over the bridge. The road curves upward and is surrounded by tall lodgepole pine, blocking any long- distance views. However, as the road levels out, campers are presented with 180-degree views of the open meadow and Loops C, D, and the group camping loop, which are tucked against the forested foothills. The rocky slopes of Emerald Mountain and Estes Cone rise above the foothills, enhancing the flat topography of the glacial basin in which the campground stands.
Near the kiosk, campers are presented with the most iconic view from the campground: the rocky peaks of the Continental Divide and their forested slopes towering over the open meadow.

As campers turn north along Glacier Basin Campground Road, tall lodgepole pines line the east side of the road, limiting views of the surrounding foothills. Although somewhat distant from the road, tall lodgepole pines behind the amphitheater also preclude views of the moraines and peaks to the west. In Loops A and B, campers primarily of have views of the other campsites and there is little understory vegetation to create privacy. The tall lodgepole pines within the loops continue to obscure view of Emerald Mountain, although the views open up greatly on the eastern sides of the loops where trees have been cleared. From these eastern sides, campers also have views of the forested, boulder-strewn foothills that start to rise immediately beyond the campsites. A grassy meadow on the northwest side of Loop A provides campers with additional views of several distant rocky peaks to the north, which poke above a heavily forested moraine.

Campers who follow Glacier Basin Campground Road to the south have much more expansive views of the open meadow, Bierstadt Moraine, and the rugged, snowy peaks of the Continental Divide. Glacier Creek remains hidden by stands of fir and lodgepole pine, some of which have been killed by bark beetles. From the western ends of Loops C and D, campers also have views of Emerald Mountain and Estes Cone. Except for campsites near the remaining forested section of Loops C and D, campers have far-reaching views of the Continental Divide and its lower slopes, Bierstadt Moraine, and rocky peaks to the north. Views to the east are limited by the forested foothills. There is little privacy between campsites due to the young, low-growing vegetation in many areas, and the comfort stations are also highly visible.

Campers at many of the group camping sites have nearly 360-degree views of the surrounding mountains. However, views of the Continental Divide are screened by tall lodgepole pine and fir trees at Campsites 8, 10, and 11. There is very little vegetation growing in and between the campsites, providing clear views of the other sites, the comfort stations, and Loops C and D.

Although the reason for establishing Glacier Basin Campground was not specified by Superintendent Way, it seems possible that the dramatic views of the Continental Divide played a part in determining its location. These sweeping views continue to draw campers to Glacier Basin.

DEVELOPMENT HISTORY

Although the reason for establishing Glacier Basin Campground was not specified by Superintendent L.C. Way, it seems likely that the dramatic views of the Continental Divide played a part in determining its location. The preservation of the open meadow during the Mission 66 campground reconfiguration also indicates that the park deliberately maintained this open space to continue providing campers with these iconic views. During Mission 66, the loop roads were sited in the forested areas of the campground, which would have precluded views of the surrounding natural features from the campsites but also provided more privacy between them.

INTEGRITY

Campers' views in Glacier Basin Campground have been highly altered after the period of significance ended due to the removal of thousands of trees. The views of the Continental Divide and surrounding moraines increased significantly in Loops C, D, and the group camping loop in 2006–2012, when the park cleared thousands of trees due to bark beetle outbreaks. Views of the slopes east of Loops A and B were also extended due to tree removal, along with views to these camping loops from the amphitheater. One goal of Mission 66-era campground designers was to protect existing vegetation as much as possible to provide campers with additional privacy. This was achieved at Glacier Basin by siting the loop roads within existing stands of lodgepole pine, but the integrity of this design element was lost when the trees were removed. However, the young lodgepole pine are starting to recreate privacy between some of the campsites, primarily in Loops C

and D, once again.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
180-degree views of the Continental Divide from the entrance kiosk and wayside exhibit	191833	Contributing					No
Views of the open meadow from the entrance kiosk, wayside exhibit, the western ends of Loops C and D, and the northern end of the group camping loop	191834	Contributing					No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Campers in Loops A and B have views of the surrounding rocky foothills and forested slopes. View to the northeast from the east end of Loop A (Commonwealth 2019).



Campers in Loops C and D and the group camping loop have expansive views of the open meadow and Continental Divide after the park removed thousands of lodgepole pine killed by bark beetles. View to the southwest from the north side of Loop D (Commonwealth 2019).

Landscape Characteristic: Archeological Sites

DESCRIPTION
Archeological File Search

A file search was conducted through the Colorado OAHP office on September 16, 2019, by Stephanie Boktor, Cultural Resource Information, GIS Specialist. Following are the results for archeological resources within the Glacier Basin campground boundaries. Rocky Mountain National Park site records and GIS data were also obtained. The park provided a list of all surveys completed and the survey reports in addition to unidentified resources that may exist as they relate to pre-park use of the area, its early development, use by the Olinger Highlanders, and the CCC and Mission 66 eras of development.

These literature reviews conducted at the Colorado Office of Archaeology and Historic Preservation and ROMO indicate that the entire Glacier Basin Campground area was completely inventoried between 1979 and 2018 during 12 separate inventories (Table 1). However, the majority of the previous investigations are outdated. Archeological survey was outside of the scope for the current CLI project field work.

Archeological Site Potential
In addition to these identified resources, there is the potential for additional, as-of-yet unidentified, or recorded cultural sites which may exist in the Glacier Basin Campground area. The lands encompassed by Rocky Mountain National Park are the ancestral homelands of the Ute, Arapaho, Cheyenne, Comanche and Sioux. From Pre-contact times into the present, the land has been occupied by a number of different peoples. Due to the dense blanket of pine needles and other ground cover, there is potential for additional cultural resources to be identified in the area.

The campground's location in a high mountain setting has a direct impact on the types of sites expected during an archeological inventory. Based on the rugged and isolated terrain, in the Pre-contact period smaller lithic scatters and processing sites would be expected, rather than well-established long-term habitations. As such, anticipated Pre-contact sites associated with hunting and gathering activities would be expected. These sites and isolates would likely include projectile points, scrapers, lithic debris, ground stone and other processing tools. Additionally, there is the potential for discovery of culturally modified or peeled trees.

Possible anticipated archeological discoveries from the Post-contact period could include smaller campsites, refuse or trash scatters, small-scale rock features (such as tent platforms and hearths), and arborglyphs. A historic refuse could range from a single can or isolated bottle resulting from a single episode dumping event, to a large campsite trash scatter. The small-scale rock features could include fire rings, tent platforms, and cairns.

There is one known historic site/feature that has not been previously recorded, the Glacier Basin Pit. This is located north of the campground and west of the Bear Lake-Sprague Road/Glacier Basin Road. This gravel pit was first excavated in 1953 to help construct the Bear Lake parking area. The excavated area was also used for sewage disposal in the 1960s. The pit was also used for borrow materials during the Bear Lake Road Reconstruction, Phase II in 2012–2014 (Jackson personal communication 2020). Currently, the pit is a large depression and the surrounding area is used for storing an air curtain burner, plastic water tanks, and old picnic tables and bear-resistant food storage lockers.

While the large-scale features constructed during the CCC and Mission 66 efforts have been documented, it is possible that there are additional resources related to the workers daily lives, from an impromptu collection of hurriedly stacked rocks, to a mortared and deliberately constructed feature. These features and artifacts could be important to furthering our understanding of these organizations and how they functioned, as well as providing information important to understanding the workers day-to-day lives.

INTEGRITY
Glacier Basin Campground has a period of significance of 1954–1966 and three known sites or features, although possibly not eligible in their own right, contribute to the overall significance of the cultural landscape. One of these sites, Glacier Basin Road built in 1914, was previously recorded in 2005 and recommended not eligible for listing in the NRHP. However, it is recommended that this eligibility be revisited. No known recordations of the ca. 1908 Bear Lake- Sprague Road have taken

place to evaluate the significance of the road. The Glacier Basin Pit has also not been previously recorded or evaluated. It is recommended that these three sites be visited in future archeological inventory of the campground. For the purposes of this project, these sites may not be eligible on their own, but in conjunction with the current Glacier Basin CLI, they do contribute to the overall eligible landscape.

Landscape Features:

Feature Name	CLI Feature ID	Feature Contribution	CRIS-HS Resource ID	Associated CRIS-AR ID	FMSS Record Type	FMSS Record Number	FMSS Exact Match
Bear Lake-Sprague Road	191835	Contributing	1169701				No
Glacier Basin Road, south (Glacier Basin Campground-Sprague Lake Trail)	191836	Contributing	1169702				No
Glacier Basin Pit	191838	Contributing	1169704				No
Glacier Basin Road, north (Glacier Basin Pit two-track)	191837	Contributing	1169703				No

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Traces of the Bear Lake-Sprague Road remain extant on the west side of the meadow, east of Glacier Creek (Commonwealth 2019).



The southern Glacier Basin Road alignment has been adapted as the Glacier Basin Campground- Sprague Lake Trail (Commonwealth 2019).



The northern Glacier Basin Road alignment currently serves as the unpaved road to the Glacier Basin Pit (Commonwealth 2019).



The Glacier Basin Pit is north of the campground and is used to store an air curtain burner (Commonwealth 2019).



Concrete slabs mark the former location of the Olinger Highlanders' kitchen, east of Glacier Creek and northwest of the group camping area (Commonwealth 2019).

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 6

Next Assessment Due Date: 01/28/2027

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 01/28/2021

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Glacier Basin Campground exhibits some deterioration due to a variety of impacts. These include human factors, such as deferred maintenance, and natural forces, such as bark beetles and normal wear and tear due to the climate. However, it overall remains in good condition.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: The condition of the amphitheater is deteriorating due to a lack of maintenance. At the amphitheater, the fire pit has trees growing in the center and paint is peeling from the stage surround, leaving the underlying wood exposed. Paint is also peeling from Seasonal Residence No. 2 (B-504). Many areas of the buck and rail fencing are deteriorating, and wood rails have rotted or fallen. The footpath to the YMCA Trail has log steps that have tilted and are filled with small, loose stones that may present a trip hazard.

Date Identified: 01/28/2021

Type of Impact: Pests and Diseases

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Bark beetles, in combination with other factors, such as other biological elements, temperature changes, and drought stress, have killed significant numbers of lodgepole pine trees in the campground and may continue to do so. White pine blister rust may also infect any limber pine growing in Glacier Basin Campground, although it has not been detected at the campground at the time of this CLI.

Date Identified: 01/28/2021

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Edges of the roadways are deteriorating in many areas of the loop roads. Weeds and grasses are growing through the pavement edges in some areas. The asphalt-paved amphitheater stage and footpaths have deteriorated, and grasses and wildflowers grow from the paved sloped area beneath the benches.

Date Identified: 01/28/2021

Type of Impact: Erosion

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Narrative: Because of the campground's generally flat topography, erosion in Glacier Basin is minimal. However, portions of the water storage tank's two- track access road have eroded in steep sections. Horses appear to use this part of the road and may contribute to the erosion.

Date Identified: 01/28/2021

Type of Impact: Soil Compaction

Other Impact:

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Narrative: Heavy amounts of foot traffic in the group camping loop have prevented native vegetation from growing in many areas that were cleared of trees in 2006–2012.

Date Identified: 01/28/2021

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

Other Impact:

External or Internal: External

Impact Narrative: Cheatgrass is present in the large meadow. Left unchecked, it is likely to spread and choke out native plants. Other exotic plant species in Glacier Basin include musk thistle (Carduus nutans), Canada thistle (Cirsium arvense), bull thistle (Cirsium vulgare), yellow toadflax (Linaria vulgaris), common mullein (Verbascum thapsus), and hoary alyssum (Berteroa incana), many of which are found in the large meadow. These plants affect the character of the campground's vegetation.

Date Identified: 01/28/2021

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Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Adjacent Lands - YMCA of the Rockies

Supplemental Information Narrative:

The YMCA of the Rockies is northwest of Glacier Basin Campground, just east of ROMO's boundary. The YMCA and campground have been linked since the campground was established: first, by the road to the campground, then by utility corridors, and currently by footpaths and trails.

In the late nineteenth century the Wind River Lodge was constructed in the Estes Park area. The large resort was a popular stopping point for tourists in the area, and by 1902 the local newspapers carried a notice that the "Wind River lodge is completing an addition that will double the capacity of the house" (Fort Collins Express and Fort Collins Review 15 October 1902:9). Over the next few years, the lodge was among several that had been targeted by a corporation that sought to combine the separate facilities and create a monopoly on the growing tourist trade in the area. In 1903 a brief newspaper article noted that the Estes Park hotel syndicate had started to purchase property in the area, including the 7,000-acre property and Estes Park Hotel owned by Lord Dunraven, the Rustic Hotel at the extreme north corner of Estes Park, and the Wind River Lodge in the southwest corner of Estes Park (Fort Collins Express and Fort Collins Review 15 April 1903:10).

In 1907 a group of Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA) leaders were seeking a location for their organization to hold the Western Conference of the YMCA. Several of these men hiked over the Continental Divide to visit Estes Park and found overnight lodging at Wind River Lodge, where the beautiful setting was just what they had been seeking (YMCA of the Rockies 2020). The following year, 1908, over 90 men attended the summer school hosted by the YMCA at the Wind River Lodge. The event was considered so successful that the YMCA decided it would purchase the property to serve as a permanent home for their summer school (YMCA of the Rockies 2020). The first regular conference and training session was held on the property in 1909. For the first few decades after the YMCA resort opened, it experienced regular growth, with a number of lodges to also allow families to visit (YMCA 2020). The number of classes also expanded, with regular lectures and planned recreational activities available for the paying guests.

An early leader of the YMCA of the Rockies development was Dr. John Timothy Stone, a "theologian, evangelist, missionary, and administrator of national prominence" (Melton 1997:8–10). Stone designed and then resided in the Mountainside Lodge, which was outside the borders of the YMCA of the Rockies grounds until it was purchased by the organization in 1956; however, from 1919 to 1924, when the building was occupied by Stone, it was the de facto social center for the YMCA staff, guests, students, and faculty (Melton 1997:8–10). The Mountainside Lodge was built just south of present-day Mountainside Drive, which passed through the YMCA's property and was a portion of the road that led to Sprague's Resort near Sprague Lake, Bear Lake-Sprague Road. The park established Glacier Basin Campground along this road in 1917, providing a direct link from the YMCA to Glacier Basin Campground and Sprague's Resort. However, the park established a new road, Glacier Basin Road, in 1918 to provide a direct route to the campground that did not travel through the YMCA's grounds.

There were several key differences in visitors' experiences between the YMCA of the Rockies resort and Glacier Basin Campground. Although it is not clear from available records, it is very likely that early visitors to the YMCA facility were members of the organization, and likely paid an additional fee to cover their costs of food and lodging while visiting the resort. In contrast, Glacier Basin Campground visitors were allowed to stay in the campground at no charge, but they had to provide their own lodging, likely in the form of a tent or trailer, and food (SAR 1918:9).

Beginning in the 1930s, a water system that originated near Mountainside Lodge supplied Glacier Basin Campground with potable water. This system supplied the campground until 1983, when contractors drilled a new well in the campground. Electricity was supplied to the campground in 1958, when the Flora Construction Company installed poles and overhead lines from Mountainside Drive to the campground. In 1974 the campground was connected to the Upper Thompson Sanitation District, and the sewer lines roughly followed the Bear Lake-Sprague Road alignment to Mountainside Drive.
The electrical and sewer systems remain extant.

Today, several trails and spurs connect the YMCA of the Rockies with Glacier Basin Campground. On the northern side of Loop A, an unpaved footpath connects to the YMCA Camp-Glacier Basin Campground Trail, which leads to the YMCA grounds and roughly parallels the former Bear Lake-Sprague Road. The unnamed footpath also continues north to Mountainside Drive. The former Bear Lake-Sprague Road remains extant as an unpaved two-track that travels from the west end of Mountainside Drive to the Glacier Basin Pit.

Supplemental Information:

Supplemental Information Title: Accessibility Study

Supplemental Information Narrative:

In 2019 the park competed an accessibility study of Glacier Basin Campground. Major findings were that the comfort stations' footpaths, comfort stations' parking, water hydrants, bear- resistant food storage lockers, emergency call box, wayside exhibits, and firewood and ice sales building do not meet Outdoor Recreation Access Routes requirements, nor those required by the Architectural Barriers Act Accessibility Standard. The park recommended 36 campsites, including two group campsites, in which accessibility improvements could be implemented with minimal impacts to the surrounding topography or vegetation (Lang 2019). The study's findings can be found in the Bibliography and Supplemental Information section of the CLI.