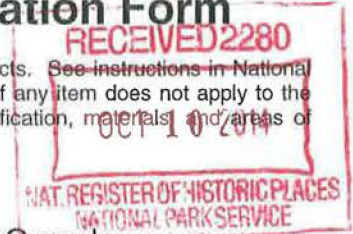


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

950

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form*. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.



1. Name of Property

Historic name: Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex

Other names/site number: 5LA.12777

Name of related multiple property listing:

N/A

(Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location

Street & number: 4789 Colorado Highway 12

City or town: Weston State: CO County: Las Animas (071)

Not For Publication: N/A

Vicinity: N/A

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

In my opinion, the property X meets does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

 national statewide X local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A

 B

 X C

 X D

<p style="font-size: 2em; margin: 0;"><u>AW-12</u></p> <p>Signature of certifying official/Title: Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer</p>	<p style="font-size: 2em; margin: 0;"><u>9/22/14</u></p> <p>Date</p>
<p>State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	
<p>In my opinion, the property <u> </u> meets <u> </u> does not meet the National Register criteria.</p>	
<p>Signature of commenting official:</p>	<p>Date</p>
<p>Title : State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government</p>	

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

- entered in the National Register
- determined eligible for the National Register
- determined not eligible for the National Register
- removed from the National Register
- other (explain:)

Lawson K. Beall
Signature of the Keeper

11.24.14
Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

- Private:
- Public – Local
- Public – State
- Public – Federal

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

- Building(s)
- District
- Site
- Structure
- Object

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>19</u>	<u>4</u>	buildings
<u>3</u>	_____	sites
<u>6</u>	_____	structures
_____	_____	objects
<u>28</u>	<u>4</u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/waterworks
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
- DOMESTIC/hotel and multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant/specialty store
- AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE/fishing facility or site
- SOCIAL/meeting hall

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- INDUSTRY/PROCESSING/EXTRACTION/waterworks
- RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation
- DOMESTIC/hotel and multiple dwelling
- COMMERCE/TRADE/restaurant/specialty store
- _____
- _____

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7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/Pueblo
OTHER/WPA Rustic

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property:

ADOBE
STUCCO
STONE
CONCRETE

Narrative Description

(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with a **summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex is located in Las Animas County 35 miles west of Trinidad via Colorado Highway 12. Owned by the City of Trinidad, the property includes approximately 10 acres and is managed with a lease to Westland Resources. The resort primarily serves residents of Colorado and nearby states. The buildings and structures that contribute to the significance of this historic district were built between 1934 and 1938 and retain a high degree of historic unity and integrity. The Pueblo Revival style Kendall House, El Miramonte Lodge, cabins, and caretaker's residence were constructed of adobe bricks made on-site by workers from the National Park Service State Parks Emergency Conservation Works, later known as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Timber for these buildings was also harvested on the property. The 1937-1938 section of the Izaak Walton League hatchery building and the rock walls throughout the nominated district reflect the WPA Rustic style.

Narrative Description

SETTING

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex is located in the Culebra Range of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains in southern Colorado. Vegetation consists of Ponderosa pine, white fir, Douglas fir, aspen, juniper, and native shrubs (including Western serviceberry, mountain strawberry, rabbitbrush, bitterbrush, mountain mahogany, Indian ricegrass, Letterman needlegrass, slender wheatgrass, elk sedge, bluebunch wheatgrass, big sagebrush, and Thruer fescue) and wildflowers (including various members of the penstemon family, wild

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geraniums, and potentillas). Granite, sandstone conglomerates, limestone, and shale make up the principal geologic formations around the complex.

The hatchery building and related structures, as well as the caretaker's residence, are located at the southeastern portion of the nominated area. Kendall House and El Miramonte Lodge are located at the western portion of the nominated area, with the cabins nestled in the trees at the center. The buildings harmonize with their natural setting through the skillful use of small scale, low massing, warm colors, native materials, and rough and smooth textures. As one of the goals of the CCC was to employ and train the greatest number of men with limited funds, most work was done by hand labor, with very few mechanized tools. Hatchery canals were dug, rock was blasted and hauled from nearby hillsides, and roads were cleared and graded – all by hand. Cooperation between all levels of government resulted in a beautiful, well-planned recreation area that has enriched the lives of Coloradans for decades.

CONTRIBUTING BUILDINGS

Building 1 – Kendall House, 1935, photos 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 13

Kendall House was built as a community building in 1935 by Camp SP-11-C of the National Park Service State Parks Emergency Conservation Work, also referred to as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). The building is named for Henry Grady Kendall, then president of the Las Animas County Chapter of the Izaak Walton League and City of Trinidad alderman who was instrumental in developing Monument Lake as a hatchery site and recreation destination. Designed in the Pueblo Revival style, most likely by a National Park Service architect, this architecturally significant building is featured as a representative example of a community building in Albert H. Good's *Park and Recreation Structures* (1935, 1938).

The one-story Kendall House has a rectangular footprint and is situated on a southwest-northeast axis. It is 63' x 28'. Vigas originally penetrated the exterior wall at the east-facing façade, but were removed sometime in the late 1950s or early 1960s. A low parapet wall exists at the roof's perimeter. Rough stuccoed walls are constructed of adobe bricks that were made on-site. The walls were re-stuccoed in 2008. The south half of the building is recessed 3' and its roofline is approximately 3' lower than the north half. Wall corners are rounded.

The east (main) façade has six, four-light, wood frame double casement windows and two door openings. Windows have aluminum frame screens. Originally, hewn wood lintels existed over all door and window openings, but these were stuccoed over sometime after the 1960s. The east façade's north door is glazed double leaf; each leaf contains ten lights. Metal door handles feature a stylized fir tree. Double leaf, wood frame screen doors also exist at this location. The south door is single leaf, unglazed wood batten embellished with four rows of hexagonal rivets on the exterior. A single leaf, wood frame screen door also exists. Doors are not original; original doors were replaced at an unknown date after the mid-1960s. Historic photographs dating from 1937 through the late 1950s/early 1960s, including the photo in the Good book, show that the main entrance originally consisted of two separate door openings centrally located on the north portion of the east façade, with only two windows in this section. Interestingly, the floor plan in the Good book shows one, double leaf door in that same location and four windows.

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In 1987, a terrace sheltered by a lattice-topped, wood pergola supported by timbers anchored in concrete bases was built at the east façade. All wood is painted green. Historic photographs indicate that a 51'-long terrace with pergola supported by adobe piers and timber posts originally existed on this side. The original terrace was flagstone, while the existing terrace is concrete. A low stucco-covered masonry wall is located at the east edge of the terrace.

The south façade has a centrally located chimney. No longer operational, this chimney has been capped. An original, four-light wood frame double casement window and a single leaf, unglazed wood batten non-original door embellished on the exterior with four rows of hexagonal rivets also exist at this façade. The door has a wood frame screen door.

The west façade has five original, four-light wood frame double casement windows. Windows have aluminum screens. A sixth original window opening centrally located on the south section of this side has been infilled and covered with stucco. The southernmost window has been modified to house an air conditioning unit.

The north façade has a wide, centrally located chimney with H-style metal cowl. The west corner of this façade is battered. The existing terrace and pergola extends around the east façade to this north façade, as it did historically. An original, four-light wood frame double casement window and a single leaf, unglazed wood batten door embellished with four rows of exterior hexagonal rivets also exist on this side. The non-original door has a wood frame screen door. The original doors were replaced at an unknown date.

INTERIOR

The interior of the Kendall House is a relatively intact example of a National Park Service WPA-era rustic style interior with a southwest influence. The building was intentionally designed to have one large room with no interior partition walls to allow for maximum adaptability. As Good states in his caption under the photo and drawing of Kendall House, "Lacking any of the dependencies sometimes found in the typical community building of wide purpose,...this stucco-covered adobe structure [is] in the tradition of the Southwest. The floor plan suggests that the building can be readily remodeled in the future to qualify as a refectory building, or, if a cabin colony were developed around it, as a lodge."¹

For the first few decades of its life, the building was used as a gathering space for those staying in the cabins and fishing at the lake. Programs, meetings, and other activities were held in Kendall House, while the adjacent El Miramonte (1937-1938) housed a restaurant and store. The usage of the two buildings eventually flipped. Currently, El Miramonte is a popular rental facility for weddings and family reunions; Kendall House is home to the Grubsteak Café.

In the interior of the Kendall House, twelve peeled log posts (in two rows of six) support rough hewn cross beams. Vigas run perpendicular to the beams. The ceiling, vigas, posts, and beams are all unpainted and have developed a warm patina. The building's first kitchen was located in the northwest corner of the room. The existing larger kitchen is located in the southwest half of the interior. Floor to ceiling interior partition walls are finished with plaster.

¹ Albert H. Good, *Park and Recreation Structures* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1938), Part III, 82.

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The remainder of the interior's open space is the dining room. A narrow hallway runs parallel to the east exterior wall. The restrooms and single-leaf east door are located off of this hallway. A partial wall with notched detailing near the entrance to the kitchen hides a service preparation area. Another partial wall with notched detailing is located near the north entrance. Windows have painted wood trim. Narrow wood floors are located in the dining room and hallway. Kitchen floors are non-original ceramic tile.

The dining room is dominated by the large fireplace finished with textured plaster. The fireplace features an arched firebox, wood mantel shelf, and non-original decorative plaster finish. Originally one of two sources of heat for the building, the fireplace remains operational.

Light fixtures include non-historic rustic ceiling-mounted, chandeliers and matching wall sconces. Composed of wood and iron with copper accents, the electrified chandeliers are suspended from the cross beam by iron chains. Each side of a square wood frame has two iron arms holding copper bowls. A cylindrical glass hurricane extends from the bowl and shelters a round light bulb. Wall-mounted sconces have a similar copper bowl with hurricane. Other non-original fixtures include globe sconces, ceiling fans, and track lighting. No original lighting fixtures remain.

ALTERATIONS

The Kendall House retains a high degree of architectural integrity. Although original doors were replaced at an unknown date, most windows are original. One window opening has been infilled and one has been altered. The original drawings for the Kendall House show one double-leaf, main entrance door. However, the building was constructed with two separate entrances. The entrances were modified to reflect the original plan sometime after the mid-1960s. The interior of the Kendall House reflects its change of use from a community house to a restaurant. This adaptability and flexibility was the architect's original intent.

Building 2 – El Miramonte Lodge, 1938, photos 3, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18

Constructed by the CCC in 1937-38, the two-story El Miramonte Lodge is situated on the hillside approximately 40' to the northwest of Kendall House. The placement of the building skillfully incorporates the existing topography to create an organic tie between the buildings and the site. The two buildings share a common sunken courtyard and patio area paved with new Trinidad bricks (Trinidad bricks were first manufactured in 1910 by the Trinidad Brick and Tiles Works and many of the city's streets are still paved with them.) The patio is accessed by four concrete steps that span the length of each building's patio-facing façades. The existing patio area dates to 1987, the same date the pergolas were added. A low, stucco-covered buttressed retaining wall is located around the northeast corner of this patio. Historic photographs indicate that a wall originally existed in this location. The patio affords a scenic view of Monument Lake with the Spanish Peaks in the distance.

El Miramonte measures approximately 81' x 25' and has a rectangular footprint. Rough stucco-covered walls are constructed of adobe bricks that were made on-site by CCC workers. The building was re-stuccoed in 2008; walls originally had a smooth stucco finish. Walls have rounded corners. Designed in the Pueblo Revival style, most likely by a National Park Service architect, the building has a slightly sloped flat roof with low parapet walls. Projecting vigas

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originally existed at the east, south, and north façades, but these were removed by the late 1950s or early 1960s. Rough hewn lintels originally topped all door and window openings. These were stuccoed-over sometime after the 1960s.

In 1987, a terrace sheltered by a lattice-topped, wood pergola supported by timbers anchored in concrete bases was built at the east façade. All wood is painted green. Historic photographs indicate that a pergola supported by adobe piers existed at this location, however, it is unknown when this feature was removed.

The projecting first story of the east (main) façade has a single leaf entrance door flanked by two window openings. The portion of the building was originally a store servicing the resort; it currently functions as the main/check-in office for the hotel and cabins. The corners of the east façade are projecting, battered piers with pyramidal tops. The east façade door is single leaf, unglazed wood batten embellished with four rows of hexagonal rivets on the exterior. A single leaf, wood frame screen door also exists. Doors are not original; original doors were replaced at an unknown date. Windows are wood frame, double casement windows with two small lights atop a larger lower light. Original wood frame storm windows are in place on the exterior. One of the casement's storms is divided into two lights of equal size, while the other has a smaller light atop a larger lower light, mirroring the muntin of the casement. Hardware is original. Except where noted, these windows and storms exist throughout the building. A wood frame, Plexiglass announcement board is mounted on this wall south of the door. An original bronze plaque is also affixed to this façade. It features an eagle holding a shield and a Colorado state flag and reads, "ERECTED THROUGH THE COOPERATION OF FEDERAL, STATE, AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS BY WORKS PROGRESS ADMINISTRATION. DEDICATED TO THE ENRICHMENT OF HUMAN LIVES; A RECORD OF PERMANENT ACHIEVEMENT."

The roof of the first story east façade serves as the floor of the outdoor porch accessed from the second story. The porch is accessed by a single-leaf, wood batten door with wood frame screen door. Porch decking is green-painted wood. The exterior of this door features four rows of decorative hexagonal rivets and a hammered metal escutcheon. All second story doors are original. Windows flank the door. A green-painted wood porch rail spans the space between the tops of the corner piers.

Two sets of concrete steps access the second story of El Miramonte. Originally a restaurant, the space is now a rental banquet facility. On the south side of the building, there are a total of twenty-six concrete steps total with a landing halfway up the slope. On the north side, there are a total of twenty-four concrete steps, with a landing halfway. Steps are flanked by low stucco-covered walls. Metal hand railings are affixed to these walls.

The north façade faces the lake. A projecting battered pier with pyramidal top is located at the intersection of the first and second stories. A concrete terrace, with sweeping views of the lake and surrounding landscape, abuts the east façade. It is partially sheltered by a lattice-topped, green painted wood pergola.

As is typical of the Pueblo Revival style, the plane of the north façade is broken up. It consists of four bays, each stepped back approximately two feet from the adjacent section. The roof parapet is also stepped at this façade. Moving east to west, the first of the north façade's bays contains a tripartite casement window. The second, largest bay projects the furthest. Its

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entrance door is flanked by double casement windows. Doors are double leaf, wood batten. The next bay contains three windows: a tripartite casement, a casement, and a square, fixed four-light window. The west bay of the north façade is the furthest stepped back and has a casement window.

The west (rear) façade of El Miramonte has a single-leaf wood door with wood frame screen and two windows – a double casement and smaller square fixed window. A canales (scupper) located at the roof's parapet attaches to a downspout. A non-original globe light fixture is affixed to the wall near the door. The southwest corner of the building rises to two stories. This corner tower originally served as employee housing and now serves as housekeeping storage. An additional scupper and downspout are on the north wall of the corner tower. A window is located on the second story of this façade. Another non-original light fixture is located south of this window. Concrete steps with metal handrail located adjacent to the west wall access a landing at the base of another set of concrete steps. These steps lead to a small walled porch and the south façade entrance to the housekeeping area. The entrance has a single leaf, wood door.

A square fixed four-light window is located in the south façade's first story. A projecting battered pier with pyramidal top is located at the intersection of the first and second stories. The second story has a tripartite casement window at the southeast corner. A large chimney extends beyond the roof's parapet and is topped by an H-style metal cowl. A scupper attached to a downspout is located the roof's parapet between the window and the chimney. West of the chimney, a lattice topped, green-painted pergola, constructed in the 1980s, shelters the south façade entrance. This entrance has an original single leaf, wood batten door with hexagonal rivet detailing. A double casement window is located west of the door.

The east façade of the southwest corner tower has a first story double window containing small, square, four light, wood frame sashes. The second story has a tall double window, also original. A chimney with an H-style metal cowl extends from the northeast corner of the tower. A stepped, stucco covered wall is located at the base of the steep grade to the south.

As part of the redevelopment project that occurred in the 1980s, a gravel parking area was created on the hill west of Kendall House and south of El Miramonte. A paved walkway flanked by low, stucco-covered, rounded masonry walls with integrated lighting was constructed from this parking area to the rear of El Miramonte, providing access to both the main office and El Miramonte's south entrance.

INTERIOR

The interior of El Miramonte retains a high degree of integrity and is an excellent example of the Pueblo Revival style. Originally used as a restaurant, the current compatible use as a banquet facility has not altered the original floor plan of the second story. Peeled pine vigas are the dominant feature of the interior. They have acquired a rich, warm patina, as have the wood ceiling and floors.

Of all the buildings at Monument Lake, El Miramonte exhibits the highest level of interior finish. Door surrounds are half logs topped by lintels carved in with Native American symbols in a

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Southwest style. The recessed grooves of the carvings are painted in vibrant red, blue, and yellow, in pleasing contrast to the wood. The large fireplace is centrally located on the south wall. It is finished with textured plaster and has rounded edges and projecting sidewalls. A hewn mantel shelf is decorated with painted carvings similar to the door lintels. Under the shelf are four decorative projecting viga ends carved into points. The brick firebox has a large rectangular opening topped by an iron beam. The wood grate is also iron. The hearth area in front of the fireplace is laid with irregularly placed, triangular shaped, glazed ceramic tiles. A bronze dedication plaque located above the mantel shelf reads, "EL MIRAMONTE, ERECTED 1937-1938 BY WPA AND TRINIDAD WATER WORKS." It also lists the names of Trinidad's mayor and other city officials, including Alderman H.G. (Grady) Kendall. The operable fireplace was originally the main source of heat for the room, which is now heated by electric baseboard units.

Original interior wood trim is painted tan. Walls are plastered. Like Kendall House, electrified wall-mounted sconces have copper bowls containing cylindrical hurricanes. Non-original ceiling fans and globe sconces also exist. The southwest corner of the main room had some structural repairs in the 1980s. A cross beam is anchored to the wall above the south façade entrance. It is supported by a peeled pine post with corbels. An additional post is located near the interior partition wall. A series of wood corbels is located at the termination of the vigas at the southwest wall.

An original interior wall is located at the west end of the main lodge room. Its open double passage door is topped by a hewn lintel decorated with Native American motifs. The doorway accesses the bar/kitchen area and the restrooms. A window pass-through window opening with half-log trim is located on the north side of the partition wall. The bar/food preparation area has a wood bar counter topped with laminate. Stepped wood shelving units are located behind the bar. Men's and women's restrooms are located in the southwest corner. Toilet stalls consist of peeled wood posts and unpainted wood beadboard partitions. White ceramic tile is applied to two-thirds of each wall.

The first-story hotel registration area features peeled pine vigas and wood ceiling and floors. Walls are plaster. Original window trim is painted tan. The east door has unpainted half-log trim and a lintel with details carved and painted similar to the second story interior lintels. A wood check-in counter and shelving unit are situated in the southwest corner of this room. The room is heated by electric baseboard units.

A 12"-thick adobe wall at the west of this room has a centrally located door opening with a non-original single leaf wood door, most likely installed in 1983. The door accesses a private office area. A separate storage area is located in the south quarter of the office area. A non-original frame wall separates the storage area from the office space. This entire room is built into the grade underneath the east end of the second story's main room.

ALTERATIONS

El Miramonte has had few interior and exterior alterations. The east façade's entrance door was replaced at an unknown date. The southwest corner of the main room had some structural repairs in the 1980s, with the installation of a cross beam anchored to the wall above the south façade entrance and supported by peeled pine posts. Light fixtures are not original.

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Buildings 3 to 15 – Cabins, 1935-1937, photos 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28

Of the thirty cabins originally constructed between 1935 and 1937 by the CCC, thirteen remain. They are situated in the woods at the south edge of the district, with the Kendall House and El Miramonte to the west and the fish hatchery complex to the east. Reflecting a simplified Pueblo Revival style, these cabins have rectangular footprints and slightly sloped flat roofs with stepped parapets on the east and west façades. Metal chimneys extend from the roof. Smooth stucco-covered walls are constructed of adobe bricks that were made on site by CCC workers. Wall corners are rounded. All main entrance doors are located on the north façade, facing the lake. Built to serve overnight guests at Monument Lake, the cabins continue to be rented today. Bathrooms with showers were added to all the cabins sometime between 1960 and 1983. Kitchenettes were added to three of the cabins in 1983.

Historic photographs and ghosting indicate that vigas projected from the north and south façades. Most of these deteriorated and were removed in the 1960s, but viga remnants are extant at the exterior of Cabin 13. Original multi-light windows have been replaced by fixed windows, some with screened casement sidelights. Original single-leaf entrance doors were replaced at an unknown date. Doors were originally topped by gabled hoods, but these were removed in the 1960s. Cabin 12 has a small, lattice-topped entrance porch.

The cabins are rented seasonally, although they were rented year round in the 1940s and 1950s.

INTERIOR

Although the cabins feature outdoor firepits, all cabins also have interior wood burning, kiva style fireplaces. The interior layout is similar in all cabins, with one large room and an adjoining bathroom. Three cabins (Cabins 13, 14, and 15) have kitchenettes built within the larger room. Unpainted wood ceilings are graced by original peeled pine vigas. Floors are covered with a combination of carpet, laminate, and wood. Cabins have electric baseboard heat. Fixtures are non-original.

ALTERATIONS

Alterations to the cabins include the removal of exterior viga ends and gabled hoods over the entrances in the 1960s. Original doors and windows have been replaced. The interior of the cabins were modified to include bathrooms; three cabins had kitchenettes installed in 1983.

Building 16 – Caretaker's Residence, 1938, photos 29, 30, 31, 32

Constructed as a WPA project in 1938 at a cost of \$8,923, this side-by-side duplex served as a residence for caretakers of the Monument Lake fish hatchery. Located on a slight rise southwest of the fish hatchery, the simplified Pueblo Revival style building is similar in style and material to the other CCC buildings at Monument Lake. Stucco-covered walls are constructed of adobe bricks that were made on-site. Wall corners are rounded. Built into the grade, the

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building is one story at the north façade, but two stories at the east, west, and south façades. The building has a flat roof that slopes down to the south, with stepped parapet walls on the east and west façade. The duplex currently provides housing for resort personnel.

The north (main) façade has two single leaf wood doors topped by wood lintels. Each door accesses a side of the duplex. Flanking the doors are non-original slider windows topped by wood lintels. A concrete patio is flush to the building at this side. North of the patio area is a flagstone sidewalk. The sidewalk slopes down the hill toward the hatchery and is demarcated by uncut rock set vertically into the grade. The stonework is similar to other CCC work within the district. The sidewalk is in poor condition, with areas of inappropriate mortar repair. An unimproved gravel road leads to the building from the west. This road travels around the building and its site.

The east façade slopes to the south to two full stories. An exterior chimney extends from grade to above the parapet wall near the north end of this side. The chimney is flanked by two fixed, square windows with wood lintels. A metal stovepipe penetrates the east wall and another chimney extends from the parapet wall. The second story of the east façade has three non-original sliding windows topped by wood lintels. A garage door opening with double leaf, wood doors is located on the first story. It is flanked by rectangular window openings that have been infilled with board. These door and window openings are topped by wood lintels.

The south (rear) façade has three rectangular window openings topped by wood lintels on the first story. These openings have been infilled with board. There are three windows on the second story. Two are non-original sliding windows, while the center window is a non-original awning window. An eave extension exists at the roofline of this façade.

The west façade slopes to the south to two full stories. An exterior chimney extends from grade to above the parapet wall near the north end of this façade. The chimney is flanked by two fixed, square windows with wood lintels. Another chimney extends from the parapet wall. The second story of the west façade has three non-original sliding windows topped by wood lintels, while the first story has three rectangular window openings that have been infilled with board. These window openings are topped by wood lintels. The parapet wall has two areas of apparent alteration.

INTERIOR

Each side of the duplex has two bedrooms, a living area, kitchen, and bathroom. The first story is used for storage. Few original finishes or fixtures remain.

ALTERATIONS

Windows and doors of the Caretaker's Residence were replaced at an unknown date. The west parapet wall was also modified. Few, if any, original interior finishes or fixtures remain.

Building 17 – Hatchery Building, 1934; 1938; photos 33, 34, 35, 36

The fish hatchery building was constructed by CCC Camp SP-8-C for the Trinidad Chapter of the Izaak Walton League. The single story building's rectangular footprint is oriented on an

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approximate northwest-southeast axis and is separated into two distinct parts. The north section of the building was built in 1934 for hatchery operations. The south quarter of the building was built in 1937- 1938 and features masonry construction in the WPA Rustic style.

1934 Section

Constructed of adobe bricks manufactured on site, the north portion of the building is covered in stucco. This section measures 80' x 18' and is oriented on an approximate northwest-southeast axis. The building's modified gable roof is clad with corrugated metal sheeting. Corrugated metal sheeting also exists in the north gable end. At the time of construction, materials and related piping cost \$2,000, while the cost of CCC labor for the hatchery complex was estimated at \$16,000.

The building has two non-original overhead garage doors with glazing on the west façade and three six-light windows, one of which has been boarded over. The north garage door is a double door opening, while the south garage door is a single door opening. These doors were modified sometime after hatchery operations ceased in 1959.

There are five windows on the east façade and a chimney. These windows have been boarded over. Wood frame windows are fixed, six-light. Historic photographs indicate that there were originally seven six-light windows on this façade.

There is a single leaf, paneled wood door on the south façade. A photograph from early 1937 shows this opening is original. A six-light wood frame window was also located at this façade, but was removed when the 1937-1938 section of the building was added. A louvered opening is located near the peak of the gable.

Historic photographic images indicate that the north façade originally contained a single leaf door opening and six-light wood frame window. A boarded over, wood-frame double window currently exists at this façade.

INTERIOR

The interior of the 1934 section of the hatchery building had a cement floor with drains. A cast channel exists in the floor at the edge of the east wall. The space housed forty troughs for hatching eggs. Each trough was 12'-12" wide and 8" deep. Running water was supplied by a spring. During its heyday in the late 1930s and 1940s, the hatchery raised a million fish per year. Interior adobe walls are covered in stucco.

The existing interior is divided into several smaller rooms separated by framed walls. Framed doorways exist, but have no doors. The walls of three of these rooms are lined with cork tiles, apparently for temperature control. The interior of the 1934 section is currently used as a workshop and for storage. Concrete floors are covered by a layer of dirt. These changes were made at different times after 1959, the year the hatchery ceased operations.

Other than the chimney located at the east interior corner, there is no evidence of any other heating or plumbing systems. Light fixtures are non-original.

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1937- 1938 Section

This section of the building is attached to the 1934 section's south façade. Financed by the Trinidad Chapter of the Izaak Walton League of America (IWLA) and constructed by CCC labor, this section's walls are constructed of un-tooled and uncut stone with Portland cement mortar. Measuring approximately 30' x 11', this section has a rectangular footprint. Its roof slopes down to the east with shaped parapet walls on the west and south façades. The roof is covered with rolled roofing and some composition shingles. Roofing material is badly deteriorated. Fourteen original wood structural vigas support the roof and penetrate the masonry walls. Viga ends show signs of deterioration, especially on the west façade. The parapet on the west façade has a decorative finish and "IWL" (for Izaak Walton League) inlaid in cut quartz at the apex of the shaped parapet wall. Apart from a few missing parapet top stones, the stone masonry is intact and in good condition.

The west façade has two single leaf doors and three windows. Two of the windows are rectangular and one is square. All are non-original aluminum windows. Original concrete sills remain. Door openings are original, but the doors are not. One is a single leaf paneled wood door with metal screen door and other is a single leaf veneered hollow core door.

The south façade's rectangular window has been boarded over, but the original double casement window is visible from the interior. Its wood frame is set into the stone masonry. All glazing is missing. The original concrete sill remains.

The east façade has three window openings. They originally housed double casement windows, but two have been boarded over and one has been replaced by an aluminum window. An original casement window, without glazing, exists behind one of the boarded over openings. Original sills remain.

INTERIOR

The interior of the 1937 - 1938 section is divided into two rooms; the north room is larger than the south room. The wall separating the room appears to be original, as the plaster finish is similar to that of the interior perimeter walls. The concrete floor is covered in a layer of dirt. All of the interior finishes are damaged by water infiltration. The north room has a non-original, wood frame wall at the connection to the 1934 section of the building. The building has no plumbing. Heat was originally provided by free-standing stoves vented into the side of the chimney. Light fixtures are non-original.

ALTERATIONS

The exterior of the 1934 section of the building was altered after 1959. Alterations include: a metal I-beam and brick infill inserted above the north garage door; incompatibly patched stucco in some locations; changes in the fenestration pattern; installation of garage doors; and roofline alterations. The interior of this section of the building was also altered in stages in 1959, as its use shifted from hatchery operations to storage and workshop space. The 1937-1938 section of

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the building has fewer alterations, but some doors and windows are not original. The interior floor plan remains intact, but interior finishes are damaged by water infiltration.

Building 18 – Laundry/Bathhouse, 1934; addition mid-1950s, photos 37, 38, 39, 40

The Laundry/Bathhouse building is located just north of the cabins. The east section of the building was built in 1934, perhaps as a washroom for the CCC camp. This portion of the building is constructed of stucco-covered adobe and houses shower and toilet facilities. The west portion of the building was constructed in the mid-1950s of concrete block and houses a laundry facility and game room. Prior to the installation of restrooms in the cabins, this facility met the bathing needs of cabin renters. The shallow gable roof is covered by standing seam metal. This west section of the roof was rebuilt in 1999. Stepped parapet walls are located on the east and west façades and at the partition wall between the two sections of the building. Rafter tails are apparent at the eaves of the bathhouse roof.

The west façade has a single leaf door with a fixed, nine-light window in the upper half. This door accesses the laundry facilities and game room. A Plexiglass announcement board is affixed to the center of this façade. The roof's ridge beam penetrates the wall above a wood sign reading, "BATH HOUSE, GAME ROOM, LAUNDRY."

The north façade has two double hung windows in the laundry portion of the building and three glass block windows in the bathhouse portion. Bathhouse windows are sheltered by wood awnings.

The east façade has three sets of concrete steps accessing three separate door openings. The north door opening has been stuccoed-over and the middle door opening was altered at an unknown date. It now contains a single leaf, wood plank door. Ghosting of a stuccoed-over window is apparent adjacent to the existing door. A third door opening, also stuccoed-over, is located at the north end of this façade. The north and south door openings accessed the separate Men's and Women's sides of the bathhouse. Two glass block windows sheltered by wood awnings are located at this façade.

The bathhouse's south façade contains three glass block windows sheltered by wood awnings. The laundry's south façade has two double-hung windows.

INTERIOR

As a utilitarian building the Laundry/Bathhouse retains very few original interior finishes. Although the concrete floors throughout are original, plumbing fixtures and shower and toilet stalls have been altered. The laundry portion of the building has a built-out storage room. Walls are painted with an amateur naturalistic mural depicting the surrounding landscape.

ALTERATIONS

The east façade's north door opening was stuccoed-over and the middle door opening was altered at an unknown date. Ghosting of a stuccoed-over window is apparent adjacent to the existing door. A third door opening was also stuccoed-over at the north end of this façade. The west section of the roof was rebuilt in 1999. The Laundry/Bathhouse retains very few original

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interior finishes. Although the concrete floors throughout are original, plumbing fixtures and shower and toilet stalls have been altered. The laundry portion of the building has a built-out storage room.

Building 19 – Boathouse, mid-1950s, photo 49

Constructed in the mid-1950s, this rectangular building with flat roof is built into the grade at the south edge of Monument Lake. Constructed of concrete block, the lower three courses of the east and west façades form a slightly projecting concrete water table. An overhead metal garage door on the north façade is painted blue and accesses a storage area for rental paddle boats and other equipment. The north wall is clad with stucco, while the east and west walls are only painted concrete block. The south façade is built into grade. No alterations have been made to this building.

CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES²

Structure 1 –West Canal and Associated Sump Pump, 1938, photo 41

Structure 1 is a walled canal running northwest to southeast. Water enters this channel from the central water supply station's (not included in this nomination) 12" pipe and from a pump that accesses water from the underground water table. The pump is located inside a poured concrete footer with a wood plank cap. Unlike the other canals associated with the hatchery, the west canal walls are constructed of board-formed concrete with rock caps and do not widen at the base. The walls measure approximately 2' high and 1' thick; the canal is 12' wide. The canal measures approximately 580' in length and includes four plank gate dividers for water flow control, three course changes, and one roadway bridge with 3' to 4' high walls constructed of uncut, un-tooled stones, with the top course of stones set vertically in three rows. The canal bottom is constructed of poured concrete with a cobble top layer. The canal and pump are abandoned; canal walls are heavily damaged with spalling, cracking, and material loss along their length. The bottom is heavily overgrown with vegetation. To the south of the bridge, the east wall of the canal has largely collapsed. As the fish hatchery has not been operational since 1959, the canal and pump have been abandoned since.

Structure 2 – Paired Ponds, 1938, photo 41

Structure 2 is a double pond with a central pedestrian bridge. Built in 1937- 1938, the decorative pond was intended to showcase the largest, finest fish raised in the hatchery. Pond walls are approximately 4' in height and are constructed from un-tooled stones and Portland cement. Measuring roughly 188' in circumference, the north pond is slightly more irregular in plan than the south pond. The south pond is relatively regular in shape with an ovular footprint and a circumference of roughly 151'. Historic photographic evidence indicates that a small island existed in the center of the north pond. This island was constructed of a boulder perimeter infilled with soil and planted with grass and small trees. The bridge bisecting the two ponds is approximately 3' wide with two steps on the west side and six steps on the east side. Bridge walls are 2'-6" tall at their highest point. A triangular flower bed with a stone border is located just west of the pedestrian bridge. The ponds are abandoned and have heavy

² Per 36 CFR 60, only real property, and not water rights, is the subject of this nomination.

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vegetation growth. It was not determined if the bottom of the ponds are lined. Walls have deteriorated, particularly at the south pond where the base of the wall has failed and water is flowing from the pond. As the fish hatchery has not been operational since 1959, the double pond is not in use either.

Structure 3 – Zoo Enclosures, 1938, photos 42, 43, 44, 45

Structure 3 consists of two paired animal enclosures that housed black bears. Historic photographic evidence indicates that they were constructed beginning in 1937. An inscription in the cement on what appears to be a small repair along the south wall at the southern terminus of the viewing walkway reads, “11-11-38 A.W.D.,” suggesting that the enclosures were completed by the end of 1938. The zoo enclosures were constructed as an added attraction for the Monument Lake resort area until circa 1959, when the hatchery and zoo were discontinued.

The zoo enclosures are oriented on a northwest-southeast axis and parallel the central canal (not included in this nomination). The rectangular enclosures share a central wall with a metal gate. Walls are constructed of Portland cement and local stones and cobbles in the same style as the fish hatchery canal walls, with the last course of stones oriented vertically in three rows at the tops of the walls. The enclosures are set into the hillside such that the southwest wall is lower than the other walls, which are on average 8' tall. The scallop-detail on the northern and southern walls creates a wall segment that is 10' high, and the archway over the gated entrance on the northern wall is also 10' in height. Walls are approximately 20" thick. The paired enclosure walls on the northeast and southwest measure approximately 132'. The southeast wall measures approximately 55' while the northwest wall measures approximately 77', resulting in a slightly skewed rectangular footprint.

A viewing walkway extends the length of the paired enclosures on the southwest side. The walkway is separated from the enclosures by a wall and a moat approximately 5' wide. Each enclosure has a set of stairs at the south end of the enclosure leading down into the moat, which is now infilled with vegetation overgrowth and debris. To the east of the moat, a 10'-wide concrete and stone slab path extends the length of both enclosures. The southern enclosure has four gated “bear dens” in the southeast corner of the enclosure, while the northern enclosure has three gated dens in the northeast corner. The walls of the bear dens are also constructed of Portland cement and local stones and cobbles. A large conifer has fallen into the southern enclosure across the eastern wall, with no apparent damage to the masonry.

The walls of the zoo enclosures appear to be in relatively good condition with no areas of significant damage. A few stones have come loose from the last, vertical course of stones on the southern wall and there are some cracks in the Portland cement mortar, but no large failures. The iron gate between the enclosures is missing, as are the doors to the bear dens.

Structure 4 – Fish Hatchery Building Pond, 1938, photo 34

Structure 4 is a rectangular pond that abuts the hatchery building (Building 18) on the east side. Built in 1937-1938, the pond is approximately 65' x 48'. The pond, which received water from the west canal (Structure 1), has a gated underground tunnel at the southeast corner that connects to the central canal (specifically excluded from this nomination). Wall heights (measured from the interior of the pond) vary from 3'-6" to 5' at the deepest portion of the pond.

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Most of the northwest portion of the wall has collapsed and other areas have damage. The pond is filled with vegetation, particularly willows and cattails. As the fish hatchery has not been operational since 1959, the pond has been abandoned since.

Structure 5 – Raceway Pond, 1937, photo 46

Structure 5 is a sunken, rectangular raceway pond measuring 60' x 65' and oriented on a northwest-southeast axis. Built in 1937 with CCC labor, the IWL paid for construction materials. The raceway pond featured a continuous flow-through of water to prevent the build-up of waste, thereby allowing a maximum density of fish stock to occupy the channels. The raceway's narrow channels prevent fish from swimming in circles, an action that causes waste and debris to collect in the center of the channel.

The interior height of the perimeter walls is approximately 5'. Ten raceway channels measuring 5' in width run parallel to the long axis. The exterior walls of the raceway pond are constructed of un-tooled stones and Portland cement. The east wall is comprised entirely of stones with cement mortar, while the west wall is constructed of board-formed cement with a cap of vertically oriented stones. The north wall has an interior wall of poured concrete forming a channel for water supplied by a large diameter pipe entering the raceway at the northeast corner. Each raceway has a gated opening for the inflow of water from the north wall channel. The gated openings led to 5" diameter pipes that extended 8" from the north wall; most of these pipes are missing. Of the two pipes remaining *in situ*, one is broken. Two pipes lie in raceway beds.

The raceway channel walls are constructed of wire-reinforced concrete. Channel walls are 8" thick and 2' tall at the north end, and 3' tall at the south end of the pond. The walls extend approximately 60' and end in gated openings. Most of the raceway walls are in good condition, however, some exhibit evidence of spalling. The raceway pond extends another 5' to the south beyond the end of the raceway channel walls. A set of concrete steps on the east and west perimeter walls delineate a poured concrete lip that spans the pond east to west and provides a boundary from the raceway to the retaining pond. The concrete steps and lip are in poor condition. As the fish hatchery has not been operational since 1959, the pond has been abandoned since.

Structure 6 – Retaining Pond, 1937, photo 47

Structure 6 is a large rectangular retaining pond located to the south of the raceway pond. It measures approximately 60' wide at the north end and extends 165' to the south. The pond is approximately 8' deep. Constructed in 1937, this pond held trout for two years before their release, once they had grown to 10", into Monument Lake and other area lakes and streams. The south end of the retaining pond is approximately 89' wide and has two outlet channels that allow water to drain to Cherry Creek. The primary outlet channel has a raised concrete bridge with elaborate stonework detailing. The smaller outlet channel is constructed of poured concrete and extends to the south from the southwest corner of the pond. Retaining pond walls are constructed of un-tooled, uncut stone and Portland cement. Walls flare towards the interior and have supplemental stone buttresses located approximately every 25' on the east and west walls. The walls project above ground level on the east side approximately 14"; on the west side, the wall does not project above grade. The interior of the pond is crossed near the north

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end by a low-lying poured concrete wall. This wall had water control gates in it at one time but is fragmented and in very poor condition. Although the pond is infiltrated by cattails and willows, exterior walls appear to be in relatively good condition. Damage tends to be limited to erosion or scouring of the Portland cement mortar. The pond has some standing water; a small stream of water also flows through the main outlet channel. The pond has been used exclusively by Monument Lake resort, but was abandoned when the fish hatchery was operational.

ALTERATIONS

Alterations to the contributing structures are limited to: isolated locations of mortar replacement as noted in the description; missing iron gates in zoo enclosure; and a missing bronze plaque at the flagpole area. Historic photographic evidence indicates that a small island existed in the center of the north paired pond. This island was constructed of a boulder perimeter infilled with soil and planted with grass and small trees, likely after 1959.

CONTRIBUTING SITES

Site 1 – Foundation 1, circa 1934-1959, no photograph

Site 1 is a small poured concrete foundation located approximately 60' north of the zoo enclosures. The foundation is an "L" shaped footer that projects 11" above the current grade and measures approximately 12' x 5'. It is oriented on a northwest-southeast axis. Its actual date of construction and original use is unknown, however, it was constructed prior to the hatchery closure in 1959. Additional archaeological investigation of this feature may be warranted, as its original function is unknown.

Site 2 – Foundation 2, circa 1934-1959, no photograph

Site 2 is a single course, poured concrete footing located to the west of the hatchery building that measures 12'-6" in length and 11" in depth. The width is unknown due to ground cover starting 8" from the face of the footing. Its actual date of construction and original use is unknown, however, it was constructed prior to the hatchery closure in 1959. It is located in close proximity to a series of small pits for playing horseshoes. Additional archaeological investigation of this structure may be warranted.

Site 3 – Flagpole Area, 1940s, photo 48

Site 3 is located to the southwest of Kendall House. It consists of an approximately 10' diameter ring of stones set into grade. A metal flagpole anchored in concrete is located near the center of the circle, as is a stone marker, a metal frame for signage, and a vertical metal electrical enclosure. Historic photographs indicate that the stone marker held a bronze plaque (inscription unknown, but related to WPA and IWLA) and the metal frame held a wood sign board depicting the IWLA logo and reading. "Monument Lake Park." The stone perimeter is somewhat deteriorated and the turf in the center is in poor condition.

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NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

Building NC 1 – Store, late 1970s, no photos

This rectangular building is located parallel to the southeastern edge of Monument Lake on a southwest-northeast axis. Its gable roof is clad with green standing seam metal. A metal chimney with cap penetrates the east slope of the roof. The main portion of the building is a mobile home set upon a stucco-clad concrete foundation. Walls are clad with rough-sawn vertical siding. An addition to the north façade is clad with horizontal split log siding. A single leaf, wood batten door accessed by a wood plank ramp is located on the east façade. This opening also has a wood frame screen door. The north façade has a rectangular awning window. A single leaf wood door on the east façade accesses a wood deck with wood rail has five steps leading down to the lakeshore. A vinyl frame, double-hung window is located north of the door. The south façade has a double window containing two vinyl frame, double-hung windows. This building dates to the late 1970s, and therefore considered non-contributing.

Building NC2 – West Hotel Building, 1983, no photos

Constructed in 1983, the West Hotel Building has a rectangular footprint and slightly sloped flat roof. Stepped parapet walls exist on the east and west façades. Designed in the Pueblo Revival style to complement the 1930s era Miramonte Lodge and Kendall House, the building's masonry walls are clad with stucco. Built into the grade, the building is two stories on the north façade, with only the upper story exposed on the south façade.

The first and second stories of the north façade each contain six hotel rental units separated into three bays. Bays are delineated by projecting chimney stacks topped by chimney pots. A projecting second story porch forms a sheltered enclosed entrance for access to the rooms on the first story. These ground floor rooms are accessed by multi-light double leaf doors. Second-floor rooms feature multi-light double leaf doors accessing a porch. Porch rails are painted green, as are the wood lintels located over the first story entrance enclosures.

The west façade wall contains a wood frame casement window at the second story. Concrete steps accessing a parking lot are located along the west façade. A low, stucco clad wall is located alongside the stairs.

The south façade of the West Hotel Building contains the entrances for the six second-story hotel rooms. Six, single leaf recessed wood doors access the rooms. Doorways are topped by green-painted, wood lintels. Six rectangular hopper windows with paired, wood frame screens are located on this façade. A concrete sidewalk abuts the façade. A gravel parking lot is located south of the sidewalk.

The east façade wall contains a wood frame casement window at the second story. Since this building was constructed outside the period of significance it is considered non-contributing.

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INTERIOR

The interior of each of the West Hotel Building's twelve units contains an operable, wood-burning kiva style corner fireplace. High, wood ceilings have ornamental vigas that span the length of the room. Each room contains a sleeping area, a closet, and a bathroom.

Building NC3 – East Hotel Building, 1983, no photo

Also constructed in 1983, the interior and exterior of the East Hotel Building mirror the West Hotel Building, with the exception of the number of hotel units; the East Hotel Building has two bays and a total of eight rental units. Since this building was constructed outside the period of significance it is considered non-contributing.

Building NC4 – Check-In Booth, 1970s, no photo

A small rectangular check-in booth is located in the center of the gravel road to the southeast of Kendall House. Its low-pitched barrel roof is clad with metal sheeting. Frame walls are clad with wood horizontal drop siding. A single leaf wood door is located on the north façade, as is a rectangular window opening infilled with wood. Sliding windows are located on the east, south, and west façades. Once staffed by resort personnel for the collection of fees from day-use visitors, this building is no longer in use. Since this building was constructed outside the period of significance it is considered non-contributing.

INTEGRITY

Overall, the contributing buildings, structures and sites at Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex retain a high degree of integrity. The feeling of a CCC built lake resort remains, as no modern intrusions are surrounding the Park. Character-defining features of the Pueblo Revival and WPA Rustic styles are intact and retain a high level of integrity in regard to workmanship and design. Most alterations are limited to the replacement of some windows and doors. The deterioration and subsequent removal of the cabins' viga ends and porch hoods also does not detract from the overall integrity of the cabins' setting and association, but rather reflects the impact of decades of harsh, high elevation weather conditions on wood building materials. While two additional Pueblo Revival style hotel buildings were constructed in the 1980s along with a 1970s store, these do not detract from the overall integrity and demonstrate the growing business of the complex. Aside from some deterioration and vegetative overgrowth, the fish hatchery structures are in original condition and convey the operational flow of the hatchery.

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RESOURCE COUNT – 32

CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES – 28

Buildings – 19	B1 – Kendall House B2 – El Miramonte Lodge B3 to B15 – Cabins (13) B16 – Caretaker’s Residence B17 – Hatchery Building B18– Laundry/Bathhouse B19 – Boathouse
Structures – 6	ST1 – West Canal and Associated Sump Pump ST2 – Paired Ponds ST3 – Zoo Enclosures ST4 – Hatchery Building Pond ST5 – Raceway Pond ST6 – Retaining Pond
Sites - 3	S1-- Foundation 1 S2 – Foundation 2 S3 – Flagpole Area

NON-CONTRIBUTING RESOURCES - 4

Buildings – 4	NC1 – Store NC2 – West Hotel Building NC3 – East Hotel Building NC4 – Check-in Booth
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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations

(Mark "x" in all the boxes that apply.)

- A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- B. Removed from its original location
- C. A birthplace or grave
- D. A cemetery
- E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- F. A commemorative property
- G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

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Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

- ARCHITECTURE
- SOCIAL HISTORY
- CONSERVATION
- ENTERTAINMENT/RECREATION
- HISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGY- Non Aboriginal

Period of Significance

- 1934-1938
- 1934-1959
- 1934-1964

Significant Dates

- 1934
- 1938
- 1959

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

- N/A
-
-

Cultural Affiliation

- N/A
-
-

Architect/Builder

- Works Progress Administration
- National Park Service State Park Emergency Conservation Work through the
- Civil Conservation Corps (CCC) and the Work Progress Administration (WPA)
- Izaak Walton League of America

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Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex is nominated as an historic district under Criteria A, C, and D. Under Criterion A, the district is locally significant for its contributions to *social history* for its association with President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal legislation to aid the United States during the Great Depression. This legislation included creating numerous relief programs, policies, and agencies to provide employment, conserve natural resources, and assist in public works construction. The Works Progress Administration (WPA), Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) in Colorado and the Izaak Walton League of America (IWLA) constructed the various buildings, structures, and sites at the property.

Additionally under Criterion A, Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex is locally significant for *conservation* of its aquaculture. IWLA established a fish hatchery at Monument Lake to stabilize and replenish the local fish population. The Monument Lake Park fish hatchery not only stocked fish in Colorado streams and rivers, but also boosted the area's economic base by enhancing tourism and the recreational fishing industry.

Monument Lake Park is also locally significant under Criterion A for *entertainment/ recreation* for its long association with providing locals and out-of-town tourists with a venue to enjoy fishing, a small zoo, lodging in cabins, and a community building. Located in the midst of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains, Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex became a popular recreational destination for residents of Trinidad, southern Colorado, and surrounding states.

Buildings within the district are locally significant under Criterion C for *architecture* as excellent examples of the Pueblo Revival style. Additionally, the WPA Rustic style fish hatchery building and related structures, as well as the zoo enclosures are significant for their type and method of construction. All contributing buildings and structures were constructed between 1934 and 1938 by the Civilian Conservation Corps and the Works Progress Administration and fill a data gap identified in the *Colorado Southern Frontier Historic Context* as "representative examples of Civilian Conservation Corps projects in the region."³

Finally, Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex is locally significant under Criterion D for *non-aboriginal historic archaeology* for its potential to yield information important to history due to buried deposits. Prior to the Park adding indoor bathrooms to the thirteen cabins, various privies existed. While the exact locations have not been discovered, covered privy pits remain with subsurface deposits likely. Additionally, one trash scatter is known to have existed on the property, however, the exact location is not known and there were likely others. Two building foundations exist within the building complex, but the use of the former buildings is unknown. The privy pits, trash scatter(s), and building foundations can provide important information to the further understanding of the Park Complex, its visitors, and builders.

The period of significance for *conservation* begins in 1934 when the first hatchery building was constructed and continues until 1959 when the hatchery ceased operation. The period of significance for *entertainment/ recreation* and *non-aboriginal historical archaeology* begins in

³ Steven F. Mehls and Carrol Joe Carter. *Colorado Southern Frontier Historic Context*. The State Historical Society of Colorado, 1984.

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1934 when the Monument Lake Fish Hatchery opened and continues until 1964, keeping with National Register guidelines, as the cabins remained open as a seasonal vacation destination continuously until 1978.

The period of significance for *social history* and *architecture* begins in 1934, when the Las Animas County Chapter of the IWLA and CCC camp SP-8-C constructed the first buildings at Monument Lake Park and ends in 1938 when the construction was complete.

Contextually, Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex relates to History Colorado's *Colorado Southern Frontier Historic Context*, which includes the Culebra Mountain Range of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains in Las Animas County. Therefore, the property does not meet the requirements under the Multiple Property Documentation (MPDF) titled *New Deal Resources on Colorado's Eastern Plains* as the western boundary of the MPDF stops just west of Trinidad before reaching the Culebra Mountain Range.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Criterion A – Social History

One of the first items of business President Franklin Delano Roosevelt (FDR) undertook upon assuming office in March 1933 was to draft the legislation referred to as Federal Unemployment Relief Act. With an initial goal to put 250,000 men to work on public conservation projects across the country, FDR described the twofold purpose of this program:

This program...will conserve our precious natural resources. It will pay dividends to the present and future generations. It will make improvements in National and State domains which have been largely forgotten in the past few years of industrial development. More important, however, than the material gains will be the moral and spiritual value of such work. The overwhelming majority of unemployed Americans, who are now walking the streets and receiving private or public relief, would infinitely prefer to work. We can take a vast army of these unemployed out into healthful surroundings. We can eliminate to some extent at least the threat that enforced idleness brings to spiritual and moral stability. It is not a panacea for all the unemployment but it is an essential step in this emergency.⁴

With the country in the midst of the Great Depression and 13,000,000 unemployed (over 25 percent of the total workforce), the implementation of the ambitious Emergency Conservation Work Program, also referred to as the Civilian Conservation Corps (the name was officially changed in 1937), had an almost immediate impact. By 1934, there were thirteen camps in the State of Colorado, including Camp SP-8-C, established west of Trinidad at Monument Lake.⁵ All of the State Park camps in Colorado worked on municipal projects, as there was no state park system in place at that time. The Works Progress Administration was created under the

⁴ John C. Paige, "A Brief History of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service" Online book http://www.nps.gov/history/history/online_books/ccc/ccc1a.htm (accessed November 2013 - January 2014).

⁵ The exact location of this camp is unknown and no remains of this camp have been discovered to date.

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Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, instituted by executive order in 1935. This act earmarked \$400 million to the CCC.

The Las Animas County IWLA chapter used this new labor pool to construct the first hatchery building. Chapter President Henry Grady Kendall (known as Grady Kendall) stated, "Anyone familiar with trout culture knows that it takes money to build a modern hatchery, but going on the theory that where there is a will there is a way, many things can be accomplished."⁶ In 1934, the IWLA and the City of Trinidad supplied the \$2,000 necessary for building materials and piping, while the CCC provided an estimated \$16,000 worth of labor at the site. The hatchery building was constructed with adobe mud bricks made on-site, a laborious process. Two workers mixed and molded over 100 bricks per day, enough to construct approximately 1' of wall.

CCC workers also began work on the Community Building, later named Kendall House in honor of the influential Grady Kendall. Workers felled and peeled logs for use in the building's roof and made adobe bricks for the construction of the walls. Scaffolding was also made from timber harvested on site. In 1938, Las Animas County received \$125,000 from the federal government for the completion of five WPA projects, including \$8,923 for the construction of a residence at Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex. Located adjacent to the fish hatchery, this duplex housed the caretakers of the fish hatchery.

Life at Camp SP-8-C was initially challenging for many of the new CCC workers. The men ranged in age from 17 to 23 (later 18 to 28) and were selected for the CCC from families who received public and private relief. Of their \$30 monthly salary, \$25 had to be sent home to their families. Conditions were difficult, with men initially sleeping in tents, and the work was taxing. There was very little mechanized equipment and what they did have access to frequently was in poor repair. But the work came with many advantages as well. Many of the "boys" were eating three full meals a day for the first time in years and most gained seven to ten pounds of muscle by the time their six month enrollment period was up. They also learned valuable skills and were provided with educational and recreational enrichment activities. In his November 1934 Supplementary Report, Camp Superintendent Paul Church related humorously, "The boys have all caught the spirit of the work, and are bragging that we will turn out more landscape specialists than the world can possible use."⁷

At the start of the CCC program, many communities nationwide were less than welcoming to work camps in their vicinity. To combat the pervasive attitude that workers were of weak moral character, Superintendent Church engaged in morale building and positive public relations. Echoing President Roosevelt, Church stated in his October 1934 report, "We are working on the theory that...our job is to increase the use of Monument Lake. But another fundamental job is to build men."⁸ Church's administrative staff studied the individual character traits of each enrollee and tried to match him with a job suitable to his temperament. Morale at camp gradually improved and the community grew to value the work being done at Monument Lake.

⁶ Margaret Richter, "Lake that Paid for Itself." (*Denver Post - Rocky Mountain Empire Magazine* 14 August 1949).

⁷ Paul Church, Camp Superintendent, "Narrative Progress Reports." Record Group 79 – Records of the National Park Service. Stack 150, Boxes 13 and 14, Folders for SP-8-C and SP-11-C. National Archives at College Park, MD.

⁸ *Ibid.*

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In his Narrative Progress Report for the Fifth Period (1935), Church quoted an unnamed Trinidad businessman:

When you boys came in here and stated what you were going to do, we took it with a grain of salt. You told little, asked but few favors, and have done a darn good job. The same thing typifies all your work, and we are proud of you.⁹

Even though Camp SP-11-C (the name was changed from SP-8-C in November 1934) was over thirty-five miles from Trinidad near Monument Lake, the camp's staff, which included three engineers and two landscape architects, worked closely with local agencies and units of government. According to Church's 1935 progress report, the camp contacted the following agencies for guidance, equipment, and materials: Las Animas County Board of County Commissioners, Trinidad City Council, the United States Forest Service, Colorado Agricultural College, and the IWLA.

Criterion A – Conservation (Aquaculture)

The Izaak Walton League of America (IWLA) was one of the earliest conservation groups established in the United States. Founded in Chicago in 1922 by a group of 54 fisherman concerned about increasingly poor water quality and the depletion of native fish, the group took their name from Izaak Walton, the English author of *The Compleat Angler* (1653). With a mission to defend the nation's natural resources, the organization grew rapidly, adding chapters across the country at an impressive pace. In July 1930, fourteen Trinidad residents became charter members of the Las Animas County Chapter. These sportsmen were alarmed by the lack of fish in local streams and rivers. Taking immediate action, they purchased a truckload of native trout from a Denver fish hatchery and stocked the trout in a retaining pond built at the Adolph Stolz ranch along the Purgatoire River. The hatchlings were reared there for a year before being released in public waters in the autumn of 1931.

Henry Grady Kendall was one of the founding members of the Las Animas County Chapter of the IWLA. A resident of Trinidad since 1922, Kendall and his wife Clara owned a very successful bakery on Commercial Street in Trinidad. He was also elected a city alderman, served on the Colorado Fish and Game Commission for a decade, and was active in the IWLA on the national level.

As the chapter's first president, Kendall encouraged members to form a committee to plan for a permanent hatchery facility. They determined that next to Monument Lake was a perfect location for their new operation. Monument Lake has 1.75 miles of shoreline and is approximately 900' wide and 4,400' long, but outside the nomination boundary. It is part of the Purgatoire River watershed, which serves as the primary water source for the City of Trinidad. The area originally consisted of three swampy, alkaline ponds, but in 1925 the City of Trinidad Waterworks purchased the land and started to develop the lake as a spare reservoir. Although the city was gradually improving the dam at Monument Lake, it had leased the land around the

⁹ Paul Church, Camp Superintendent, "Narrative Progress Reports." Record Group 79 – Records of the National Park Service. Stack 150, Boxes 13 and 14, Folders for SP-8-C and SP-11-C. National Archives at College Park, MD.

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lake to a private individual. The IWLA members, many of them influential citizens, approached Trinidad's mayor with their plan. Recognizing the improved recreational opportunities the IWLA could bring to the Monument Lake property, the mayor convinced the city's Water Committee to authorize the cancellation of the lease.

The IWLA set to work on their new project immediately, transporting 750,000 brook, rainbow, and black spotted trout fingerlings from state and federal hatcheries and planting them in Monument Lake in 1931. The lake was opened to public fishing in 1932 and the property was officially designated and licensed as a municipal park that same year. Membership in the Las Animas County chapter grew and by 1933, the IWLA had built the first retaining ponds at the Monument Lake Building and Hatchery Complex, as well as at various streams throughout Las Animas County. With over two million fish planted by the end of 1933, the tremendous early success of this all-volunteer organization gave them the confidence to embark on the next phase of their plan. They were aided in this endeavor by the newly formed State Park Division of the Emergency Conservation Work program. In fact, the unprecedented cooperation between local, county, federal, and non-profit agencies enabled the level of development at Monument Lake Building and Hatchery Complex to far exceed any one organization's capabilities when acting alone.

In 1934, the IWLA and the City of Trinidad supplied the \$2,000 necessary for building materials and piping, while the CCC provided an estimated \$16,000 worth of labor at the site. The interior of the state-of-the-art hatchery building housed forty troughs for hatching eggs. Each trough was 12' long, 12" wide, and 8" deep with running water supplied by a spring. The new hatchery building was dedicated on October 28, 1934. Well-attended by people from around the region, proceeds from a venison and elk barbecue celebration went toward the hatchery building fund (Building 17). A week later, eggs stripped from fish taken from Monument Lake were placed in the hatchery troughs. Leftover bread from Kendall's bakery was brought to the hatchery to supplement the diet of the hatchlings.

The Las Animas County Chapter's Monument Lake hatchery achieved a degree of national acclaim when it won the Izaak Walton League's 1936 James Lawton Childs Memorial Fish Rearing Contest for raising over a million fish per year. Competing against chapters from across the country, the Las Animas Chapter won \$179.28, a bronze plaque, and a feature article in *Outdoor America*, IWLA's national publication. The Las Animas County Chapter also had the distinction of winning the 1936 membership banner for sending the largest number of members to the annual IWLA national convention.

By 1936, the WPA and the CCC were involved in 200 fish hatchery projects in more than forty states and had raised and released a total of a billion-and-a-half fish. An addition to the 1934 hatchery building was completed in 1938. Funded by the IWLA through membership dues, boat rental fees, special lunches and dinners, and the occasional "boxing bout" and wrestling match, this building accommodated expanding hatchery operations.

Criterion A – Entertainment/Recreation

Colorado State Highway 12 and U.S. Highway 160 were hard-surfaced in the 1930s, opening Las Animas County's mountain valleys to motor traffic. These roads provided access for tourists seeking recreational activities in the cool, clean mountain air. In turn, tourism became

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an increasingly important part of the regional economy. Monument Lake was opened to the public for fishing in 1932 and as fishing improved at the site, more and more people from Colorado and neighboring states utilized the property. The housekeeping cabins had electricity and were available to rent for \$1 per night, \$2 for cabins with two beds. A bandstand was constructed on the property in June 1933. Constructed of unpeeled pine logs harvested on site, the bandstand hosted concerts throughout the summer season. The bandstand is no longer extant.

The City of Trinidad entered into a non-profit lease with the Las Animas County Chapter IWLA to manage the entire resort. Opening fishing day in May 1935 attracted 600 visitors to the park. The hatchery continued to expand, with outdoor concrete raceway ponds added in 1937.¹⁰ In addition to horseshoes and baseball at the Monument Lake Building and Hatchery Complex, visitors also enjoyed fishing, swimming and hiking at the adjacent Monument Lake and the nearby mountains, both outside the nomination boundary. It became apparent that the Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex needed another communal building to keep pace with the increasing park attendance. Construction began on El Miramonte Lodge in 1937.

Beginning in 1937, the IWLA started the first wild game park in Las Animas County. Animals that were deemed "surplus" within the area, fenced by WPA workers, were removed to a nearby state game refuge. Black bear, elk, deer, antelope, coyote, and bison all roamed the area surrounding Monument Lake. An historic photograph from the 1940s shows bison in front of one of the adobe cabins. As a means to create an additional attraction at Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex, a zoo was constructed near the hatchery site. The two rock wall enclosures, totaling 840 linear feet, housed black bear (Structure 7). A moat (no longer extant) stretched in front of a viewing walkway, enabling visitors to get up close to the wild animals. Turkeys and pheasants were kept in nearby pens.

The years immediately following World War II were the busiest at Monument Lake. Post-war economic activity corresponded with an increase in recreational motor travel. In 1948, 100,000 visitors came to Monument Lake Building and Hatchery Complex, with an average of 500 daily in the summer months. That same year, the resort grossed \$30,000 and had a \$9,000 payroll. By 1949, the Las Animas County IWLA chapter had 350 members. Also in 1949, Denver University student Dick Rutledge set a state record by landing a 33" brown trout weighing 21 ½ pounds. Although fishing was by far the resort's greatest attraction, the cabins, Kendall House, and El Miramonte Lodge were open year round and provided community space for various indoor activities. Winter sport enthusiasts, notably from nearby Trinidad Junior College, ice skated on the frozen lake and sledged and skied down surrounding hills.

Criterion C – Architecture

The building's Pueblo Revival style was championed by NPS architect Lyle Bennett. Bennett designed many prominent WPA-era buildings in the park system, including those at Bandelier National Monument, White Sands National Monument, the Painted Desert Inn at Petrified Forest National Park, and Mesa Verde National Park. Many of these buildings are now designated National Historic Landmarks. However, it is unknown whether he designed those at Monument

¹⁰ Per 36 CFR 60, only real property, and not water rights, is the subject of this nomination.

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Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex. Bennett embraced the Pueblo Revival design, a style particularly suited to the southwestern landscape. The style reflects NPS's desire to design park buildings in harmony with their surroundings while utilizing local materials and construction methods and a cohesive design. Inspired by the Native American pueblos of the southwest, character-defining features of the Pueblo Revival style include: flat roofs; low parapet walls; projecting roof rafters (vigas); straight-headed windows; stepping or terracing; battered and stuccoed walls; rounded wall corners; small scale; and horizontal lines, all of which are found on Kendall House and the adjacent El Miramonte Lodge.

Although the individual architect responsible for the design of Kendall House is unknown, the building was important enough to be featured in Part III of Albert H. Good's *Park and Recreation Structures*. Good was an architectural consultant to the National Park Service in the 1930s and 1940s and his pattern books, published between 1935 and 1938, highlighted the best buildings from what was dubbed the "Golden Age of Rustic Design." "Monument Lake Metropolitan Park's Community Building" was one of only seven community buildings nationwide highlighted by Good. Good stated in his preface, "The most completely satisfying subjects included herein are so, not as a result of chance, but because training, imagination, effort, and skill are conjoined to create and fashion a pleasing structure or facility appropriate to a particular setting."¹¹ The simplicity of the design and the continued functionality of the Kendall House is a lasting tribute to those who designed and built it – and to the government programs that supported their endeavors.

Kendall House was designed with an open floor plan to provide maximum flexibility of usage. Originally, it was indeed a "community house," a gathering place for those using Monument Lake and its camping facilities. Thanks to the efforts of the CCC and the IWLA, with support from Trinidad's Water Works department, the park continued to evolve. Between 1935 and 1937, thirty Pueblo Revival style adobe cabins were constructed in the pines east of Kendall House and south of the lake. These cabins also exhibit such character-defining features as stucco clad adobe walls with rounded corners, projecting viga ends, sloped roofs with low parapet walls, and built on a small scale.

Nestled into the hillside behind Kendall House, El Miramonte (Spanish for "the mountain view") is another Pueblo Revival style building. El Miramonte Lodge's architect is also unknown. With many shared design elements, the two buildings harmonized with each other and the landscape. Built as a store and restaurant, the high level of interior finish on El Miramonte Lodge reflects the increased experience and resources of the WPA and the CCC. The lodge was dedicated in 1938 with a well-attended ceremony.

The WPA Rustic style was championed by the National Park Service, specifically by Herbert Maier, an NPS architect who was the Regional Officer for District 7 of NPS's State Park Emergency Conservation Work program located in Denver, who then moved to Oklahoma City. Maier firmly believed that not all rustic architecture should look alike, but rather adapt to each specific location's topography and available materials. This philosophy meshed nicely with the goals and economic realities of CCC and the WPA projects. Common elements of the WPA Rustic style include the use of indigenous materials on simple buildings constructed by hand

¹¹ Albert H. Good, *Park and Recreation Structures, Parts I – III* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1938), p. 4.

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and a clear demarcation between building and landscape. These character-defining features are found in the fish hatchery building, zoo enclosures, and associated structures. It was during Maier's tenure as NPS regional officer that his influence on the design of state and municipal park projects throughout the Midwest and Southwest was most significant.

From 1935 on, the WPA and the CCC worked hand-in-hand at the Monument Lake area. Additional rock walls were built around new ponds, raceways, and spillways. Rocks for this project were quarried on site, using little more than jackhammers and picks. The rock was laid in distinctive "courses" of random uncut and un-tooled granite and conglomeritic rocks and mortared with Portland cement. The effect of the stonework is both rugged and charming, a fine example of the WPA Rustic style. The 1938 addition to the fish hatchery building was also designed in the WPA Rustic style, with rock walls laid in a decorative pattern on the primary façade.

Criterion D – Historic Archaeology, Non-Aboriginal

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex is significant under Criterion D in the area of *non-aboriginal historic archaeology* for its potential to yield information important to history due buried deposits. Although privy pits have not been located on the site, several existed on the site for guests, employees, and WPA, CCC and IWLA workers who constructed the buildings and structures and likely have buried deposits. As well, at least one refuse dump existed on the property, the exact location unknown, with the likelihood that more may have existed. The buried deposits may provide important information to history.

Additionally, two building foundations exist in the building complex, each having unknown uses. Further archaeological investigation may provide the type, size, and function of these former buildings and provide additional information regarding the function of the ruined buildings not known at present, the architecture of the buildings as well as social history of the builders and visitors of Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex. While the exact location of the CCC Camp SP-8-C is unknown, the camp site may reveal important information related to the daily life/routine and material culture of the CCC worker including: camp life and past-time activities.

Although the Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex has been maintained and cleaned of trash, a 2013 archaeology assessment revealed various scattered artifacts including, but not limited to: clear and brown glass bottle fragments and a ferrous metal, wheel-opened can lid providing a high likelihood of obscured artifacts associated with the human and animal occupations on the property.

The information yielded may include such information as the diet of the CCC workers, IWLA members, park visitors, and employees during the Great Depression; how, if at all, those diets changed during the early period of the resort, after the Great Depression, during World War II, and post-World War II. The types of souvenirs and toys guests and their children collected and played with may also be discovered from these buried deposits. The information yielded may also offer information regarding the life ways/material culture of a CCC work site, resort builders, employees and visitors along with informative artifacts due to associative value in connection with an important broad historical pattern: that of the social history, architecture, entertainment/

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recreation and conservation efforts of building and operating a fish hatchery, zoo and Colorado mountain recreational resort, along with the impact of the federal agency construction.

Historical Background

Prehistoric Settlement

Archaeological evidence indicates that the earliest human settlement in what is now Las Animas County, Colorado began approximately 11,000 years ago. Around 1300 A.D., the nomadic Utes began to settle in the region. A century later, Apache, Arapaho, Cheyenne, Kiowa, Navajo, and Comanche all had migrated into the area. The first contact with Europeans began in the 1630s, when Spanish explorers entered the region on horseback. From that point forward, many tribes became increasingly skillful at using horses for transportation, hunting, and combat. Ute, Apache, and Comanche occupied the eastern slopes of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains throughout the eighteenth century.

Historic Settlement

Mexican independence was officially recognized in 1821 and was followed by the first non-native permanent settlements in the region. The establishment of the Santa Fe Trail and Bent's Fort in the 1820s and 1830s led to more frequent interaction between European Americans and Native Americans. The first Mexican land grant in 1832 further opened the area. The Maxwell Mexican Land Grant of 1841 included land south of the Purgatoire River. In 1843, the vast Vigil - St. Vrain Land Grant encompassed 4 million acres, including the land that became Monument Lake. The area became a part of the United States in 1848 via the Treaty of Guadalupe - Hidalgo.

Trinidad Settlement

Settlement of what would become the town of Trinidad began in 1860 along the Mountain Branch of the Santa Fe Trail. Agriculture, along with cattle and sheep ranching, flourished in the adjacent Purgatoire River valley. Merchants and other service providers supplied provisions to area ranchers and travelers along the trail and Trinidad quickly matured into a major center of commerce and agriculture for southern Colorado. When coal was discovered in the vicinity in 1870s, the town grew as an increasing number of European and Hispanic immigrants came to Trinidad to work in the mines. The town was incorporated in 1876 and the Santa Fe Railroad arrived the following year, providing a direct link to eastern markets and spurring further growth. The Expanded Homestead Act of 1909 and the Stock Raising Act of 1916 brought additional farmers and ranchers to the area, but coal mining remained the dominant economic activity throughout the Raton Basin through the 1940s. Trinidad, Las Animas County's largest city and county seat, experienced a fivefold increase in its population from 1880 (2,226) until 1910 (10,204), peaking at 13,223 in 1940.

Monument Lake History

Trinidad was settled on the banks of the Purgatoire River and its watershed became the primary water source for the rapidly growing city. By the mid-1920s, Trinidad owned approximately

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3,000 acres of land within the watershed, adjacent to land owned by the United States Forest Reserve (later United States Forest Service). The city's water works department maintained a storage reservoir at North Lake with a 400 million gallon capacity and four distribution reservoirs with a 60 million gallon capacity. The water works supplied the water district with five million gallons a day and maintained a total of 89 miles of pipeline. However, given Trinidad's continued population growth, city officials were determined to increase capacity.

In his 1925 Civil Engineering thesis, John L.G. Lehman, the Chief Engineer and Superintendent of Trinidad's Water Works stated:

I now have under construction our seventh reservoir, and same is to be known as Monument Lake. This reservoir will have a capacity of 700 million gallons. It will be located near the Sangre de Cristo Range about four miles southwest of our present North Lake Reservoir. When completed, the new water main from Monument Lake will be connected to our present main line from North Lake. The estimated cost of same is one half million dollars. The plans and specifications are as yet not completed.¹²

The city had acquired the Monument Lake property and its water rights as early as 1907. At the time, the site contained a series of swampy, alkaline ponds nestled in a natural basin with a tall, centrally located sandstone rock formation that gave the area its name. The construction of an earthen dam vastly improved the quality and quantity of the water. The "monumental" rock formation was submerged, leaving only the top 15' to rise above the lake's surface.

The partnership between the CCC, IWLA, and the City of Trinidad created the buildings and structures at Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex. Throughout the latter half of the 1930s and during World War II and the post-war years, Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex's lodge, community house, cabins, zoo and fish hatchery enhanced the recreational opportunities available to residents of Las Animas County and beyond.

Trophy fish were caught in Monument Lake throughout the 1950s, including a 10-pound brown trout landed by a Texan in 1957. Hatchery operations ceased in 1959. The specific reason for the hatchery closure at that time is unknown; the records of the Las Animas County Chapter were unwittingly destroyed by an heir of a long-time IWLA member and officer. The demands of maintaining such a large property, combined with declining attendance and an aging IWLA membership (Grady Kendall, founding member and longtime supporter of Monument Lake Building and Hatchery Complex, had passed away at age 58 in November 1949), led to financial difficulties for the Las Animas County Chapter. By the end of the 1960s, it was apparent that the IWLA no longer had the funds necessary to maintain the resort. In 1969, the City of Trinidad terminated IWLA's lease of Monument Lake Building and Hatchery Complex, ending a four-decade relationship.

In 1970, the Trinidad Chamber of Commerce claimed the Colorado Fish and Game Commission had expressed interest in returning the hatchery to operation. However, a lease to the state

¹² John L.G. Lehman, "Thesis for the Degree of Civil Engineer, The Water Works System of the City of Trinidad, Colorado, 1925" (accessed December 2013 – January 2014):
https://mospace.umsystem.edu/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10355/17932/Lehman_1925.pdf?sequence=1

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never happened and the property continued to suffer from deferred maintenance and neglect, as demands for numerous services and facilities within Trinidad resulted in fewer resources available for Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex.

The year 1978 marked a low point in the history of Monument Lake Building and Hatchery Complex. The lack of maintenance and improvements forced the closure of the cabins and the demolition of four others. This drastic but necessary measure triggered a renewed interest in preserving and rehabilitating the site as a recreational area; the city appointed a citizens' Monument Lake Task Force Committee. THK Associates, Inc., a Colorado landscape architectural firm, and Albuquerque, New Mexico architect Antoine Predock were hired to conduct a feasibility study and create a redevelopment plan. Of the many improvements suggested in the Monument Lake Development Plan, the construction of the two hotel buildings in the early 1980s was the most significant. Bathrooms and kitchenettes were added to the cabins and a new water treatment facility was constructed. Other site improvements were made, including the creation of recreational vehicle camping sites with electrical hook-ups (these recreational vehicle camping sites are outside the nomination boundary).

The resort saw increased attendance through the 1990s. In 2008, the city leased Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex to Westland Resources. Westland Resources is committed to maintaining and preserving Monument Lake Building and Hatchery Complex's historic buildings and structures, including the fish hatchery. The lodge buildings and cabins are occupied May through November and the resort is enjoyed by residents of Las Animas County and out-of-state visitors alike.

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex is an exceptional historical resource in southern Colorado. The resources within the district retain a high degree of integrity. Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex contributes to a greater understanding of the Civilian Conservation Corps in Colorado and the role it played in developing recreational areas in cooperation with municipalities and organizations like the Izaak Walton League of America. The quality Pueblo Revival and WPA Rustic style buildings and structures at Monument Lake Building and Hatchery Complex are ideally suited to the mountain landscape and are representative of the National Park Service designs of the WPA-era.

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____
- recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State Historic Preservation Office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other
- Name of repository: History Colorado _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): 5LA.12777

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

Las Animas, Colorado
County and State

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of Property Approximately 15.678

UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927 or NAD 1983

The UTM reference point was derived from heads up digitization on Digital Raster Graphic (DRG) maps provided to OAHP by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

1. Zone: 13	Easting: 495 682	Northing: 4117 904
2. Zone: 13	Easting: 495 822	Northing: 4117 868
3. Zone: 13	Easting: 495 959	Northing: 4117 936
4. Zone: 13	Easting : 496 094	Northing: 4117 746
5. Zone: 13	Easting : 496 105	Northing: 4117 751
6. Zone: 13	Easting: 496 052	Northing: 4117 865
7. Zone: 13	Easting: 496 064	Northing: 4117 891
8. Zone: 13	Easting: 496 124	Northing: 4117 750
9. Zone: 13	Easting: 496 089	Northing: 4117 729
10. Zone: 13	Easting: 495 681	Northing: 4117 740

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The property is located at in township 32 south, range 68 west of the Beaubien Miranda Land Grant of the 6th Principal Meridian, near the town of Weston, county of Las Animas, State of Colorado. This is commonly known as 4789 Colorado Highway 12, Weston, Colorado.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The nomination boundary encompasses the buildings and structures that were constructed during the district's period of significance and that are historically associated with the Monument Lake Park and Hatchery Complex. Although certain water structures, all active water storage structures, historically associated with the fish hatchery are historically significant, they have been excluded from this nomination at the request of the property owner due to issues surrounding Colorado Revised Statutes 24-80.1-102.

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

Las Animas, Colorado
County and State

**Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Stonewall quadrangle**

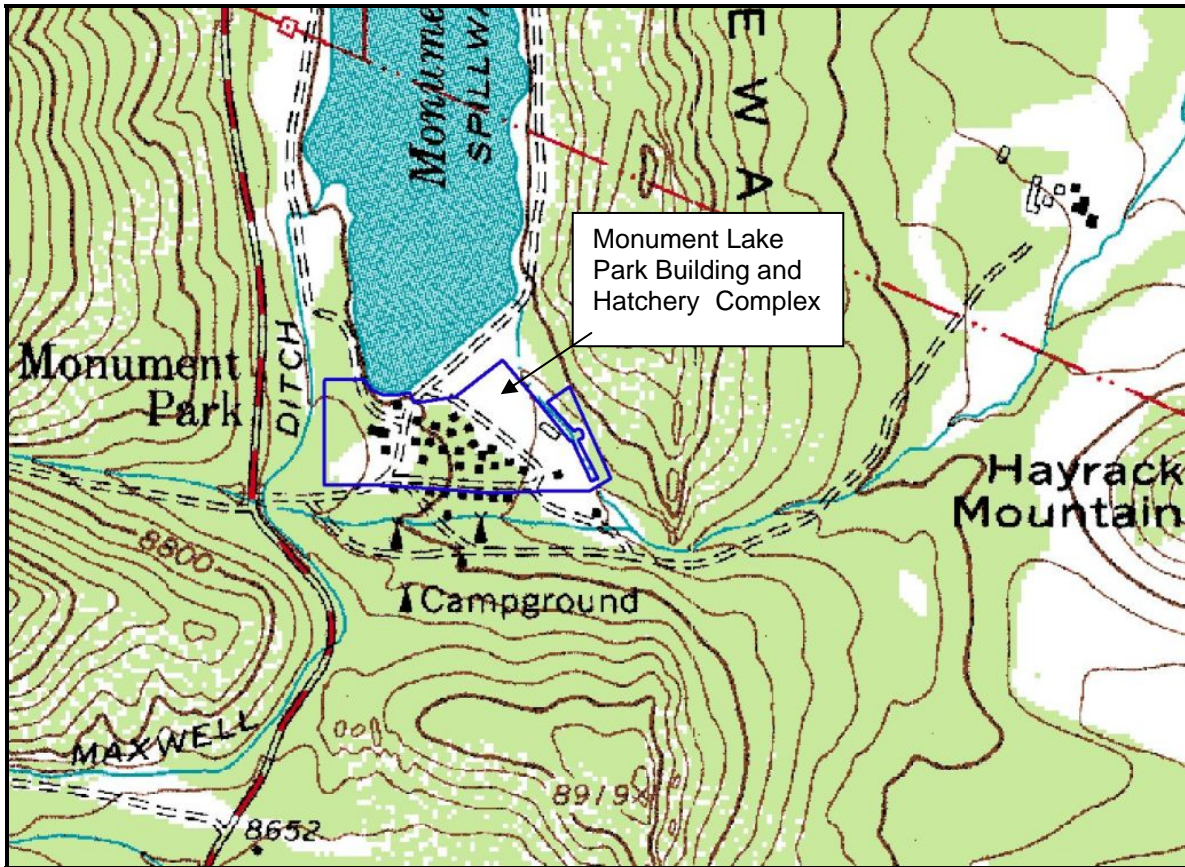


Site boundary from Google Earth. From the City of Trinidad. Red line is nomination boundary.

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

Las Animas, Colorado
County and State

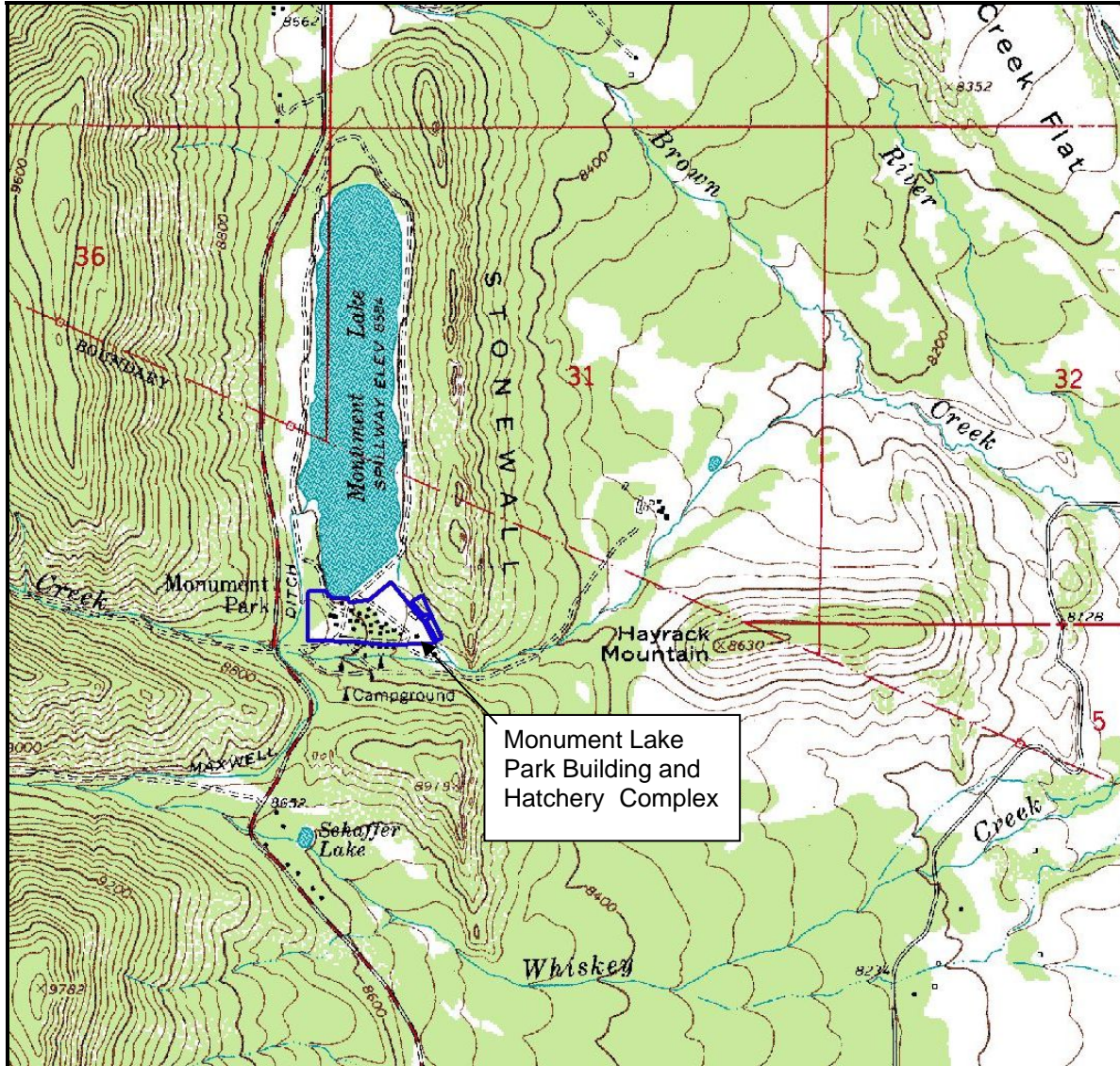
**USGS close – up perspective
Stonewall quadrangle**



Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

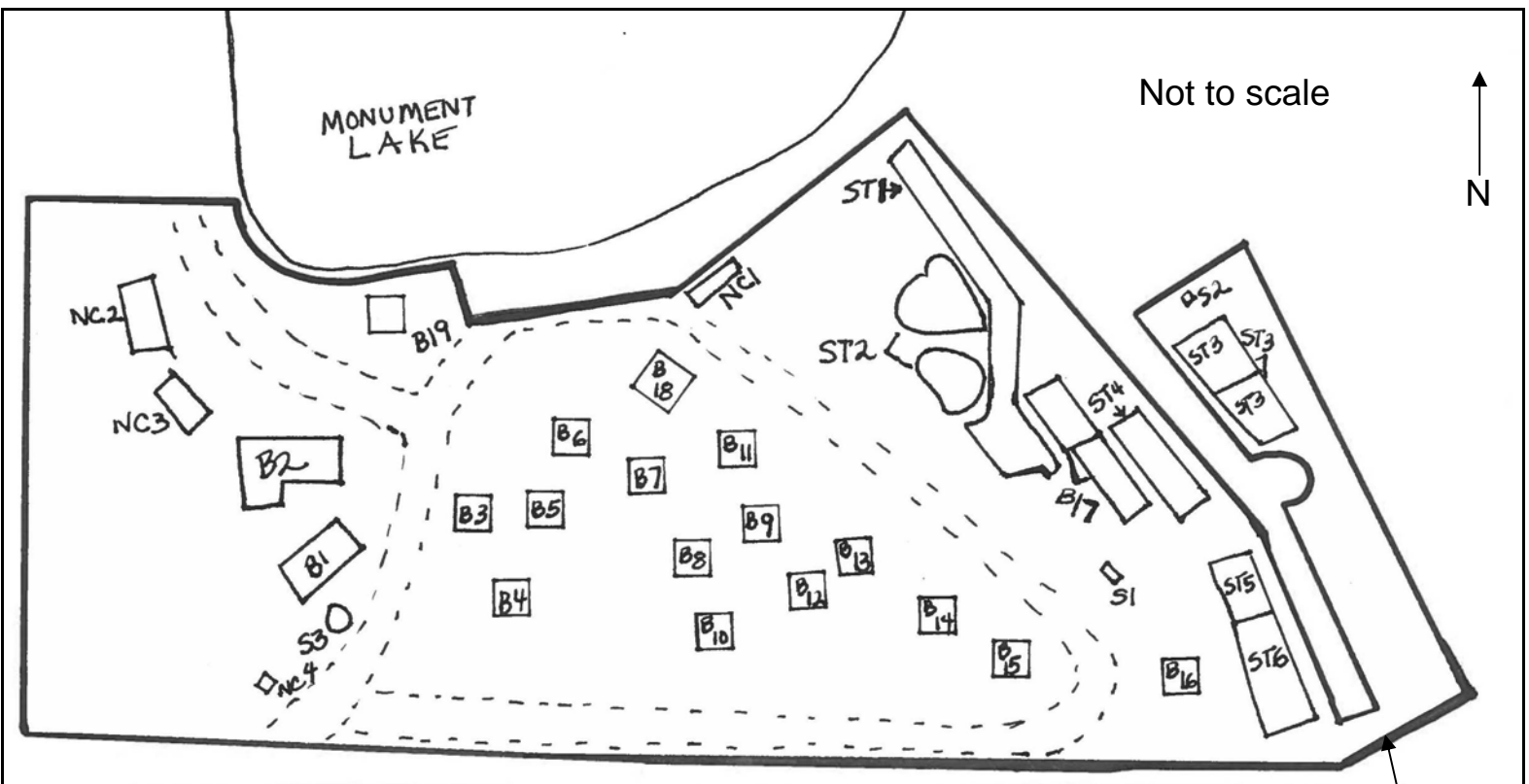
Las Animas, Colorado
County and State

USGS map - regional perspective



Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
 Name of Property

Las Animas, Colorado
 County and State



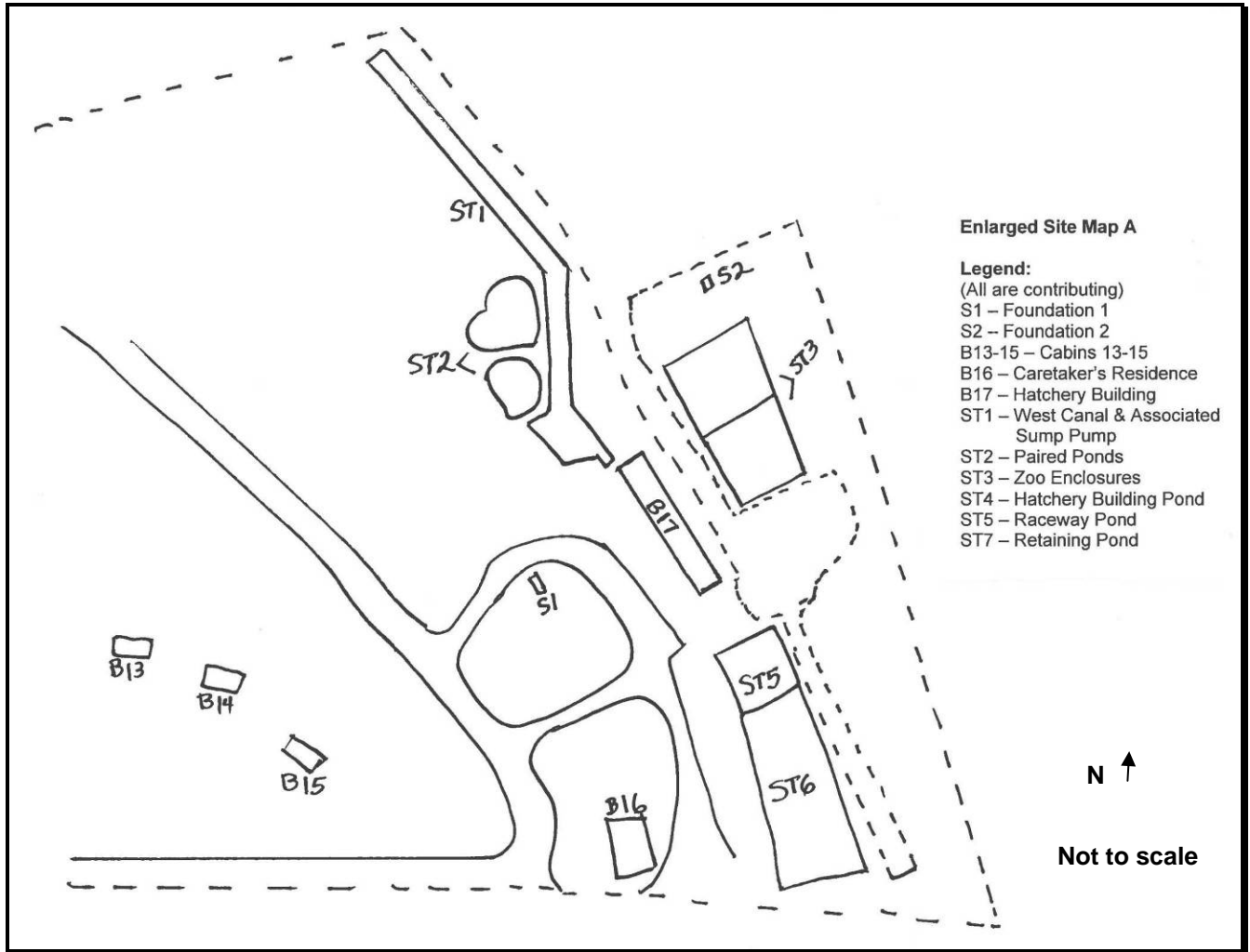
Nomination boundary – solid black line

- Legend:** NC = Non-contributing resource, B=Contributing building, S=Contributing site, ST=Contributing structure
- | | | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| B1 – Kendall House | S1 – Foundation 1 | ST1 – West Canal & Associated Sump Pump | NC1– Store |
| B2 – Miramonte Lodge | S2 – Foundation 2 | ST2 – Paired Ponds | NC2 – West Hotel Building |
| B3 – B15 Cabins (13) | S3 – Flagpole area | ST3 – Zoo Enclosures | NC3 – East Hotel Building |
| B16 – Caretaker’s Residence | | ST4 – Hatchery Building Pond | NC4 – Check-in Booth |
| B17 – Hatchery Building | --- dashed line is access road | ST5 – Raceway Pond | |
| B18 – Laundry/Bathhouse | | ST7 – Retaining Pond | |
| B19 – Boathouse | | | |

Site Map based on site maps from Scheuber + Darden, 2013

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

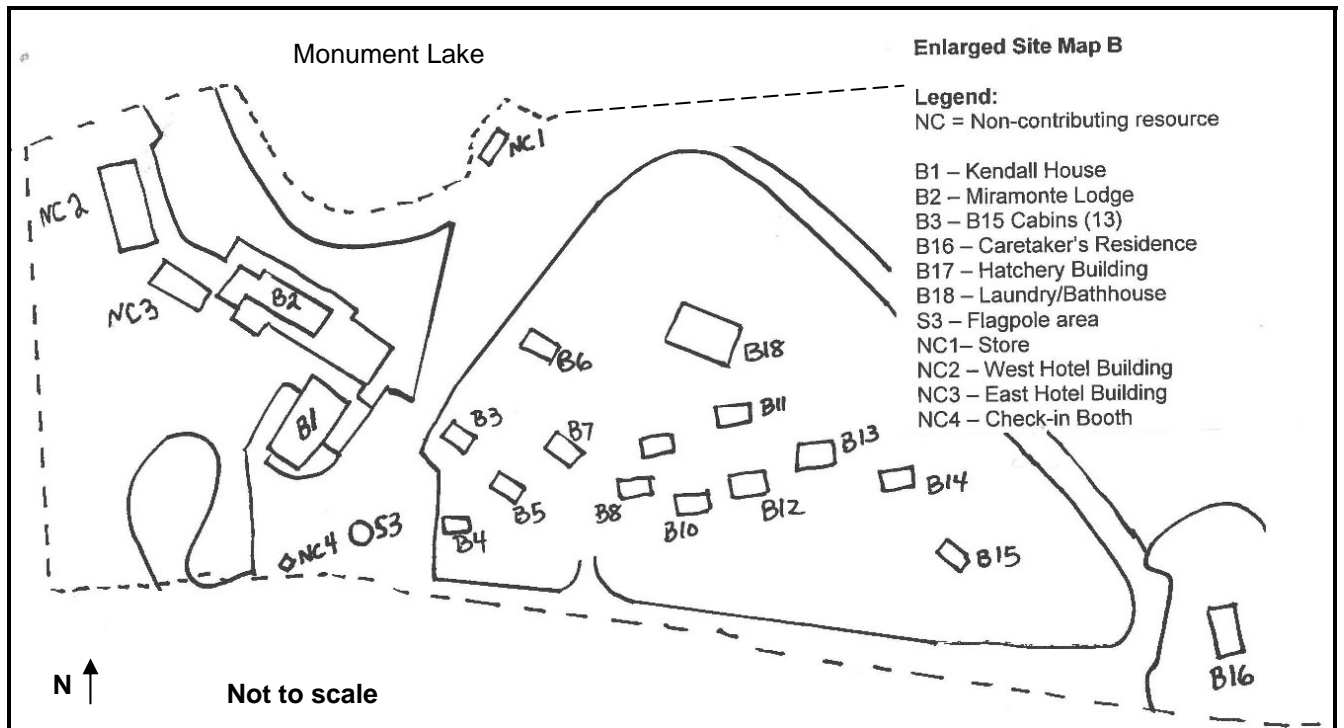
Las Animas, Colorado
County and State



Enlarged Site Map A
Based on Enlarged Site Map A by Scheuber + Darden, 2013

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

Las Animas, Colorado
County and State

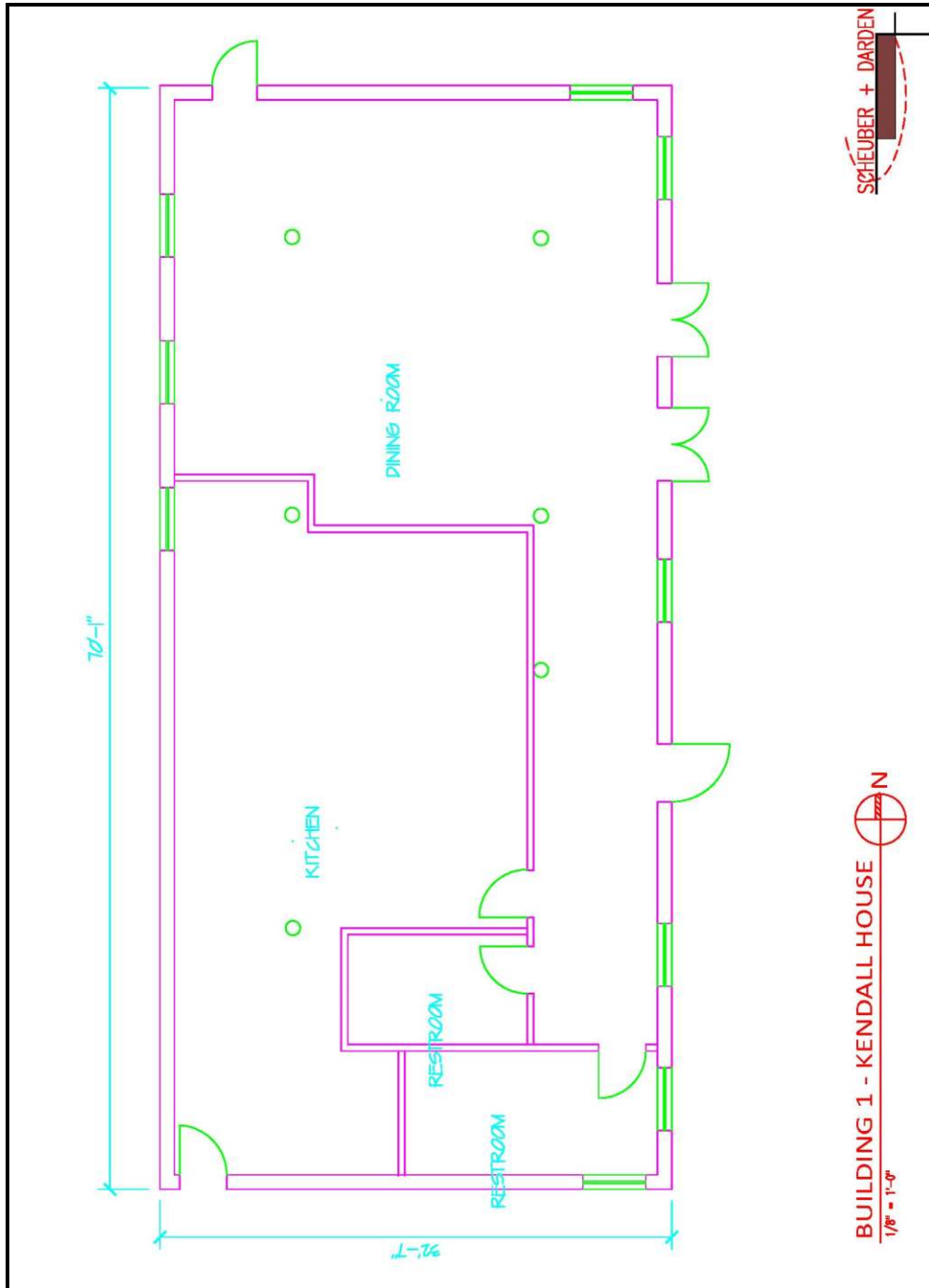


Enlarged Site Map B
Based on Enlarged Site Map B by Scheuber + Darden, 2013

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

Las Animas, Colorado
County and State

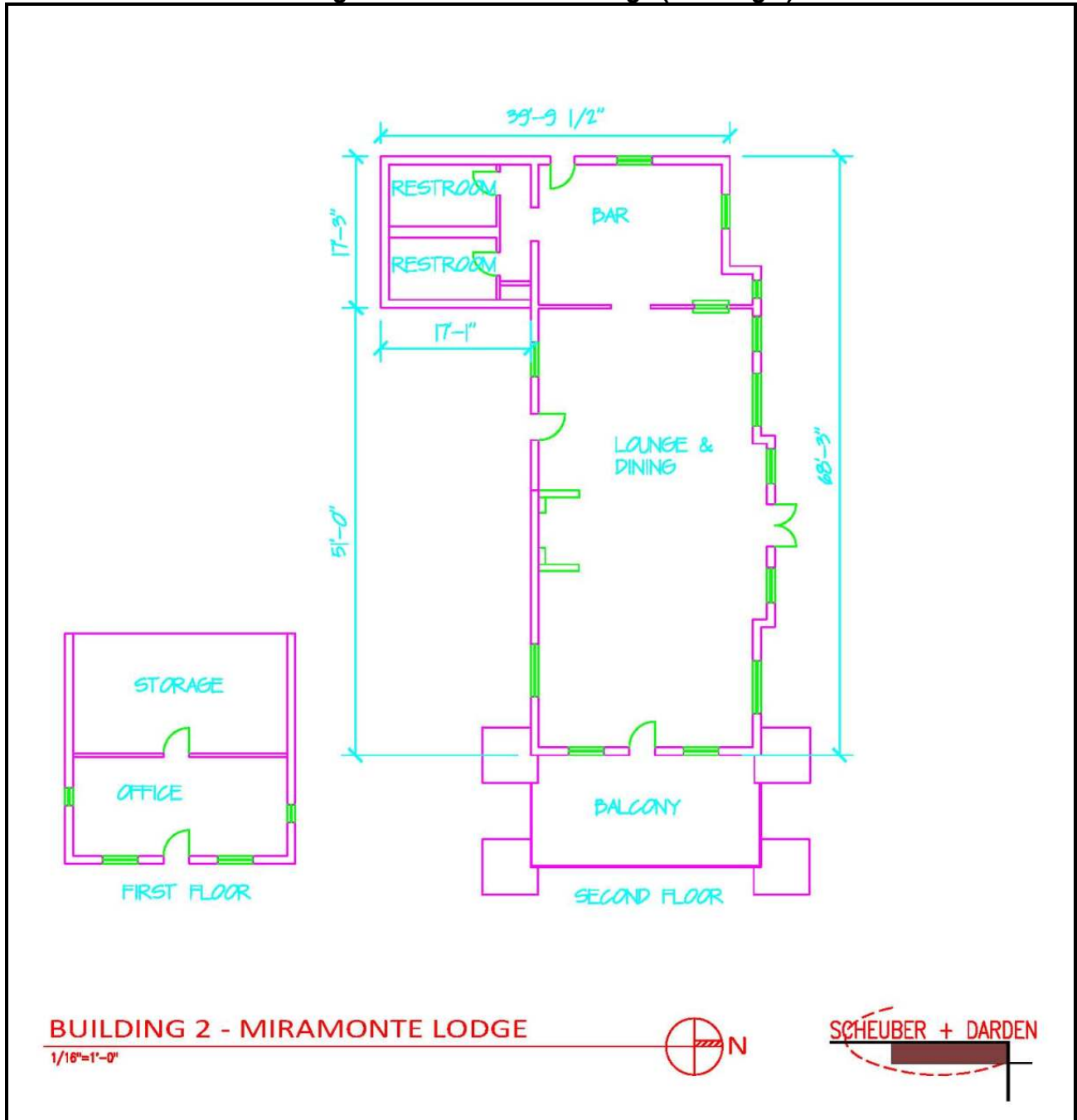
Building Plan for Kendall House (Building 1)



Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

Las Animas, Colorado
County and State

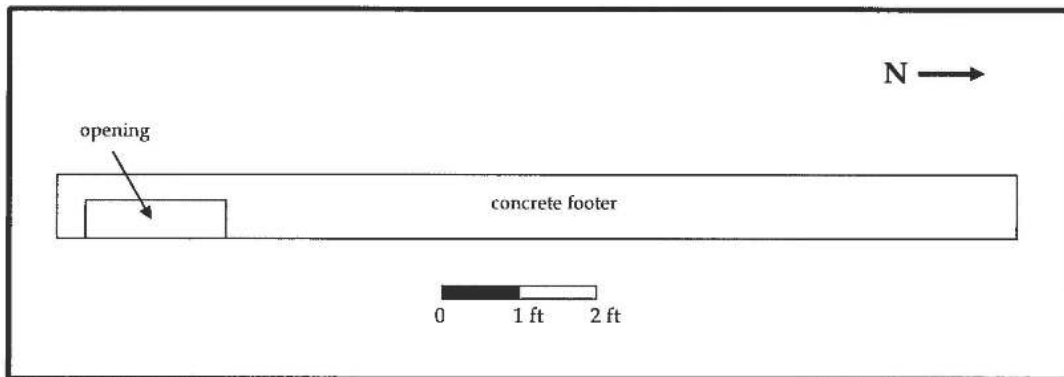
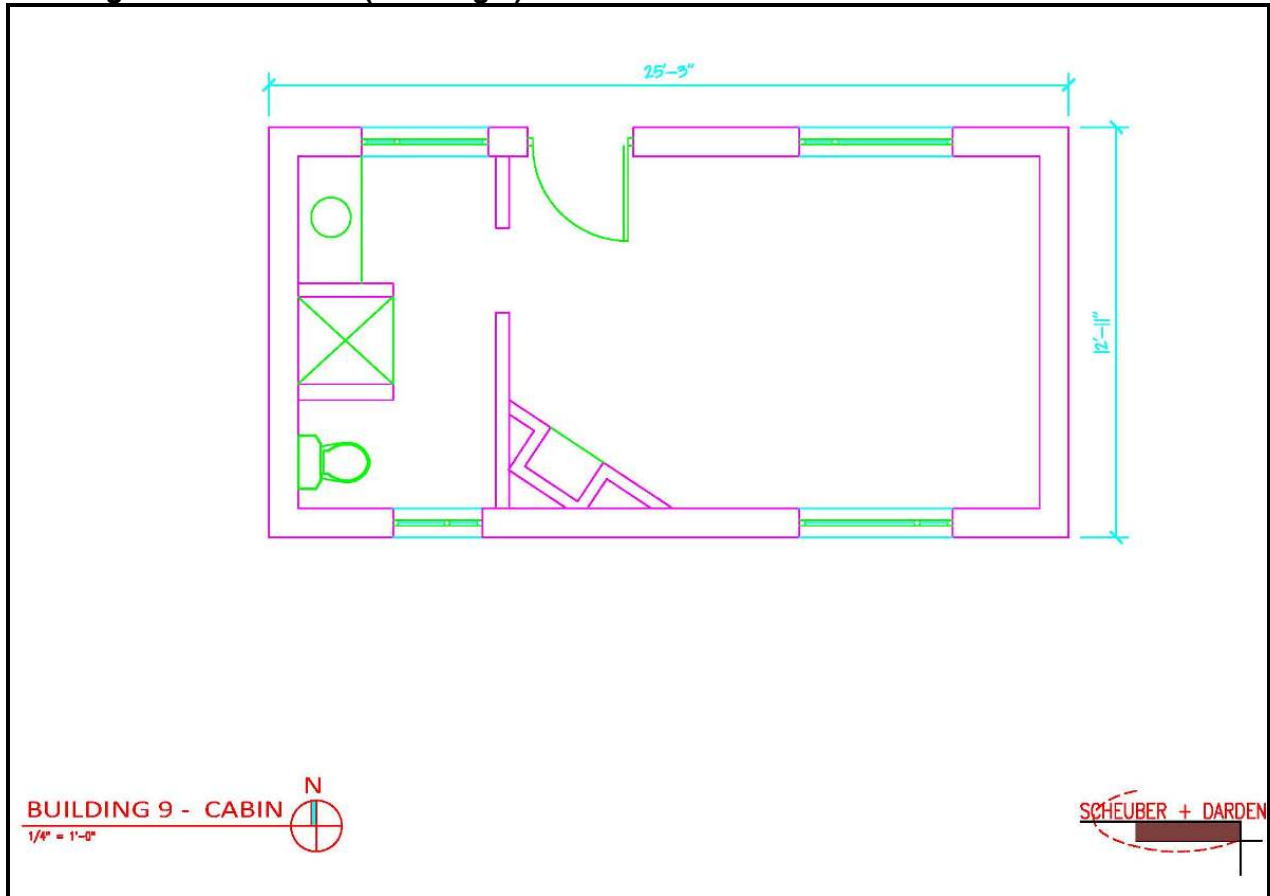
Building Plan for Miramonte Lodge (Building 2)



Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

Las Animas, Colorado
County and State

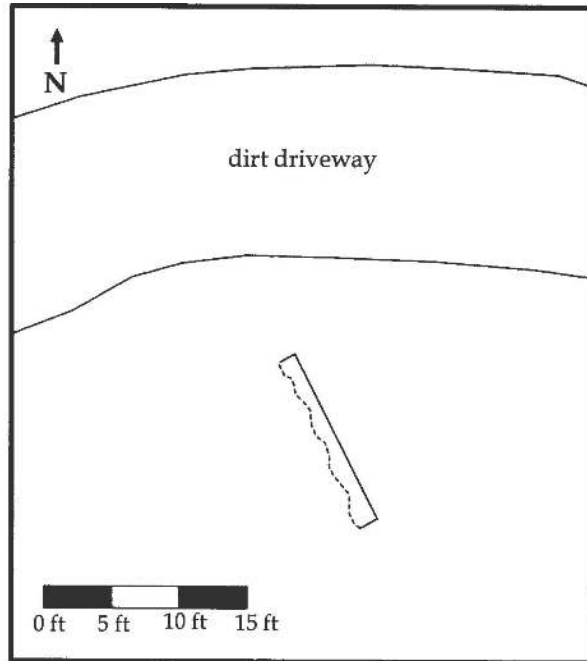
Building Plan for Cabin 9 (Building 9)



Site 1 – Profile of Foundation 1.
From Anthony & Associates, Historical Archaeology Component Form, 8/31/2012

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

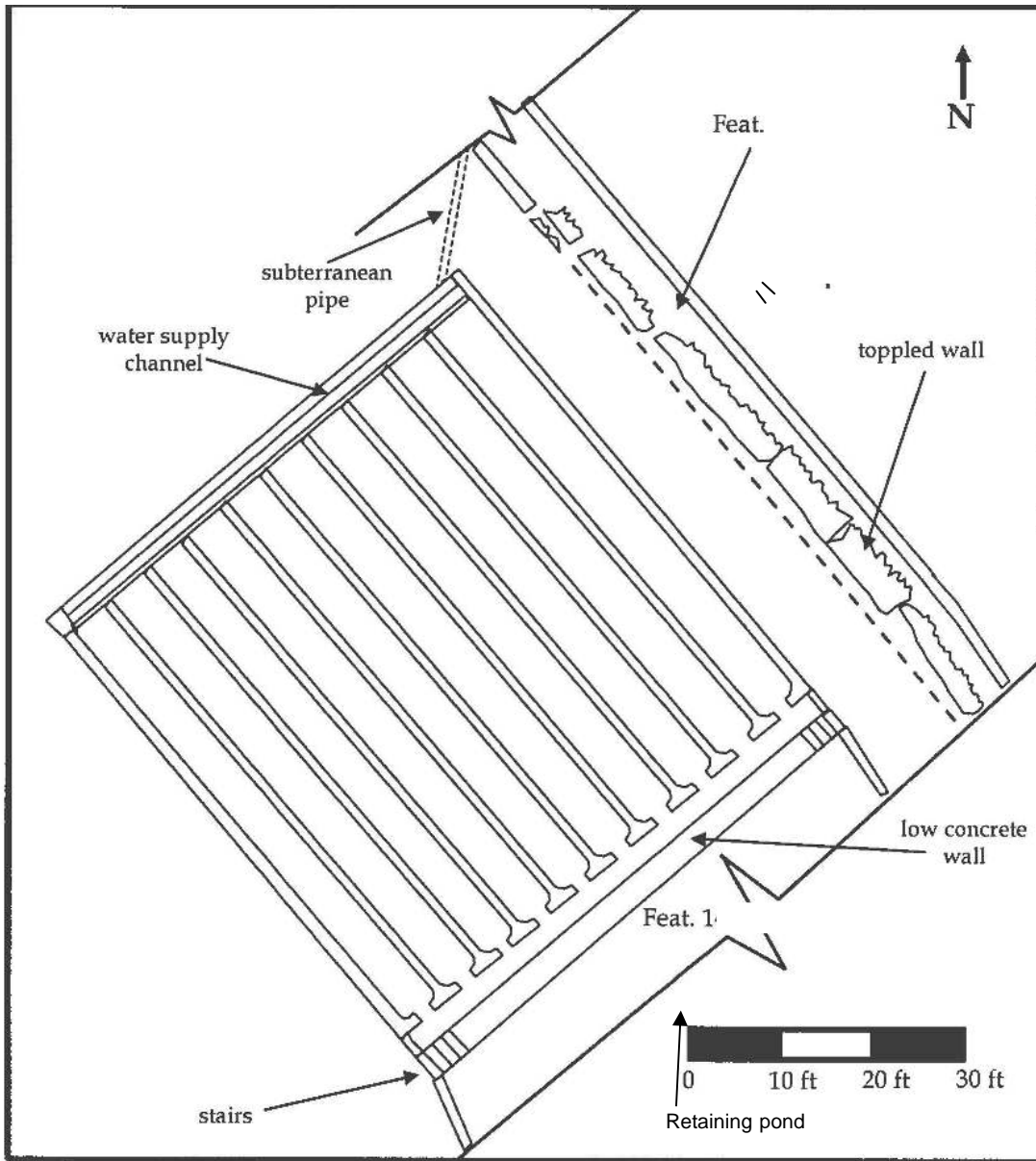
Las Animas, Colorado
County and State



Site 2 – Foundation 2.
From Anthony & Associates, Historical Archaeology Component Form,
8/31/2012

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

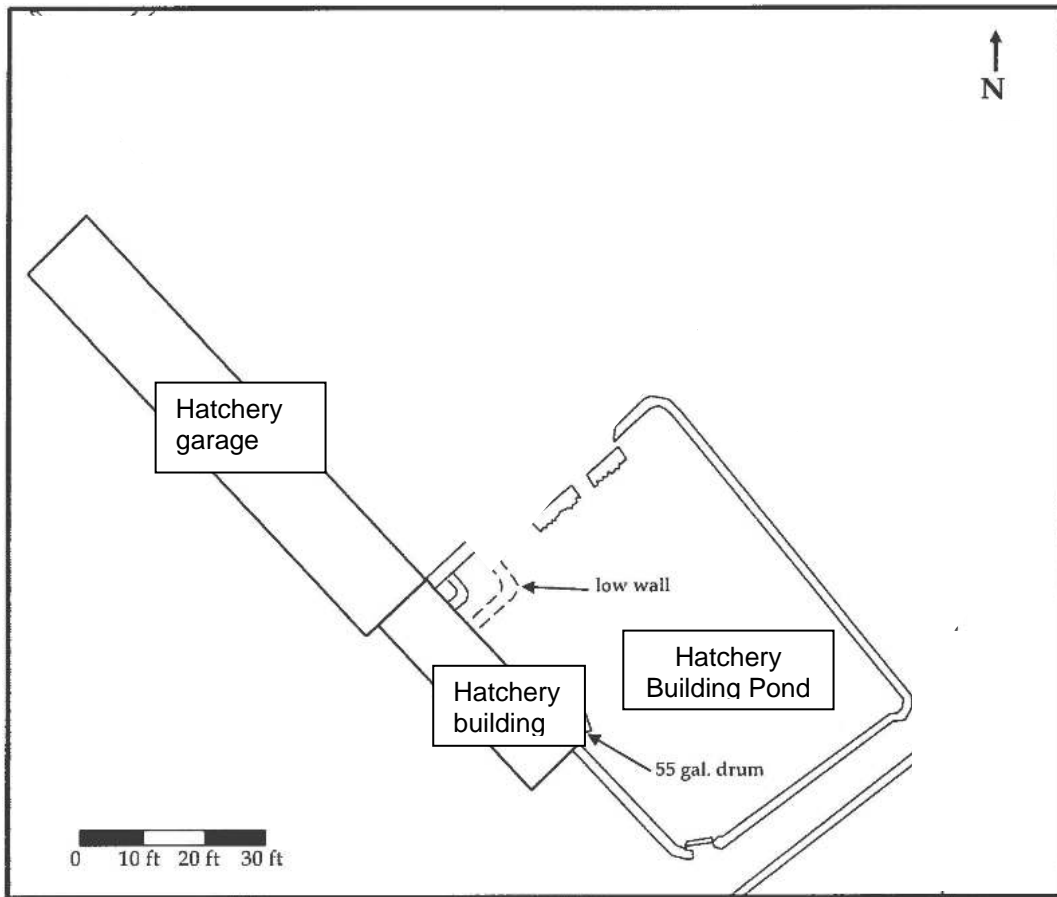
Las Animas, Colorado
County and State



Structure 11 – Plan view of Raceway Pond.
From Anthony & Associates,
Historical Archaeology Component Form, 8/31/2012

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

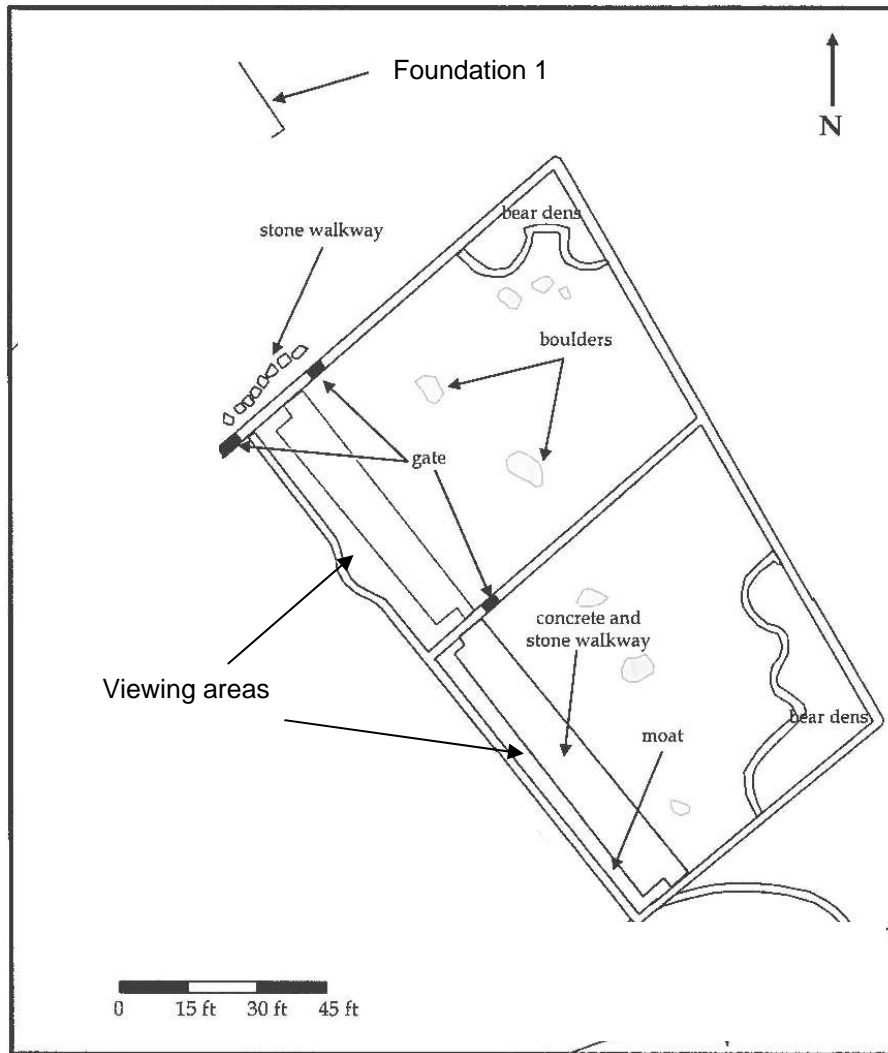
Las Animas, Colorado
County and State



Fish Hatchery Building and Fish Hatchery Pond, Building 17 and Structure 4, extracted from plan view from Anthony & Associates, Historical Archaeology Component Form, 8/31/2012

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

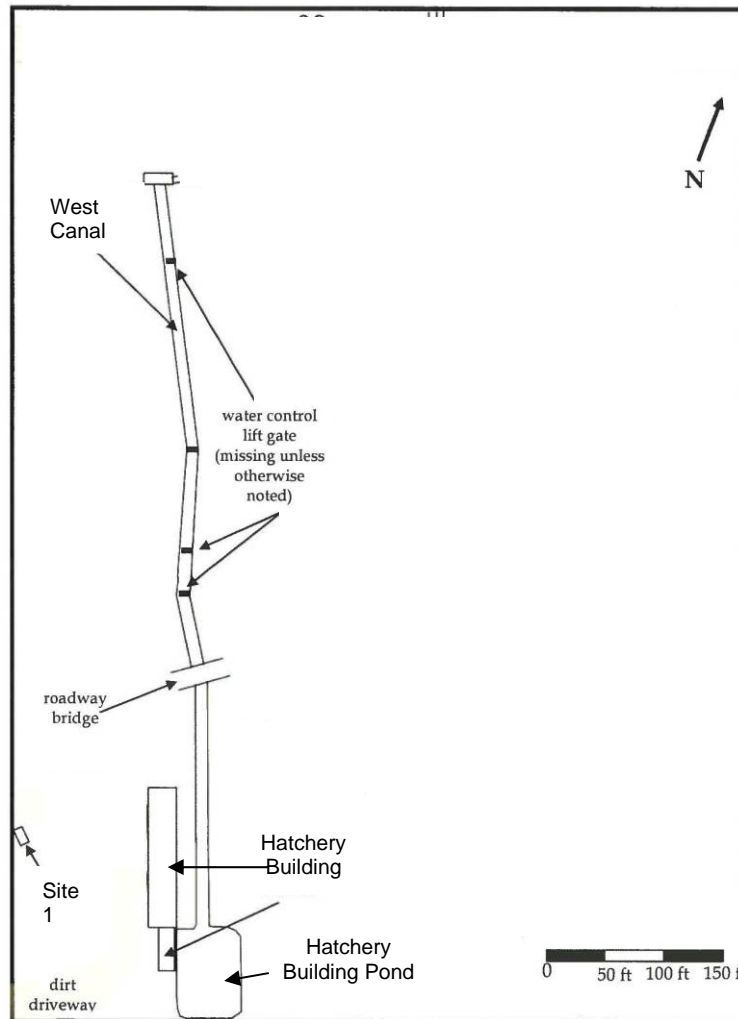
Las Animas, Colorado
County and State



Zoo Enclosures (Structure 3). Extracted from plan view from Anthony & Associates, Historical Archaeology Component Form, 8/31/2012

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

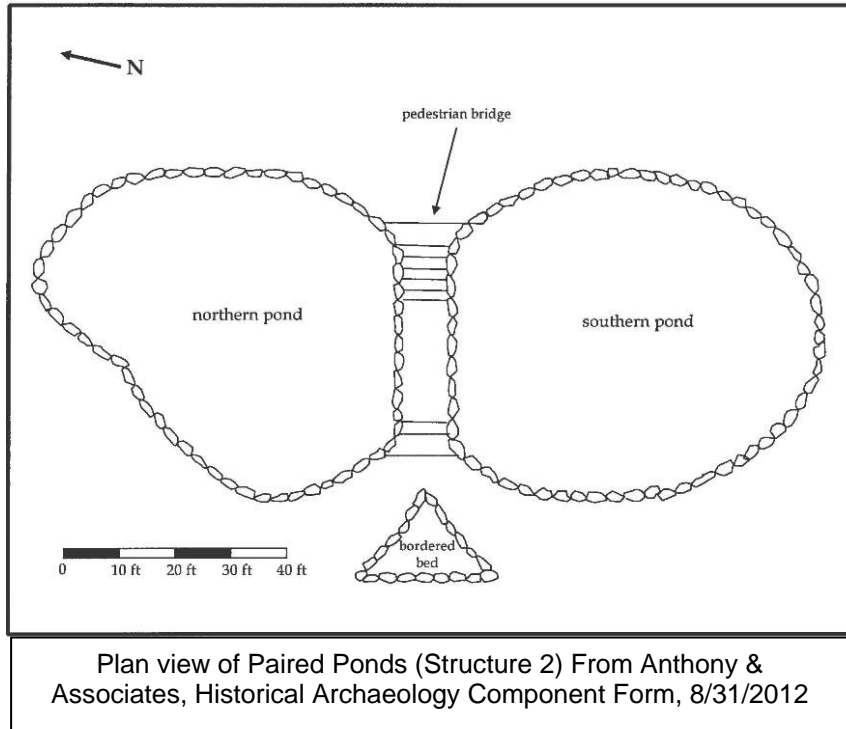
Las Animas, Colorado
County and State



Plan view of West Canal (Structure 1), Hatchery Building (Building 17) and Hatchery Building Pond (Structure 14)
Extracted from Anthony & Associates plan view, Historical Archaeology Component Form, 8/31/2012

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

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Plan view of Paired Ponds (Structure 2) From Anthony & Associates, Historical Archaeology Component Form, 8/31/2012

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
 Name of Property

Las Animas, Colorado
 County and State

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Sarah Zaske, M.A., Historic Preservation Consultant (for property owner)
 organization: under contract to Scheuber + Darden Architects
 street & number: 2034 N. 59th Street
 city or town: Milwaukee state: WI zip code: 53208
 e-mail: szaske@wi.rr.com
 telephone: 414-732-6490
 date: January 15, 2014 revised May 30, 2014

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Maps: A USGS map or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
 Sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
 Additional items: (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

CURRENT PHOTOGRAPH LOG

Name of Property: Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex

City or Vicinity: Weston

County: Las Animas State: CO

Photographer: Sarah Zaske

Date Photographed: July 18, 2013

**Photograph
 No.**

Photograph description

1 of 49	Monument Lake; Camera Direction: N
2 of 49	East and South Facades of Building 1; Camera Direction: NW
3 of 49	South Facades of Buildings 1 and 2; Camera Direction: N
4 of 49	West Facade of Building 1; Camera Direction: E
5 of 49	North façade of Building 1; Camera Direction: S
6 of 49	North façade of Building 1 and East façade of Building 2; Camera Direction: SW
7 of 49	Building 1 Interior; Camera Direction: N
8 of 49	Building 1 Interior; Camera Direction: S
9 of 49	East façade of Building 1; Camera Direction: W
10 of 49	South façade of Buildings 1 and 2; Camera Direction: NW
11 of 49	South façade of Building 2; Camera direction: N
12 of 49	South façade of Building 2; Camera direction: N

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

Las Animas, Colorado
County and State

13 of 49	North façade of Building 1 and east and north façades of Building 2; Camera direction: SW
14 of 49	West Facade of Building 2; Camera direction: SE
15 of 49	East Facade of Building 2; Camera direction: W
16 of 49	Building 2 Interior; Camera direction: S
17 of 49	Building 2 Interior; Camera direction: S
18 of 49	Building 2 Interior; Camera direction: NE
19 of 49	Overview of Buildings 3 to 15; Camera direction: SE
20 of 49	Building 3; Camera direction: SE
21 of 49	Building 8; Camera direction: SW
22 of 49	Building 14; Camera direction: SW
23 of 49	Building 11; Camera direction: NE
24 of 49	Building 14; Camera direction: E
25 of 49	Building 15; Camera direction: NW
26 of 49	Building 15 Detail; Camera direction: NW
27 of 49	Building 9 Interior; Camera direction: E
28 of 49	Building 14 Interior; Camera direction: S
29 of 49	North Facade of Building 16; Camera direction: SE
30 of 49	North and West Facades of Building 16; Camera direction: E
31 of 49	East Facade of Building 16; Camera direction: W
32 of 49	South Facade of Building 16; Camera direction: W
33 of 49	West Facade of Building 17; Camera direction: N
34 of 49	West and South Facades of Building 17; Camera direction: N
35 of 49	East Facade of Building 17; Camera direction: S
36 of 49	North Facade of Building 17; Camera direction: E
37 of 49	North and West Facades of Building 18; Camera direction: SE
38 of 49	South Facade of Building 18; Camera direction: N
39 of 49	North Facade of Building 18; Camera direction: SW
40 of 49	East Facade of Building 18; Camera direction: W
41 of 49	West Canal and Paired Ponds (Structures 1 and 2); Camera direction: SW
42 of 49	Zoo Enclosures (Structure 3); Camera direction: NW
43 of 49	Zoo Enclosures (Structure 3); Camera direction: N
44 of 49	Zoo Enclosures (Structure 3); Camera direction: NE
45 of 49	Zoo Enclosures (Structure 3) Detail; Camera direction: W
46 of 49	Raceway Pond (Structure 5) Detail; Camera direction: SE
47 of 49	Retaining Pond (Structure 6); Camera direction: NW
48 of 49	Flagpole Area (Site 3); Camera direction: NW
49 of 49	North and East-facing sides of the Boathouse (Building 19); Camera direction: S

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

Las Animas, Colorado
County and State

HISTORIC IMAGE LOG

Figure 1	Rock formation at Monument Lake prior to construction of dam, circa 1900. Photo Courtesy of Westland Resources.
Figure 2	Proposed site of Monument Lake Dam, 1925. Photo by John G. Lehman from his "Thesis for the Degree of Civil Engineer: The Water Works System of the City of Trinidad, Colorado (June 6, 1925)."
Figure 3	Photo and Floor Plan of Community Building at Monument Lake, (Building 1 – Kendall House)1935. From Albert H. Good, <i>Park and Recreation Structures, Parts I – III</i> . Washington, DC: National Park Service, 1938, p. 82.
Figure 4	Construction of Raceway Pond (Structure 5) with Hatchery Building (Building 17), 1937. Photo from "Fish by the Million." <i>Outdoor America: Official Publication of the Izaak Walton League of America</i> . May/June 1937, page 7.
Figure 5	Kendall House (Building 1) and El Miramonte Lodge (Building 2), circa 1938. Postcard from the collection of the author, Sarah Zaske.
Figure 6	Cabin with bison, circa 1940s. Postcard courtesy of Westland Resources.
Figure 7	Hatchery Building (Building 17) and Paired Ponds (Structure 2), circa 1940s. Postcard from the collection of the author, Sarah Zaske.
Figure 8	View showing Kendall House (Building 1) and El Miramonte Lodge (Building 2); note missing viga ends, circa late 1950s, early 1960s, Postcard courtesy of Barbara Darden
Figure 9	View of Kendall House (Building 1) and El Miramonte Lodge (Building 2), circa 1940s. Postcard from the collection of the author, Sarah Zaske.
Figure 10	View of Kendall House (Building 1), El Miramonte Lodge (Building 2), Spanish Peaks in distance, circa 1940s, Postcard from the collection of the author, Sarah Zaske.

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

Las Animas, Colorado
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Figure 1: Rock formation at Monument Lake prior to construction of dam, circa 1900



Figure 2: Proposed site of Monument Lake Dam, 1925

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

Las Animas, Colorado
County and State

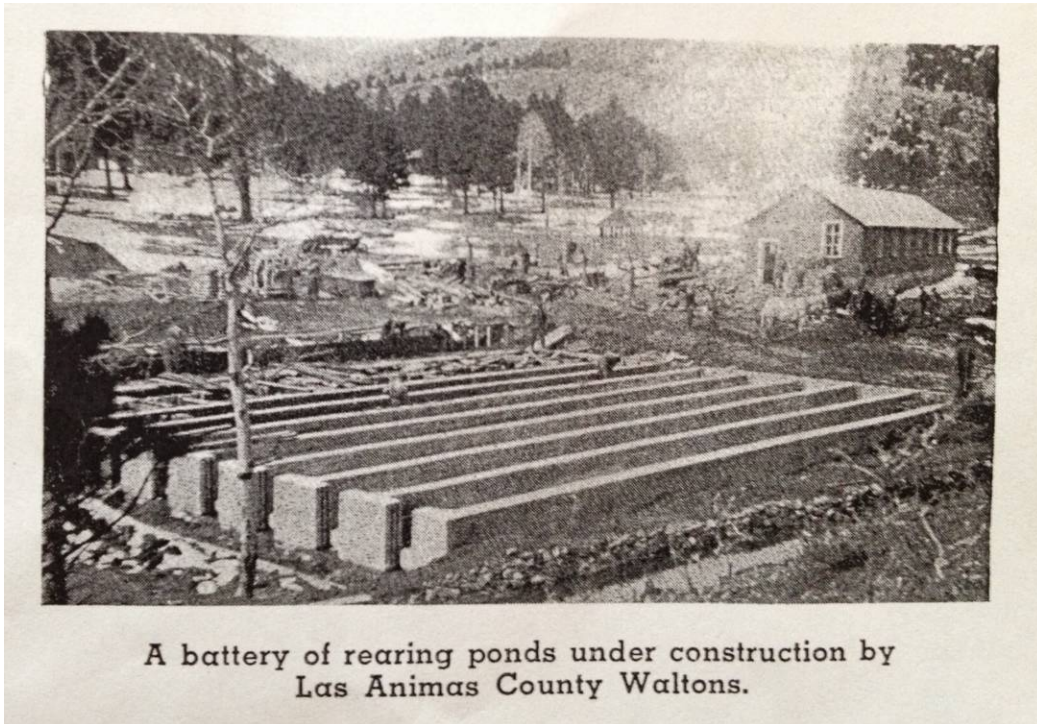


Figure 3: Construction of Raceway Pond (Structure 5) with
Hatchery Building (Building 17), 1934

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

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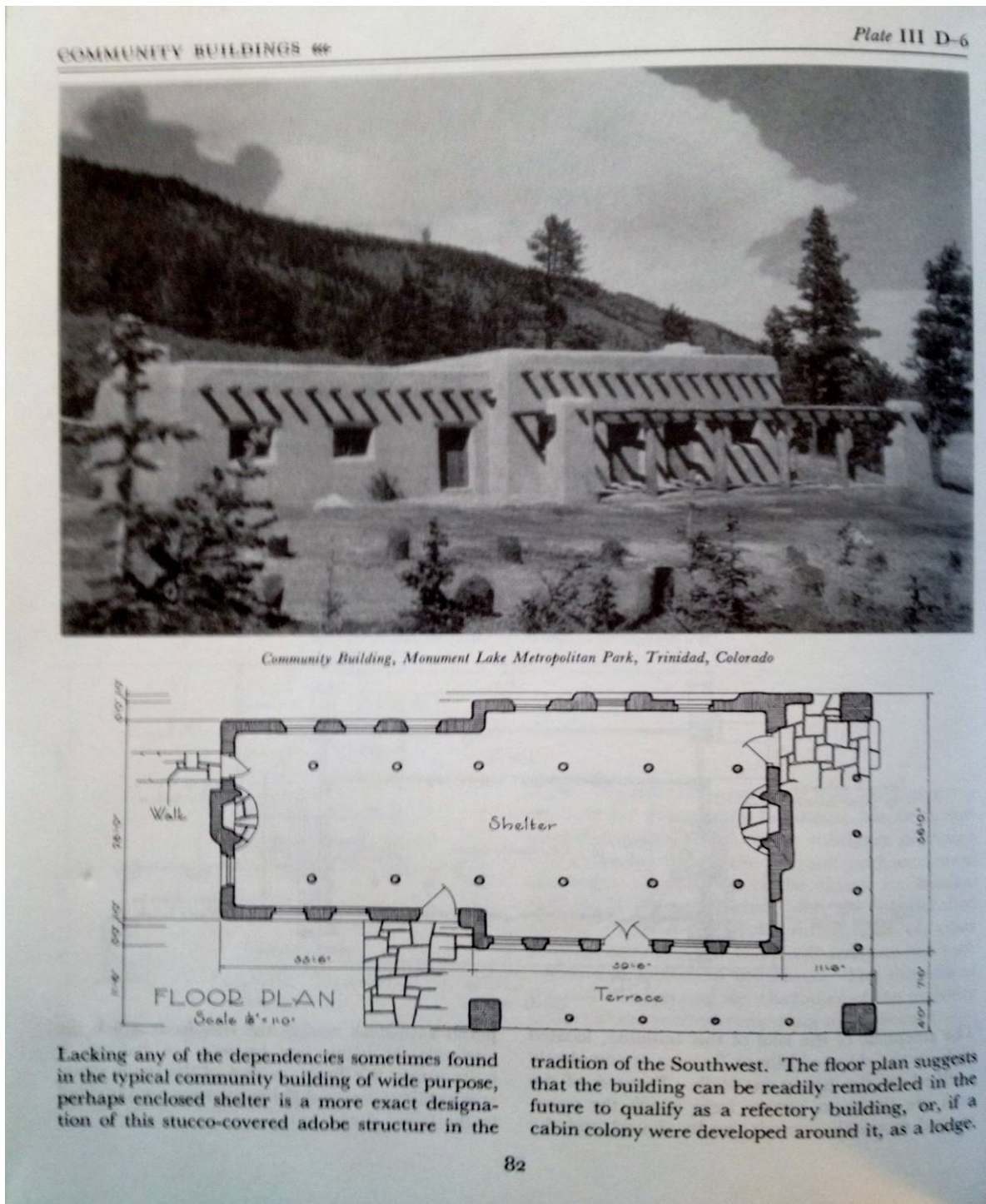


Figure 4: Photo and Floor Plan of Community Building at Monument Lake Metropolitan Park (Building 1 – Kendall House), 1935

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

Las Animas, Colorado
County and State



Figure 5. Kendall House (Building 1) and El Miramonte Lodge (Building 2), circa 1938



Figure 6. Cabin with bison, circa 1940s

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

Las Animas, Colorado
County and State

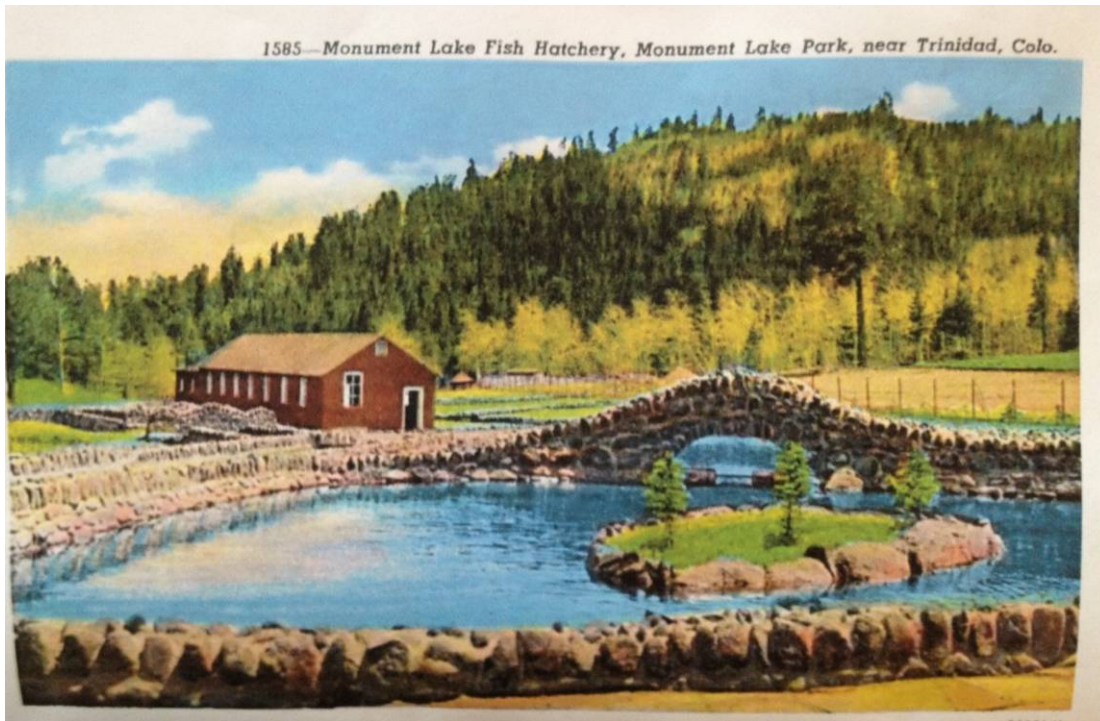


Figure 7: Hatchery Building (Building 17) and Paired Ponds (Structure 2), circa 1940s

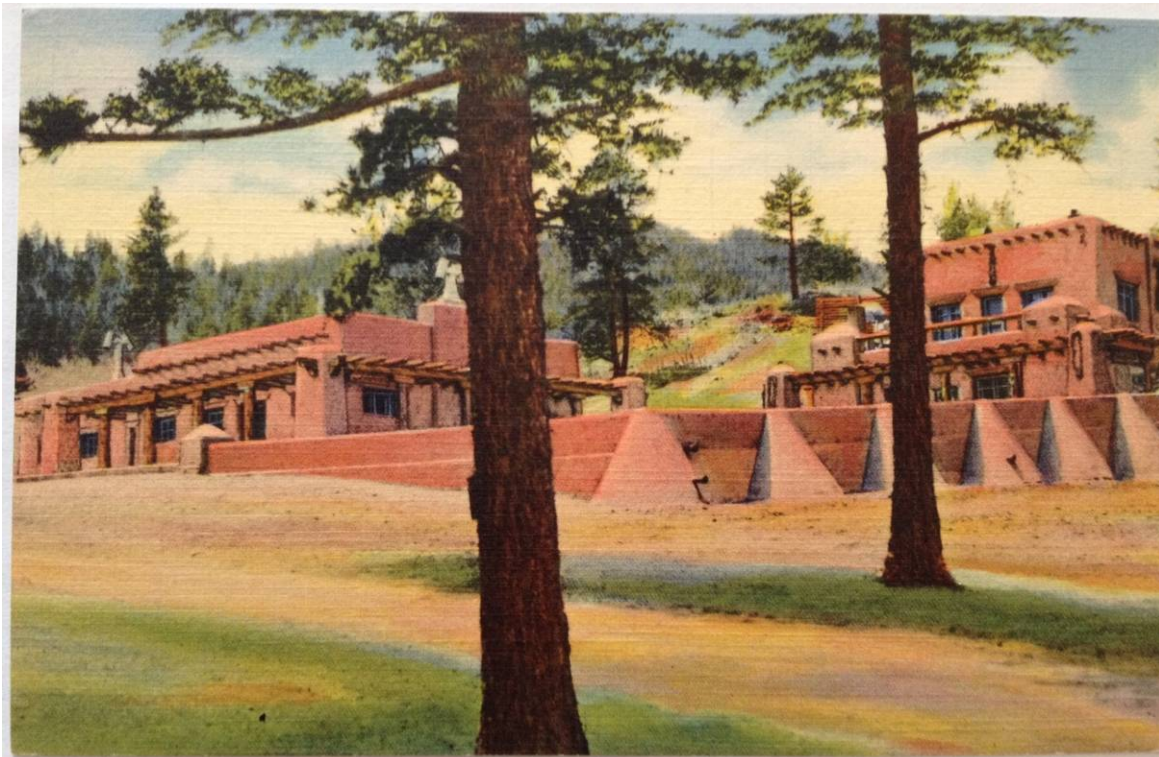


Figure 8: View of Kendall House (Building 1) and El Miramonte Lodge (Building 2), circa 1940s

Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Name of Property

Las Animas, Colorado
County and State



Figure 9: View of Monument Lake Park showing Kendall House (Building 1) and El Miramonte Lodge (Building 2) in lower right; Spanish Peaks in distance, circa 1940s

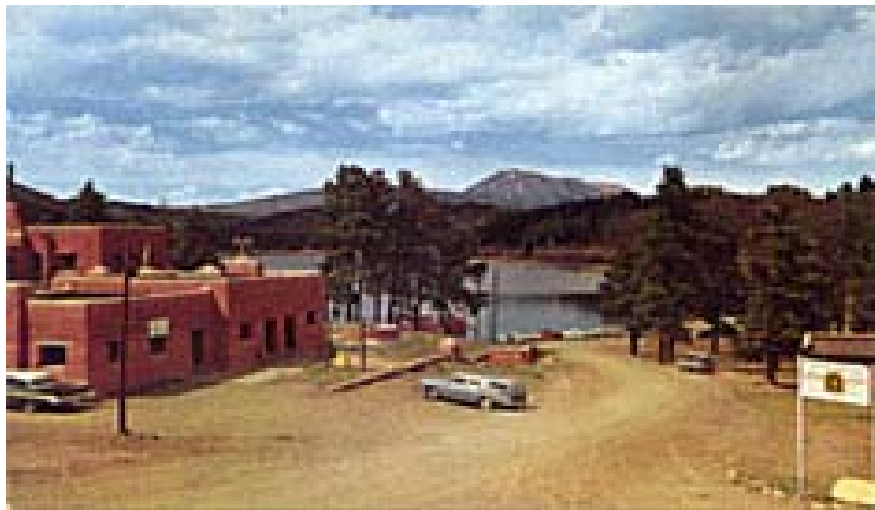
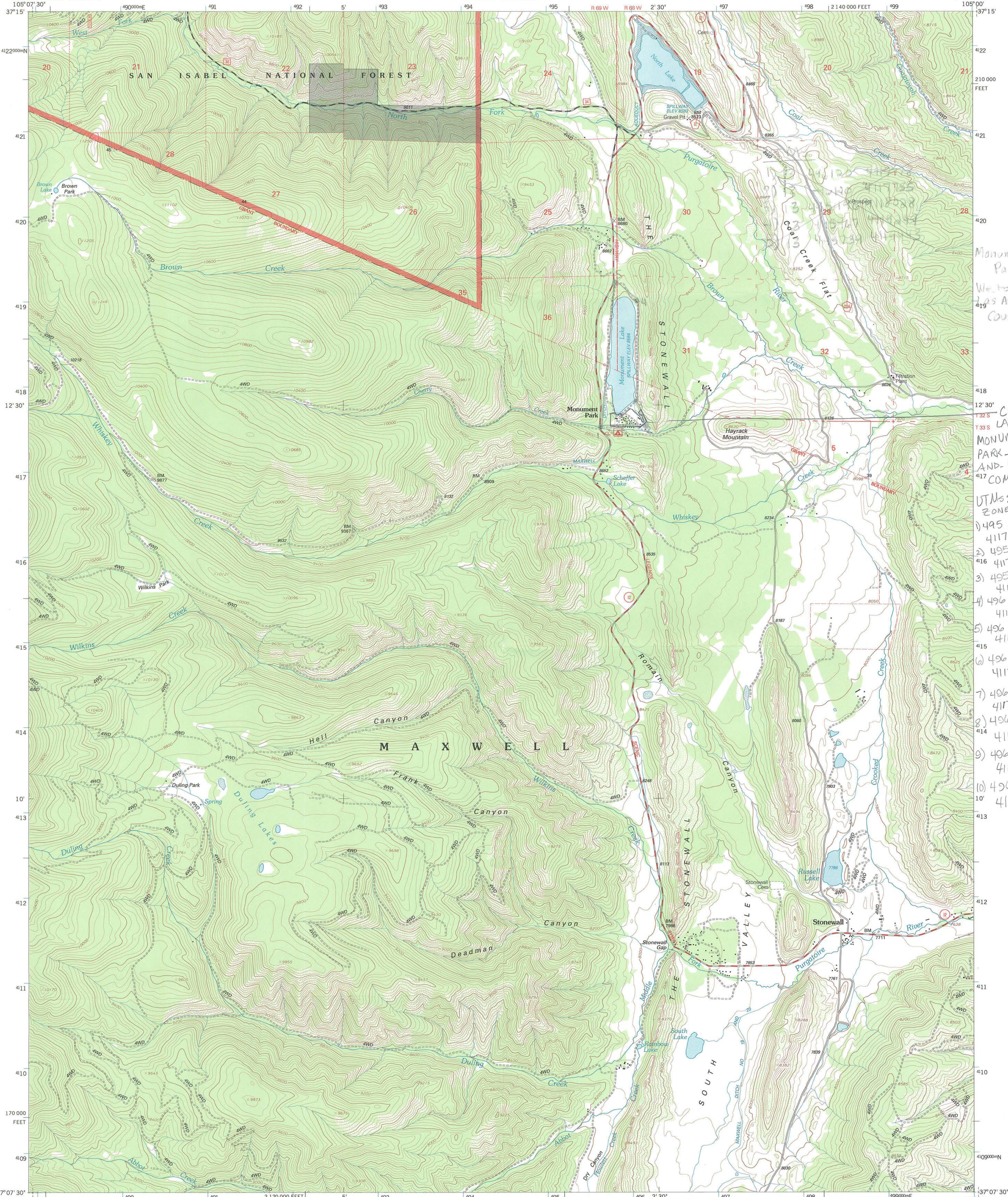


Figure 10: View of Monument Lake showing Kendall House (Building 1) and El Miramonte Lodge (Building 2); note missing viga ends, circa late 1950s, early 1960s

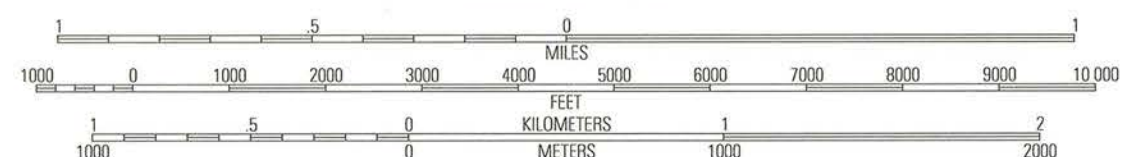
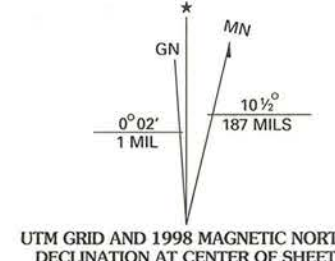


Monument Lake
Park
Weston,
Las Animas
County, CO

CO-
LAS ANIMAS
MONUMENT LAKE
PARK - BUILDING
AND HATCHERY
COMPLEX

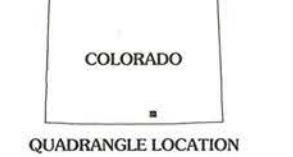
- UTMs:
ZONE 13;
1) 495 682 mE
4117 904 mN
2) 495 822 mE
4117 868 mN
3) 495 959 mE
4117 936 mN
4) 496 094 mE
4117 746 mN
5) 496 105 mE
4117 751 mN
6) 496 052 mE
4117 865 mN
7) 496 064 mE
4117 891 mN
8) 496 124 mE
4117 750 mN
9) 496 089 mE
4117 729 mN
10) 496 681 mE
4117 740 mN

Produced by the U.S. Geological Survey
Revised by the U.S. Forest Service
Areas outside the National Forest System lands may not have been revised
Topography compiled 1966. Planimetry derived from imagery taken 1988
Public Land Survey System and survey control current as of 1996. Partial
field check by U.S. Forest Service 1994
North American Datum of 1927 (NAD 27). Projection and 10 000-foot ticks:
Colorado coordinate system, south zone (Lambert conformal conic)
Blue 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator ticks, zone 13
North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83) is shown by dashed corner ticks
The values of the shift between NAD 27 and NAD 83 for 7.5-minute
intersections are obtainable from National Geographic Survey NADCON software
Non-National Forest System lands within the National Forest
Inholdings may exist in other National or State reservations
This map is not a legal land line or ownership document. Public lands are
subject to change and leasing, and may have access restrictions; check
with local offices. Obtain permission before entering private lands
Unsurveyed land net is not official
Where omitted, land lines have not been established



SCALE 1:24 000
CONTOUR INTERVAL 40 FEET
NATIONAL GEODETIC VERTICAL DATUM OF 1929
TO CONVERT FEET TO METERS MULTIPLY BY 0.3048

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, P.O. BOX 25286, DENVER, COLORADO 80225
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



1	2	3	1 Trinchera Peak
			2 Cochran Pass
			3 Hellick Canyon
			4 El Valle Creek
			5 Vigil
			6 Culebra Peak
			7 Torres
			8 Terco

HIGHWAYS AND ROADS

Interstate		Primary highway	
U. S.		Secondary highway	
State		Light-duty road	
County		Composition: Unspecified	
National Forest, suitable for passenger cars		Paved	
National Forest, suitable for high clearance vehicles		Gravel	
National Forest Trail		Dirt	
		Unimproved; 4 wheel drive	
		Trail	
		Gate; Barrier	

STONEWALL, CO
1994
NIMA 4958 II NE - SERIES V877







GRUBSTEAK CAFE
at
Monument Lake Resort
Monday - Thursday
8am - 8pm
Friday
8am - 8pm
Saturday
8am - 8pm
Sun - 8pm
719-865-2009









OFFICE







OFFICE













ERECTED THROUGH
THE COOPERATION OF
FEDERAL STATE AND
LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
BY WORKS PROGRESS
ADMINISTRATION
DEDICATED TO THE
ENRICHMENT
OF HUMAN LIVES
* A RECORD OF *
* PERMANENT *
* ACHIEVEMENT *



EL MIRAMONTE

ERECTED 1937-1938

BY

W.P.A. AND TRINIDAD WATER WORKS

W.L. NEWBURN. MAYOR. C.E. RISLEY. SUPT.

ALDERMEN

W.G. THOMPSON

JOHN M. NOLAN

H.G. KENDALL

BEN VELTRI

C.E. RISLEY

JOHN D. HARPER

MAUPIN WOODSON

C.F. WILLS

R.P. McCLUNG

J.H. CLAY

JAMES INGLES. CLERK

ALICE E. MOORE. TREASURER

FRANK CIOCHETTO. ENGINEER

JOE MARCHIOL. SUPT. OF CONST.









































BATH HOUSE
GAME ROOM
LAUNDRY

NO PETS
ALLOWED ON THE
PLEASE KEEP
DOOR CLOSED

























UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: NOMINATION

PROPERTY NAME: Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: COLORADO, Las Animas

DATE RECEIVED: 10/10/14 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 11/03/14
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 11/18/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 11/26/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000950

REASONS FOR REVIEW:

APPEAL: N DATA PROBLEM: N LANDSCAPE: N LESS THAN 50 YEARS: N
OTHER: N PDIL: N PERIOD: N PROGRAM UNAPPROVED: N
REQUEST: N SAMPLE: N SLR DRAFT: N NATIONAL: N

COMMENT WAIVER: N

ACCEPT RETURN REJECT 11.24.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA _____

REVIEWER _____ DISCIPLINE _____

TELEPHONE _____ DATE _____

DOCUMENTATION see attached comments Y/N see attached SLR Y/N

If a nomination is returned to the nominating authority, the nomination is no longer under consideration by the NPS.



OFFICE of ARCHAEOLOGY and HISTORIC PRESERVATION



October 3, 2014

Carol Shull
Acting Keeper of the National Register
National Register of Historic Places
1201 Eye "I" Street, N.W. 8th Floor (MS 2280)
Washington, D.C. 20005-5905

Re: National Register Nomination for the Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex, 4789
Colorado Highway 12, Weston, Las Animas County, Colorado (5LA.12777)

Dear Ms. Shull:

We are pleased to submit for your review the enclosed National Register of Historic Places nomination of the Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex. In accordance with the new submission policy, enclosed please find:

- CD with a PDF nomination for the Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex
Note: **The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Monument Lake Park Building and Hatchery Complex to the National Register of Historic Places.**
- CD with TIF images
- USGS map
- Physical signature page with original signature

The State Review Board reviewed the nomination at its meeting on September 19, 2014. The board voted unanimously to recommend to the State Historic Preservation Officer that the nomination met the criteria for listing in the National Register.

We look forward to the listing of this nomination. If you have any questions, feel free to contact me at (303) 866-4684 or at heather.peterson@state.co.us.

Best regards,


Heather Peterson
National & State Register Historian

Enclosures above noted