United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
NPS Form 10-900 OMB No. 1024-0018
(Expires 5/31/2012)

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NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

The Caverns Historic District
Name of Property

Eddy County, NM
County and State

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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. **Place additional certification comments, entries, and narrative items on continuation sheets if needed (NPS Form 10-900a).**

1. Name of Property

historic name The Caverns Historic District (Amendment and Boundary Increase)

other names/site number Carlsbad Caverns National Park Headquarters Area

2. Location

street & number 7 miles west of Hwy. 62-180 at the end of State Route 7 [ ] not for publication

city or town Carlsbad [X] vicinity

state New Mexico code 35 county Eddy code 015 zip code 88220

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this ___ 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:

X **national** X **statewide** X **local**

Robert A. Mann Deputy FPO November 12, 2013
Signature of certifying official Date

National Park Service
Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official Date

Title State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service / National Register of Historic Places Registration Form
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The Caverns Historic District | Eddy County, NM
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✓ **national** ✓ **statewide** ✓ **local**

Jeff Pappan — 9/8/13
Signature of certifying official — Date

State Historic Preservation Officer
Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official — Date

Title — State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

The Caverns Historic District | Eddy County, NM
Name of Property | County and State

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:) _____

Signature of the Keeper | Date of Action: 1.9.14

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply.)

	private
	public - Local
	public - State
X	public - Federal

Category of Property (Check only **one** box.)

	building(s)
X	district
	site
	structure
	object

Number of Resources within Property (Do not include previously listed resources in the count.)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
2	4	buildings
29	4	sites
5	4	structures
1	1	objects
37	13	Total

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

N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register

19

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
DOMESTIC/secondary structure
LANDSCAPE/parking lot
TRANSPORTATION/road-related
TRANSPORTATION/pedestrian-related
LANDSCAPE/garden

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT/government office
DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
TRANSPORTATION/road-related
TRANSPORTATION/pedestrian-related
LANDSCAPE/garden
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions.)

LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/ Pueblo Revival
LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/

Materials (Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/limestone
walls: STONE/limestone, ADOBE

The Caverns Historic District | Eddy County, NM
Name of Property | County and State

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___ other (explain:) _____

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LANDSCAPE/parking lot
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TRANSPORTATION/pedestrian-related
LANDSCAPE/garden

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)

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DOMESTIC/multiple dwelling
DOMESTIC/single dwelling
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LATE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURY REVIVALS/

Materials
(Enter categories from instructions.)

foundation: STONE/limestone
walls: STONE/limestone, ADOBE

The Caverns Historic District		Eddy County, NM
Name of Property		County and State
New Mexican Territorial Revival	roof:	ASPHALT, SYNTHETICS/foam
MODERN MOVEMENT/ Park Service Modern	other:	

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance of the property. Explain contributing and noncontributing resources if necessary. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, setting, size, and significant features.)

Summary Paragraph
This National Register nomination form represents an amendment of the NRHP nomination for the Caverns Historic District, originally listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1988 (NRIS Item No. 88001173). The original nomination listed nineteen historic buildings and landscape features in the Carlsbad Caverns National Park headquarters area that are architecturally significant under Criterion A as illustrative of National Park Service stylistic architecture prior to World War II and as examples of Depression-era Civilian Conservation Corps work, and under Criterion C as good examples of "rustic" architecture and landscape architecture designs used during the formative years of the National Park Service. Documentation of additional cultural landscape features was performed in 1999, and a Cultural Landscapes Inventory document prepared (National Park Service 2006). It recommended expanding the district boundaries and adding additional landscape features and archaeological sites. It also made recommendations regarding contributing and non-contributing resources, and the recommendations received State Historic Preservation Officer concurrence in 2006. This nomination was prepared to update the district nomination in accordance with the recommendations in the Cultural Landscapes Inventory.

Carlsbad Caverns National Park contains 46,766 aces in two separate units in Eddy County, New Mexico. The Carlsbad Caverns Historic District is located in the eastern part of the main unit on top of the escarpment of the Capitan Reef, a marine limestone uplift. The caverns were formed in this limestone, which is the best exposed Permian-age fossil reef in the world. The elevation of the district averages 4400 feet above sea level, and the climate is harsh with extremes in temperature. Soil is thin to non-existent over much of the district, and the park preserves an intact portion of the Chihuahuan Desert ecosystem, with species of plants and animals that are at the northernmost limits of their geographic distribution. Native plantings were part of the landscape design, including those in a perennially popular cactus garden. The historic district is centered on Bat Cave Draw and the natural entrance to Carlsbad Caverns. The draw itself is watered by intermittent runoff. The rocky slopes are home to ocotillo, prickly pear, sotol, lechuguilla, yucca, and juniper. The arroyo bottom contains oak, juniper, madrone, hackberry, manzanita, black walnut, desert willow, and the occasional cottonwood (planted by the National Park Service). There are two ridges on either side of Bat Cave Draw; these drop off into Walnut Canyon to the north and a broad, rolling plain to the south.

The prehistoric resources predate the historic and modern development that took place when Carlsbad Caverns became first a monument, and then a park. Grazing in historic times resulted in some changes to the vegetation in the area, but overall the land formations and vegetation have not changed significantly. The archaeological sites are mainly ring middens and other features that do not change dramatically with time unless disturbed, and with the exception of those used as exhibits, remain little changed. The area was also used for guano mining in the early 20th century; the archaeological sites associated with that era have seen more change as the National Park Service removed buildings and closed mine shafts to restore bat habitat and ensure visitor safety. The setting of the sites remains much the same. Finally, the buildings built in the early days of the National Park Service have generally not been much modified from their original appearance. One building received a coat of stucco over its originally exposed stone masonry; it now matches other historic buildings in the immediate area and the stone remains intact underneath. The primary changes that have taken place in the appearance of the district have been the construction of the visitor center (which enclosed the historic elevator building) and the associated parking lots, amphitheater, amphitheater comfort station, and two large residence buildings (one of which has been removed). The comfort station is similar in style to the existing historic rustic architecture and does not detract from the integrity of the district; the visitor center has been extensively modified and no longer retains the appearance of its period of significance.

Narrative Description

The Prehistoric Resources
There are prehistoric archaeological sites throughout the park, including some in the area around the entrance to the caverns. The majority are ring middens, with some smaller thermal features and some scatters of chipped stone debitage. The limestone cliffs in Walnut Canyon provide rock shelters and caves that were occupied as well. Other site types represented within the district are rock art and possible hunting blinds. Note that much of the site description information listed below comes from the NPS's Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS) online database (NPS 2012) and site records on file with the New Mexico Historic Preservation Divisions Archaeological Records Management Section's New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System (NMCRIS) online database (NMCRIS 2012). Where NMCRIS holds little site information, only the ASMIS record is cited. Additional site information may be found in the site files at Carlsbad Caverns National Park.

LA 43540 (Photograph 0001)
Size: 30 x 65 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric unknown
Description: The site consists of a prehistoric ring midden and mortar hole and a historic fire pit. The ring midden is roughly 10 m in diameter and has clear carbon deposits. The mortar is 57 m northwest of the midden in an outcrop of bedrock. The firepit is 60 m east of the ring midden.
Integrity: The site was burned over during the Loop Fire in 2011. Some cracking and spalling of rocks occurred, but overall damage was minimal and the site is in good condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Originally recorded by Spangle and Hewitt in 1957 (ASMIS Record CAVE00002.000).

LA 43541 (Photograph 0002)
Size: 10 x 30 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric unknown
Description: The site consists of a prehistoric ring midden situated in small drainage. It has been subject to water erosion and burned rock is scattered down the drainage. There are no associated surface artifacts.
Integrity: The site is listed as in poor condition, but still retains some information potential.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Originally recorded by John Greer in 1999 (NMCRIS Site Record for LA 43531 and ASMIS Record CAVE 00003.000)

LA 43561 (Photograph 0003)
Size: 5 x 6 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric Unknown
Description: The site consists of a scatter of fire cracked rock that is likely an eroded ring midden. No surface artifacts are present.
Integrity: The site is currently listed in fair condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): No information on original documentation (ASMIS Site Record CAVE00023.00).

LA 43598 (Photograph 0004)
Size: 30 x 30 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric unknown
Description: The site contains a single ring midden feature that is 20 meters in diameter and 1 meter high. No artifacts are currently visible on the surface, but midden itself shows evidence of carbon deposition in the center and very likely contains subsurface organic remains.
Integrity: The site is listed as in good condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Hunt (1999:48-49; see also ASMIS Record CAVE00060.00)

LA 43600 (Photograph 0005)
Size: 4 x 4 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric unknown

Description: The site consists of a rock art panel that is on the south wall of the cavern's main entrance. It includes a pictograph of unknown symbolism painted in brick-red pigment that is now greatly faded and somewhat obscured by bird droppings. Some cultural deposits are also present in front of the wall on which the pictographs are located. A test pit dug in 1963 yielded a small chipped stone knife and burned wood. Two sherds of unspecified type were also collected. Three human bones were found by workmen and were classified as a burial, but were not in direct associated with the artifacts (despite being recorded as part of this site).
Integrity: The site is listed in fair condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Originally discovered by park ranger Martin in 1963 (ASMIS Record CAVE00062.000)

LA 43602 (Photograph 0006)
Size: 15 x 15 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric unknown
Description: The site consists of a single damaged ring midden feature. A portion of the feature was cut into during road construction and some of the thermally altered rock has been scattered, but what remains is 15 meters in diameter and .5 meters high with good information potential. There are no associated surface artifacts.
Integrity: The site is listed in poor condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Originally discovered in 1960 (ASMIS Record CAVE00125.000); redocumented by Hunt (1999:50-51)

LA 43603 (Photographs 0007 and 0008)
Size: 20 x 20 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric unknown
Description: A single ring midden feature 15 meters in diameter and standing 2 meters high with a clear depression in the center exhibiting clear evidence of carbon deposition. There are no associated surface artifacts.
Integrity: The site is incorporated into the paved path leading to the caverns entrance and is marked as an exhibit on the trail. Despite the presence of the concrete trails, the deposits beneath remain intact. It is listed in fair condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): 1959, Hunt (1999:52-53)

LA 43608 (Photograph 0009)
Size: Unknown
Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric unknown, historic unknown
Description: The site consists of a scatter of burned rock that likely represents an eroded ring midden, an associated scatter of chipped stone debitage, a dump of historic cans, and a section of masonry wall. It is within sight of two caves in the cliff above the canyon that were inhabited in prehistoric times. It is situated on a flood terrace on the west bank of lower Walnut Canyon.
Integrity: The thermal feature has eroded but is still recognizable. The site burned during the 2011 Loop Fire, but it did little damage. It is listed as in good condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Originally discovered in 1960 (ASMIS Record CAVE00070.000)

LA 43609 (Photographs 0010 and 0011)
Size: 10 x 10 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric unknown
Description: The original documentation for the site states that it consists of two rock shelters in a northwest-facing cliff side above Walnut Canyon Drive. A more recent visit recorded one small overhang in which there is a pile of rocks near the back. Charcoal is evident in the fill under the pile, and human remains may be present. The fill within the shelter was estimated to be 18 inches deep. One projectile point was collected during early documentation, a second projectile point and two pieces of lithic debitage were noted during the revisit.
Integrity: The site is listed in good condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Originally discovered in 1959 (ASMIS Record CAVE00071.000)

LA 43612 (Photograph 0012)
Size: 31 x 96 meters
Temporal Affiliation: A.D. 1100-1175, historic (post-1930s)

Description: The site consists of a group of four thermal features, a bedrock metate, an associated scatter of prehistoric artifacts, a historic road segment, and a scatter of historic artifacts. Feature 1 is a ring midden 13 meters in diameter, Feature 2 is an oblong midden 10 x 7.5 meters, Feature 3 is another oblong midden 9 x 5.5 meters and domed in the middle, and Feature 4 is a smaller midden 3.5 x 2 meters in size. Associated artifacts include 43 chert flakes, a projectile point fragment, brownware sherds, and scrapers. The road segment is a two-track road that led to a water tank and is associated with early ranching use of the area. The historic artifact assemblage consists of a meat can, a tobacco can, and a church key-opened can.
Integrity: The site burned during the 2011 Loop Fire, but aside from a small amount of spalling on rocks within the features, it did little damage and the site is listed as in good condition.
Record(s) and Date(s): Originally discovered in 1957 (NMCRIS Record for LA 43612 and ASMIS Record CAVE00074.000)

LA 43624, Indian Cave (Photograph 0013)
Size: 25 x 65 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric unknown
Description: The site consists of two rock shelters with smoke blackened ceilings that is near a significant water source in Walnut Canyon. The larger shelter measures 7 x 50 m. A mortar hole is present near the south end of it. Two shovel tests conducted in 1958 revealed fill containing heat-cracked rocks, ash, charcoal, bone fragments, an unburned deer hell bone, and two flakes of chert. Currently only 2-3 sq. m. of fill remain; the area is near the rear of the rock shelter. No artifacts are currently visible on the surface due to collection during past documentation and subsequent visitation.
Integrity: The site is currently used for interpretation and is listed in good condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Originally discovered in 1958 (ASMIS Record CAVE00081.000)

LA 105139 (Photograph 0014)
Size: 50 x 50 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Jornada Mogollon ca. A.D. 650-1470
Description: This site was originally recorded as two ring midden features (Haecker 1994). Reexamination of the broader area in 2009 revealed that LA 43596, LA 43605, and LA 105139 were all in close proximity to one another and were in fact one larger site. The following description is of a combination of all features previously represented by the four site numbers.

The site is a multicomponent site containing prehistoric thermal features and a historic cairn and hearth. The area previously recorded as LA 105139 contains one ring midden. It measures 15 meters in diameter and stands 1 meter high with discernible carbon deposition in the depression in its center. A scatter of burned rock and chipped stone artifacts is also present. It was tested by Haecker in 1994; testing revealed that the midden was used on at least three different occasions. Artifacts recovered include flaked stone debitage and tools, diagnostic Jornada Mogollon projectile points and ceramics, and a few bone artifacts (Haecker 1994).

East of LA 105139 in the area previously known as LA 43596 there are three ring middens. Feature 1 is 15 meters in diameter and stands 1 meter high, Feature 2 is 10 meters in diameter and has less of a central depression than Feature 1, and Feature 3 is an eroded and scattered midden. A scatter of chipped stone artifacts is also present.

The historic component is present in the area previously known as LA 43605 that is east and across the paved bed of the Nature Trail from LA 43596; prehistoric features are present as well. Feature 1 is an eroded ring midden 10 meters in diameter. Feature 2 is an eroded burned rock concentration that is roughly 2 meters in diameter. Feature 3 is a scattered limestone cairn 1.5 m in diameter. Feature 4 is a circular banked hearth measuring 1 meter in diameter, and Feature 5 is an amorphous burned rock concentration 1.5 meters in diameter. A scatter of burned rock and chipped stone artifacts surrounds the features. The banked hearth is of the type associated with 20th century camps; silting suggests some antiquity.

Integrity: The site is immediately adjacent to the northeast edge of the Visitor Center east parking lot, and part of the site area was paved when the lot was put in. The features were tested by Haecker in 1994 for collection of radiocarbon samples; disturbance was minimal and the site remains in good condition.

Recorder(s) and Date(s): Originally discovered in 1958 (ASMIS Record CAVE00128.000) with additional documentation by Haecker (1994), Hunt (1999:46-47, 54-56, 57-58), and Carlson (2005:23-26). See also the NMCRIS Record for LA 105139.

LA 128620 (Photograph 0015)
Size: 20 x 20 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Jornada Mogollon, A.D. 650-1350
Description: A circular limestone rock feature 5 m in diameter that may be the remains of a temporary habitation structure, an associated scatter of highly fragmented thermally altered limestone, and an associated artifact scatter containing Jornada Brownware ceramics, lithic debitage, and a gray chert graver spur.
Integrity: The site is listed as in fair condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Hunt (1999:21-22)

LA 128621 (Photograph 0016)
Size: 15 x 20 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric unknown
Description: The site consists of a sparse scatter of highly fragmented thermally altered limestone and an associated scatter of 20 to 30 chipped stone artifacts (all chert) that represents a short-term habitation site.
Integrity: The site is listed as in fair condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Hunt (1999:23-24)

LA 128622 (Photograph 0017)
Size: 20 x 20 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric unknown
Description: The site is a prehistoric artifact scatter containing 30-50 pieces of chipped chert debitage. A “generalized” and intrusive scatter of historic trash is also present.
Integrity: The site is currently listed as in good condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Hunt (1999:25-26)

LA 128628 (Photograph 0018)
Size: 50 x 50 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric unknown
Description: A single ring midden feature 10 meters in diameter with a scatter of thermally altered limestone extending over a 50 x 50-meter area. Two chert thinning flakes were also noted.
Integrity: The site is listed in good condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Originally discovered in 1959 (ASMIS Record CAVE00139.000) and redocumented by Hunt (1999:38-39)

LA 128629 (Photograph 0019)
Size: 15 x 15 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric unknown
Description: The site contains two semi-circular enclosures constructed of double-coursed limestone cobbles and standing 1 m in height. One is within the other and is backed on the north side by a face of natural rock. There are no associated artifacts, and the features have been interpreted as a hunting blind.
Integrity: The site is listed in good condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Hunt (1999:40-41)

LA 128630 (Photograph 0020)
Size: 15 x 25 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric unknown
Description: The site is a lithic scatter on a south-facing slope in Bat Cave Draw. It contains 15 to 25 pieces of San Andres chert and Ogalalla quartzite in all stages of reduction.
Integrity: The site is listed in fair condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Hunt (1999:42-43)

LA 159128 (Photograph 0021)
Size: 19 x 65 meters
Temporal Affiliation: A.D. 900-1350
Description: The site contains two ring middens, a scatter of burned rock, and an associated artifact scatter. The larger ring midden measures 14 m in diameter, the smaller 10 x 15 m. The smaller is somewhat silted in. The surface artifact assemblage contains lithic debitage (including a piece of obsidian), sherds of brownware and grayware, and two sherds of decorated but unidentified black-on-white or black-on-gray. There is a small scatter of historic trash that may be associated with the NPS boundary fence along the east edge of the site. It may also be associated with the historic guano road (LA 173395) that descends the ridge just to the north.
Integrity: The site is listed in good condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Documented by NPS archaeologists Beckwith and Ireland in 2007 (ASMIS Record CAVE00170.000)

The integrity of the contributing prehistoric archaeological sites is variable, but overall fairly good with information potential present in all of them. Impacts to the sites have been both natural and human in origin, with erosion being the primary natural impact. The main human impact has been the historic development of the area. Some sites were damaged in the course of constructing buildings; others were incorporated into the development as exhibits and subject to paving and so forth. A few were looted or excavated in historic times. Beyond direct impacts to the sites, the setting of sites within the district has been altered by construction of the buildings and landscape features.

Guano Mining and the Early Days of the NPS
The first claim on the guano was filed in 1903, and development of the area began the same year. The historic sites associated with these activities are immediately around the eastern natural entrance to the caverns, which was closer to the best guano deposits than the western entrance, which is the main entrance now. The sites include the remains of the guano extraction infrastructure and the associated living quarters as well as the access road that was constructed in 1903 or 1904. The caverns were designated a national monument in 1923; the guano mining continued sporadically for a few years after this. The foundations of crude wooden shacks and the associated domestic trash are the remains of the living quarters for the first custodians and other NPS staff can be found in the area around the main entrance. Between 1925 and 1927, a new road was constructed that was more easily and more safely driven by visitors than the guano road. Some of this road was later incorporated into the Walnut Canyon Road, but a segment of the single-lane dirt road remains.

LA 127547 (Photograph 0022)
Size: 40 x 170 meters
Temporal Affiliation: 1930-1945
Description: The site contains a hearth and an associated scatter of historic artifacts, including oil and evaporated milk cans (knife-opened), a Maxwell coffee can lid, and green bottle glass.
Integrity: The site is listed in good condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Originally discovered in 1999 (ASMIS Record CAVE000187.000) with additional observations made by Haecker (2002)

LA 127550, The Guano Mine and Camp (Photographs 0023-0025)
Size: 402 x 121 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Early 20th Century, ca. 1903-1925
Description: The site is the remains of the early 20th century guano mining operation at Carlsbad Caverns. It consists of several retaining walls, building foundations/locations, and scatters of historic artifacts spread across both sides of Bat Cave Draw. The Old Guano Road bisects the site and was used to transport guano from the mine to the railroad. Two shafts were dug to supplement access at the eastern natural entrance, and at its height the mine had two headframes with associated hoists and buildings, bunkhouses, storage buildings, corrals, and other buildings and features.
Integrity: The NPS closed the two shafts to restore bat habitat and all the buildings and headframes were removed. Retaining walls, foundations, and a broad scatter of historic artifacts remain. Overall the site is in fair condition.

Recorder(s) and Date(s): Initial notes by NPS staff in 1999 and 2008, full documentation by Brown in 2012 (see NMCRIS record for LA 127550 and ASMIS Record CAVE 00153.000)

LA 128619 (Photograph 0026)
Size: 36 x 34 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Early 20th Century, ca. 1903-1925
Description: The site consists of a leveled area with wire tie downs wrapped around stones that may represent a tent or shade shelter, two rock alignments of unknown function, a cairn, and a scatter of historic artifacts including fragments of whiteware, sun-colored amethyst glass, solder dot food and condensed milk cans, other food cans, and miscellaneous pieces of broken bottle glass. During the original documentation, Hunt hypothesized this was a day work area; the additional domestic trash documented during this effort suggests a temporary campsite.
Integrity: The site may have experienced unauthorized artifact collection in the past but is overall stable and in good condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Hunt (1999:19-20); Brown in 2012 (see NMCRIS record for LA 128619 or ASMIS Record CAVE000130.000).

LA 128623 (Photograph 0027)
Size: 150 x 250 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Early 20th century, ca. 1916-1925
Description: The site contains a well-constructed stone foundation for a two-seater outhouse measuring 2.5 x 5 m, and a building foundation measuring 4 x 11 m, both likely associated with the guano mining era. The rest of the site contains a massive historic artifact scatter containing manganese glass shards, hole-in-top cans, sanitary-seamed cans, wire, fragments of tar paper, rebar, lumber, fragments of other colors of glass (clear, green, and blue), and other objects; it is likely that some of it is associated with the structures, but much of it post-dates occupation of the structures and was deposited over a long period of time.
Integrity: The site is just east of the maintenance road; the tennis courts and helipad were built within its boundaries. It is listed as in fair condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Hunt (1999:27-29)

LA 128625 (Photograph 0028)
Size: 10 x 10 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Early 20th century, ca. 1916-1925
Description: The site consists of a stone foundation 5 x 16 m in size and an associated artifact scatter containing fragments of tar paper, nails, and a shell button. It is likely one of the early tar paper shacks used by the guano miners or NPS staff.
Integrity: It is listed as in fair condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Hunt (1999:32-33)

LA 128626 (Photograph 0029)
Size: 15 x 15 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Early 20th century, ca. 1916-1925
Description: A limestone rock outline in a cleared area that is likely the foundation of a tar paper shack such as those used in the guano mining era or the early days of the NPS. The foundation is 15 m long, and abuts a paved path and rock wall; the tar paper structure was probably replaced by the stone building that is immediately west. A scatter of historic artifacts is also present; it contains fragments of clear glass, a carbon battery rod, a spoon, whiteware, sherds, and a few prehistoric thermally altered limestone fragments and a stone drill bit.
Integrity: The site is listed as in fair condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Hunt (1999:34-35)

LA 128627 (Photograph 0030)
Size: 30 x 30 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Early 20th century, ca. 1930s-1940s
Description: The site is a small scatter of domestic historic trash from the 1930s and 1940s. Artifacts include clear glass shards, fragments of tar paper, nails, and a one-mil education tax aluminum token from 1935.

Integrity: The site is listed as in good condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Hunt (1999:36-37)

LA 173395, The Old Guano Road (Photographs 0031-0034)
Size: 5,941 x 61 m
Temporal Affiliation: Early 20th Century, ca. 1903-1927
Description: The site consists of the bed of a dirt road that extends from the main entrance to Carlsbad Caverns through the guano mining area (LA 127550) and on to the east along the ridge that forms the south side of Bat Cave Draw, eventually dropping down off the ridge at White's City. It is visible along its length as a leveled terrace or swale. A low retaining wall and a series of three dugouts are the only associated features. There are many isolated historic artifacts along its length, with a few areas where there are larger concentrations. The largest appears to be a dump and may be associated with the occupation of the guano mine and camp and/or the early period of the NPS.
Integrity: The westernmost end was rehabilitated by the CCC so as to hide the scar from visitors entering the park, but the road otherwise remains as constructed and is in fair to good condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Documented by Brown in 2012 (see NMCRIS record for LA 173395 and ASMIS Record CAVE000270.000)

The historic sites in the core of the historic district were impacted by construction of the more permanent buildings and work by the NPS to "clean up" and rehabilitate the area to a more natural appearance. Sites outside the core area were impacted much less and retain even more integrity. Within the core area the sites experienced removal of historic buildings and historic artifacts, and the construction of the historic and modern NPS buildings and landscape features. There are some sites within the core area that had buildings or features built within their boundaries. Overall the sites retain integrity of location and association, but are lacking in the areas of design, setting, and materials. That said, they still retain enough vestiges of their original structures and/or artifacts that they retain sufficient information potential to contribute to research of the early Euro-American use of the area immediately around the caverns entrance.

The Permanent Visitor Facilities
The park service-related cultural resources in the district are clustered into three topographic divisions that are a response to the natural topography of the site. The visitor center is situated on one ridge and its slopes, the New Deal-era development is on the adjacent ridge and in the area round the natural entrance, and there are additional facilities in the declivity between the two ridges. The early NPS strategy was to cluster all the buildings around the cave entrance and use only one ridge in order to leave the other ridge and the natural view unspoiled. Bat Cave draw was cut with terraces and leveled in the bottom, however, and the natural entrance was greatly altered by blasting and construction of a switchback trail. Once the site for the elevator was selected on the second ridge, however, the construction of the associated building and parking lots involved leveling the ridge and extending the development. It was then decided to return Bat Cave Draw to a more natural appearance, and some of the earliest buildings were removed from that area. This effort has continued in modern times for reasons of esthetics and cave protection.

LA 173396, The Old Entrance Road (Photographs 0035-0042)
Size: 3891 x 61
Temporal Affiliation: Early Mid-20th Century, 1927-1935
Description: The site is a segment of the old entrance road constructed to facilitate visitor access in the very earliest days of the monument. In 1935, the upper end was rerouted, many of the retaining walls and other features built, and the route paved. The remains of the original upper section of road are visible as a leveled terrace or swale for much of its western portion, giving way to switchbacks cut into the side of the ridge it descends into Walnut Canyon. Features include sections of riprap, a low retaining wall, and a cairn. There are many isolated artifacts along its length, with a few areas where there are more dense concentrations. Two of these are the remains of areas used by the NPS as boneyards in the 1950s and beyond, but the information potential represented by the remains of this use is minimal and the eligibility of the site derives from the earlier eras.
Integrity: Overall the road is stable and in good condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Brown in 2012 (see NMCRIS Record for LA 173396 and ASMIS Record CAVE00271.000)

LA 173397, The Quarry (Photograph 43)
Size: 489 x 183 meters

Temporal Affiliation: Early 20th Century, ca. 1923-1935
Description: This was the stone quarry that was the main, but not only, source of stone for the buildings and road features constructed in the early days of the NPS ownership of the caverns. There is one large, square pit with another large area exhibiting evidence of earthmoving and a scatter of mixed historic and modern artifacts. A loop road connects this area with the Old Entrance Road (LA 173396). Two small rectangular concrete slabs are immediately south of the deeper quarry pit.
Integrity: There are areas where architectural and other construction debris was dumped at the site, but it has not substantially changed the site and overall it is in fair to good condition.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Documented by Brown in 2012 (see NMCRIS Record for LA 173397 and ASMIS Record CAVE00272.000).

Bunk House and Mess Hall, NPS Bldg. #16 (Photograph 0044)
Designed in 1932 by Thomas C, Vint, Chief Landscape Architect, Western Field Office, San Francisco; built in 1932 by Armstrong and Armstrong, Contractors, Roswell, New Mexico; incorporating a residence structure designed by Superintendent Thomas Boles in 1927 and erected between 1927-9; part of building adapted for present use as administration building in 1944.

Pueblo Revival Style: large, rambling, one-story, multi-level structure consisting of four rectangular units or wings adjoined in an irregular plan, measuring in greatest dimensions about 115 x 75 feet; walls of rough-cut limestone.

The structure is terraced into the hillside between the lower section of Reef Top Circle and the parking terraces. The entrance to the administrative offices fronts Reef Top Circle. Stone terraces and steps paved with flagstone lead to entrances in both north and south facades. The northeast corner of the structure consists of one of the original small ranger residences. Its walls are more crudely constructed of rougher stone laid as random rubble, and it has wooden double-hung windows with 2/2 lites. Specifications for joining the residence to the larger structure called for the door on the south side and one window on the north side to be removed and filled with masonry to match that of the surrounding walls.

The bunk house and mess hall, which was adjoined to the west and south walls of the residence, was constructed of more carefully dressed, coursed stone with steel casement windows having 8 lites to each sash and surmounted by decorative halved log lintels. Specifications called for the flat roof to be covered with asbestos felt and asphalt. The roof was recently sprayed with urethane foam. The stone walls have parapets above the roof line, and decorative false vigas project from 12 to 16 inches beyond the face of the walls at the front and rear of each wing. The foundations are laid directly on bedrock.

According to specifications, the framing, floors, and interior woodwork was to be Douglas fir. Much of the interior hardware was to be brass or bronze. Most of the interior walls were framed with applied metal lath and plaster. Both interior and exterior doors were to be constructed of tongue-and-grove sugar pine planks tied together by three oak splines. The interior doors are original. Several exterior doors are original, some having small glass panes. One exterior door is a plywood replacement with a glass pane.

As constructed in 1932, the floor plan consisted of 11 rooms, plus a kitchen, two baths, and a hall. Several rooms were added in 1956 by the construction of sheetrock partition walls. These rooms are used for extra office space. At the same time, new plumbing and heating/cooling systems were installed. The room constructed as a lounge or lobby, now called the "chapel," was built with some refinements. The ceiling of this room is composed of random width tongue-and-groove boards laid in herringbone pattern and supported by large beams. A large stone fireplace fronted by a flagstone hearth is centrally located in one wall of the room. Wooden Spanish-Pueblo Style furnishings in the New Mexican Colonial style are preserved in the Unit Manager's office. According to the Superintendent’s Report of June 10, 1940, these furnishing were made by the local National Youth Administration (a New Deal agency that was part of the Works Progress Administration [WPA] that provided work and education for Americans between the ages of 16 and 25).

The exterior appearance of the building has not been altered. The building now houses the Superintendent’s offices. It is in good condition.

Employee Residence, NPS Bldg. #6 (Photograph 0045)
Designed in 1927 by Superintendent Thomas Boles; built by the cave guides between 1927-1929 as a guide's residence; now houses Resource Management staff.

Pueblo Revival Style; unaltered by later additions; square in plan measuring 30 x 30 feet, one-story; rock-face limestone laid as random rubble with battered walls flaring at the base; flat roof with crenelated parapets; decorative vigas on front façade; wooden double-hung windows with 2/2 lites and log lintels.

Both the entrance door in the center of the facade and a side door are recent plywood replacements. The entrance is flanked by windows; the window to the east of the door is flanked by sidelights. The building is fronted by a terraced flagstone porch with stone steps. The interior is divided into 4 rooms and bath; interior walls frame and plastered; floors are wood; ceilings are tongue-and-groove boards. The building is in need of repairs but is occupied.

Employee Residences, NPS Bldgs. #7, #8, and #9 (Photographs 0046, 0047, and 0048, respectively)
These are identical buildings; original center portion of each building was designed in 1927 by Superintendent Thomas Boles and built in 1927-1929 by the cave guides as guides' residences; each building was later enlarged according to plans by Thomas Vint, Chief Landscape Architect, Western Field Office, San Francisco, in 1932 by day labor under the direction of NPS Landscape Engineers Ira Stinson and Herbert Kreinkamp of the Western Field Office. Bldg. #7 now serves as housing for Cave Research Foundation scientists; Bldg. #8 now serves as offices for Resource Management; Bldg. #9 now serves as an Employee Housing.

Pueblo Revival Style; one-story; two rooms plus kitchen and bath; L-shaped plan with wing projecting from facade at west end, measuring about 50 X 25 feet in greatest dimensions; flagstone terrace with steps at center of facade.

The original central portion of each building, which is that portion fronted by the terrace, is one of the original ranger's residences constructed in 1927-1929 with random limestone masonry blocks. In 1932, a bedroom was added to the west side of each of these three original residences, and a kitchen was added to each on the east side. When these additions were made, random limestone blocks were also used in the wall construction to correspond with the walls of the original houses. However, the outside corners and windows of the additions are formed with more carefully dressed quoins. The walls of both the original houses and the additions are battered, and flare outward near the ground.

The additions contain steel casement windows of various sizes with sashes of 4 or 8 lites, surmounted by decorative halved log lintels. The windows of the original houses are double-hung, wooden sashes with 2/2 lites, surmounted by log lintels. The roof is flat, is covered with asphalt and asbestos, and has undulating parapets simulating broken masonry. The terrace walls repeat the broken masonry motif of the parapets. Vigas project from the front and rear facades, and are exposed in-the ceiling of the original houses (which now comprise the central living area of each building). Ceramic tile canales drain the roofs of the additions.

The entrance doors are located in the center of the original houses. Bldg #7 retains its original door of wide tongue-and-groove planks tied together with wrought-iron straps and containing a small glass pane. The side door of Bldg #7 is plywood replacement. The doors of Bldg #8 are also plywood replacements. The doors of Bldg #9 are original, with a small glass pane. Most of the doors are fronted by screen doors which are recent additions. Some original interior doors survive, and these are constructed of sugar pine random width tongue-and-groove planks tied together with oak splines. The wood framing and floors of the additions is Douglas fir. The interior walls and ceilings are composed of plaster over metal lath.

Building #7 is in fair condition, and in need of repairs. Buildings #8 and #9 are in good condition.

Employee Residence, NPS Bldg #13 A & B (Photograph 0049)
Designed by Thomas Vint, Chief Landscape Architect, Western Field Office, San Francisco; was built in 1931 as a single dwelling unit and then enlarged into a duplex in 1932 by Armstrong and Armstrong, Contractors, Roswell, New Mexico. Today this structure is used as a dormitory.

Pueblo Revival Style; one-story; rectangular in plan with rectangular projections, measuring in greatest dimensions about 75 x 30 feet; rough-cut coursed limestone; flat asphalt and asbestos roof with undulating parapet simulating the broken masonry of a ruin; decorative vigas projecting 12 to 16 inches on front and rear facades; ceramic tile canales above the vigas; steel casement windows with 3 lites in each sash, surmounted by decorative halved log lintels.

At each end of the building is a projecting stone chimney built to serve the kitchens. The entrance doors are fronted by small stone terraces and stone steps which are paved with flagstone. One original exterior door of vertical planks tied together by wrought-iron straps remains on the west end. The other exterior doors are plywood replacements. All the doors are fronted by screen doors which are recent additions. The interior doors are of random width tongue-and-groove sugar pine planks tied together by oak splines.

The original dwelling unit built in 1931 consisted of the three rooms plus kitchen and bath on the west side of the structure. A bedroom, kitchen, and bath were added on the east side of the building in the following year. The wood framing and interior woodwork and floors are Douglas fir. The interior walls and ceiling are constructed of plaster over metal lath. The living room, located at the southwest corner of the building, has adzed beams and tongue-and-groove boards in the ceiling. The building is in good condition.

Employee Residence Duplex, NPS Bldg. #14 A & B ({Photograph 0050)
Designed in 1932 by Thomas Vint, Chief Landscape Architect, Western Field Office, San Francisco; built in 1932 by Armstrong and Armstrong, Contractors, Roswell, New Mexico; occupied as 2 residences.

Pueblo Revival Style; one-story; two adjoining dwelling units, each consisting of two rooms plus kitchen and bath; rectangular plan with wing projecting from center of façade, measuring about 80 x 25 feet in greatest dimensions; flanked by flagstone terraces and steps; rough-cut coursed limestone walls; flat asphalt and asbestos roof with undulating parapet simulating broken masonry, The terrace wall repeats the broken masonry motif of the parapet. Decorative vigas project 12 to 16 inches on the front and rear facades, and ceramic tile canales are located above the vigas.

The windows are steel casements of various sizes having 4 or 8 lites to each sash and surmounted by decorative halved log lintels. The exterior doors are original and are constructed of sugar pine radom width tongue-and-groove planks tied together by oak splines and having a small glass pane. Aluminum screen doors have been recently installed in front of the wooden doors. The interior doors are of the same construction, but without the glass pane. The wood framing and interior woodwork and floors are Douglas fir. The interior walls and ceilings are finished with plaster over metal lath. The building is in good condition.

Employee Residence, NPS Bldg #15 (Photograph 0051)
Designed by Chief Landscape Architect Thomas Vint, Western Field Office, San Francisco in 1932; built in 1932 by Armstrong and Armstrong, Contractors Roswell, New Mexico. This structure is currently used as a residence.

Pueblo Revival Style; one-story; two rooms plus kitchen and bath; L-shaped plan with wing projecting from facade at east end, measuring about 40 x 25 feet in greatest dimensions; fronted by a flagstone terrace and steps; walls of rough-cut coursed limestone; flat asphalt and asbestos roof with undulating parapet simulating broken masonry. The top of the terrace wall, repeats the broken masonry motif of the parapet. Decorative viga ends project 12 to 16 inches on the front and rear facades, and ceramic tile canales are located above the vigas. The windows are steel casements of various sizes having 4 or 8 lites to each sash and surmounted by decorative halved log lintels.

The exterior doors are original and are constructed of sugar pine random width tongue-and-groove planks tied together by oak splines, with a small glass pane. Aluminum screen doors have been recently installed in front of the wooden doors. The interior doors are of the same construction, but without the glass pane. The wood framing and interior woodwork and floors are Douglas fir. The interior walls and ceilings are constructed of plaster over metal lath. The building is in good condition.

Multiple Dwelling Units #1 and #2, NPS Bldg #25 A, B & C, and NPS Bldg #28 A, B & C (Photographs 0052 and 0053)

Two employee residence triplexes; site design by J.C. Miller in 1940; architectural design by Ken Saunders in 1940; design revisions by Lyle E. Bennett in 1942; patio and walk design by Harvey Cornell in 1941; all of NPS Regional Office in Santa Fe, New Mexico; built 1940-1942 by CCC workers; occupied as employee residences.

New Mexican Territorial Revival Style; beige-colored stuccoed adobe; one-story; two adjacent buildings, each consisting of 3 adjoining dwelling units, with each unit containing 3 to 4 rooms plus kitchen and bath, and 3 attached garages. The ground plans of the buildings are in reverse of each other and consist of irregular rectangles with projecting wings. Together, the two buildings stretch for about 275 feet across the top of the hillside. The buildings are terraced into the hillside, with concrete foundations. The original asphalt and asbestos roofs were recently covered with urethane foam. The roofs and the parapets of Building #28 have concrete cornice copings.

The wooden windows are double-hung with 6/6 and 4/4 lites in the sashes. Some of the windows retain original wooden Territorial Style casings with pediment moldings. Although some window moldings have been removed from the buildings, the original drawings show that not all windows and doors were designed to have moldings. Five portals are recessed in the angles of each building, fronting one or both sides of the living rooms. Box columns, some retaining their original Doric caps, support the parapet entablatures of the portals. Vigas support the portal ceilings which are composed of tongue-and-groove planks. Wooden canales lined with metal drain the roofs of the portals and buildings. Several brick chimneys extend through the roofs.

Some of the entrance doors retain their pediment style lintels. The wooden doors are original and are composed of 6 molded panels. Aluminum screen doors have recently been placed in front of the wooden doors. Some of the original decorative iron light fixtures remain in the portals. The facades facing the downward slope of the hillside were originally fronted by low stuccoed walls that enclosed three yard areas. These walls have been removed. The attached garages that face the service road contain metal pull-down doors that are replacements for the original wooden doors.

Interior refinements include exposed vigas and planks laid in a herringbone pattern in the ceilings of the living rooms, decorative iron light fixtures, and paneled doors. The interior walls are covered with plaster over metal lath, the floors are of wood laid on floor joists. The buildings are in good condition.

Powerhouse, NPS Bldg. #10 (Photographs 0054-0056)
Center portion designed as a powerhouse in 1928 by Chief Landscape Architect Thomas Vint, Western Field Office, San Francisco; built 1929-30; wings added for repair and machine shops in 1931 after designs by Vint; now serves as storage for the roads and trails crew and as a plumbing and fire cache building.

Pueblo Revival Style; one-story rock faced random rubble battered walls with buttresses at the corners, covered with beige-colored stucco in 1963. The building is rectangular in plan; the original center structure measures about 75 x 42 feet; the wings added at either side measure about 35 x 25 feet. The interior walls are concrete block, and the exterior stone work was laid against the concrete block walls. The foundations are stone, and the floors are concrete. The roof of the center structure was originally a low gabled wooden truss roof, covered with corrugated iron. The rock side walls of the center building were gabled, and both front and sides have parapets which simulated the masonry of a broken ruin. The wings were constructed with flat roofs and were given the same broken masonry parapets. Both the center building and the wings originally had vigas projecting below the parapets on both front and rear facades. The roofs were altered in 1959; the parapets and vigas were removed, reducing the visual height of the structure, and the gabled roof of the center building was replaced with a flat metal-roof. The new roof slightly overhangs the front and rear of the center structure.

The front facade of the center structure contains two large garage doors, and each wing contains one garage door. These doors were originally wooden but were replaced with metal doors. Originally, window openings contained steel multi-lite windows. Examples of these survive only in the east end of the building. All other window openings were installed with fixed plate glass in 1963. The windows and doors were originally surmounted by decorative halved log lintels. These lintels have since been removed. In 1954, a small rock-walled addition, now stuccoed, was constructed on the rear of the west wing. This addition only reaches to the height of the window sills of the wing, has a flat concrete slab roof, small louvered windows, and a wooden door. It is identified on the working drawing as a vault for a unit substation and switch gear.

Three diesel generators were housed in the original powerhouse, or center portion of the structure. They served as the only source of electric power for the park until 1949 when commercial lines were brought in. Thereafter, the structure was adapted to other uses. The building is in good condition.

Warehouse, NPS Bldg. #26 (Photograph 26)
Designed in 1941 by architect Ken Saunders of the Branch of Plans and Design, Regional Office, Santa Fe; erected in 1942 by CCC workers; now used as a Maintenance Office and Warehouse.

Simplified New Mexican Territorial Revival Style; one-story rectangular plan measuring about 58 x 31 feet; beige-colored stuccoed adobe; arched wooden truss roof with iron tie rods is hidden behind an adobe parapet, and was recently sprayed with urethane foam. This structure has concrete floors and foundations and plastered interior walls.

The large windows are steel with fixed multi-lite panes inset with operable, or pivoting, windows. The rear wall contains 4 small pivoting windows with 6 lite sashes. The entrance door originally had a multi-lite side lite that has recently been replaced with single lite plate glass. Metal canales project from the sides of the building. The building is in good-condition.

Garage, NPS Bldg. #27 (Photograph 27)
Probably designed by Ken Saunders, architect, Branch of Plans and Design, Regional Office. Santa Fe; erected in 1940 by CCC. This structure was formerly also used for storage of supplies and equipment, and as a radio and electric shop, as well as a garage; still used as a garage.

Simplified New Mexican Territorial Revival Style; one-story rectangular plan measuring about 97 x 25 feet; beige-colored stuccoed adobe walls; flat asphalted roof; concrete floors stuccoed interior walls. The 12 windows are steel fixed multi-lite panes inset with pivoting windows of 4 lites. The interior contains 3 framed wall divisions. The front of the building is entirely open but originally contained large wooden doors. Wooden canales drain the roof. The building is in good condition.

Utility Building, NPS Bldg. #41 (Photograph 0084)
This structure was built in 1962-1963 as a service building. It was designed in 1962 by architect C. Sigler with the Branch of Landscape Architecture, NPS Washington D.C. It is a one-story rectangular Simplified New Mexican Territorial Revival Style structure measuring about 135 x 40 feet with steel and cement block walls, a beige stucco exterior, and a flat urethane foam roof. The facade contains five large metal garage doors and the interior is divided into nine rooms.

Mission 66 Residence, NPS Bldg. #56-61 (Photographs 0082 and 0083)
The building is one of two multiple dwelling units built in 1961-2 on the top of the hill on the north side of Bat Cave Draw. Designed by staff in the Western Office, Division of Design and Construction, the six-plex consists of six identical units arranged in a C shape around a central parking area. The entire complex is composed of wood-framed, single-story buildings linked together by a flat roof with deep overhangs, stucco and wood walls, and aluminum windows. Garages separate the residences. The entire complex conforms to the topography of the hill creating multi-levels within the complex. The Mission 66 program marked a change in NPS construction and design philosophies, and the resulting modernistic designs are in stark contrast the Rustic buildings in the district. This arrangement is unique to Mission 66 residential constructions.

Both multiple dwelling units were assessed as ineligible for listing in recommendations made in a 2006 NPS Cultural Landscapes Inventory of the district. At that time, the SHPO concurred with that finding. As a result, the second six-plex was removed by the park service in 2009. Since then, more information on the details and significance of the Mission 66 program as a whole as well as the unique nature of this complex have come to light; the evaluation of eligibility and significance at the national level asserted in this document represents a reevaluation of the remaining structure in light of this new understanding of the Mission 66 program and the unique nature of this unit.

The plans were drawn by George Medlicott, a Landscape Architect, who incorporated a house plan used in Glacier National Park into a multi-unit dwelling that fit with the landscape. The Glacier house plan was designed by Albert R. Stoker, an architect in the Branch of Plans and Design in Region II of the NPS in Omaha; it would later become Plan No.

1 in Cabot's Standard Plans for Employee Housing. In Plan No. 1, the house design is shown as a split level, but the houses at Carlsbad Caverns were all built as single levels with the units stepped down the hillside above Bat Cave Draw.

The six units within the building are all the same plan, but rotated or "flipped" to form the overall C shape. The units share common walls and a single roof covers the entire building. Each has three bedrooms accessed from a central hallway. A full bathroom is located off the hallway; one bedroom has a three-quarter attached bath. The living and dining rooms are a single large L-shaped room with the kitchen located off the dining room. The utility room is next to the main entrance and is accessed from the outside via a set of wooden louvered doors. A patio is accessed through a single door off the master bedroom and through an aluminum sliding glass door in the dining room. There is a poured slab patio at the entrance to each house. Depending on the position of the unit, the patio might be reached by a step up or several steps down; those with steps down also have poured concrete retaining walls defining the space. Carports were integrated into the overall building so as to provide separation between some of the units. For each unit, the carport is continuous with two of the bedrooms; carports of adjacent units are on the same level and open to one another, though the individual parking spaces are defined from the front by a full height 2 x 4-foot storage unit. The back walls of the carports include storage space but have doorways accessing the back of the building as well. The overall plan view of each unit is of two overlapping squares within the overall C shape.

The foundations are poured slabs. The walls are wood-framed, with sheetrock finish on the interior. Around the entry doors, the exterior is sided with T1-11 grooved plywood siding. T1-11 was also used on the walls surrounding the patios, on the ceiling and walls of the storage in the carport, and on the exterior of the carport back wall. The rest of the exterior walls were stuccoed. The windows have wood-framed openings with aluminum inserts and were shaded by extended boxed soffits. A variety of windows were used, including large picture windows with louvered side lites and sliding and fixed units. The roofs were originally built-up tar and gravel with boxed soffits; they were given EDPM membrane roofing in the early 1990s. The carports have poured slab floors which give way to a paved central courtyard with poured concrete curbs that is currently used for additional parking.

The exterior patios once had cinderblock walls around the two sides not enclosed by the building; these walls have since been removed. The patios themselves were poured slabs; all but one of the patios have been removed. Building 61 was modified in 1977 with the addition of an active solar hot air heating system that consisted of a 10 x 16-foot stone filled addition on the west side of the house and a roof top solar collector with air ducts. The system did not perform as anticipated and the solar collector was later removed. The small addition remains but is reversible.

Landscape Features

Bat Flight Amphitheater (Photograph 0086)
Situated in front of the natural cave entrance, the amphitheater was erected to provide seating for approximately 800 people to watch evening bat flights out of the cave entrance. The amphitheater is about 100 feet wide at the back and slopes downhill about 75 feet toward the mouth of the cave. It is surrounded by stone retaining walls and natural outcroppings of large rocks.

There are 22 rows of gently curving stone benches on either side of a set of concrete steps that descend from the cactus garden and paved terrace above to the front of the amphitheater. Those at the back are a steeper slope; those at the front are on more level ground. The asphalt path to the cave entrance descends on the southeast side. It appears that the stone steps once continued from the back all the way to the front but that some were subsequently filled in and paved smooth to create a ramp for better handicapped access to the front seating. The steps extend into each tier to provide level passage along the front of the benches.

Behind the amphitheater but continuous with it is a flagstone terrace with limestone curbing and a planting bed. This was the site of the original NPS ticket building. It was identified for demolition in the 1932 master plan, but it wasn't removed until the visitor center provided a replacement for the ticket office and the Mission 66 initiative provided funding. The building was torn down as part of the project to construct the amphitheater, and the site where it stood was paved with flagstone to be consistent with an existing terrace around the ticket office and cactus garden and to transition seamlessly to the stone surface of the top bench of the amphitheater.

Walnut Canyon Entrance Road (Photographs 0059-0068)
When the monument was first established, it was accessed by means of the Old Guano Road (LA 173395). The difficulty of this road led to construction of a new entrance road in 1927 (see LA 173396). Outside the boundaries of the monument, this road was funded by the State of New Mexico. Once new land was added to the monument and it was designated a park, the road was within the park boundaries. The NPS revised the upper end of the road in 1934, changing the location of where it ascended out of Walnut Canyon and constructing several large masonry retaining walls and guard rails. The road was paved in 1935. A severe flood in 1941 damaged much of the lower section of road and the CCC, then in residence at the park, made the repairs. Another flood in 1946 led to additional repairs by NPS staff in 1947. The road has since been maintained by the NPS using materials and techniques compatible with the historic features.

All the features along the length of the road are consistent with the NPS Rustic design, a style of architecture and landscape architecture that sought to create buildings and landscape features that harmonized with the natural environment. Rustic style buildings and landscape features typically incorporated native materials and building traditions, fitting into the landscape unobtrusively, and the style was used in many national parks during this period. It was applied to several types of structures, including visitor facilities, roads, and bridges, trail shelters, and informational kiosks, as well as maintenance and other park operations buildings. Many of these have subsequently been listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

In the case of the Walnut Canyon entrance road, local limestone was used for construction of guard rails and retaining walls, shoulders, culvert headwalls and endwalls, and drop inlets, as well as curbing, trails, and steps. Unobtrusive concrete curbing and poured shoulders were also constructed. The road bed itself has two travel lanes, each approximately 30 feet wide. The base course that underlies the pavement extends beyond the travel lanes to form narrow shoulders; in several sections masonry or poured concrete form more formal shoulders (as described below). Overall, the road bed has been kept as narrow as possible within modern safety guidelines to minimize its visual impact while still accommodating modern vehicle traffic. Vegetation is sparse, as is to be expected in a desert environment, but native vegetation, stone outcrops, and other natural landscape features are immediately adjacent to the road shoulders and sometimes screen road features. Vegetation is sometimes present between the edges of the asphalt and adjacent landscape features. Pullouts along the length of the road are typically small and contiguous with the travel lanes along their entire lengths. They generally have poured concrete curbing and sidewalks, though stone was used as well. The one atypical example is the Indian Cave pullout, which has a roughly circular island separating the parking area from the road; the vegetation in the island was left unchanged and matches the surrounding setting. Road cuts and drainage crossings were made as visually unobtrusive as possible by minimizing the amount of change to the natural landscape and the size and number of built features while still meeting modern standard road safety specifications. Culvert headwalls and endwalls were kept small-scale and low in profile; often only the tops are visible from the road. Even the extensive road cut necessary where the road ascends out of Walnut Canyon proper is supported by retaining walls constructed of local stone in curvilinear shapes that blend in with the rocky hillside when viewed from below.

In addition to the characteristics of the built road and the associated features, the course of the road through the canyon and the experience it gives visitors as they enter the park are part of its defining characteristics. The road winds its way up Walnut Canyon from its mouth, following the natural curves of the terrain within the canyon. Eventually it ascends the ridge to the south to where the caverns entrance is located. The park boundary is at the mouth of the canyon, and as visitors enter the park, there is an experience of leaving the broad open spaces visible on the road between Carlsbad and El Paso and entering a new environmental setting. The naturally carved limestone walls of the canyon, cut by tributaries and home to local vegetation and wildlife, are easily visible from the road, giving visitors an immediate and close-up sense of the local geology and desert environment. Visitors who stop at the roadside exhibits begin their interpretive experience before they even reach the visitor center. The ascent of the ridge to the south gives visitors a scenic view back down the canyon to the east, and once the road crests the ridge, there is an expansive view of the plains to the south. That the park headquarters buildings aren't even visible until near the end of the road adds additional emphasis to the presence of the natural surroundings. In short, the winding quality of the road in the canyon and the scenery visible from it give visitors both intimate and grand views of the area, and fosters a sense of exploration that begins well before visitors ever descend into the caverns.

There are more than 65 features along the length of the road; they are pinpointed and briefly described in the continuation sheets with the full list of resources within the district. The following are examples of each type of feature found along the length of the road. Note that the original entrance sign was replaced in the 1950s and subsequently further altered; it is non-contributing and addressed further in the section on non-contributing resources.

Masonry Guard Wall—A wet-laid cut block limestone masonry guard wall laid with a crenelated top. The raised portions of the wall are intermittent. The mortar is medium coarse and slightly recessed. There are five cut block limestone masonry guard walls of varying length along the entrance road. A good example is Feature 2005-46, a wet-laid limestone masonry guardwall with raised intermittent portions and an opening for drainage runoff. It is 1560 feet long, 18 inches thick, and ranges from 28 inches to 16 feet in height.

Limestone Rubble Retaining Wall—A wall constructed of quarried limestone blocks of various shapes and sizes set in sporadic mortar of medium coarseness. There are eight such walls along the length of the road. A good example is Feature 2005-17, a wet-laid masonry retaining wall 700 feet long and 15 feet high (five to fifteen courses). The mortar is of medium coarseness and sporadic. Three culverts protrude through the wall (two of which originate in Features 2005-16 and 2005-18). There is a grass shoulder between the asphalt and the feature.

Cyclopean Shoulder—Cyclopean shoulders have aprons of wet-laid cut block masonry with a stacked rubble limestone retaining wall holding it in place. The cut limestone blocks are irregular in shape, width and height. The mortar is of medium coarseness and not recessed. There are 10 such features along the length of the road. A good example is Feature 2005-36, a wet-laid limestone masonry cyclopean shoulder 480 feet long on the west side of the road. The masonry apron is 10 feet wide and 6 feet high. An oval corrugated culvert drains the east side of the road, with an outlet in the masonry apron.

Poured Concrete Shoulder—A shoulder of poured concrete, usually on the opposite side of the road from the cyclopean shoulders. There are 10 such shoulders along the roadway. One example is Feature 2005-39, a poured shoulder on the east side of the road extending for 375 feet, with the inlet for the culvert that exits in the masonry apron on the west side.

Headwalls and Endwalls—These are short sections of wall made of wet-laid cut block limestone masonry that retain the fill around the intakes and exits of culverts. The cut limestone blocks are irregular in shape, width, and height. The mortar is of medium coarseness and recessed. The walls contain from one to three culverts. Sometimes they occur in pairs; other times only the upslope wall is present. A good example is Feature 2005-28, a culvert with both a headwall and an endwall. The headwall is just over 8 feet long, 1 foot 6 inches thick, and 6 feet high (8 courses). The endwall is just over 9 feet long, 1 foot 6 inches thick, and 5 feet 6 inches high (8 courses). There is a 6-foot limestone paved channel extending from the endwall. The mortar is of medium coarseness and recessed. The culvert between them is 36 inches in diameter.

Drop Inlet—Drop inlets are grates that drain water from the road shoulder into a culvert. They consist of an inlet box of wet-laid cut block limestone masonry covered by a metal grate. The cut limestone blocks are irregular in shape, width, and height. The mortar is of medium coarseness and recessed. There are ten drop inlets along the length of the road. An example is Feature 2005-49, a wet-laid limestone masonry drop inlet on the east side of the road leading to a metal pipe 24 inches in diameter. The stone box measures just over 7 feet long, just over 5 feet wide, and stands just over 3 feet 6 inches high (six courses). There are two stone “cut-outs” in the east and north walls that measure 18 inches wide and 12 inches high. A metal grate lies horizontally across the walls.

Concrete Curbing—curbing restricts vehicles from driving beyond the shoulder of the road. In the case of the curbs along the entrance road, the curbing is made of coarse, poured concrete. There are four isolated concrete curbs and other features that have concrete curbing in association with other types of features. An example of an isolated concrete curb is Feature 2005-37, where the curbing delineates a pullout on the east side of the road. It is 225 feet long, 8 inches high, and 12 inches wide. There is gravel fill behind the curb forming a walking area along the border of the pullout.

Stairs and Walkways—In a few locations, walkways and stairs were constructed to facilitate access to roadside attractions. The walkways are surfaced with asphalt pavement bordered with cut limestone blocks. Stairs are all of wet-laid cut limestone blocks. There are three locations along the road where walkways and stairs were built: the trails and

steps at the Indian Cave wayside exhibit, a step in one of the large retaining walls at the "Seep" exhibit area, and steps at one of the pullouts. The Indian Cave wayside exhibit (Feature 31) is the most extensive example. It contains two sets of limestone steps, each with nine treads, leading down to a picnic area with asphalt walkways 8 feet wide and lined with cut limestone blocks. Concrete curbing delineates the parking area, and the outlet of a 12-inch corrugated culvert is in the northeast corner of the parking area.

Parking Terraces (Photograph 0069)
The parking terraces were originally built in association with the 1927 entrance road (they were accessed from Reef Top Circle), and were later enlarged and paved in 1935. They currently consist of three leveled linear areas retained by large walls of dry-laid irregular cut limestone blocks. The upper halves of the walls were tuck pointed. They measure an average of 660 feet long, 4 to 5 feet in height, and 18 inches in thickness. In very recent times the pavement was removed and the terraces planted with native plants in an effort to prevent contaminated runoff from the parking lots from entering the caverns.

Permian Drive and Reef Top Circle (Both resources shown in Photograph 0070)
These two roads are two separate resources but are discussed together because they intersect and are similar in construction. They were constructed between 1927 and 1936 and provide access to the early NPS- and CCC-built development. Reef Top Circle appears on plans from the 1930s and once created a loop circling from Walnut Canyon Road through the NPS buildings, down to the west end of the historic parking terraces, and back to the Walnut Canyon Road. Permian Drive is a spur off of Reef Top Circle. They are both paved roads, some portions of which have stone curbs of irregular cut limestone blocks extending approximately 1 foot above the road surface; they are approximately 1 foot thick. The downhill portion of Reef Top Circle, with its parapeted limestone revetment, is an integral part of the complex of buildings on the hillside as viewed from the opposite side of the draw. Native vegetation that is part of the surrounding natural landscape is immediately adjacent to the road and curbing; like the Walnut Canyon Entrance Road, the width and visual impact of the road corridors have been minimized within the bounds of modern road safety standards.

Trail from Visitor Center to Caverns Entrance and Masonry Bridge Abutments (Photographs 0071 and 0072)
This trail was constructed in 1932 to provide access to the elevator building from the parking terraces. It consists of an asphalted path about 700 feet long and 7 feet wide. It is bordered by limestone blocks about 1 foot square. The trail crosses Bat Cave Draw, requiring a footbridge. The bridge was designed in 1932 by Assistant Landscape Architect Herbert A, Kreinkamp of the Western Field Office in San Francisco and constructed that same year. The bridge abutments are constructed of wet-laid, rough-cut limestone blocks. The walls form retaining terraces that project as the bridge extends into the arroyo. The bridge is about 15 feet long and is of metal construction with metal railings. The original bridge decking has been replaced (most recently in 2012). On the north side of the arroyo, the limestone bridge abutment joins the outer wall of the parking lot terrace retaining walls. On the south side of the arroyo, the limestone abutment ascends the side of the arroyo and joins the asphalted path that winds uphill to the visitor center. The associated light fixtures are modern.

Switchback Trail into the Natural Cave Entrance (Photograph 0073)
The trail replaced a long flight of wooden stairs that had been constructed at the cave entrance in 1925. As originally constructed in 1930, the trail had eight switchbacks, the position of the top switchback is now occupied by the amphitheater, and the lower guard wall of the amphitheater is built upon the curved contour of the lower side of the top switchback. In 1936, the trail was asphalted in accordance with plans by A. W. Burney, NPS Acting Chief Engineer.

The asphalted footpath has seven steep switchbacks; each from 50 to 100 feet long, that enter the mouth of the cave. Four of the switchbacks are entirely within the cavern. The path is bordered by rock face limestone walls of various heights, laid as random rubble, undulating at the top in simulation of the broken masonry of ruined walls, and repeating the ruined masonry theme of the buildings on the hill. The walls serve both as terrace retaining walls and as guard walls because of the steepness of the trail. The trail was originally not surfaced with asphalt, and was bordered only by several courses of limestone blocks along the tops of the retaining terraces. High guard walls were subsequently built along the sides of the upper switchbacks. The low limestone block borders are retained in the lower switchbacks which pass into the mouth of the cave. The metal railings are not historic but do perform a safety function.

Terracing and Historic Walkways (Photograph 0074)
Small retaining walls are present throughout the complex, all of cut limestone blocks. Walkways within the complex of housing and office buildings were generally constructed in association with the buildings they access, connecting the buildings with the roadways. One main one connects the residential area with the caverns entrance in Bat Cave Draw. The CCC also did additional work on the stone trails and walkways throughout the district during its tenure in the park. The walkways vary from 3 to 4 feet in width and many are lined on both sides with rough-cut limestone blocks. Many have cut limestone block borders. Stairs are of the same cut limestone block. The walking surfaces are either asphalt paving or flagstone. Buildings 25 and 28 have poured concrete walkways.

A 1941 plan of the adobe residences drawing by NPS Regional Landscape Architect Harvey Cornell shows a flagstone walk at the rear and a gravel walk at the front of the complex. The existing front walk differs slightly in position. It is flanked by rough-cut limestone blocks. On the uphill side of the walk, the hillside was terraced with limestone walls which were originally topped with stuccoed adobe walls. The adobe walls are gone, and the stone terraces have in several small sections been replaced with concrete block. Limestone steps are set in the terrace walls.

Cactus Garden (Photograph 0075)
Vint included many beds of native plants around the buildings, paths, and terraces in his design for the area, and a 1933 plan drawn under the direction of NPS Acting Chief Architect W. G. Carnes shows beds at the head of the parking lot, in front of the cave entrance, and on the retaining walls of the parking lot. No formal planting plan naming specific species was ever done. The main bed, established in 1933 and referred to as the cactus garden, is between the original parking terraces and the amphitheater outlined by winding paths 2 feet wide. It is outlined by cut limestone blocks 1 to 2 feet high and contains ocotillo plants and cacti. It is within the boundary of the archaeological site containing a bedrock and mortar and ring midden (LA 43603); the mortar is within the defined bed. Large cacti and other plants grow in the other locations as well.

Drinking Fountain (Photograph 0076)
The drinking fountain is a small pedestal of slabs of limestone facing a column of poured concrete extending out of the top of a terrace formed by a limestone retaining wall that is west of the Amphitheater Comfort Station and east of the trail that extends north into the complex of historic buildings. In front is a small concrete bowl for water collection. It is associated with the cactus garden and the midden and mortar exhibit, and was constructed in the same year—1933.

Chihuahuan Desert Nature Trail (Photograph 0090)
The Nature Trail is situated on the south slope of Bat Cave Draw. The asphalted footpath leads eastward from the bridge crossing the arroyo in the bottom of the draw, up the slope to the top of the hill. This section of the trail is bordered by limestone blocks set in mortar, as well as large loose boulders. Another short, rock-bordered asphalt path forms a spur to the Visitor Center parking lot, and another section continues east along the ridge, then turns downslope again to meet the Old Guano Road thereby forming a loop. A 1941 aerial photograph shows a narrow dirt trail in this location. A 1954 trail system map marked “obsolete” shows a trail with a footprint similar, but not identical to, the current trail. Park Property Control Records from 1959 list it as a paved trail (National Park Service 1959). The trail therefore appears to have been formalized with paving and border stones sometime between 1954 and 1959, very likely in association with the Mission 66-era additions to the Visitor Center. The portion extending from the visitor center parking lot to the main trail loop was repaved and widened to make it ADA compliant in 1994, and the section extending along the ridge to the east was made ADA compliant by adding pull-outs. A shade ramada was constructed at the eastern end. These modifications were done in keeping with the original character of the trail and did not change its route, thereby diminishing its integrity only slightly. The trail remains basically consistent in construction and appearance with other trails in the district.

Integrity
None of the historic buildings or landscape features have been moved within the district or moved in from elsewhere, and the integrity of location and association are high. The setting of the district and of the individual buildings has been altered only by the construction of additional buildings (the visitor center, two Mission 66 housing units, tennis court, amphitheater, and comfort station). The comfort station is a style consistent with the historic buildings and therefore is not a major intrusion into the district. The land formations and views remain much the same as in the period of significance, and the district retains the feeling of the period of significance.

The buildings and landscape features also still retain their original workmanship and design characteristics with the exception of the original elevator building, now encased in the visitor center, and the power house (Building 10), which received a coat of stucco to make it more consistent with the other buildings in the maintenance complex. The elevator building and visitor center are non-contributing (described further below). The alteration to the power house is essentially reversible and the original building remains intact underneath. The stuccoed power house is one example of altered materials; others include minor changes to windows and doors and modern materials used in roof repairs. The bridge on the footpath between the visitor center and the cavern entrance retains the original abutments, but the bridge decking has been replaced (most recently in 2012). The paved roads and associated features have received regular maintenance with compatible materials.

Non-Contributing Resources
LA 43539 (Photograph 0077)
Size: 15 x 30 m
Temporal Affiliation: Prehistoric unknown
Description: The site contains a single ring midden feature consisting of thermally altered limestone (with a single lithic artifact of gray chert) and a scatter of mid-20th century household trash that is likely associated with the housing unit immediately south, including clear and solar-colored glass, peach pits.
Integrity: The upper levels of the ring midden were scattered and destroyed during construction of a reservoir. The disturbed rock is scattered over an area 20 x 30 m, and there is only slim possibility of intact organic subsurface remains. The site retains little information potential and as such is not eligible for listing under Criterion D or any other.
Recorder(s) and Dates: Hunt (1999:44-5).

LA 43604 (No photograph available)
Size: Unknown
Temporal Affiliation: Jornada Mogollon A.D. 650-1350
Description: The site consisted of a ring midden on the talus slope near the main cavern entrance. Lithic debitage (San Andres chert) and ground stone tools were also present.
Integrity: The site was destroyed when the trail to the main cavern entrance was constructed. Though some scattered burned rock and darkened soil remain, the site retains little information potential and is therefore not eligible under Criterion D or any other.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Originally documented in 1957 (NMCRIS Record for LA 43604)

LA 128624 (Photograph 0078)
Size: 20 x 20 meters
Temporal Affiliation: Mid-20th century, ca. 1940-1960
Description: During its initial documentation in 1999, the site was recorded as a historic artifact scatter that includes a scatter of clear and amber liquor bottle glass (ca. 1940s), a “wildroot” hair oil bottle, an aluminum souvenir token, a silver metal cosmetic container, and a single prehistoric brown chert flake. It was interpreted as a casual dumping area created by visitors pitching trash upslope from the parking area. A second site visit in 2005 documented 44 historic artifacts, including auto headlight bases, glass fragments (those noted above as well as something glass from an oil lamp chimney, a brown glass fragment embossed with “OLD FORESTER…RE-USE OF THIS BOTTLE…”, and a clear rectangular bottle base embossed with “T 5050 H/L&E PROD. COPR./MADE IN USA”), bottle caps and lids, metal fragments, and a nail. The souvenir token, cosmetic container, and chert flake were not relocated.
Integrity: The site is listed as in fair condition, but holds little information potential on the period of significance and no significance of any other kind; as such it is not eligible for listing under Criterion D or any other.
Recorder(s) and Date(s): Hunt (1999:30-31), Carlson (2005:27-31).

Elevator Building and Visitor Center (Photographs 0079-0081)
The original elevator building was constructed by the National Park Service in 1931 to allow visitors easier access to the most scenic parts of the caverns. The elevators traveled a 750-foot shaft (the longest single lift system at the time) and were enclosed on the surface by a three-story building of locally quarried limestone. Consistent with the other NPS-built structures, it was rustic in design with the use of local stone, wood lintels, and a stepped profile with flat roofs and parapets. A covered portal with stone posts and wooden lintels extends part of the length of the south side and a flagpole

extended up from the highest part of the roof. Unlike the other structures in the park at the time, it was prominent on the landscape because of its height, which was needed to accommodate the elevators.

The ever-increasing visitation following World War II made clear the need for additional visitor facilities. Allaback (2000) and Carr (2007) state that the earliest set of plans for the visitor center date to 1953, but in fact there is a 1949 preliminary plan with the names of Lyle Bennett and Raymond Lovelady (an architect from Oklahoma A & M who worked with Cecil Doty) on file at Carlsbad Caverns. The Western Office of Design and Construction (WODC) produced a second preliminary set of drawings in 1953; and they were approved by Thomas C. Vint. These plans featured a two story high central lobby area with a coffee shop/dining room/fountain, curio store, and kitchen on the west side. NPS offices were in the basement and on the second floor; restrooms were on the second floor and off the lobby. The plans were revised in 1954 and 1955, and finalized in 1956. In these, the lobby was attached to a lounge area surrounded by restrooms, an exhibit space, and a ticket booth. The concession area included the curio shop, coffee shop, nursery, playroom, kitchen, and offices. It was this version of the design that incorporated the elevator building built in 1932, though much of the western portion of the original building and the portal were removed prior to construction.

By the time the project opened for construction bids in March of 1956, the building was referred to as a “visitor center“(Hoskins 1956a and 1956b). The NPS built the eastern wing to house the interpretive displays and information desk. The concessioner, the Cavern Supply Company, built the west wing to house its operations based on plans prepared in 1958 by NPS staff. Although the east and west wings were continuous along the north side of the building, they were separated on the south side by a covered terrace with skylights. The main entrance was centered in the south wall of the east wing underneath a covered patio that extended the width of the wing.

By 1961, the concessioner reorganized the interior spaces of the kitchen and restaurant. The space ultimately proved inadequate, and after various sets of plans were generated in the late 1950s and mid-1960s (by various architects from Roswell), a final plan was approved by the NPS Regional Director and the west wing was expanded on the west and south sides in 1970. The initial construction of the building and these few later additions all date to the periods of significance for Mission 66 and Parkscape USA and together comprise the baseline Mission 66 building against which the modifications that followed must be assessed.

At the close of the period of the significance, the appearance of the building was as follows. It was framed in steel and wood, but was mainly glass and steel and with some brick and stucco accents. The built-up roofs were flat with parapets; some central rooms had skylights. The south elevation had long covered porches shading steel windows which also had wooden shutters. Sidewalks from the parking lots angled towards an irregular paved patio extending south from the east wing which formed the main entrance to the building. Paved patios also extended south from the center of the southern façade and the west wing. The south half of the east façade had a semi-circular porch with a metal railing and a staircase leading down to the trail to the caverns entrance. The porch was accessed by two sets of double glass doors. The north half of the building had two stories where the building followed the slope of the hill. The elevator tower was also encased by the new construction; the original stonework was no longer visible. The very top of the building was the so-called observation deck surrounded by a metal railing. The west façade of the tower had six windows, a small deck, and a door to access the deck. The east façade had no features and was a blank stucco wall.

Portions of the building were reroofed in 1977; that year also saw interior remodeling of the basement, enclosure of the porch along the south wall for use as offices, and the addition of solar panels on the roof of this section. The solar panels were associated with an active and passive solar heating system that also involved glassing in the covered portal between the wings. The basement modifications did not affect the traffic flow of visitors—it mainly reorganized space used by NPS employees. The enclosure of the south wall porch and the covered portal and the addition of the solar panels changed the appearance of the façade in which the main entrance was located by creating a new exterior wall and changing the shape of the profile of the roof. Minor interior changes were made in 1984, and changes to the layout of the interpretive space were made in 1987. Planning for additional changes in layout for visitor orientation and interpretation began in the late 1990s.

The most extensive changes to the building were done in 2009. At that time, the visitor entry and flow through the non-concession space was greatly changed. The covered patio was further enclosed and reconfigured to house the main information desk that had previously been in the east wing. The main entrance was moved from the middle of the south

façade of the east wing to the south wall of the old covered portal location, which is in the center of the building. A patio roof was added in front of the new main entrance. Bathroom facilities were added on both sides of the entrance walkway connected by the patio roof, which also supports a large solar array. The area where the information desk once was remains interpretive space with areas for displays and book sales. Sections of the concession area were also changed, with the kitchen and food counters reconfigured and some interior wall sections between the curio shop and the restaurant removed. The various exterior paths and patios spaces were reconfigured or removed. Many of the windows were replaced in kind with more energy efficient double-paned glass.

Currently, the exterior of the old elevator tower appears much as it did in the 1970s (after the original stonework was encased in the stucco exterior), the east façade is much as it was in the late 1960s, and the west façade is as it was in the early 1970s. The north and south facades have changed the most. The north façade has had additions, changes to the fenestration, and the addition of a loading dock and employee patio to make the basement space more accommodating to NPS and concessions operations. The changes to the south façade are as described above, with the greatest changes to the exterior appearance taking place in 1977 and 2009.

In sum, the elevator building as originally constructed was a much smaller building of local stone that housed the elevators and had only minimal space allocated to meeting the other needs of visitors. Sections of it were removed and the rest was completely encased in the much larger building constructed in the 1960s that housed the many visitor services provided by the concessioner as well as NPS interpretive space and offices. Additional modifications and expansions have taken place since the 1960s to provide more space for visitor services and redirect visitor flow through the building. The net result is a modern glass and steel building with stucco walls with a different appearance and organization than was planned in the 1950s.

Paint Shop, NPS Bldg. #42 (Photograph 0085)
This building was designed in 1981 by Sam Romero, Division of Maintenance, NPS Southwest Regional Office, Santa Fe, New Mexico; constructed in 1981 by Structural Finishing, Inc., San Mateo, California. The building is Simplified Pueblo Revival Style; one-story; beige-colored stuccoed concrete block walls; rectangular plan measuring 12 x 26 feet; flat asphalted roofs; concrete floor and foundations; small aluminum windows; metal door. It was built to house flammables separately. It has not achieved 50 years of age and has no particular historical significance. It was built in a style compatible with the rest of the district and, while non-contributing, does not detract from the integrity of the district as a whole.

Bat Flight Amphitheater Comfort Station, NPS Bldg. #62 (Photograph 0087)
This building was designed by Claude Phipps, Carlsbad Caverns National Park Engineer; built 1984-5 by Restroom Facility Inc., Reno, Nevada. It is a one-story Pueblo Revival Style structure in a rectangular plan measuring 14 x 44 feet; rough-cut limestone laid as random rubble in slabs 6 to 8 inches thick against wood frame inner walls; rear wall stuccoed instead of rock faced; flat parapet roof with decorative vigas projecting from front façade; metal coping on parapets 4 metal doors concrete floor and foundation. The building was set into the hillside by excavation of the building site. It has not achieved 50 years of age and has no particular historical significance. It was built in a style compatible with the rest of the district and, while non-contributing, does not detract from the integrity of the district as a whole.

Storage Shed (Photograph 0088)
The storage shed was built adjacent to the northeast corner of the Warehouse, NPS Bldg. #26, in 1985. At that time, it was constructed of stuccoed concrete blocks with a metal shed roof and swing-up door. It measured 20 x 30 feet. More recently, an addition has been constructed on the south side. It also is of concrete block and measures roughly 16 x 30 feet. There is a small vinyl window in the south wall and a garage door in the east wall. The door in the original section is now gone and it is used for storing sand and similar materials.

Park Entrance Sign on the Walnut Canyon Road (Photograph 0089)
The original sign was a small wooden sign on a rustic piling of unshaped local stone that was in place as late as 1951. Photographs from 1959 show a longer stone wall of shaped stone; this is still in place but with an additional section of stonework and a different sign configuration. The current wooden sign is slated for replacement with a stone one in the near future. This sign post-dates the period of significance and, though it is near where the original site was and performs

the same function, it is different enough in form from the original (and will differ still further when the sign is replaced with one of a different material) that it is non-contributing.

Tennis Court (Photograph 0091)
The tennis court was constructed in 1963 within the boundaries of an archaeological site (LA 128623). It was composed of a fenced concrete pad measuring 50 x 120 feet. The park's Property Control Records state that it was constructed with labor donated by the members of the Carlsbad Caverns Recreation Association. Materials were purchased with $1,500.00 derived from a tax on cigarette sales donated to the NPS through the Association by Eddy County on July 25, 1963. Therefore while it was constructed during the Mission 66 period, it was not built under the auspices of that program. The fencing, net, and lights have been removed (National Park Service 2002:26). All that currently remains is the concrete playing surface which has not been removed out of concern for the underlying archaeological site.

Helipad (Photograph 0092)
The helipad was built near the tennis courts within the boundaries of the archaeological site that is now LA 128623. It is a reinforced concrete pad approximately 16 x 18 feet in size with a large triangle with an "H" inside painted on it. It was constructed outside of the period of significance and is non-contributing.

Ramada/Shade Structure (Photograph 0093)
This is a modern structure built as a shade structure for visitors. It is of post and beam construction with irregular corner bracing, framed flat asphalt roofs, and completely open sides. Flooring is poured concrete, and there is a trail that passes through it that leads toward the cactus garden and cavern entrance from just north of the footbridge across Bat Cave Draw. It is approximately 40 feet long, composed of two offset sections with are each approximately 20 feet wide. It was built outside of the period of significance and is non-contributing.

Visitor Center Parking Lots (Photograph 0094)
The location of the current visitor center first saw use in 1931 with the construction of the elevator shafts and associated building. The access road and a parking lot were also in place at this time. With construction of the current visitor center, the very small original parking lot was replaced by two much larger lots; the scar of the road to the original parking lot is still visible. The two large lots post-date the period of significance and are associated with the visitor center, which itself lacks historical significance. The parking lots are non-contributing.

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.)

- [X] 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.
- [X] 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.
- [X] 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.)

Property is:

- [ ] 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.

The Caverns Historic District | Eddy County, NM
Name of Property | County and State

F	a commemorative property.
G	less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
ARCHEOLOGY/Prehistoric
ARCHEOLOGY/Historic—Non-Aboriginal
ARCHITECTURE
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE
SOCIAL HISTORY
INDUSTRY, COMMERCE

Period of Significance
A.D. 650-1470
1900-1972

Significant Dates
A.D. 900-1350
1900-1972

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation
Jornada Mogollon
Euro-American

Architect/Builder
Thomas C. Vint, Thomas Boles, Ken Saunders, A. W. Burney, W. G. Carnes, Herbert A. Kreinkamp, Daniel Hull

Period of Significance (justification)
The period of significance for the Caverns Historic District is A.D. 650-1470, the period of prehistoric use of the area[1], and 1900-1972, the period from when the first Euro-Americans noticed the caverns to the date when the Mission 66 and Parkscape USA programs concluded.

The region within the district was first inhabited in the Late Archaic; it was then utilized by the Jornada Mogollon peoples prior to the Spanish *entrada*. The broader area was used by Paleoindians as early as 11,000 B.C. and by historic Native groups such as the Mescalero Apache up through the 1800s, but the district does not contain any known prehistoric resources dating outside the A.D. 600-1350 period. Euro-Americans used the area only very sporadically (for ranching) until the discovery of the caverns around 1901 and the subsequent discovery of their guano deposits in 1903. Guano mining took place from 1903 through 1925 or so; the caverns were designated a national monument in 1923. The earliest historic archaeological sites within the district are associated with the guano mining and date to 1903 or later. Development of park infrastructure and construction of the earliest historic buildings and features coincided with the formative years of the National Park Service. Further development was accomplished with assistance from the CCC as part of Roosevelt's New Deal public works programs, concluding in 1942 with the start of World War II. Additional buildings were built within the

[1] Only one of the prehistoric sites in the district area has received radiocarbon dating (LA 105139). The rest of the prehistoric sites in the district have been assigned dates based on relative dating techniques such as the presence of particular styles of projectile points, and/or profiles of material culture developed for the different phases described below,

district during the1950s and 1960s as part of the NPS's Mission 66 initiative. The NPS Mission 66 era has been defined as 1945-1972 (Carr et al. 2012). It includes the immediate post-World War II developments between 1945 and 1955 that formed the basis for the architectural, engineering, and landscape design of the NPS Mission 66 program as well as the Mission 66 program as it is formally defined from 1956 to 1966. With many Mission 66 projects still incomplete in 1966, the Parkscape USA program of 1967 to 1972 was authorized to bring Mission 66 to conclusion.

Criteria Considerations (explanation, if necessary)
None.

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance and applicable criteria.)

The earliest park service-related resources are architecturally significant at the national level and eligible under Criterion C in the Architecture and Landscape Architecture areas of significance for their representation of designs characteristic of the "rustic" theme used for facilities built during the formative years of the national park system. Specifically, the buildings and structures at Carlsbad Caverns are in the Pueblo Revival style, utilizing traditional building materials and techniques to achieve harmony with the natural setting and consistency with the historic past. The Pueblo Revival buildings are the second such complex ever constructed by the National Park Service, and the Carlsbad Caverns example is larger and includes more landscape features than the first one built (the early Pueblo Revival buildings at Mesa Verde National Park).

The buildings and landscape features constructed by the CCC at Carlsbad Caverns are significant at the national level under Criterion A for their association with the New Deal era under the Social History area of significance. They are also eligible under Criterion C in the Architecture area of significance at the national level as representatives of National Park Service architecture prior to World War II and as examples of CCC work of the New Deal Era. Like the earlier NPS buildings, the CCC-built Territorial Revival-style buildings at Carlsbad Caverns utilize traditional building materials and techniques to be consistent with the historic past. They represent the largest complex of Territorial Revival buildings built by the CCC in a national park.

The Mission 66-era buildings constructed by the NPS in the 1950s and 1960s are eligible under Criterion A in the Social History area of significance at the national and local level for their representation of the results of the efforts of the NPS in the 1950s and 1960s to build facilities to accommodate the exponentially growing numbers of people who visited the nation's parks following World War II, as well as facilities for park operations and staff. They are also eligible under Criterion C under the Architecture and Landscape Architecture areas of significance at the national and local level for their representation of the Park Service Modern style that developed out of the Mission 66 program. In addition, the Mission 66 six-plex residence utilizes a house plan from which few were built during the program, and the Mission 66 amphitheater is unique among Mission 66 amphitheaters for its stone benches, position on a slope, and view of the bat flights rather than a stage or projection screen.

Most of the historic archaeological sites are related to guano mining in the area; they are eligible at the local level of significance under Criterion A under the Industry and Commerce areas of significance for their representation of this national industry and its economic contribution to the development of the Carlsbad area. They are also eligible under Criterion D under the Non-Aboriginal Historic Archeology area of significance for the information they contain on the details of the early mining operations and the associated living quarters and conditions. A few of the historic archaeological sites are related to the early NPS administration of the monument following its establishment in 1923. The first NPS entrance road and stone quarry are eligible under Criterion C under the Landscape Architecture area of significance for their modest representation of the values of the theme of "rustic" architecture and the efforts to make the built environment harmonize with the natural setting. They are also eligible under Criterion D under the Non-Aboriginal Historic Archeology area of significance at the local level for the information they contain on early tourism and the experience of the first tourists visiting the monument and on the techniques and materials utilized during the very earliest phase of development of the monument. Other of

the historic archaeological sites may represent the remains of the earliest living quarters for monument staff dating from prior to the construction of the permanent stone buildings in the late 1920s.

The prehistoric archaeological sites represent the Late Archaic and Jornada Mogollon occupations of the area and, in particular, their use of the location immediately around the mouth of the caverns. They are eligible under Criterion D under the Prehistoric Archeology area of significance at the national level for the information they contain on the settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, demography, cultural affiliation, and temporal associations of the prehistoric inhabitants of the greater Carlsbad region, including the Guadalupe Mountains and the trans-Pecos.

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

Carlsbad Caverns National Park contains the deepest limestone cave in the United States and the largest easily accessible cave room in the world. The caves are in the best exposed Permian-age fossil reef in the world; they are home to a world-famous colony of migratory Mexican free-tail bats and one of the largest colonies of migratory cave swallows in the United States. The significance of the caverns was recognized in the early 20th century; it was established as a national monument in 1923, then a national park in 1930. It was designated a World Heritage Site in 1995. The resources within the district include prehistoric and historic archaeological sites and an early NPS development that includes CCC-built buildings and landscape features. The district resources are significant under the Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Archaeology/Prehistoric, and Archaeology/Historic—Non-Aboriginal areas of significance.

Architecture and Landscape Architecture
The early NPS-built structures and landscape features are significant at the national level under Criterion A for their representation of park development, and Criterion C for their rustic design, regionalism, and compatibility with the landscape. The National Park Service was established as an agency by passage of the National Park Service Organic Act in 1916. Carlsbad Caverns was established as a national monument only seven years later in 1923. The values expressed in the development of NPS infrastructure at Carlsbad, then, closely mirrored those of the broader NPS as landscape architects worked on the problem of how to provide facilities for staff and visitors without creating visual intrusions in the natural surroundings. In a design approach that came to be known as Rustic Design or, sometimes, “Parkitecture,” the primary tenet was to build structures sympathetic in their form and materials to the natural setting and to the historical background of a given locale. The construction and subsequent removal of buildings that ultimately did not fit this vision is a reflection of the way the district was modified to fit the Rustic Design vision as it was developed and refined. In its early days, the NPS rustic ideal was guided by the Chief of the NPS Landscape Engineering Division in Los Angeles, California, Daniel Hull. Upon Hull’s resignation in 1927, Thomas Vint took on the work and brought the style to its full expression.

It was under Vint that the most formative development at Carlsbad Caverns took place. Vint designed the general landscape plan and most of the rock buildings, though then Superintendent Thomas Boles claimed to have done the plans for some of the stone cabins. Other NPS architects and engineers contributed to the effort, including A.W. Burney of the Engineering Department of Yellowstone National Park Merel S. Sager, Charley Peterson, Ira Stinson, and Herbert A. Kreinkam with the Western Field Office; and Frank A. Kittredge, NPS Chief Engineer. The earliest buildings were of local limestone quarried from the immediate area. They were built in the Pueblo Revival style in a fashion designed to look like a ruined prehistoric pueblo. Added significance comes from the fact that the Pueblo Revival buildings at Carlsbad were rendered in stone—many in the broader Southwest built in that style were constructed of adobe, but stone is more authentic to the majority of the pueblos the style is meant to evoke. Broken parapets and other details lent the same profile of broken masonry lines to terraces and other landscape features including, eventually, the Walnut Canyon Entrance Road. The values of the Rustic Style were in part a response to public pressure and preferences; the success of the Carlsbad development was evident in its appeal to tourists, who often asked about the buildings and took numerous photographs (Boles 1928 cited in Swanson 1986).

The CCC-built buildings and landscape features within the district are significant under the category of architecture and landscape architecture as examples of the construction methods, design, materials, workmanship, and style used in New Deal construction, conservation, and engineering projects. They are eligible for listing under Criterion A because they were constructed under the auspices of one of the New Deal Programs and because they fall under the significance category of being for the purpose of recreation. Although some changes have been made within the district, as discussed in the description section, overall the modifications do not detract from the integrity of the original construction, design, and building. Associated landscape features are also eligible for listing under Criterion C for their representation of the "rustic" styles of architecture and landscape design that characterized New Deal architecture in New Mexico. The New Deal in New Mexico is explored in detail in the Multiple Property Documentation Form for *The Historical and Architectural Resources of the New Deal in New Mexico, 1933-1942* (Kammer 1995). A summary is provided here.

The Great Depression that struck the nation in 1929 was especially devastating in New Mexico, a large, poor state less than two decades old. In the face of deflated markets for livestock and natural resource products, employment through the various New Deal agencies provided critical relief and created a lasting legacy in infrastructure of communities throughout the state, transforming its public architecture and landscapes.

Despite the fact that New Mexico slid into economic depression well before the stock market crash, its elected leaders were slow to take advantage of federal relief money available upon passage of the Emergency Relief and Construction Act in 1932. The resistance to government-sponsored economic planning grew out of the view of many of the state's political leaders that such efforts were coercive and a threat to free enterprise. The increasing numbers of federal grants, loans, and administrative requirements such as registration of Civilian Conservation Corps participants led to the creation of new state agencies to manage the associated money and programs, and ultimately a new governor, Clyde Tingley, embraced the New Deal program wholeheartedly. It was under the oversight of some of these new state entities that some degree of consistency in architectural style developed. Working with John Gaw Meem, Willard C. Kruger, and others, the state planning board became a leading proponent of Spanish-Pueblo Revival architecture.

The emphasis on this regional style was in keeping with the New Deal emphasis on celebrating the popular values that were the strengths of American society as expressed in local and regional arts, crafts, literature, and architecture. The Spanish-Pueblo Revival and Territorial Revival styles of architecture were two expressions of this, as what is now termed the Rustic Style. All three expressed the frontier and pioneer roots of American history and reaffirmed a connection with the natural world and the vast North American continent generally, but also recognized the tri-cultural heritage of the region. Interest in the Spanish-Pueblo and Territorial Revival Styles proved especially strong in communities along the Rio Grande corridor. If the Spanish-Pueblo Revival invoked a multicultural heritage and deep historical roots, the Territorial Revival Style embodied indigenous elements in the form of earth-colored walls and flat roofs even as it utilized the pedimented lintels and brick ornamentation of the Classical Style that evoked symbols of government authority in a manner appropriate for large-scale public buildings.

In addition to architectural styles, the New Deal programs also created parks, recreation areas, and designed landscapes reflecting an emerging landscape architectural style appropriate for the arid Southwest. The so-called frontier pastoral was characterized by terracing, masonry walls, and informal plantings, often centered on a water feature in the form of a lake, pond, or fountain.

Governor Tingley sought to sponsor projects that created recreational opportunities outside of the urban areas, often in state and national parks. Such projects were often carried out by the CCC, though some were completed by the WPA. The CCC was established in 1933 and depended on the Departments of Labor, War, Agriculture, and Interior to train, house, and supervise the workers. New Mexico was the site of many CCC projects because of the large proportion of federal lands within the state, and the state benefitted from the sale of goods and services to support the many camps as well as from the employment of the CCC workers.

Review of buildings built in parks in the southwestern United States reveals that the early NPS-built Pueblo Revival buildings at Carlsbad Caverns are in fact only the second such complex in the region. The earliest

example is the Pueblo Revival buildings at Mesa Verde National Park, designated a National Historic Landmark in 1987. The Mesa Verde district includes the park headquarters building, museum post office, ranger dormitory, superintendent's residence, and community building. The complex at Carlsbad Caverns contains a greater number of buildings as well as associated landscape features. There are other NPS buildings that date to the 1920s such as the Grand Canyon Lodge and Ranger Dormitory at Grand Canyon National Park, but these were not Pueblo Revival in style. There are other examples of rustic architecture in Southwestern parks, such as the buildings designed by Mary Colter (also at the Grand Canyon), but these were built by the AT&SF Railway, not the NPS. There are other early Pueblo Revival buildings, such as the administration building at Aztec Ruins National Monument, but this was built by Earl Morris rather than NPS architects and builders, and is a single building, not a designed complex. Other Pueblo Revival buildings (e.g., at Bandelier National Monument, the Old Santa Fe Trail NPS building in Santa Fe) date to the Depression or later. The early NPS buildings at Carlsbad Caverns, therefore, represent the largest of the early NPS Pueblo Revival districts and a very complete one.

The Territorial Revival buildings built by the CCC are similarly unique as a complex. There are other examples of Territorial Revival buildings in units of the park service, but they are generally individual examples such as the superintendent's residence and fee station at Great Sand Dunes National Monument built in 1940 by the WPA (listed in the NRHP in 1989), or the Ranger's Residence at Rattlesnake Springs at Carlsbad Caverns National Monument built in 1940 by the CCC (listed in the NRHP in 1988). The group of CCC-built Territorial Revival buildings at Carlsbad Caverns is the largest grouping of buildings of that style built within a unit of the NPS, and Carlsbad Caverns is the only unit within the national park system where the CCC built in the Territorial Revival rather than Pueblo Revival style.

Archeology--Prehistoric
The prehistoric archaeological sites in the district are significant under the category of prehistoric archeology and are eligible under Criterion D for their potential to yield information regarding past use of the area, cultural affiliation, temporal associations and settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, and demography. In turn this information informs our understanding of the contributions of social, political, and economic factors in shaping the culture of the prehistoric and historic inhabitants of the greater Carlsbad region, including the Guadalupe Mountains and the trans-Pecos (Moots 1995).

Most of the sites within the district are ring middens, which are concentrations of burned limestone cobbles mixed with ash and dirt. Often they are built up into circular or crescent-shaped mounds, though some are more linear; many have a depression in the center. Some sites have associated artifacts in the form of lithic debitage, projectile points and other lithic tools, ground stone, and fragments of charred bone and ceramics. Some middens have no associated artifacts. The ash-bearing soils of ring middens can also contain fragments of charcoal and charred bone, seeds, and other plant materials. Occasionally, there are fragments of mussel shells from the Pecos River. Ring middens are found in many topographic settings, including ridge tops, saddles, slopes, and canyon bottoms; they are often found at the confluences of intermittent drainages.

Radiocarbon samples analyzed to date generally set occupation of ring middens between A.D. 700 and 1900. Groups known to have occupied the area during this time period include the Jornada Mogollon at first, and later the Mescalero Apache. None of the ring midden sites in the historic district have been identified as of Apache affiliation, but some have no associated temporally diagnostic artifacts and have not had radiocarbon dating performed, so the possibility remains open.

On the basis of limited excavations and ethnographic data from the broader region, ring middens appear to have functioned primarily for roasting agave. The details of past research attempting to classify ring middens by morphology and documenting Mescalero Apache use of the features can be found in the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form *Ring Middens of the Guadalupe Mountains, New Mexico, A.D. 700-1900* (Moots 1995). A summary of the prehistoric and early historic eras can be found in the portion of this form containing the historical context.

Despite the frequency with which ring middens are found in southern New Mexico and western Texas, many research questions remain to be answered. Moots summarizes the general areas of research (1995:E-8):

> Important information available or likely to be available from sites within the nomination area includes information on seasonality of use and resource utilization (which may be obtained through study of plant remains and pollon [sic] associated with the middens), settlement patterns (which may be obtained by in depth study of site distribution as well as additional survey data), material culture and trade patterns (which may be obtain [sic] through radiocarbon dating of charcoal and other deposits contain [sic] within the midden), and cultural affiliation (which may be obtained through artifact analysis and temporal association with other sites).

Additional research topics include:

- Were individual ring middens utilized by one culture group or more than one, and if the latter, was there contact between the two?
- Can a method be developed to discern which ring middens were used by the Jornada Mogollon vs. the Apache given that their material cultures are quite similar?
- Were ring middens used seasonally?
- Are sites containing multiple ring middens representative of single occupations by multiple people or multiple reoccupations by small groups? Both?
- There is abundant evidence that ring middens were used to process agave, but is there evidence that other food resources were processed in the pits in a similar way?
- Why are ring middens located where they are, and does this represent selection based on availability of limestone, availability of fuel wood, availability of agave, proximity to water, topographic setting, and/or some other factor?

The non-ring midden sites within the district include rockshelters, a site with a small hearth instead of a ring midden, a site with hunting blinds, a site with rock art, and sites that are simple scatters of artifacts.

The integrity of some of the prehistoric archaeological sites within the district has been compromised by subsequent development as the NPS built visitor facilities around the cave entrance. From this perspective, there are certainly better preserved examples elsewhere in the broader Guadalupe Mountains region. With that said, a review of the research questions outlined above reveals that many of them require research at a regional scale, including comparison of inter- and intra-site datasets. The sites within the district retain enough information potential to remain useful to regional scale analysis as well as to contribute to an understanding of aboriginal use of the area immediately around the entrance to Carlsbad Caverns and in Walnut Canyon.

Archeology—Historic (Non-Aboriginal)

The historic guano mining sites are significant under the category of historic—non-aboriginal archeology and are eligible under Criterion A for their local representation of the national industry of guano extraction and its economic contribution to the development of the Carlsbad area, and under Criterion D for their potential to yield information regarding the guano mining operations including development of vehicle access to the area, the locations and technology of guano extraction, and the location and conditions of the associated living quarters.

At the turn of the 19th century, fields in the eastern United States had been cultivated long enough that they were losing their fertility. Eastern farmers simultaneously faced competition from farm products from farmers working newly settled western land. These factors provided the incentive for researchers developing the new field of organic chemistry to explore plant growth and metabolism, giving rise in turn to study of various potential fertilizers (Skaggs 1994:2-3). In the 1840s, guano, the droppings of birds and bats, came to be prized as an agricultural fertilizer and as a source of saltpeter used in gunpowder.[2] In the 1840s, it sold in the U.S. for $53 per ton, skyrocketing to a high of $73 per ton in the 1850s (Skaggs 1994:5). Hoping to profit from the valuable commodity, U.S. entrepreneurs starting mining guano from various Pacific islands, but these activities sometimes

[2] Guano was used as a fertilizer by the Moche and Inca peoples of Peru in prehistoric times, and the word “guano” derives from the Quechuan “huanu” or “wanu,” a word for dung. Peruvian guano has proven to be the best because of environmental factors that preserved the high levels of nitrogen. It was mined in modern times as early as the 1830s for transport to Europe.

created entanglements for the U.S. government when guano mining took place on islands claimed by foreign nations. Pressured by constituent businessmen, Congressman William Henry Seward put forth Senate bill 339, which passed as the Guano Islands Act in 1856 (Skaggs 1994:20-39, 56-66).

The act enabled U.S. citizens to take possession of islands containing guano deposits anywhere in the world as long as they were not occupied and not within the jurisdiction of other governments. It was assumed that U.S. governance would end once an island's deposits were exhausted and the island abandoned. This was a change from previous policy wherein it was expected that any territory acquired by the U.S. was an integral part of the country and would, in time, have an opportunity to become a state in the Union. These new so-called insular areas could be held by the federal government without any prospect of becoming a state. More than 100 islands have been claimed for the U.S. under the Guano Islands Act. Most are no longer U.S. territory, but some of those remaining under U.S. claim are the French Frigate Shoals and Swains Island (incorporated into Hawaii and American Samoa, respectively); Baker, Howland, and Jarvis Islands (now wildlife refuges); Kingman Reef (administered by the U.S. Navy), Palmyra Island (now part of the Pacific Remote Islands Marine National Monument), and Johnston Atoll (used by the U.S. government for disposal and destruction of chemical weapons) (Skaggs 1994:221). The Act did not prevent further conflict with other governments over guano; at various times the U.S. clashed with Peru, Mexico, Venezuela, the Netherlands, Colombia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Great Britain, Spain, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Cuba, France, and Japan, among others.

Guano occurred within the mainland U.S. as well, particularly in central Texas and eastern Kansas. Small deposits were typically used locally, but larger ones could be mined commercially and shipped to agricultural regions. Small deposits in the caves of the porous Permian Uplift of the Carlsbad area were used by local farmers in the 1880s, but few proved large enough to warrant commercial-level development.

Bird guano mined from islands proved difficult to profit from, however. Despite widespread use of slave labor (often kidnapped Chinese and Pacific Islanders), it proved prohibitively expensive to mine and transport, and the quality of guano on islands in wetter locations was greatly inferior to Peruvian guano because wet conditions leached the nitrogen out of it and it could not be sold for as high a price without being amended with other products such as fish or petroleum byproducts. Its reputation and demand were further damaged by people selling ineffectual imitations. In 1855, nearly 176,000 tons of guano entered the U.S., but by 1869, this was down to just over 13,000 tons (Skaggs 1994:143-144). In the 1880s it was discovered that rock phosphate blended with animal byproducts or other organic matter had much the same results. Multiple discoveries of rock phosphate in the 1880s and 1890s further depressed demand for guano. In 1898, only 4500 tons entered the U.S. (Skaggs 1994:149), and import soon ceased altogether.

When the guano deposits were discovered in Carlsbad Caverns by Abijah Long in 1903, the guano industry was in decline at the national level, but the guano still proved to be an economic opportunity at the local level. The guano in Carlsbad Caverns was mined by various parties between 1903 and 1925 primarily, though it continued sporadically through the 1940s. Guano from Carlsbad was shipped to California, where it played a role in the success of the citrus industry in the southern part of the state during the first part of the 20th century. The Carlsbad Caverns deposits were one of very few in the region that were large enough to support commercial-level extraction and were shipped outside the state rather than being used locally. The guano mine complex at Carlsbad Caverns (the mine and camp at LA 127550 and the associated access road at LA 173395) was a precursor to other extractive industries that are the mainstays of the regional economy today, including potash (also used primarily for fertilizer, though also in the manufacture of glass and soap), oil, and gas.

There are other caves throughout the west that hold the remains of guano mining operations. Another in the Carlsbad region, Ogle Cave, is also within the boundaries of Carlsbad Caverns National Park. It is generally comparable to the workings at Carlsbad Caverns, but dates to a slightly later period—1914-1940. It is listed in the NPS List of Classified Structures (LCS) database (rather than ASMIS) and was part of NPS efforts to receive determinations of eligibility for all resources listed in the LCS. It was determined eligible for listing by the New Mexico SHPO in 2006 under Criterion A for its representation of guano mining as a means of economic development in southern New Mexico, and it would be eligible under Criterion D for its information potential as well. It has been assigned the LCS identification number 22685, but has not been submitted to NMCRIS and has

no assigned LA number. It is approximately 8 miles southwest of the historic district that is the subject of this nomination. Another well-known guano mine site is Bat Cave in the Grand Canyon; that mine wasn't discovered until the 1940s. The site at Carlsbad Caverns, then, represents one of the earliest commercial guano mining operations in the general region.

In addition to the guano mining sites, there are other historic archaeological sites within the district. They are mainly associated with the earliest days of the National Park Service and include an early entrance road and stone quarry. These are significant under Criterion C for their representation of the values of the theme of "rustic" architecture. As described above, there was a concerted effort in the early days of the NPS to ensure that human additions to the natural landscape in parks were as unobtrusive as possible and reflected local materials and traditions. It is unknown if the quarry was the source of stone for the buildings built under the supervision of Custodian Thomas Boles, but was certainly used by the Carlsbad contractor hired to build the majority of the early NPS buildings (David Kayser, personal communication, June 14, 2012). There are other stone sources along the Desert Loop Road, but they have been reclaimed and this quarry is the best remaining example of this type of site in the park, as well as the most extensive. The quarry was situated in a location that is not visible from either the visitor center area or the entrance road, and is a good example of how a human intrusion on the landscape was hidden from view as part of the philosophy of Rustic landscape design.

The entrance road was built as an alternative to the extremely rough road used by the guano miners. At the time it was built, much of the area it traversed was outside the park boundaries and the NPS could not spend money to develop those areas. Much of the funding to build it, therefore, came from the state of New Mexico and local business people in a clear example of the degree of involvement the Carlsbad business community had in pushing to establish and develop the park for the purposes of economic development of the area.

Both the quarry and road are also eligible under Criterion D for their information potential. The quarry still contains historic artifacts related to the era of stone extraction, while the trace of the original entrance road and the associated artifacts contain information related to the road construction and the experience of the park, then quite remote, of the earliest visitors.

Mission 66

The first two decades of the park saw the basic physical foundation of the park's infrastructure put in place and the park's significance and place in American culture and heritage established. The war years would see little activity at the park as the nation focused on a global contest between fascism and democracy. Attendance climbed swiftly after the war, however, as a booming economy, an unprecedented population surge, and a dramatic increase in the availability and use of the automobile, and the lifting of travel restrictions and gas rationing all combined to bring the numbers of visitors to the nation's national parks to staggering new levels. Newly mobile young families with disposable income wanted to experience America's parks for their history and as "undisturbed" wilderness retreats.

The war itself had not been kind to the nation's parks financially, and the subsequent Cold War and the Korean War of the late 1940s and 1950s helped keep park budgets at pre-World War II levels. Some parks were even temporarily closed to conserve funding. The resulting challenges in maintenance and visitor access were brought to critical levels by the increased visitation in the post-war era. With visitation three times higher in 1955 than in 1940, visitors found themselves facing traffic jams, long lines for bathrooms, parking shortages, and inadequate motels, campgrounds, and restaurants (Carr et al. 2012:3-4). A shortage of office space and employee housing also hampered NPS attempts to hire and retain additional employees. As returning military men married and started families, the type of housing needed to attract and retain staff changed—families could not live in tents or one-room cabins.

In the years immediately following the war, Newton B. Drury, Director of the National Park Service, was unable to leverage the large congressional appropriations needed to address the backlog, even with support from President Truman. Criticism and ridicule began to mount, with articles such as "National Parks: Tomorrow's Slums?" (Wood 1954) published in popular venues. Another article suggesting that the parks be closed to the public until funds could be found to maintain them properly (DeVoto 1953) caught the attention of J. D. Rockefeller, Jr.

Rockefeller wrote to President Eisenhower of his concern, prompting a request for a briefing from the Secretary of the Interior on the parks, though with little effect.

A reorganization of the Department of the Interior by Undersecretary Ralph Tudor opened the door for Drury's successor, NPS Director Conrad L. Wirth, to promote an ambitious proposal for increased funding for the NPS. Recognizing that postwar projects in the parks were achieved through a variety of funding sources and designers, Wirth consolidated regional design and construction staffs into two centralized offices (in San Francisco and Philadelphia) with direct oversight from professional divisional offices in Washington, D.C. The goal was a systematic, long-term program for new construction and improvements along the lines of the multi-year program of Federal Highways. Rather than submitting the traditional yearly budget, therefore, Wirth asked for an entire decade of funding for a new initiative that came to be known as Mission 66, so-named with the intention that it would be complete by the fiftieth anniversary of the NPS in 1966. The goals of Mission 66 were to repair and build roads, bridges, and trails; hire employees; construct visitor facilities such as campsites, parking lots, comfort stations, and administration buildings; build and improve employee housing, and even purchase additional land (Appleman 1958:2-32). Wirth introduced the program to President Eisenhower and his cabinet in January of 1956 and received immediate approval. Soliciting prospectuses of the work parks needed from park superintendents, Wirth launched the Mission 66 program.

At the time Mission 66 was taken up by architects and planners, modern architecture was commonplace. The Federal Housing Administration (FHA) had been created as part of Roosevelt's New Deal legislation, and the insured, low-interest, long-term mortgages and the encouragement it gave to developers as a means of job creation (Bryant and Schomig 2010:48) set the stage for the housing boom that followed World War II. When coupled with building techniques and materials developed during the war when speed and efficiency were important, new FHA housing guidelines and standards and VA housing loans led a boom in housing demand and construction. The FHA also financed projects that allowed developers to create entire planned neighborhoods, and the purchase of a single-family suburban house (and all the concomitant furnishings and appliances) soon became an expression of the "American Dream" (Bryant and Schomig 2010:52).

Even as regional architectural variation was diminishing in the face of a national housing construction effort, American architects were influenced by the European Modernist movement. When applied to domestic architecture, Modernist principles resulted in flat or angular roofs and unornamented facades. Such houses were built nationwide but achieved the greatest popularity in western states generally and in California in particular (McClelland et al. 2002). The Ranch house was the most prevalent form of the era, but the bi-level and split-level forms also built in great numbers. As automobiles became more common and as Modernist architecture in America developed, garages, carports, greater variety of housing plans, and greater design sophistication characterized new construction. Modernist principles were applied to new shopping centers and public buildings as well.

In this context, the rustic architecture of the New Deal era seemed out of date even in the context of the national parks. In terms of visitor facilities, it was perceived as not up to the task of allowing large numbers of visitors to circulate and locate services as efficiently as they could in more modern buildings. As NPS architect Cecil Doty put it, "How could you help but go away from that board-and-batten stuff?" (Doty, interview with Laura Harrison, 1985, cited in Allaback 2000). Some critics decried the shift from rustic architecture as a move away from harmony with the setting and consistency with existing buildings. In contrast, Wirth felt that Mission 66 buildings blended into the landscape by virtue of their plainness. In his view, increased use of steel, glass, and concrete not only reflected the modern age but was cost efficient and allowed more facilities to be built for more parks.

Wirth made no effort to directly influence Mission 66 park architecture beyond expressing a desire that it be modern even as it was designed to fit the surroundings. For Wirth, modernist architecture wasn't the point.

> [It] was the increased functionality and efficiency that could be achieved through modernist design, materials, and building technologies that primarily interested Wirth, Vint, and their planners. They did not adopt modernism as a style so much as they invented a distinctly

modernist building type—the visitor center—and then used it extensively to implement their revised park planning ideas (Carr 2007:142).

The visitor center was in fact the culmination of a type of visitor facility that saw its beginning even prior to Mission 66. Early incarnations were referred to as "administrative-museum buildings," "public service buildings," or "public use buildings." Such facilities were viewed as a means to centralize and supplement old fashioned museums with modern interpretation facilities and techniques—a goal consistent with a new emphasis on education and professionalism rather than showmanship on the part of the NPS (Rothman 1998:191). As the "visitor center" concept developed, it drew a "one-stop" concept from the model of modern shopping center, seeking to incorporate a multiplicity of functions in one space with an emphasis on visitor services and interpretation (Carr 2007:142-3).

Often built with views from interior spaces, terraces, and amphitheaters, visitor centers were "buildings to see from, not to be seen" (Carr et al. 2012:24). Wirth (1956b) issued a memorandum in which he outlined his expectation that NPS staff would use the term "visitor center," and the fact that he aimed to standardize even the name reflects the degree to which he had a specific vision about the function and form of this new building type. Falling as it did during this early transitional timeframe, the planned visitor facility at Carlsbad Caverns went from "public use building" to "visitor center" during the course of its design and construction.

One of the driving forces behind the Mission 66 initiative was a concern with the impact visitors had on the natural and cultural resources of the parks. Proper management of visitors was viewed as a key element of preservation, but an annual report by the Secretary of the Interior extended the concept to the siting of offices, warehouses, and residences so as to create separate area for visitors, maintenance, employee housing, and administration (Secretary of the Interior 1956). When it came to visitor centers, there was debate about whether they were best located near the entrance to a park (where they might receive the greatest number of visitors) or were most effective when situated immediately adjacent to a park's main attraction. There were further questions about whether to site buildings optimally for interpretation purposes even if it meant disturbing a previously undeveloped area, or whether it was better to expand developed areas even if it meant sacrificing some interpretive element.

As Mission 66 progressed, visitor centers were more often situated as close to the main attractions of the parks as possible so as to most effectively further interpretive goals and public understanding and appreciation of park resources. Wirth held firm, however, in his assertion that administrative, housing, and maintenance buildings be kept away from park resources, even to the extent of locating such facilities outside the parks altogether (Wirth 1980:278). The tension between a drive to not "overdevelop" sensitive areas of the parks and a firm commitment to ensuring public enjoyment of the parks proved to be a long-term theme of the Mission 66 program. That tension would only be exacerbated by the growing environmental movement and emphasis on science that came in the mid-1960s. Mission 66 was criticized for its reliance on capital construction as simplistic solution to complex social and environmental issues facing park managers, and conservationists were deeply concerned by the amount of construction taking place and the abandonment of the architectural theory and building techniques of the rustic era. Wirth made it clear that the intention behind the Mission 66 program was conservation rather than development, but he also remained firmly committed to public enjoyment of the nation's parks.

In addition to the development of the visitor center (of which more than 100 were built during the Mission 66 program), Mission 66 staff also addressed the issue of park employee housing. Indeed, the modernist design of the early visitor centers set the stage for the modern architectural style of the NPS housing of the era. The National Park Service's Women's Organization, formed in 1952, sought actively to improve the substandard housing conditions common in many parks that many of its members experienced firsthand. The organization conducted a survey of existing housing data and identified the need for two or three-bedroom, single-family detached homes (Greene 1981 cited in Carr et al. 2012:17).

The man charged with developing the housing plans for the Mission 66 program was John B. Cabot. Once the Regional Architect at the NPS office in Omaha, Cabot was later transferred to the NPS's Eastern Office of Design and Construction (EODC) as a Supervisory Architect, and from there he transferred to Washington, D.C. and the Mission 66 program. Cabot wanted to make sure that the new housing would meet the needs identified by the

Women's Organization, and directed architectural staffs of the Western Office of Design and Construction (WODC) and the EODC to develop flexible, contemporary designs (Cabot 1956). The result of this work on housing was the 1956 Standard Plans for Employee Housing—36 sheets of plans composed of 14 different floor plans and a series of elevation drawings. Modified plans for detached houses and multiple units followed, and seven additional plans with elevations were added in 1960 with subsequent revisions in 1962 and 1964 (Wheaton 2010:10).

The Standard Plans contained variations of two- and three-bedroom ranch houses, multiple units, and a dormitory. They were flexible in that they could be flipped into "right-handed" and "left-handed" versions, and garages, portals, and other features could be added. Low, gabled roofs were most common, but different rooflines could be used. They were planned as wood-framed structures on concrete slabs, but the sheathing was left unspecified to accommodate local materials or construction practices. All were designed with modern appliances (including connections for washers and dryers), linoleum floors in kitchens and bathrooms, and central heating. The intent was for superintendents to select plans for regional director approval (Carr et al. 2012:18). The square footage and amenities included in each house increased gradually over the course of the revisions of the standard plans, and extras such as car ports, vestibules, dining areas adjacent to the kitchens, and more storage were standard. In the end, 743 single and double housing units and 496 multiple housing units were built during Mission 66 (Carr et al. 2012:18).

In addition to visitor centers and housing, the Mission 66 program also built many other types of buildings, including administration and maintenance buildings, comfort stations, campgrounds, picnic areas, and amphitheaters, as well as ranger kiosks, and entrance stations. Many concessions buildings were built with oversight from the Mission 66 architectural staff, including lodges, hotels, general stores, banks, post offices, gas stations, gift shops, restaurants/cafes, and other buildings. Concessioner funding supplemented Mission 66 monies, and some concessioner architects made significant contributions to the overall image of the Mission 66 program as well (Carr et al. 2012:25).

Associated with the Mission 66 buildings were landscape features, roads, and trails. Landscape architects were integral in developing park master plans and development concept plans. Some landscape architect work was contracted out; as with architects, private sector landscape architects also left their mark on Mission 66 (Carr et al. 2012:26). Highway improvements, bridge improvements, and construction of access roads and parking areas, parkways, interpretive displays, entrance signs, trails, marinas, and boat ramps and docks were completed under Mission 66.

Perhaps due to professional differences with Secretary of the Interior Udall over a statement he made that some Mission 66 projects were "mistakes" (Udall 1961 cited in Carr et al. 2012:32) and the creation of the Bureau of Reclamation (and subsequent transfer of some land management responsibilities to the new agency), Wirth retired in October of 1963. His successor was George B. Hartzog, Jr. Together with Udall, Hartzog saw implementation of the "Road to the Future" initiative—in many ways a retooling of Mission 66 that carried forward many of its original objectives, but a program more consistent with the burgeoning environmental movement and Udall's emphasis on conservation. Road to the Future was a precursor for the program Hartzog initiated titled "Parkscape USA".

Despite its revised goals, Parkscape USA was met with little fanfare as it was, at its heart, a means of finishing work still left undone under Mission 66. Nevertheless, the Eastern and Western Offices of Design and Construction and the Washington Office of the Assistant Director, Planning and Construction, were reorganized. New parks were added to the system (particularly national trails and national scenic river ways) and additional construction of various facilities took place. Likely because of its status as a continuation of Mission 66, Parkscape USA came to a quiet end in 1972 upon the election of President Nixon and his appointment of Rogers C. B. Morton as Hartzog's replacement.

The magnitude of the Mission 66 program made it possible for parks across the NPS system to have a suite of basic facilities that included a visitor center, maintenance yard, and modern housing. Ultimately, the new architectural style embodied in the Mission 66-era construction in the national parks came to be known as "Park

Service Modern." The style was an expression of the efforts of the NPS to meet the challenges and changing social, demographic, and economic conditions of the post-war period. It also represented changing ideas about visitor facilities and the built environment that were adopted by federal land management agencies across the United States. The architectural style would also influence park architecture internationally (Allaback 2000). The style had vociferous critics, but it was praised in architectural circles; the American Institute of Architects awarded a citation to the NPS in 1970 for the architectural design in the national parks. Some of the architectural firms that had provided consulting services to supplement in-house work went on to become major figures in the profession.

A visitor center, two six-plex residence buildings, an amphitheater, and a utility building were built at Carlsbad Caverns during the NPS Mission 66 program (1945-1972). As described further below, the visitor center has been significantly altered and no longer retains sufficient integrity to be contributing, and one of the six-plexes has been removed. The remaining six-plex and the amphitheater contribute to the headquarters historic district under Criteria A and C; the utility building contributes under Criterion A.

The six-plex and amphitheate are significant at the national level for their association with the Mission 66 program. Lacking the qualities needed for eligibility on an national or regional level, the Mission 66 utility building is significant at the local level. The six-plex utilized a standard plan established for residences during the Mission 66 program, with the site-specific plans created by landscape architects working out of the WODC Mission 66 planning offices. It was built when the program was at its height—after it was established and advanced but before Wirth's retirement in 1963. The housing represents the challenges and goals of Mission 66 in many ways:

- The buildings provided much-needed additional, up-to-date employee housing in a style and design that met the expectations for standard housing at the time.
- The buildings were located away from the visitor center in an area associated with park operations.
- The style is what came to be called "Park Service Modern" that developed out of modernist Mission 66 visitor center designs.
- The buildings utilized flexible, standard plans that were inexpensive and quick to build.
- The buildings are placed close together so as to minimize the footprint on the landscape and hence the impact to the park and its resources, thereby meeting the conservation goals of Mission 66.

The amphitheater likewise expresses many aspects of Mission 66 as a program:

- It was constructed to accommodate the much-increased numbers of visitors that came to the nation's parks in the post-war years.
- It was a type of facility that was commonly built in association with visitor centers during Mission 66.
- It provided a comfortable space for visitors and was an expression of a changing NPS emphasis on improved and professional education and interpretation.
- It was designed by a landscape architect working out of the Mission 66 planning offices.
- Like the six-plex, it was designed and built at the height of Mission 66.

The utility building was not as visible to the public and was situated in an existing complex of adobe buildings, but despite not being modernist in design, it too reflects aspects of the Mission 66 program:

- It was constructed to expand and upgrade maintenance facilities needed by park staff working to maintain facilities that accommodated an ever increasing number of visitors following World War II and is mentioned in the park's Mission 66 prospectus as a needed facility.
- It is placed in the existing maintenance yard which is in a "zone" separate from visitor facilities.
- While consistent in style with the CCC-built Territorial Revival buildings in the maintenance complex, the utility building reflects the Mission 66 emphasis on cost savings and is built of concrete block rather than adobe.

The six-plex and amphitheater are also significant and successful examples of the Park Service Modern building style that formed the backbone of Mission 66 developments in the national parks and are significant under Criterion C. Care must be taken when assessing Mission 66 housing because given the numbers in which they were built, they meet the definition of a common resource as defined by Wyatt—a ubiquitous group of individual properties sharing common physical attributes, including design, architectural details, and methods of

construction that are united by shared historical or cultural attributes, including dates of construction (Wyatt 2009:1). Hundreds of employee houses were built in national parks during Mission 66, but very few used the plan employed for the houses in the six-plex at Carlsbad Caverns. Based on a plan used for two houses at Glacier National Park that are still extant and listed in the Standard Plans for Employee Housing, the house design used at Carlsbad was used for a tri-plex at Tuzigoot National Monument and a series of houses at Willow Beach, Lake Mead National Recreation Area. The houses at Lake Mead have since been demolished, leaving only the houses at Glacier and Tuzigoot in addition to the six-plex at Carlsbad as examples of that particular standard plan. Although the second six-plex was removed, the area has changed little since the early 1960s and aside from a small reversible—the solar addition---the remaining six-plex retains a high degree of physical integrity.

The amphitheater is also significant under Criterion C. The tiered seating and concrete steps give the amphitheater a neoclassical form unique among Mission 66 amphitheaters, and the stone benches are also unprecedented. The benches of Mission 66 amphitheaters were most often made of wood rather than stone, and the facilities were situated on level ground rather than on a slope. In addition, most Mission 66 amphitheaters were built for interpretive presentations and often have a stage and/or screen at the front and a projection booth at the back for audio/visual equipment. The Carlsbad Caverns amphitheater was built for the purpose of viewing the natural phenomenon of the bat flights. The example most comparable within the national park system is the historic amphitheater on Chapin Mesa at Mesa Verde National Park, which has nine stone seating rows (steps rather than benches) above a sand-surfaced performance area that overlooks Spruce and Navajo Canyons. That structure was built by the CCC in 1939, however, and represents the NPS rustic style rather than Mission 66. In short, the Carlsbad Caverns amphitheater is unique among Mission 66 amphitheaters both for its intended function (to view the bat flights) and for its unique design and construction. The only impacts to the integrity of the amphitheater are the visually compatible modern comfort station located nearby and the reversible conversion of the lower levels of the amphitheater to create a handicapped access. Neither impacts the amphitheater's eligibility.

The Mission 66-era visitor center at Carlsbad Caverns is a non-contributing element of the district. The early NPS stone building housing the original two elevators was partially demolished and then encased in the later building. It would have been eligible under Criteria A and C along with the other NPS stone buildings in the district, but the building was modified and then encased in the modern visitor center building and lacks integrity. The Mission 66-era addition that is the majority of the building has been extensively modified and lacks integrity. Mission 66 visitor centers are generally considered for listing in the National Register under Criterion A (for an association with the Mission 66 program as part of the development of the national park system) and Criterion C. According to Allaback (2000), to be considered eligible for listing, Mission 66 visitor centers should:

- Be one of the important precedents of the Mission 66 program (1945-1956) or be one of those planned and built as part of the program (1956-1966).
- Should retain all or most of the characteristics of the visitor center as a property type, including multiple visitor and administrative functions within a single building or compound, should have been intended to provide interpretation and other visitor services, and include space for interpretive displays, visitor contact, restrooms, and other services.
- Should possess physical integrity to the period of significance, with no new facades, entrance wings, or other large alterations of the outward appearance, change of the entrance and sequence through the building, new roof structures, or extensive interior remodeling that alters the definition, function, or sequence of interior spaces.
- It should successfully reflect the principles of "Park Service Modern" style, including location, organization, inclusion of multiple services, is modern in form and materials, integrates interior and exterior public spaces, is designed to provide easy movement for crowds, sheltered entrances, convenient restrooms with outdoor entrances, provides an experience of spatial procession, is low in profile and "harmonizes" with its setting, is ell-shaped or centered on a courtyard, uses naturalistic planting, and outdoor spaces such as parking lots, paths, amphitheaters, terraces, and patios.

The visitor center at Carlsbad Caverns meets some but not all of these specifications, embodying more of the elements of Criterion A than C. It is one of the precedents of the Mission 66 program and saw additional construction during the program. Based on the list of Mission 66 visitor centers that are additions to earlier

buildings provided by Allaback (2000), this is the first Mission 66 visitor center in the nation that was built as an addition to an existing building. It was only the third Mission 66 visitor center built (after Colonial and Grand Canyon), although construction for visitor centers at Everglades, Olympic, Yellowstone, and Dinosaur began soon after work started at Carlsbad Caverns and Carlsbad's is therefore one of a set of contemporaneous buildings. The evolution of its plans and name, (from "public use building" to "visitor center") correspond with the evolution and crystalizing of the Mission 66 vision for such buildings, and every version of the plan embodies the idea that multiple visitor services and educational opportunities should be provided in a single building. The fact that the west wing was built by the concessioner, the Cavern Supply Company, using plans by an independent firm in consultation with the NPS was in keeping with the Mission 66 pattern of contracting out some design and construction work while remaining true to the Mission 66 emphasis on modernist design and cost efficiency.

Partly by virtue of the fact that it was located so as to take advantage of existing elevators, the visitor center is situated very near the core resource of the park and is consistent with the Mission 66 ideal that parks should be made accessible to visitors. It is therefore one of a series of Mission 66 visitor centers that were placed near the main resources to facilitate visitor enjoyment (such as those at Gettysburg and Fort Union) rather than at a distance from those resources for conservation purposes. It is also at a distance from buildings associated with park operations, maintaining the separation between the two zones. It was never low in profile because of the tower associated with the elevators, but the rest of the building takes advantage of the slope of the hillside to provide multiple levels while remaining unobtrusive. It is surrounded by defined beds with naturalistic plantings and is associated with parking lots and paths in addition to the amphitheater.

As originally constructed, the visitor center was typical Mission 66 in design, construction, and setting and would have been eligible under Criterion C because the building is classic Park Service Modern although it is not the work of any particularly significant architects. As outlined in the resource description above, however, the building has been extensively modified. In particular, the entrance of the building has been moved, the area around the new entrance has been significantly changed by new construction, and there have been extensive additions to the back of the building. While the functions of the original interpretive and concessions wings have stayed the same, the layout of the interior spaces (including the change in the entrance location and subsequent relocation of the main information desk and changes to the layout of the souvenir shop and restaurant) have changed visitor flow through the space. In short, the exterior appearance has been significantly changed and the interior spaces altered to such a degree that the building no longer has integrity to the period of significance.

Developmental history/additional historic context information (if appropriate)

Paleoindian Tradition (11,000-5500 B.C.)
Regional climate at the end of the Pleistocene was colder and wetter than in the millennia that followed. The environment therefore contained areas of savannah-like settings that supported larger game and wider diversity of flora and fauna than were present in more recent times. Southwestern Paleoindians were traditionally viewed as small bands of mobile hunters pursuing large mammals that are now extinct, including mammoths, bison, sloths, camelids, and horses. As more research has been done, there is increasing evidence that Paleoindians also relied on smaller animals and plant resources, employing a much more generalized subsistence strategy. The Paleoindian period is typically divided into the Clovis, Folsom, and Plano phases, defined by projectile point styles and changes in subsistence strategies such as a greater reliance on bison over time as the Pleistocene game animals gradually disappeared.

There are no known Paleoindian sites within the boundaries of the historic district, and indeed, there are only scattered examples in the Carlsbad area (e.g., Boisvert 1983; Bond 1979; Phippen et al. 2000; Roney 1985). This pattern has yet to be satisfactorily explained, but a few hypotheses present possibilities. It may be that this mountainous area was not hospitable to the herds of herbivores that were the focus of big game hunting strategies, it is possible that Paleoindian materials once existed in greater abundance but did not survive the taphonomic processes over the millennia, or it may be that there is a considerable Paleoindian presence that has gone unrecognized because their material culture belongs to the "gathering-oriented Paleo-western tradition" that lacks the diagnostic lance points of its eastern counterpart (Boisvert 1983:9).

Archaic Tradition (5500 B.C.-A.D. 750)
The Archaic tradition differs from the preceding Paleoindian period primarily in that Archaic peoples practiced a more varied subsistence strategy, dependent on gathering of wild and semi-domesticated plants and hunting of smaller animal species, most of which survive today or have become extinct or extirpated only recently. In the Southwest, local resources are rarely abundant enough to support sedentary populations, and Archaic cultures in this area retained the nomadic or semi-nomadic characteristics of the Paleoindian tradition, moving to where resources were seasonally abundant. The Archaic is divided into Early, Middle, and Late periods as defined by artifact types and hearth and earthen oven morphology. The trajectory of the Archaic in the Guadalupe Mountains region differs from the broader Southwest, however, in that there is no evidence of early use of domesticates or changes from the broad-spectrum gathering and hunting subsistence strategy as is seen elsewhere (Katz and Katz 1985a, 1985b).

There are several Archaic sites within the park, including a number of pictograph sites. Of particular note is a group of Guadalupe Mountains Archaic style pictographs deep within one cave. Such “dark zone” pictographs are very rare; this site is one of a very few known in North America (Kayser 1999:1). Although pit structures have been documented at some Southwestern Archaic sites (e.g., O’Laughlin 1980), the most common prehistoric structures in and around the Guadalupe Mountains are annular middens of burned rock and ash used primarily for the roasting and preparation of agave (mescal) or sotol bulbs. Some have subsurface roasting pits, while others do not. Many were reused over the course of several hundred years (Haecker 1994:7; Kayser and Denny 1999:5), and discerning inter- and intra-site episodes of occupation remains a pressing research question (Moots 1995).

There are no Archaic rock art sites within the historic district, but it does contain several ring midden sites, some of which have a known temporal affiliation and some of which do not. All of them have the potential to be dated via radiocarbon dating, but this test has been performed for relatively few. Those ring middens at which no ceramic artifacts were found are most likely to be Archaic in temporal affiliation. That said, it should be noted that Apache groups also built and used ring middens for roasting plant materials. Apache sites are also often aceramic; radiocarbon dating is needed to confirm occupation dates and cultural affiliation for sites with no temporally diagnostic artifacts.

Ceramic Tradition (A.D. 750-1350)
In the Southwest, this period (known by different terms in different regional and local chronologies) is identified by four diagnostic traits: the introduction of pottery into the material culture, the replacement of the atlatl with the bow and arrow, the adoption of agriculture as the primary subsistence strategy, and the abandonment of nomadic or semi-nomadic lifeways in favor of sedentism and the creation of permanent dwellings (first pithouses, then above ground structures of masonry, puddled adobe, and/or jacal).

The Guadalupe Mountains and surrounding areas are a special case, however, in that the topography and climate are not conducive to agriculture. Ceramic period sites in these areas primarily differ from Archaic sites in the presence of ceramics and of particular types of projectile points (but Late Archaic types of atlatl dart points often occur with plain brownware ceramics until ca. 900 A.D. [Kearns et al. 2003:22]). There is evidence that people along the Pecos River, in the Roswell area, and below the Llano Estacado were at least semi-sedentary (Stuart and Gauthier 1988; Wiseman 2000), but there is no evidence to date that this was true in the immediate Carlsbad area. Lord et al. (1985:237) coined the term “Neo Archaic” as a description of the lifeway of the groups that continued Archaic subsistence practices with the addition of new material culture items.

Beyond being categorized by their subsistence patterns and general lifeway, the people of the Ceramic period Carlsbad region are often regarded as an eastern extension of the Jornada branch of the Mogollon. The picture may not be that simple, however, as this area also saw interaction between peoples of the Southern Plains, Trans-Pecos, Northern Chihuahua, and Jornada Mogollon groups (Kayser 2009:2), and this cultural exchange coupled with participation in regional trade networks ensured that elements of any or all of these culture may be present at any given Ceramic period site.

Regardless of their cultural affiliation, sites attributable to the Ceramic period in the park and general vicinity include lithic and ceramic scatters, sites in caves, ring middens, open campsites, and possible habitation sites and villages. Ring middens dating to this period make up roughly two-thirds of the known archaeological sites in the park (Kayser 2009:2). Three of the sites within the historic district date to this period and it is possible that some of the as yet undated prehistoric sites may also be affiliated with the Ceramic tradition.

Late Prehistoric, Protohistoric, and Apache Traditions (A.D. 1350-1880)
It appears that after about 1350, even those few communities that showed evidence of at least seasonal sedentary occupation were no longer inhabited, and Jelenik (1967) argues that people across the entire region may have abandoned their limited farming efforts in favor of hunting bison. Others accept the idea that the "core" Mogollon societies were absorbed into the Ancestral Pueblo cultural tradition, while the western branches were subsumed into the Casas Grandes interaction sphere. In short, there are few recorded archaeological sites in the extreme southeastern corner of New Mexico that date unequivocally to the period of 1450-1680 A.D. (Kearns et al. 2003:24). There are no sites within the historic district dating to this period.

The date of the arrival of Athapaskan-speaking Apachean groups in the region is not known with certainty, although it is generally accepted that the disappearance of the Mogollon cultures predated this event. These groups include the Navajo, the Jicarilla Apache (northern New Mexico and southern Colorado), the Kiowa-Apache (in the Great Plains), the western Apache (in southern Arizona), the Chiricahua and Mescalero Apaches (in southern New Mexico), and the Lipan Apache (in west Texas). Colonial Spanish documents indicate that Apachean peoples were well established in the area by the mid-1600s (Kearns et al. 2003:24). The Lipan Apache may have been present in the Carlsbad region, but the Mescalero were the predominant Apache group in the area (Haecker 1994:7).

The Apache were nomadic or semi-nomadic foragers that exploited seasonal food sources. In the warmer seasons, they hunted game and raised corn, moving to the canyons around the Guadalupes and adjacent mountains during the colder months (though see Applegarth [1976:182] for a theory that canyons were used during the spring and early summer). As settlements encroached on their territory, the Mescalero began raiding their neighbors. At first they pursued the agricultural bounty of the Pueblo communities, later the stores and livestock of Spanish, Mexican, and American settlements and ranches. Once horsed—an unanticipated consequence of the Pueblo Revolt of 1680-1692, when liberated Spanish equines became available to indigenous peoples on a large scale for the first time—Apache raiding parties became the terror of the land for two centuries and literally molded the history of the region. The Guadalupe Mountains served as an Apache stronghold. Once Fort Stanton was built in the Sacramento Mountains, numerous skirmishes took place between Mescaleros and U.S. troops; the last campaign against the Apache took place in 1880.

Apache groups used many of the natural resources found in the Guadalupe Mountains and Carlsbad Cavern areas. None of the sites within the historic district have been conclusively shown to be of Apache cultural and temporal affiliation, but as discussed above, radiocarbon dating of some of the ring midden sites with no temporally diagnostic artifacts on the surface may produce evidence of Apache occupation.

Euro-American Traditions (ca. A.D. 1536 to present)
It is believed that the Cabeza de Baca expedition crossed the region in 1536, and the Coronado expedition entered the Llano Estacada of eastern New Mexico in 1541. The Carlsbad Caverns area saw little use during the Spanish Colonial Period, although the Espejo and DeSosa entradas is 1582-83 and 1590-91, respectively, following the course of the Pecos River 20 miles east of the park. In 1724, a Spanish engineer by the name of Francisco Alvarez y Barriero was perhaps the first person to map the Guadalupe Mountains region, and in 1745, Padre Juan Miguel Menchero mapped the lands that would one day include the town of Carlsbad.

The region saw further Euro-American use following establishment of a wagon road following the course of the Black River (just south of the park) that connected El Paso to Spanish settlements further east; it saw heavy use during the 18th and 19th centuries. The region saw further Spanish activity when they began military campaigns against the Apache in the early 1800s. Little happened in the area under Mexican government (1821-1848).

With U.S. sovereignty, non-indigenous use of the Guadalupe Mountains and the surrounding regions gradually increased. The Butterfield Overland Mail Company was the main connection between this region and the rest of the country between 1857 and the Civil War years (Kearns et al. 2003:25). The cattle industry also got its start in the area at this time, with Texas cattle drovers establishing trails and open range cattle camps in the area. Many were attracted to the pastures along the Pecos River Valley and many sought new markets following the end of the Civil War. In 1866, Charles Goodnight and Oliver Loving pioneered a cattle trail (the Goodnight-Loving Trail) up the Pecos River that was eventually extended to southern Colorado with one goal being to supply beef to the Navajo at Fort Sumner (Sebastian and Larralde 1989:119). The trail passed by Rattlesnake Springs in what is now the park, as did the Slaughter Cattle Trail (Swanson 1986a).

This increased use of the area by Euro-Americans only exacerbated relations with the Apache. The U.S. troops dispatched to protect the local non-Indian citizenry and pacify the Mescaleros were mainly regiments of the 9th and 10th Cavalries, i.e., the African-American Buffalo Soldiers. From the 1860s to the early 1880s, these troops patrolled the Guadalupes, engaging the Mescaleros in several engagements. The war with the Mescaleros and other Apache bands effectively ended on August 6, 1880, when the Warm Spring Apache war leader, Victorio, was ambushed and captured. In the months following his defeat, the remaining free Apaches in southern New Mexico surrendered and were confined to reservations.[3]

With the passage of the Homestead Act in 1862 and the confinement of the Apaches, many more Anglo settlers arrived in the area. A drought in 1889 led to a significant decrease in the number of free range cattle in the region, and the area saw a shift from an emphasis on open range cattle operations to one on homesteading. Many attempted to homestead in eastern New Mexico, but the region's barrenness and the scarcity of water meant that few such enterprises were long-lived. One of the most successful endeavors was the homestead of William H. Harrison at Rattlesnake Springs within what is now the park. In 1881 Harrison developed the spring and irrigated fields and orchards near his adobe home; this site is now a historic district listed in the National Register of Historic Places (Kayser 2009:2; Swanson 1986a). Homesteading received a boost when it became possible to drill wells in the late 1800s, with the expansion of railroads such as the Pecos Valley and Northeastern Railroad (PV&NE, later acquired by the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe or AT&SF) (Myrick 1990:44), and when the government ordered ranchers to remove their cattle from the public domain in 1904 (Taylor 1991).

There are no resources within the Caverns Historic District that date to these early years of Euro-American history in the region. There is evidence that skirmishes between the U.S. military and the Mescalero Apache took place in canyons in and around the park in the 1860s (Kayser 2009:2) and of course the Rattlesnake Springs Historic District (National Register No. 88001130) is within the park boundaries as well. There are, however, resources associated with the history of economic diversification and development of regional tourism in the era that followed.

In 1888, the town of Eddy was established in the southeast of the New Mexico Territory. As with most Western towns it was initially a mixture of law and lawlessness. It was founded as a cattle town and irrigation site by Charles Eddy. He pushed its development, and even its culture which was, at least initially, alcohol free. However, the changes occurring in the Territory, severe weather incidents and the failure of the various developmental schemes due to overgrazing and poor water management gradually brought a crisis to the small isolated population. Through the early decades of the 1900s, residents would seek various means of improving the economy of the area. Evidence of the first such plan was a change in the town's name from Eddy to Carlsbad. This was intended to lure visitors to a large natural spring with qualities similar to the European spa, Karlsbad. There was some success with this enterprise and wealthy investors arrived to "take the waters" and seek investment opportunities in irrigated land. This activity was assisted by the arrival of the railroad from Pecos, Texas in 1891, providing a much improved connection to the outer world for Carlsbad. Not until the 1920s, however, would the region's economy become securely based on potash mining and oil production. Prior to this time, there was a constant search for others means of economic growth. In 1901, the discovery of large caves approximately 20 miles out of town began a path of development of the tourist industry that continues today.

[3] The Apache leader, Geronimo, wasn't captured until 1886; his band was located further west and the pursuit of it did not impact events in the Carlsbad area to a significant degree.

As local lore has it, in 1901, or possibly as early as 1898, cowboy Jim White was working well outside of town when he was attracted to a large opening in the ground from which hundreds of thousands of Brazilian (often called Mexican) free-tailed bats were emerging.[4] Jim and others explored the remote site, but initially nothing came of the discovery. Another Carlsbad resident, Abijah Long, made the same discovery and exploration in 1903. He, however, recognized an economic benefit to be gained from the bat guano he found inside the caverns. In the early 1900s, guano was in great demand for fertilizer for California's growing citrus industry, and the first assessment of the guano deposits determined that they were over 100 feet deep in the largest rooms (Bailey 1925:324). Long filed his claim in March, 1903 (MacVaugh 2000:23) and began making the first improvements to the site. His workers sank a shaft over the guano deposits, which were subsequently loaded into buckets and hauled to the surface on a pulley system. Realizing he needed more capital, Long partnered with the Ramsey Brady Company of Carlsbad. This allowed him to blast another shaft near the deposits, establish more sophisticated bucket system for entry to the caverns and extraction of the guano, improve roads for better access, and build rough housing for the miners. Long also established a small railway that utilized an ore car that carried up to ten sacks of guano to the bucket for extraction to the surface (Nymeyer and Halliday 1991:20). This was a great improvement over shoveling and hauling guano to the buckets by hand.

Guano mining was disagreeable and difficult work. Bailey estimated that at its peak production, Long's guano mining operation extracted 40 tons of guano per day in 50-pound bags (1928:113-114). The guano had to be hauled out to the railroad at Carlsbad, and food and water had to be brought in. Conditions were always rough at best, but the enterprise provided a few much-needed jobs.

A significant hurdle for many extractive industries statewide was the cost of transportation to get the material to market. In the case of guano, the market was in California and the cost ran at $9 a ton (Nymeyer and Halliday 1991:22). When Long's primary customer, the Hawaiian Fertilizer Company of San Francisco, announced it would only purchase dry fertilizer, Long now had two incentives to build drying beds outside of Carlsbad to reduce the weight of the guano (Rothman 1998:143). Long's improvements to the mining operation and the drying facility were not enough to make the enterprise profitable, however, as the market for guano was rapidly declining with the advent of synthetic and chemical replacements.

When guano mining developed near the town of Carlsbad around 1900, it was already an anachronistic and obsolete strategy typical of small communities on the peripheries of industrial America. By 1899, more than 400 American fertilizer plants utilized a range of materials that doomed guano mining. Standard Oil and the Armour Company produced fertilizer from their byproducts, swamping the market and pushing guano aside. This once valuable material only remained viable in discrete niches that were too small to interest large corporations (Rothman 1998:141).

In 1906, Long sold to a H.F. Patterson of Carlsbad—the first of what would be a series of corporate owners over the next twenty years. Patterson sold to the El Paso Fertilizer Company later in 1906; in 1907, the owners were listed as Bruce Brothers and W.U. Donnelly, with a G.M Cooke wedged somewhere in between the two. In 1909, the Carlsbad Guano Fertilizer Company bought it; the General Fertilizer Association of Los Angeles acquired it in 1911 and in this manner ownership constantly changed until the property was acquired by the National Park Service. The mine was not always in continuous operation, but Jim White would almost always be working there as a miner or improving access to the caverns; his association with the site would continue for over 40 years. White estimated that more than 100,000 tons of guano were mined from the caverns over the course of 20 years of guano extraction operations there, though other estimates are much smaller (Bailey 1928:113-114). Many of the natural resource extraction efforts in New Mexico during this period would prosper for a short time but ultimately peter out. The guano mining would continue until the 1920s, but profits were never very high.

Where Long had seen a business opportunity in the presence of guano, Jim White was taken with the natural wonders of the caverns and undertook some systematic exploration. He attempted to promote the cave, and was a consummate storyteller. Finding more skepticism than support in the local community, however, he began construction of trails and guard rails on his own. He did find an ally in local photographer Ray V. Davis. Davis's

[4] Estimates of the bat population in 1930 suggested that over 8 million bats occupied the cave; their population numbers were likely the same at the turn of the century (McCracken 1986).

photographs captured the beauty of the formations and were a key tool in overcoming the Carlsbad public's perception that the caves were merely the source of the unpleasant guano (Rothman 1998:147). Davis and White orchestrated a tour of the cave for local dignitaries in 1922. Their awe of the majesty of the wonderful caverns would ultimately propel the site to national park status. In the short term, their insistence on compensating White for lodging, food, and services as a guide set a precedent and he subsequently charged visitors $2 admission fee. Davis also saw some benefit as his photographs, postcards, and services as a photographer for groups visiting the caverns were in demand. He also used his photographs to promote the caverns in hotels and chambers of commerce across the Southwest, and even worked to interest film companies in using the caverns to make motion pictures (MacVaugh 2000:37). The caverns soon became a regional attraction.

With the creation of Yellowstone in 1872, the designation of national parks became part of the drive to preserve important lands for the public of the United States and represented a significant shift in the culture of the period. Urged on by the vigorous presidency of Teddy Roosevelt, the country began to expand its cultural, international, and commercial horizons. The general interest was in the development of land for commercial purposes, the "taming of the West." While the formation and development of a new park always gave rise to local disputes, the national mood was changing toward a more preservation-oriented bent and the public was supportive of these protective efforts. It is important to note that the preservation of Civil War and Revolutionary War battlefields was part of this movement and provided a rationale for the federal involvement in the process. In the East, where the majority of the veterans and their families lived, this preservation was perceived with an almost religious quality by the large numbers of people who had recently been involved in the Civil War. In the West, much more than in the developed East, however, the taking of more land by the federal government was viewed with suspicion.

To establish a national park, a bill had to pass Congress. The criteria for the early parks were nebulous but seemed to center around spectacular scenery and a lack of commercial interest. Adding to this controversy was the fact that several parks had been established which clearly did not reach the standard of a Yellowstone or Yosemite. This slackened enthusiasm in Congress for creating parks. The concept of using national park designation as a vehicle to preserve the archaeological sites of the Southwest was not widespread. In 1906, President Theodore Roosevelt signed into law the Antiquities Act with the intent of protecting archaeological sites in the West. The bill had other consequences for preservation and the not yet formed NPS, and it would also be used to protect natural sites. Besides prohibiting theft, destruction, or the sale of artifacts, the bill also established the right of the Government Land Office (GLO) to establish national monuments by executive order as well as by congressional legislative effort. This became a very important tool for preservationists as it removed the need for an extensive congressional process to establish national monuments.

The term *scientific* in the Antiquities Act rapidly came to function as a code word under which scenic areas could acquire legal protection. This meaning was quite different from the intention of the anthropologists and archaeologists who had advocated passage of the Act. In practice, many of the areas proclaimed in the "scientific" monuments category served as little national parks before the establishment of the National Park Service. Government officials who believed in the ethics of Progressive America recognized the scenic value of many areas and incorporated them into an embryonic national park system. Regardless of the sentiments of Congress, executive action reserved such places for the future (Rothman 1989).

The GLO was the first federal agency to be concerned with preservation of the wealth of archaeological, historical, and natural sites in the West. Temporary withdrawals were implemented by the GLO to remove land from public sale to protect historical or other important features and was applied to lands not yet accorded any type of park or monument status. The intent was to give the review process time to work before the lands were irretrievably lost for preservation purposes.

Even as local businessmen recognized the potential of the caverns beyond their guano reserves, concerns were being raised within the government about the possibly damaging exploitation of the caves. Given the preservation tools now at their disposal, the GLO and NPS began to take an active interest. During late 1922 and 1923 there was a highly energized set of parallel activities in motion by both businessmen and government agents to protect the caverns. Two federal agents were instrumental in the success of the protection movement—

Robert Holley and Willis Lee. The GLO sent Mineral Examiner Holley to the caverns in late 1922 or late 1923. Initially skeptical that their grandeur would live up to the stories being told, Holley came away tremendously impressed by the magnificence of the caves and asked for a temporary withdrawal of the site. "He wanted to prevent untimely and potentially destructive commercial development by 'blood suckers' because he suspected it would be 'impossible' to keep his survey under wraps once he reached Carlsbad" (MacVaugh 2000:33). Importantly, Holley recognized the local support for government acquisition of the land—a rarity in the West where people were usually against land passing into government hands—and conveyed that information to the commissioner of the GLO with the temporary withdrawal request.

The temporary withdrawal was granted, and after the visit of a USGS field agent, Willis Lee, people in Washington, D.C. added more emphasis to the effort to protect the caverns. Lee explored the caves for several days and was assisted by the Carlsbad Chamber of Commerce. This unification of all the parties interested in the caves would quickly affect the outcome. Lee's report was enthusiastic about the caverns:

> I know of no limestone cavern whose chambers approach in size those of the Carlsbad Cave, and the internal decorations rival in variety, beauty and magnitude those of any cave heretofore described. The chambers are phenomenal in size and the deposits of travertine are so voluminous and varied in form as to be of unusual scientific as well as scenic interest (cited in MacVaugh 2000:42).

At the same time the local leaders approached Senator Bursum of New Mexico to ask for the granting of national monument status. All of these forces combined in the successful designation by President Coolidge of Carlsbad Caverns National Monument in October, 1923. The new monument was composed of 719 acres over the caves except for the 40 acres in the patent of the General Fertilizer Company. In the years that followed, additional land around the monument was put in temporary withdrawal status with an eye towards future expansion.

So taken was Lee with the caverns that even after the conclusion of his USGS-sponsored expedition, he procured $16,000 from the National Geographic Society for a second and more detailed effort to explore, survey, map, and photograph the new monument and took a leave of absence from the USGS. The prestige of the National Geographic Society was immense at the time—virtually equal to that of the Royal Geographic Society in exploring and making visible to the public the immensity and diversity of the planet. Some of the Society's Trustees included former President Taft, arctic explorer A.W. Greeley, Alexander Graham Bell, and, interestingly, Stephen T. Mather, the first Director of the NPS. The influence of the publicity from this expedition cannot be overestimated. Lee was named the first custodian of the monument by the NPS for the duration of the expedition. This gave him access to funds with which to suggest, and hopefully accomplish, required improvements for visitors. At the conclusion of the expedition, Lee recommended Frank McIlvain as the next custodian.

The findings of the 1924 expedition and Willis Lee's previous visit in 1923 would see publication in the Society's magazine in 1924 and 1925 (Lee 1924, 1925). Lee's incredible descriptions of the caverns along with stunning photos (most by Ray Davis and Lee) would do much to foster public interest in the caverns. His descriptions also capture the early hardship of visiting the site. In the first *National Geographic* article he observed:

> The cavern is reached over a road sadly in need of improvement.... Two hours of jolting into ruts and out of them brings us to the foot of a steep, rocky slope from which every vestige of soil has been washed away.... Here the laboring machines come to a halt, while their overheated engines cool...Up this rocky slope we must make our laborious way to a bench on the mountainside about 1,000 feet above the valley. Some of the party remain in the jolting machines; others prefer to walk (Lee 1924:1-3).

Then he described the 170 foot descent into the cave via the guano mining bucket.

> This elevator consists of a steel bucket at the end of a wire rope which passes over a pulley at the top of a derrick and is lowered through an artificial opening or shaft, constructed for hoisting guano from the cave. The bucket holds two people if they are not too large, and if they stand very close together and hold

> very tightly to the wire rope.... Slowly we descend into the Stygian darkness, with only that threadlike rope between the world we know and love and that black, unknown inferno (Lee 1924:5).

From his description it is quite clear that this was not a journey for the average park visitor. He summarizes their view of the caverns in a captivating statement, "Some visitors claiming familiarity with noted caves assert that Carlsbad Cavern surpasses all others in size and in the beauty and variety of its decorations. It seems probable that this claim may be substantiated when an adequate survey and extended examination are made" (Lee 1924:29).

Now that the site was a national monument, the number one goal of the Carlsbad business community and the NPS was the same—to make the caverns safe for visitation. While the goal was shared, however, the means to that end differed between the two groups. The NPS was most interested in improving access to the caves over the guano bucket method and upgrading the visitor experience through lighting, sanitation, and access to water—developments that would be the agency's highest priorities for the monument over the next decade. The Carlsbad business community was primarily concerned with improving transportation to the region generally and to the caverns from Carlsbad in particular. This involved working with the state government and the railroads. They were also interested in the replacing the guano bucket with an easier means of accessing the scenic parts of the caverns.

In his six months as custodian, Lee would begin to put forward solutions to the internal and localized external issues. The first task he tackled was the actual trail within the caverns. In an unpublished writing (Lee n.d. cited in Hoff 2006), he chronicled the improvement resulting from some basic trail work:

Our first work was the improvement of the trail within the cavern. Before our arrival little attempt had been made at any improvement and in some of the rough places the passage was difficult and dangerous, even for unburdened travelers. Considerable work was necessary before heavy instruments could be carried over this trail with any degree of comfort. Formerly it had required four hours of exhausting work to reach the inner end of the part of the cavern which was then known, and the same length of time for returning to the surface.

After 15 laborers had worked for two weeks on the trail we were able to make this journey in half the time that had been required before the improvements were completed, and with less than half the effort. Angular projections were broken from rocks at the side of the trail; hollows were filled; rough places in the pathway smoothed; and on many steep slopes steps were built by piling sacks filled with guano or loose earth. In several of the more difficult places wooden stairways were constructed, and in a few places steps were cut in the rocky slopes. These efforts showed what could be accomplished with some rudimentary efforts. However, much larger issues had to be surmounted, especially the bucket access, lighting, and sanitation.

During 1924, Lee advocated using the natural entrance and building a stairway down into the chamber, a journey of approximately 750 feet. He then became fascinated by the concept of a tunnel from the natural entrance to the major caverns and when Director Mather of the NPS first toured the site, he pitched the concept to him. The cost was prohibitive, exceeding the total yearly budget for national monuments approved by Congress. Lee became a bit carried away with his thoughts regarding a tunnel and eventually tried to promote a drive-through route of the caverns—an idea which did not have far to go to fail. This stalemate created by lack of funding for even modest proposals such as a staircase would cause private sources to get involved while the government tried to figure out the access issue. The pressure to accommodate more visitors only grew stronger. The park service itself contributed to this fervor in Carlsbad. Arno Cammerer, then Assistant Director and future Director of the NPS declared in 1925 that "the tourist crop was one that never fails" (MacVaugh 2000:86). His assessment was clearly in line with opinions in New Mexico; "'... some believed that Carlsbad Cave will,' in the words of one newspaper editor, 'mean more to the State of New Mexico than many gold mines'"(MacVaugh 2000:86).

Lee's successor, W. Frank McIlvain, was president of the Carlsbad Chamber of Commerce. Under Frank McIlvain's leadership, the Chamber of Commerce decided to break the logjam. In 1925 they appropriated $1500 for the construction of a wooden stairway beginning at the natural entrance that eventually would count over 200 steps. NPS Director Mather visited for a second time shortly thereafter and his thinking on how to proceed at this

magnificent but challenged site began to solidify. MacVaugh (2000:123) outlines the discussion between Mather and Cammerer as to future funding priorities.

> With the stairway completed and local business men “planning to do some work on the road leading up to the opening,” Mather believed that visiting the monument would be "very much easier" and safer. Should the Park Service proceed with the tunnel project nothing of the $30,000 then available would be left "to protect the cave and handle the people. The sensible thing," he explained to Cammerer, "is to put our money on the building of paths, concrete bridges and stairs and a rail protection similar to the Luray Caverns." In addition, the Park Service could install "a powerful Delco Lighting system, pay a superintendent, build a small residence and work out something in sanitation" for the same amount. Mather "deferred" making any final decision until later, "but the more I consider it," he confessed, "the more logical it seems to develop the facilities in the cave itself, now that the stairway has been installed.”

Lee’s untimely death in 1926 would put McIlvain front and center as the decision maker for the next improvements to the caverns in conjunction with his Washington, D.C. bosses. McIlvain would attack the needs on two fronts—improved trails within the caverns and lighting, which were judged absolutely essential for both safety and the visitor experience. Most tours were still conducted by gasoline lantern or the use of hand flares which were conducive to neither a visually satisfying nor safe experience. While trails were being improved, the first generator was established near the natural entrance. Determined effort was required to get the early electric lighting systems working in the challenging cavern environment, but solutions were found and the initial lighting was provided along the stairway to the Kings Palace cavern.

Monument management changed in 1927 when Colonel Thomas Boles, an experienced civil engineer and former superintendent of Hawaii National Park, replaced McIlvain as custodian. The son of a U.S. Congressman, Boles possessed a combination experience and connections that would prove to be a critical force in the professional development of the monument over the next two decades. McIlvain had established a firm foundation on which Boles, the engineer and professional, would build. Boles was focused not just on the physical plant but also on development and promotion. In his first month as custodian he circulated 20,000 folders to the Santa Fe Railroad (Hoff 2006). The combined improvements at the site and promotion by Boles meant that the monument saw its one millionth visitor only 14 years after its creation! By comparison, the nation’s first national park, Yellowstone, took 21 years to reach that goal.

The work went on with 1926-1927 seeing great changes at the monument. Those years saw the first NPS buildings erected, including residences for the Chief Guide (Jim White) and other staff. These were all in the rough stone exterior and wooden supported style chosen for the park with in its southwestern location. The first parking area was established and sanitary facilities constructed. A ticket booth was also constructed in 1926 directly in front of the cave entrance; the entry fee was established at $2. The park was taking shape. The power issue would force the construction of a second generator site, a true powerhouse, between 1928 and 1930 at the top of the hill above the natural entrance. The first building was reused as a naturalist's office. Indeed an important part of the exterior development was the establishment of gardens containing local plants, primarily cacti, which were of great interest to visitors. A concession building with a comfort station was added in 1928. Additional accommodations were constructed in 1930, and in that year the cave entrance was blasted to permit switch backing to replace the stair system, which was often slippery. This allowed bleachers to be placed for visitors to experience the other major asset of the monument, the bat flights. These were recognized as a major attraction of the monument by both the NPS and local promoters. In an issue of *National Geographic* featuring two articles on Carlsbad Caverns, one was devoted to the bats.

As with other monuments and parks in the Southwest, Carlsbad would benefit from the design work of Chief NPS Landscape Architect for the region, Thomas Vint. Vint is known for his philosophy of harmonizing buildings and structures with the environment; he also developed the idea of Master Plans for parks, had an important role in organizing the Historic American Buildings Survey, and was chairman of the steering committee for the NPS’s Mission 66 developments. Vint's office would set the tone for generations of park visitors throughout the Southwest with an emphasis on the Pueblo Revival style of architecture and use of local materials. Though Boles

claimed to have designed some of the stone cabins, Vint designed most of the early buildings. NPS architects and engineers provided assistance, including A.W. Burney, Merel S. Stager, Charley Peterson, Ira Stinson, Herbert A. Kreinkamp, and Frank A. Kittredge. Vint, however, served as the master planner; approving all designs and the construction. Vint and Boles were well suited to work together and Boles would be very pleased with the results.

The Pueblo Revival style employed the use of adobe or materials that imitate adobe; rock was occasionally used. Buildings featured flat roofs, projecting vigas, and exposed lintels. A goal of the style was an imitation of the (mainly) stone Native American pueblos of the Southwest. As used at Carlsbad Caverns, the Pueblo Revival style relied on simple visual lines and wood accents complimented by a rough facing of local limestone which almost rendered the structures invisible in their natural settings. Because few Pueblo Revival buildings are built from stone, those at Carlsbad Caverns are significant for their interpretation of the style in a particularly authentic way (Swanson 1986b:9). Boles commented on the buildings when forwarding a photo to NPS staff, "...as you will note from the enclosed photograph, these stone cabins fit in perfectly with the surroundings," and later observed in his report for October-December, 1927, that, "considerable favorable comment has been received on the appearance and construction of these cabins" (Bailey 1986:5).

With the building construction proceeding, lighting issues being addressed, and trail improvements underway, the time was ripe to tackle the two remaining access issues—roads and access to the caverns. The road matter was undertaken, as had been the tradition at the caverns, from two ends at once. The state funded construction of the Walnut Canyon entrance road to the monument in 1927; it would be improved in 1934 and paved in 1935. The town of Carlsbad took a look at paving the highway from Carlsbad to the park entrance. Texas passed a huge bond issue to improve the roads from El Paso to the state line, while New Mexico improved a section within the state to encourage visitors from Texas. All of this was carefully watched and tirelessly promoted by Boles.

In 1930, the monument transitioned to national park status. This was a remarkably smooth process compared to the decades-long battles that characterized other NPS properties such as Bandelier National Monument. The ease with which the legislation came about can, in part, be attributed to the desire for a national park on the part of the newly formed state of New Mexico. Though other properties such as Bandelier had been put forward as parks, local opposition and infighting amongst promoters doomed those endeavors to failure. Carlsbad was also viewed as particularly desirable for park status by Stephen Mather and Horace Albright, who were searching for properties of scenic and scientific value that would add variety to the series of mountain tops (e.g., Mount Rainier) and properties in the East (e.g., Acadia and Great Smokey Mountains) that composed the second generation of national parks following Yellowstone and Yosemite (Rothman 1998:159). Clearly a mixture of promotion, development, economic interest, and the sheer fascination of the site itself had captured the nation and Congress reacted when asked. This would move the park into a whole new category of attention and funding and would directly impact the access issue.

The issue of access to the caves had been a source of much debate within the NPS. The two primary competing solutions were a tunnel or an elevator. Vint had already gone on record as disliking the elevator solution. Boles was in favor of a greatly improved trail system with a much easier grade. Chief NPS Engineer Kitteredge also favored the trail solution. The trail route was appreciated for its lack of intrusive construction needs (i.e., blasting for the elevator), and the sense of place it would give the visitor as they slowly descended into the caverns. With influential NPS officials opposing an elevator why was that solution accepted? The turnaround in opinion by the NPS management was likely based on their accurate perception that the elevator was in the park's future. When Congress appeared willing to fund the project, everyone's opinion reversed, including Boles'.

Construction began in 1931, and the elevator was opened only a year later. The 750-foot-shaft was drilled and blasted from both ends, a very efficient but chancy engineering approach because of the possibility of a mismatch at the meeting point. Superintendent Boles must have kept a very sharp engineering eye on the project. He also insisted that the park own and operate the elevator to allow for complete control of access and a careful monitoring of its impact on the caverns. Finally, the park obtained a volunteer operator in the form of then New Mexico governor, Arthur Seligman, who reportedly took such delight in running the car that he would not relinquish the privilege when his “turns” were over (Hoff 2009). The elevator proved a huge success and received

great publicity which also helped the park. The May, 1932 issue of *Popular Science* featured a schematic rendering of the elevator and especially lauded its safety system, perhaps hoping to allay fears over the 750 foot descent.

Visitation to the park declined during the Great Depression as even intra-regional travel grew to be beyond the means of people suffering financial hardships. The depression was as difficult in rural areas as industrial cities, and Carlsbad and the broader trans-Pecos were no exception. Before the entry of the U.S. into World War II and the boost the war and its aftermath gave to the regional extractive economy, Carlsbad was grateful for the financial assistance that came to the region in the form of President Roosevelt's New Deal initiative. The park itself benefitted from a new workforce that arrived in 1936 to finish the major construction for that era—the members of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Established by President Roosevelt in 1933 to help get the young unemployed out of the cities where civil unrest was a possible issue, the CCC used barracks and military-style discipline to train the young men in building and construction trades.

The CCC targeted young, single men who were unemployed. The work was outdoors and benefitted some of the nation's greatest treasures, including Yellowstone and the Grand Canyon. President Roosevelt summarized the benefits of his radical program when recommending the bill to Congress (Paige 1985):

> This enterprise is an established part of our national policy. It 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. I ask its adoption.

Because of its focus on the outdoors and projects supporting natural resource conservation, the Corps developed a special relationship with both the USFS and the NPS. Disbanded in 1942 with the advent of World War II, the CCC accumulated an impressive list of accomplishments. Among these were the planting of over 3 billion trees, restoration of almost 4,000 historic structures, and construction of 125,000 miles of roads (CCC Legacy 2004). The CCC was in much demand in the rapidly growing national parks and Carlsbad Caverns was no exception. Rothman (1998:174) suggests that the years of efforts to promote the park paid off as its symbolic place in the American mainstream made it a natural choice for New Deal development work aimed both at improving local economies and shoring up American morale.

The first CCC camps for the men working at Carlsbad Caverns were established near and in the town of Carlsbad; a third camp was established at Rattlesnake Springs within the park in 1938. The park had purchased the Rattlesnake Springs oasis in 1934. By 1935, six miles of pipe had been laid to deliver a more reliable source of water for the park. Rattlesnake Springs would be used for a camp by the CCC until 1942, and by the army as a rest camp until 1944.

A Master Plan had been established in 1932 exploring the possibility of removing some of the stone buildings immediately around the cave entrance and calling for over 30 new buildings to be constructed at a greater distance from the entrance. Some of the new buildings were constructed by the CCC crews, who also performed much-needed trail and building maintenance and a wide variety of road work. With the Master Plan in place, a new architecture was selected for the buildings. In line with construction in Santa Fe, the state capitol, the Territorial Revival style was chosen. A modernized version of Pueblo Revival, Territorial Revival is characterized by adobe construction with low, flat roofs with a sharp brick edging, and sash windows. Doors and windows occasionally display decorative trim or pediments with Greek Revival elements. The new style established a connection between the caverns and modern New Mexico while remaining consistent with the "rustic" look of the

existing Pueblo Revival buildings. Buildings and infrastructure constructed by the CCC at Carlsbad Caverns include a ranger residence at Rattlesnake Springs, two employee housing triplexes, a garage, a warehouse, and extensive work on footpaths and the entrance road.

By 1940, it was apparent to staff in the NPS Regional Office that the full Master Plan for the park was unfeasible. While staff identified a few new sites suitable for new construction, lack of suitable sites, cost, and other considerations led them to conclude that the existing buildings and sewer and water facilities would be adequate and could be formed into a more cohesive whole by construction of walls, patios, and plantings. One aspect of the Master Plan that was ultimately implemented, however, was demolition of those buildings deemed most intrusive to the experience of the natural entrance. The ticket office, chief ranger's house, old power house/naturalists' office, concession building/comfort station, residence/nursery/kennel, and one other residence would be removed between 1959 and 1974. The sites were reclaimed, but that of the large concession building was later re-excavated and reused for construction of the amphitheater and comfort station built in 1963-6. Though not historic as of this writing and not contributing to the district, these structures nevertheless are of a style compatible with the historic buildings in the district and do not detract from its integrity.

WWII and Beyond at Carlsbad Caverns

With the entry of the United States into World War II, the Carlsbad region saw new forms of economic development. Men were hired by the National Guard and the U.S. Army, and the oil and gas industry grew exponentially to supply fuel for the war effort. Potash was also in demand, spurring development of the extraction industry locally (Rothman 1998:185-6). If tourism lessened in importance during the war, the overall economic dependence of the region on the federal support from a range of agencies only grew.

Tourism resurged in importance following the war, however, and the natural wonder of Carlsbad Caverns was among the top destinations for an expanding middle class keen to visit important American places of interest. Visitation rates would only rise through the succeeding decades, especially as amenities along Route 66 improved. The park was even the subject of a 1960 episode of the television series Route 66 titled "A Fury-Slinging Flame" (Hoff 2011).

Despite the early efforts of the NPS and the improvements made by the CCC, an outdated approach to managing visitors and inadequate facilities led to complaints during and after the war. Dissatisfaction with long waits for the elevator and the lack of a comfortable waiting area was voiced, but so too were criticisms of the park guides as officious people who herded visitors rather than guiding them (Dodge 1943 cited in Rothman 1998:194-5). Many of the outdated interpretive practices were near and dear to Superintendent Boles, and when he proved resistant to implementing new NPS ideas of professionalism at Carlsbad Caverns, he was transferred to Hot Springs National Park, Arkansas in 1946.

Such was the need for improved visitor facilities at Carlsbad Caverns that designs for a "public use building" began a few years after the end of the war in 1949. Although the plan was revised in 1953 and in subsequent years, the underlying elongated rectangular plan with visitor facilities on the west side and interpretive space on the east was maintained through all the other versions. The earliest manifestation of the Mission 66 program at Carlsbad Caverns, then, was seven years prior to Wirth's Mission 66 presentation and the subsequent funding and establishment of the program. However, it appears there was little movement until the early 1950s when other Mission 66-related projects were also begun; the next earliest set of plans after the one for Carlsbad are those for the public use building at the Grand Canyon dating to 1954.

The dialogue between park staff and Director Wirth's office regarding park needs began with a memo dated February 18, 1955 from Wirth to park superintendents generally asking them to study and identify issues and needs in the areas of protection, public use, and interpretation. An initial response was prepared by Carlsbad Caverns Acting Superintendent Thomas E. Whitcraft (Whitcraft 1955). It identifies the need for administrative offices, an auditorium, seating for the bat flights, additional interpretive staff, 25 employee residences, a west-bound road from the headquarters area to make the park more attractive to people traveling from Carlsbad to El Paso, picnic facilities at the confluence of Oak Spring and Walnut Canyons, a gas and oil building, acquisition of additional land, installation of fence and boundary markers, a fire equipment building, a backcountry patrol cabin,

and a better water system. Later in the summer of that year, Superintendent R. Taylor Hoskins solicited input from the various divisions of the park, revised Whitcraft's draft, and officially submitted a response to Wirth on November 4. The amended version also identified promotion and transfer of park personnel and better garbage disposal facilities in the form of an incinerator as additional needs (Hoskins 1955).

The response from Wirth demonstrates both how involved he was with Mission 66 planning and his desire to avoid overdevelopment, for he suggests reconsidering the amount of housing needed, recommends that the administrative offices be located at the elevator site, and vehemently vetoes the proposed road to the west. According to Wirth, "Such housing should be limited to those needed for protection of the area and emergency services of various kinds" (Wirth 1956a). Hoskins responded in March, reiterating the need for housing and asking again for the road (Hoskins 1956c). Wirth's office approved a smaller number of residences with the recommendation that "consideration should be given to the use of multiple housing," and still refused to fund the road (Scoyen 1956).

All this correspondence provided the background to the Mission 66 prospectus for Carlsbad Caverns. Although it was subject to small revisions subsequently, the main prospectus document was completed April 30, 1956 (National Park Service 1956). The prospectus spells out the Mission 66 program implementation, including the NPS divisions involved, government and concessioner responsibilities, and goals in the areas of visitor services, conservation and protection, roads and trails, utilities, administrative facilities, employee housing, maintenance, and land and water rights.

Construction on shafts for two additional elevators had begun in 1954, and construction on what was by then called a visitor center began in 1956. Director Wirth visited the park in August of that year to inspect park facilities and discuss construction proposals and future development (Hoff 2011). The visitor center opened for operation in May of 1958, though interpretive exhibits weren't opened until later in the summer and work on the concessions building and the landscaping was ongoing. A soda fountain and curio shop were opened in 1958. With the visitor facilities in the visitor center operational, the old comfort station near the cavern entrance was removed. The old concessioner building was removed in 1959, and that year also saw the dedication ceremony for the visitor center in June, with Director Wirth as the principal speaker. Thomas Boles also made remarks.

Mission 66 development in the park continued construction of the employee residences. In keeping with the recommendation by Wirth's office that multiple housing be considered, plans for two six-plexes were designed and drawn by George Medlicott of the NPS Branch of Landscape Architecture, WODC. The initial plans for the Carlsbad six-plexes were done in 1961 by an architect named Fishstein with oversight and some assistance from Charles "Chick" Sigler, chief of the office responsible for construction drawings. Originally from Ohio, Sigler worked as an architect in the Santa Fe regional office before transferring to the WODC. The 1962 working drawings, in contrast, show NPS landscape architects Alfred C. Kuehl and George Medlicott as the designers. While various versions of the plans show as many as 20 units, in the end, 12 were actually built in two six-plexes on the top of the hill on the north side of Bat Cave Draw by Cee Bee Construction Company of Carlsbad; the original contract amount was $310,485.65 (Carlson 1962).

The official correspondence from the period seems focused mainly on the form, function, and location of the various facilities built under the Mission 66 program. There is no discussion of the architectural style and no opinions put forth by park staff other than expressions of particular needs and the associated cost estimates. An internal park memo is the only clue regarding how at least one member of the park staff perceived the employee housing. Writing in August of 1958, well before the actual construction, Chief Park Ranger Thomas F. Ela voiced his concerns to Superintendent Hoskins, writing:

> I hope the planners are not going to fall back into the old ruts, but the recent letter concerning the placement of the new houses and the roads of access indicates a desire to crowd employees into a tight little wad of multiple houses. I can see all the old problems of clothes lines [sic], car storage, community noises, and close living with the neighbors looming in the future (Ela 1958).

It is of note that his concern is with the idea of multiple housing, not the modernist style of the proposed architecture.

Work on visitor facilities continued as well. The bat flights were a popular attraction, but there were no suitable accommodations for visitors wishing to view them. Seating for the bat flights was viewed with some skepticism by Wirth, but the park was well able to justify the need. Attendance at the bat flights rose steadily throughout the 1950s and early 1960s, and Superintendent Carlson noted a record attendance of 28,503 visitors during August of 1962. This meant an average of 920 per night, 11 nights during which more than 1000 were present, and one night a record 1352 people attended (Carlson 1962). Plans for an amphitheater were produced in 1960, with bids submitted in 1962. Construction began in June of 1963 and was completed in April of 1964. Designed by George Medlicott, the amphitheater has seating for approximately 800 people and was built on the slope in front of the main entrance to the caverns.

As with other official correspondence, there is little opinion on the Mission 66 development ventured in the Superintendent's monthly narrative reports. An exception is an entry regarding the amphitheater from November of 1963: "The amphitheater is rapidly taking shape and appears to be quite functional. The fine rock work is certainly in harmony with its surroundings" (During 1963). Reading between the lines, one gets the sense that there was some relief that the amphitheater was not a modernist steel and glass structure and was instead of a form and material that blended visually with the natural surroundings and the existing stone buildings. Given the location of the amphitheater at the very entrance to the caverns, the appearance must have been of particular concern.

With the visitor center handling sales of entrance fees, the old NPS ticket office at the caverns entrance was obsolete. In an effort to return the area to a more natural appearance, the ticket office was removed and replaced with a flagstone terrace as part of the amphitheater construction. Demolition of the buildings closest to the caverns entrance had been a goal of the early master plan, but the construction of alternative facilities and the funding for the actual demolition were forthcoming only under the Mission 66 program. Other work around the caverns entrance was done at the same time. A utility building (Building #41) was constructed in the maintenance area, and appears to be what was finally funded under Mission 66 in response to the park's requests for an additional storage equipment building (the also-requested gas and oil storage building wouldn't be built until 1981). It was built in a Simplified New Mexico Territorial Revival Style in keeping with the surrounding CCC-built Territorial Revival buildings in the maintenance yard rather than in a modernist style. As with the amphitheater, it is clear that despite the emphasis on modernist architecture that drove most of the Mission 66 architectural design, in some cases the decision was made to build in a style that fit a particular natural or built environment.

Many other less visible and smaller scale projects were also completed under the auspices and funding of Mission 66. A list of projects completed, already underway, or planned from a 1957 memo from the Superintendent to the Director of Region Three of the NPS (Hoskins 1957) gives some idea of the types of projects funded by Mission 66. In addition to the projects already described, the list includes improvements of the visitor center grounds; improvements to the Walnut Canyon Entrance Road; construction and improvements to access the proposed residential area and other locations; construction and improvements to the Nature Trail and others; improvements to the water, sewage, and electrical systems for the entire headquarters area; a public address system for the cavern lunchroom; restoration of the sites of removed buildings; and erection of a flag pole for the visitor center. Some items on the list, such as a picnic area, were never implemented while others, such as construction of a comfort station at the cavern entrance and a maintenance building for storage of flammables, were built but not as part of Mission 66.

The legacy of Mission 66 at Carlsbad Caverns has both positive and negative elements. All of the facilities built under the program were badly needed at the time, as were the less visible but no less important pieces such as enhancements to the utility systems. It is unlikely that the park would ever have received as many large scale improvements in as short a period except under a concentrated initiative such as Mission 66. With that said, the presence of the six-plexes has created environmental problems in the caverns, and the modernist architecture of the Mission 66 buildings has been an uneasy fit with the many rustic style buildings from previous eras in the

headquarters area. Regardless of what history will decide about the appropriateness of setting NPS Modern architecture in a district of rustic buildings, the ease with which hundreds of thousands of visitors now learn about and tour the caverns every year is due in no small measure to the efforts of the key players of the Mission 66 initiative and the facilities they built.

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The Caverns Historic District | Eddy County, NM
Name of Property | County and State

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Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

_X_ State Historic Preservation Office
____ Other State agency
_X_ Federal agency, National Park Service
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 559
(Do not include previously listed resource acreage.)

The original district was 22 acres. The new district totals 581 acres.

UTM References
(Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet.)

	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
1	13	551826	3560171	3	13	553333	350891
2	13	552467	3560625	4	13	553028	3561119

See Continuation Sheet for additional UTM coordinates.

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

The district boundary is highly irregular; please refer to the attached map showing the boundary plotted on a USGS map with associated UTM points and to the attached detail maps for exact placement of the boundary line. In summary, the core of the district is in the area immediately around the park headquarters area and the entrance to Carlsbad Caverns at the head of Bat Cave Draw. Two road corridors extend from the core area. One extends basically east along the ridge on the south side of Bat Cave Draw and down its toe to White's City. The other follows the course of Walnut Canyon, a curvy course north and east of the core area that also terminates at White's City. A third road corridor extends from one part of the Walnut Canyon road to another.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The original boundary included all of the contributing historic buildings, and was drawn to exclude the Mission 66 buildings. Cultural landscape research that took place within the last decade identified additional eligible resources associated with the resources in the original district (National Park Service 2004). The current boundaries of the district include the area within the original district and an additional area identified in the cultural landscape inventory. The Mission 66 resources are now within the district and are contributing elements. In addition, there are three eligible road corridors that are clearly associated with the guano mining and the early days of NPS administration of the site; the decision was made to include them in the current nomination with

other resources associated with those periods and themes. The roads are represented by 200 foot-wide corridors (100 feet on either side of a centerline) which were expanded to include associated artifact scatters or archaeological sites where those fell within the corridor but also extended beyond it.

11. Form Prepared By
name/title Emily J. Brown, Jeffrey L. Brown, and Richard Higgins
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Additional Documentation
Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

Photographs:
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map.

Note: There is no image available for LA 43604; it was destroyed during construction of the trail into the caverns in 1930 and no documentation was done at the time.

All Photographs

1. Name of Property: The Caverns Historic District
2. City or Vicinity: Carlsbad, New Mexico
3. County: Eddy
4. Photograph Medium: Digital

Photograph Log

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0001: LA 43540, view to the east. Photograph by NPS BAER Team, July 6, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0002: LA 43541, view to the southeast. Photography by CAVE cultural resource division, August 20, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0003: LA 43561, view to the northeast. Photograph by CAVE cultural resource division, August 20, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0004: LA 43598, view to the south, photograph by CAVE cultural resource division, August 16, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0005: LA 43600, view to the south, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0006: LA 43602, view to the north, photograph by M. Zac Selden June 14, 2012

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0007: LA 43603, ring midden, view to the south, photograph by CAVE cultural resource division, August 15, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0008: LA 43603, bedrock mortar, view to the east, photograph by CAVE cultural resource division August 15, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0009: LA 43608, view to the northwest, photograph by CAVE cultural resource division, August 20, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0010: LA 43609, Shelter 1, view to the east, photograph by CAVE cultural resource division, August 20, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0011: LA 43609, Shelter 2, view to the northeast, photograph by CAVE cultural resource division, August 20, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0012: LA 43612, view to the west, photograph by CAVE BAER team June 6, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0013: LA 43624, view to the southeast, photograph by Jeff Brown, June 14, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0014: LA 105139, view to the northeast, photograph by Jeff Brown, June 14, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0015: LA 128620, view to the southwest, photograph by CAVE cultural resource division, August 23, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0016: LA 128621, view to the southwest, photograph by CAVE cultural resource division, August 23, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0017: LA 128622, view to the south, photograph by M. Zac Selden, June 14, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0018: LA 128628, view to the north, photograph by CAVE cultural resource division, August 23, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0019: LA 128629, view to the west, photograph by M. Zac Selden, June 14, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0020: LA 128630, view to the northeast, photograph by CAVE cultural resource division, August 23, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0021: LA 159128, view to the northwest, photograph by CAVE cultural resource division, August 20, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0022: LA 127547, view to the north, photograph by CAVE cultural resource division, August 20, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0023: LA 127550, site overview, view to the northeast, photograph by M. Zac Selden, June 12, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0024: LA 127550, north end of the site, view to the northeast, photograph by M. Zac Selden, June 12, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0025: LA 127550, south end of the site, view to the north, photograph by M. Zac Selden, June 12, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0026: LA 128619, view to the west, photograph by M. Zac Selden, June 12, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0027: LA 128623, view to the west, photograph by NPS BAER team, July 6, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0028: LA 128625, view to the west, photograph by M. Zac Selden, June 14, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0029: LA 128626, view to the west, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0030: LA 128627, view to the north, photograph by CAVE cultural resource division, August 20, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0031: LA 173395, Old Guano Road, view to the northwest, photograph by Samuel Denman, June 13, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0032: LA 173395, Old Guano Road, low retaining wall (Feature 1), view to the northeast, photograph by Samuel Denman, June 13, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0033: LA 173395, Old Guano Road, example of possible dugout (Feature 2), view to the northwest, photograph by Samuel Denman, June 13, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0034: LA 173395, Old Guano Road, Artifact Concentration 2, view to the northwest, photograph by Samuel Denman, June 13, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0035: LA 173396, Old Entrance Road, view to the north, photograph by M. Zac Selden, June 11, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0036: LA 173396, Old Entrance Road, example of a retaining wall (Feature 1), view to the north, photograph by Samuel Denman, June 13, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0037: LA 173396, Old Entrance Road, large excavated area (Feature 2), view to the southwest, photograph by Samuel Denman, July 10, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0038: LA 173396, Old Entrance Road, example of a section of riprap (Feature 7), view to the south, photograph by M. Zac Selden, June 11, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0039: LA 173396, Old Entrance Road, cairn (Feature 11), view to the northwest, photograph by M. Zac Selden, June 11, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0040: LA 173396, Old Entrance Road, benchmark (Feature 12), view to the west, photograph by M. Zac Selden, June 11, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0041: LA 173396, Old Entrance Road, one of two large artifact concentrations (Artifact Concentration 4), view to the southwest, photograph by M. Zac Selden, June 11, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0042: LA 173396, Old Entrance Road, the second of two large artifact concentrations (Artifact Concentration 6), view to the east, photograph by M. Zac Selden, June 11, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0043: LA 173397, Quarry, view to the north, photograph by NPS BAER team, July 14, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0044: Building 16, view to the northwest, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0045: Building 6, view to the north, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0046: Building 7, view to the north, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0047: Building 8, view to the north, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0048: Building 9, view to the north, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0049: Building 13, view to the east, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0050: Building 14, view to the west, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0051: Building 15, view to the northeast, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0052: Building 25, view to the northwest, photograph by Samuel Denman, August 9, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0053: Building 28, view to the south, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0054: Building 10, east end of north wall, view to the south, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0055: Building 10, middle of north wall, view to the south, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0056: Building 10, west end of north wall, view to the south, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0057: Building 26, view to the east, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0058, Building 27, view to the north, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0059: Walnut Canyon Entrance Road, view to the northwest, photograph by Jeff Brown, October 20, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0060: Walnut Canyon Entrance Road, example of a retaining wall (Feature 46), view to the southeast, photograph by Jeff Brown, October 20, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0061: Walnut Canyon Entrance Road, example of a dry-laid retaining wall (Feature 17), view to the northeast, photograph by Jeff Brown, October 20, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0062: Walnut Canyon Entrance Road, example of a cyclopean shoulder (Feature 36), view to the south, photograph by Jeff Brown, October 20, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0063: Walnut Canyon Entrance Road, example of a poured shoulder (Feature 39), view to the north, photograph by Jeff Brown, October 20, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0064: Walnut Canyon Entrance Road, example of a masonry culvert headwall (Feature 28A), view to the north, photograph by Jeff Brown, October 20, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0065: Walnut Canyon Entrance Road, example of a masonry culvert end wall (Feature 28B), view to the south, photograph by Jeff Brown, October 20, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0066: Walnut Canyon Entrance Road, example of a drop inlet (Feature 49), view to the southwest, photograph by David Hayes, August, 2006.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0067: Walnut Canyon Entrance Road, example of concrete curbing (Feature 37), view to the west, photograph by David Hayes, August, 2006.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0068: Walnut Canyon Entrance Road, example of stone-bordered paved footpath (Feature 31), view to the northwest, photograph by Jeff Brown, October 20, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0069: Parking terraces, view to the northeast, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0070: Reeftop Loop and Permian Drive, aerial photograph, Google Earth, downloaded September 5, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0071: Trail from Visitor Center down to caverns entrance, view to the southwest, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0072: Footbridge abutments along trail from Visitor Center down to caverns entrance, view to the Northeast, photograph by Jeff Brown, June, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0073: Switchback trail down into caverns, view to the north, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0074: Walkways and terraces, view to the northwest, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0075: Cactus garden, view to the east, photograph by Samuel Denman, August 9, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0076: Drinking fountain, view to the north, photograph by Samuel Denman, August 9, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0077: LA 43539, view to the north, photograph by CAVE cultural resource division, August 20, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0078: LA 128624, view to the east, photograph by CAVE cultural resource division, August 23, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0079: Visitor Center, south wall, view to the north, photograph by Emily Brown, June, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0080: Visitor Center, east wall, view to the west, photograph by Jeff Brown, October 19, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0081: Visitor Center, exposed wall of original elevator building, view to the north, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0082: Buildings 56-61, Mission 66 Residences, interior area east wall, view to the west, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0083: Buildings 56-61, Mission 66 Residences, exterior west wall, view to the east, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0084: Building 41, view to the northeast, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0085: Building 42, Paint Shop, view to the north, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0086: Amphitheater, view to the northwest, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0087: Comfort Station, view to the northwest, photograph by Jeff Brown, June, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0088: Shed added to Building 26, view to the west, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2011.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0089: Entrance sign, view to the northwest, photograph by Jeff Brown, October 20, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0090: Nature trail, view to the southeast, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0091: Tennis courts, view to the northeast, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2012.

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0092: Helipad, view to the northeast, photograph by Olga Torres, October 19, 2012.

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NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0093: Shade ramada, view to the west, photograph by Emily Brown,June, 2012

NM_Eddy County_Caverns Historic District_0094: Visitor center parking lots, aerial photograph, Google Earth, downloaded September 5, 2012.

Property Owner:
(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)
name

street & number telephone

city or town state zip code

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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District Resources and Locations

This section contains the full list of contributing and non-contributing resources within the boundaries of the Caverns Historic District. Contributing resources are listed first (ordered by resource type and then by number), followed by non-contributing resources. All UTM coordinates refer to the NAD 83 datum and are in Zone 13.

Contributing Resources

Resource Name/Description	Easting	Northing	Level of Significance
Archaeological Sites			
LA 43540	552157	3560221	National
LA 43541	552161	3560320	National
LA 43561	556497	3561778	National
LA 43598	552743	3560186	National
LA 43600	552717	3560184	National
LA 43602	552547	3560333	National
LA 43603	552642	3560171	National
LA 43608	554484	3561446	Prehistoric component is national; historic component is local.
LA 43609	555025	3561544	National
LA 43612	551935	3560174	Prehistoric component is national; historic component is local.
LA 43624, Indian Cave	554552	3561371	National
LA 105139	552674	3560062	National
LA 127547	557709	3561457	Local
LA 127550, Guano Mine and Camp	553195	3560263	Local
LA 128619	552904	3560215	Local
LA 128620	552649	3560205	National
LA 128621	552700	3560299	National
LA 128622	552705	3560362	Prehistoric component is national; historic component is local.
LA 128623	552855	3560370	Local
LA 128625	552463	3560196	Local
LA 128626	552527	3560211	Local
LA 128627	552498	3560210	Local

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Resource Name/Description	Easting	Northing	Level of Significance
LA 128628	552314	3560302	National
LA 128629	552187	3560109	National
LA 128630	552136	3560137	National
LA 159128	558091	3560087	Prehistoric component is national; historic component is local.
LA 173395, Old Guano Road	555594	3560350	Local
LA 173396, Old Entrance Road	554561	3561067	Local
LA 173397, Quarry	554589	3560908	Local
Buildings			
Employee Residence, Bldg. 6	552583	3560245	National
Employee Residence, Bldg. 7	552513	3560208	National
Employee Residence, Bldg. 8	552618	3560253	National
Employee Residence, Bldg. 9	552457	3560199	National
Powerhouse, Bldg. 10	552588	3560298	National
Employee Residence, Bldg. 13 A & B	552620	3560276	National
Employee Residence, Bldg. 14 A	552557	3560263	National
Employee Residence, Bldg. 14 B	552544	3560260	National
Employee Residence, Bldg. 15	552571	3560259	National
Bunkhouse and Mess Hall, Bldg. 16	552529	3560177	National
Multiple Dwelling Unit, Bldg. 25 A	552450	3560223	National
Multiple Dwelling Unit, Bldg. 25 B	552449	3560233	National
Multiple Dwelling Unit, Bldg. 25 C	552466	3560240	National
Warehouse, Bldg. 26	552652	3560335	National
Garage, Bldg. 27	552618	3560339	National
Multiple Dwelling Unit, Bldg. 28 A	552487	3560250	National
Multiple Dwelling Unit, Bldg. 28 B	552503	3560258	National
Multiple Dwelling Unit, Bldg. 28 C	552511	3560251	National
Mission 66 Bldg. 56-61 and Road	552474	3560318	National
Utility Building, Bldg. 41	552634	3560310	Local
Landscape Features			
Amphitheater	552663	3560184	National

Resource Name/Description	Easting	Northing	Level of Significance
Parking Terrace	552507	3560141	National
Cactus Garden	552628	3560176	National
Cave Entrance Trails	552684	3560194	National
Drinking Fountain	552578	3560182	National
Reef Top Circle	552629	3560248	National
Permian Drive	552479	3560263	National
Trail from Visitor Center to Caverns Entrance	552528	3560076	National
Nature Trail	552667	3560161	National
Historic Walkways and Terraces	552542	3560224	National
Walnut Canyon Road (see following table for road feature descriptions and locations)			National

Walnut Canyon Road Features
The features along the road were initially documented by David Hayes in 2005; the feature numbers with the 2005 identifier in the table below are his. Additional documentation in 2011 identified a few additional features. These were added to the original feature number sequence but without the 2005 identifier.

Feature Number	Description	Dimensions	No. of Culverts	Map Label	Easting	Northing
Feature 2005-1	This is the park entrance sign; it is non-contributing. See the table of non-contributing resources.					
Feature 2005-2	Wet laid limestone masonry head wall/drop inlet (2A) and culvert outlet (2B).	Head wall is 8.2' long x 5.5' wide x 3.8' high. No end wall.	1	Feature 2A	558215	3560447
				Feature 2B	558201	3560441
Feature 2005-3	Limestone masonry cyclopean shoulder on the west side of the road (3A) and a poured concrete shoulder on the east side of the road (3B).	Both are 375' long x 15' wide x 6' high.	1	Feature 3A	558170	3560551
				Feature 3B	558181	3560556
Feature 2005-4	Wet laid limestone masonry head wall/drop inlet (4A) on the west side of the road and a masonry end wall on the east (4B).	Head wall is 7.2' long x 5.8' high x 3.3' high. End wall is 7.0' long x 1.3' wide x 3.3 ' tall. Concrete curbing is 255' long.	1	Feature 4A	558099	3560779
				Feature 4B	558119	3560779

Feature Number	Description	Dimensions	No. of Culverts	Map Label	Easting	Northing
	There is concrete curbing on the west side of the road (4C).			Feature 4C	558117	3560726
Feature 2005-5	Limestone masonry cyclopean shoulder on the east side of the road (5A) and a poured concrete shoulder on the west side (5B).	Both are 390' long and 5' high.	1	Feature 5A	557924	3560975
				Feature 5B	557944	3560984
Feature 2005-6	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the east side of the road (6B) and culvert outlet on the west (6A).	Head wall is 7.2' long x 1.8' wide x Head wall is 7.2' high. .	1	Feature 6A	557798	3561230
				Feature 6B	557812	3561226
Feature 2005-7	Wet-laid limestone masonry retaining wall on the west side of the road with culvert outlet (7A), and head wall (7B).	The retaining wall is 80' long x 15' wide x 12' high. The headwall is 8' long and 3' tall.	1	Feature 7A	557790	3561305
				Feature 7B	557807	3561308
Feature 2005-8	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall (8A) and end wall (8B) with wing walls.	Head wall is 18' long x 1.8' wide x 7.2' high. End wall is 18' long x 1.8 high. Wing walls are 3.5' long x 1.8' wide x 2' to 4.2' in high	3	Feature 8A	557685	3561510
				Feature 8B	557682	3561523
Feature 2005-9	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall/drop inlet on the east side of the road.	10.5' long x 3.5' high. No end wall.	1	Feature 9	557180	3561359
Feature 2005-10	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall (10B) and end wall (10A).	Head wall and end wall are 7.2' long x 1.5' wide x 4.2' high.	1	Feature 10A	557101	3561385
				Feature 10B	557105	3561392
Feature 2005-11	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall and stone-paved ditch on the east side of the road (11B), limestone masonry end wall (11A) on the west	Head wall and end wall are 7.2' long x 1.5' wide x 4.2' high. Stone-paved ditch is 6' x 6'.	1	Feature 11A	556811	3561517
				Feature 11B	556818	3561533

Feature Number	Description	Dimensions	No. of Culverts	Map Label	Easting	Northing
	side.					
Feature 2005-12	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall and stone paved ditch on the east side of the road (12B), and a culvert outlet on the west side (12A).	The stone head wall is 7' long x 1.2' wide by 2.5' high. The ditch is 6.0' by 6.0'. No end wall.	1	Feature 12A	556592	3561676
				Feature 12B	556599	3561684
Feature 2005-13	Wet-laid limestone masonry and head wall with wing walls (13B), and an end wall with wing walls (13B).	The retaining wall is 300' long by 6' high; the head wall and end wall are 20.5' long x 1.5' wide by 6.2' high.	3	Feature 13A	556511	3561730
				Feature 13B	556516	3561743
Feature 2005-14	Concrete curb and wet-laid limestone masonry retaining wall that delineates the picnic area.	The wall is and is 16.5' long by 2' high. The curb is 255' long.	0	Feature 14	556468	3561786
Feature 2005-15	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the east side of the road (15B), limestone masonry end wall on the west side (15A).	The head wall and end wall are 9.1' long x 1.5' wide by 4.6' high.	1	Feature 15A	556268	3561893
				Feature 15B	556279	3561903
Feature 2005-16	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the east side of the road (16B), and a culvert outlet (16A).	The head wall is 6.5' long x 1.5' wide by 6.3' high.	1	Feature 16A	556181	3561938
				Feature 16B	556188	3561958
Feature 2005-17	Wet-laid limestone masonry retaining wall.	The wall is 700' long by 15' high.	3	Feature 17	556133	3561967
Feature 2005-18	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the north side of the road with limestone channels at the outlet.	The stone head wall is 10' long x 1.2' wide by 5.2' high.	1	Feature 18	556111	3561990
Feature 2005-19	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the north side of the road (19B), and a limestone channel	The head wall is 14.2' long x 1.5' wide x 4.5' high. The culvert outlet is at Feature 2005-17.	1	Feature 19A	556026	3561987
				Feature 19B	556026	3562001

Feature Number	Description	Dimensions	No. of Culverts	Map Label	Easting	Northing
	at the outlet (19A).					
Feature 2005-20	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the north side of the road (20B), and a culvert outlet (20A) on the south side.	The stone head wall is 7.8 feet long x 1.5' wide by 5.6' high.	1	Feature 20A	555942	3561902
				Feature 20B	555930	3561906
Feature 2005-21	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the north side of the road (21B), limestone masonry end wall on the south side (21A).	The head wall and end wall are 7.1' long x 1.5' wide. The head wall is 3.3' high and the end wall is 4.8' high.	1	Feature 21A	555842	3561744
				Feature 21B	555832	3561751
Feature 2005-22	Wet-laid limestone masonry cyclopean shoulder on the south side of the road (22B) and a poured concrete shoulder on the north side (22A).	The masonry shoulder has a 36" wide wet-laid masonry apron. Both shoulders are 105' long. The stone shoulder is 10 – 18' high and 20' wide.	1	Feature 22A	555636	3561686
				Feature 22B	555632	3561678
Feature 2005-23	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall with limestone channels on both sides on the west side of the road (23A), and culvert outlet on the east side (23B).	There is approx. 12" of exposed culvert at the outlet. The stone head wall is 6.2' long x 1.5' wide x 4.6' high.	1	Feature 23A	555320	3561942
				Feature 23B	555322	3561953
Feature 2005-24	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the west side of the road with limestone channels on both sides (24A), and culvert outlet (24B).	There is approx. 12" of exposed culvert and dry laid stone on both sides of the outlet. The head wall is 8.8' long x 1.5' wide x 4.2' high.	1	Feature 24A	555232	3561934
				Feature 24B	555229	3561944
Feature 2005-25	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall (25A), and a limestone masonry end wall of dry- and wet-laid masonry (25B).	The stone head wall is 7.2' long x 1.5' wide x 4.5' high and the end wall is 5.8' long x 1.5' wide x 4' high.	1	Feature 25A	555067	3561735
				Feature 25B	555057	3561741

Feature Number	Description	Dimensions	No. of Culverts	Map Label	Easting	Northing
Feature 2005-26	Wet-laid limestone masonry retaining wall with a masonry head wall and 2 wing walls	The retaining wall is 275' long x 15' wide x 20' high; the head wall is 4.6' long x 1.5' wide by 3.3' high.	1	Feature 26	555022	3561633
Feature 2005-27	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall (27A) and a limestone masonry end wall (27B). Both have limestone channels on both sides.	The stone head wall is 8.5' long x 1.5' wide x 4.8' high; the end wall is 8.2' long x 1.5' wide x 2.5' high.	1	Feature 27A	554976	3561530
				Feature 27B	554962	3561550
Feature 2005-28	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall (28A) and limestone masonry end wall (28B). Both have a wet-laid masonry swale.	The head wall is 8.2' long x 1.5' wide x 6.0' high; the end wall is 9.2' long x 1.5' wide x 5.5' high.	1	Feature 28A	554844	3561544
				Feature 28B	554848	3561555
Feature 2005-29	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall (29A) on the south side of the road, and a similar end wall on the north side (29B). There is a limestone channel at the base of the head wall.	The stone head wall is 8.3' long x 1.5' wide x 4.6' high; the end wall is 4' high and 6' long.	1	Feature 29A	554765	3561584
				Feature 29B	554772	3561594
Feature 2005-30	Wet-laid limestone masonry cyclopean shoulder (30A) on the west side of the road, and a poured concrete shoulder on the east side (30B).	Both shoulders are 270 feet long. The stone shoulder is 15.0' wide x 10.0' high. Masonry apron is 36" wide.	1	Feature 30A	554545	3561481
				Feature 30B	554553	3561473

Feature Number	Description	Dimensions	No. of Culverts	Map Label	Easting	Northing
Feature 2005-31	There are 2 sets of limestone steps that lead down to the picnic area; each has nine treads.. Walkways are asphalt and are lined with limestone. There is also recently added asphalt concrete. Concrete curbing delineates the parking area. A corrugated metal pipe outlets from the northeast corner of the parking area.	Walkway is 8' wide; culvert is 12" in diameter.	1	Feature 31	554481	3561331
Feature 2005-32	Wet-laid limestone masonry cyclopean shoulder on the south side of the road (32A) and a poured concrete shoulder on the north side (32B).	The masonry shoulder has a 36" wide wet-laid masonry apron. Both shoulders are 350' long x 10' high	1	Feature 32A	554370	3561311
				Feature 32B	554378	3561300
Feature 2005-33	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall (33A) and a dry-laid limestone masonry end wall (33B). There are two wing walls and a stone-paved ditch extending from the head wall.	The head wall is 11.6' long x 1.2' wide x 7.3' high; the end wall is 11.6' long x 1.2' wide x 3' high	1	Feature 33A	554211	3561322
				Feature 33B	554219	3561333
Feature 2005-34	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall with stone paved ditch (34A), and culvert outlet (34B).	The stone head wall is 9.3' long x 1.5 feet wide x 4.2' high.	1	Feature 34A	554178	3561354
				Feature 34B	554184	3561360
Feature 2005-35	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall (35A), limestone masonry end wall (35B).	The head wall is 10' long x 1.5' wide x 4.5' high and the end wall is 10' long x 1.5' wide x 3.3' high	1	Feature 35A	554098	3561423
				Feature 35B	554104	3561430

Feature Number	Description	Dimensions	No. of Culverts	Map Label	Easting	Northing
Feature 2005-36	Wet-laid limestone masonry cyclopean shoulder on the west side of the road (36A) and a poured concrete shoulder on the east side (36B).	The shoulders are 480' long x 6' high x 10' wide.	1	Feature 36A	553701	3561402
				Feature 36B	553711	3561393
Feature 2005-37	Concrete curb that delineates a pullout on the east side of the road.	The feature is 225' long x 8" high x 12" wide.	0	Feature 37	553488	3561149
Feature 2005-38	Dry-laid limestone masonry buttress wall across from Feature 2005-37.	The wall is 105' long x 5' high x 10' wide.	0	Feature 38	553464	3561123
Feature 2005-39	Wet-laid limestone masonry cyclopean shoulder on the west side of the road (39A) and a poured concrete shoulder on the east side (39B).	The masonry shoulder has a 36" wide wet-laid masonry apron. Both shoulders are 375' long x 8' high.	1	Feature 39A	553241	3561217
				Feature 39B	553253	3561225
Feature 2005-40	Wet-laid limestone crenellated masonry guard wall with an asphalt curb on the west side of the road.	The wall is 585' long x 18" – 23" high x 18" wide.	0	Feature 40	553172	3561504
Feature 2005-41	Metal grate drop inlet on the north side of the road.	The grate is 24 x 48".	1	Feature 41	553074	3561517
Feature 2005-42	Wet-laid limestone crenellated masonry guard wall with on the north/west side of the road	The wall is 350' long x 15" – 21" high x 18" wide.	0	Feature 42	553063	3561220
Feature 2005-43	Metal culvert. Inlet (43A) and outlet (43B). Approx. 35' below the road.	Culvert is 48" diameter and approx. 75' long.	1	Feature 43A	553050	3561206
				Feature 43B	553090	3561232

Feature Number	Description	Dimensions	No. of Culverts	Map Label	Easting	Northing
Feature 2005-44	Wet-laid limestone crenellated masonry guard wall with four drop inlets with metal culverts. The wall is on the east side of the road. There is a raised step that accesses the "Seep" exhibit.	The wall is 900' long by 15" – 22' high and 18" wide. There is an 8" x 14" opening in the wall to allow for runoff. Drop inlets are 26" x 24"; metal culverts are 12" in diameter.	4	Feature 44	553166	3561093
Feature 2005-45	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall/drop inlet on the west side of the road. It abuts the natural rock face.	The head wall measures 8' long x 3.1' high x 1.5' wide.	1	Feature 45	553147	3561090
Feature 2005-46	Wet-laid limestone crenellated masonry guard wall and an opening for drainage.	The wall is 1560' long x 16' – 28" high x 18" wide.	0	Feature 46	553375	3560965
Feature 2005-47	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the west side of the road abutting a natural rock face. There is a wet-laid masonry channel on the south side.	The wall measures 8' long x 3.6' high x 1.5' wide.	1	Feature 47	553228	3561035
Feature 2005-48	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the west side of the road (48A) and a limestone masonry end wall on the east side (48B).	The head wall is 7.1' long x 3.3' high x 1.5' wide.	1	Feature 48A	553459	3560881
				Feature 48B	553464	3560892
Feature 2005-49	Wet-laid limestone masonry drop inlet on the east side of the road. There are two stone "cut-outs" in the east and north walls. A metal grate covers the opening.	The wall measures 7.2' long x 5.6' wide x 3.8' high. The stone cut-outs measures 18" wide by 12" high.	1	Feature 49	553567	3560829

Feature Number	Description	Dimensions	No. of Culverts	Map Label	Easting	Northing
Feature 2005-50	Wet-laid limestone crenellated masonry guard wall around the outside of a curve in the road.	The wall is 275' long x 13" – 19" high x 18" wide.	0	Feature 50	553527	3560766
Feature 2005-51	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall with wing walls on the north side of the road (51A), and a limestone masonry end wall with a dried-laid wing wall on the south side (51B).	The head wall is 25' long x 5.3' high x 1.5' wide. The end wall is 25' long x 5.5' high and 1.5' wide. The wing wall of the head wall is 13.3' long x 30" – 60" high. The wing wall of the end wall is 7' long x 4' high.	2	Feature 51A	553523	3560792
				Feature 51B	553543	3560779
Feature 2005-52	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the west side of the road (52A) and a limestone masonry end wall on the east side (52B).	The head wall is 7.2' long x 3.5' high x 1.5' wide. The end wall has had many stones displaced and does not represent the original dimensions.	1	Feature 52A	553448	3560744
				Feature 52B	553453	3560755
Feature 2005-53	A concrete curb that delineates a pullout on the east side of the road. There are four limestone paver steps to an asphalt walkway leading to a stone-paved shoulder delineating a low water crossing in the trail.	The curb is 360' long, 6" high, and 12" wide. The paver steps measure 5.2' wide x 14.2' long.	0	Feature 53	553361	3560748
Feature 2005-54	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the west side of the road (54B), and a limestone masonry end wall (54B) on the east side. The end wall has a modern wing wall on its south side and a historic	The head wall is 11.6' long x 5.8' high x 1.5' wide; the end wall is 11.6' high x 6.0' high x 1.5' wide. The modern wing wall is 13.3' long x 36 – 60" high. The historic wing wall is 5' long x 12" – 30" high.	1	Feature 54A	553222	3560716
				Feature 54B	553238	3560730

Feature Number	Description	Dimensions	No. of Culverts	Map Label	Easting	Northing
	one on the north side.					
Feature 2005-55	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the north side of the road (55B) and a limestone masonry end wall on the south side (55A). The end wall is dry-laid around the culvert.	The head wall is 7.2' long x 3.5' high x 1.5' wide; the end wall is 4.2' high x 3' high x 1.5' wide.	1	Feature 55A	552884	3560645
				Feature 55B	552887	3560658
Feature 2005-56	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the north side of the road (56B) and a limestone masonry end wall (55A) on the south side. The head wall has a wet-laid wing wall that abuts bedrock.	The head wall is 7.2' long x 3.3' high x 1.5' wide; the end wall is 7.2' high x 4.4' high x 1.5' wide.	1	Feature 56A	552746	3560654
				Feature 56B	552747	3560662
Feature 2005-57	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the north side of the road (57B) and a limestone masonry end wall on the south side (57A).	The head wall is 7.2' long x 3.8' high x 1.5' wide; the end wall is 6.6' high x 3.8' high x 1.5' wide.	1	Feature 57A	552570	3560638
				Feature 57B	552567	3560647
Feature 2005-58	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the north side of the road (58A) and a dry-laid limestone masonry end wall (58B).	The head wall is 7.2' long x 3.3' high x 1.5' wide. The end wall has only 3 stones intact.	1	Feature 58A	552500	3560610
				Feature 58B	552505	3560602
Feature 2005-59	Two metal culverts – one drains under Permian Drive and the other drains under Reef Top. A channel has been cut into the bedrock.	The culverts are 24" in diameter. The channel is 60' long x 36" wide.	2	Feature 59	552584	3560377

Feature Number	Description	Dimensions	No. of Culverts	Map Label	Easting	Northing
Feature 2005-60	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the north side of the road (60B) and a limestone masonry end wall on the south side (60A). There is an electrical box and wiring with conduit in the culvert.	The head wall is 7.2' long x 5.2' high x 1.5' wide; the end wall is 7' high x 5.6' high x 1.5' wide.	1	Feature 60A	552338	3560384
				Feature 60B	552330	3560393
Feature 2005-61	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall and end wall on the Bat Cave parking access road.	The head wall is 7.2' long x 2.5' high x 1.5' wide; the end wall is 7.2' high x 3.6' high x 1.5' wide.	1	Feature 61	552231	3560152
Feature 2005-62	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the north side of the Bat Cave Parking Lot road with a wing wall on the east side. The end wall is part of the parking lot retaining wall. Bedrock was chiseled for better drainage.	The head wall is 5.0' long x 3.6' high x 1.5' wide. The end wall is 5.0' high x 6' long x 1.5' wide. The wing wall measures 3.6' long x 3' high.	1	Feature 62	552370	3560127
Feature 2005-63	A mainly dry-laid limestone masonry retaining wall ending at the lower Bat Cave Parking Lot.	The wall is 430' long x 24" – 48" high x 36" wide.	1	Feature 63	552466	3560159
Feature 2005-64	A corrugated metal culvert at the base of a 35'-deep fill slope.	Culvert is 36" in diameter. Length is unknown because the outlet is buried.	1	Feature 64	Could not be relocated.	
Feature 65	Wet-laid limestone block masonry retaining wall midway down a slope between two segments of the road.	The wall is approx. 16' high x 48' long.	0	Feature 65	553269	3561083

Feature Number	Description	Dimensions	No. of Culverts	Map Label	Easting	Northing
Feature 66	Wet-laid limestone masonry head wall on the north side of the road (66A), and a culvert outlet (66B) on the south side of the road.	The head wall is 3' tall and 10' long.	1	Feature 66A	553574	3561140
				Feature 66B	553575	3561117
Feature 67	Poured concrete shoulder with culvert outlet on south side of road (67A), and poured concrete shoulder with culvert inlet on the north side (67B).	Poured concrete shoulder on south side of road is 167'. Poured concrete should on north side of road is approx. 400'.	1	Feature 67A	553989	3561508
				Feature 67B	553995	3561518
Feature 68	Wet-laid masonry head wall on the northeast side of the road (68B), and a culvert outlet on the southwest side (68A).	The head wall is 4' tall x 8' long.	1	Feature 68A	555492	3561824
				Feature 68B	555503	3561835

Non-Contributing Resources

Resource Name/Number	Easting	Northing	Justification
Archaeological Sites			
LA 43539	552414	3560367	Destroyed; no information potential.
LA 43604	552649	3560150	Destroyed; no information potential.
LA 128624	552495	3560150	Very limited information potential; no historical significance.
Buildings			
Visitor Center, Bldg. 29	552398	3560020	No historical or architectural significance.
Paint Shop, Bldg. 42	552598	3560332	Modern, no historical significance.
Storage Shed	552658	3560344	Modern, no historical significance.
Comfort Station, Bldg. 62	552593	3560185	Modern, no historical significance.
Landscape Features			
Helipad	552918	3560364	Modern, no historical significance.

Resource Name/Number	Easting	Northing	Justification
Park Entrance Sign	558257	3560370	No historical or architectural significance.
Ramada/Shade Structure	552607	3560168	Modern, no historical significance.
Tennis Courts	552802	3560383	No historical or architectural significance.
Visitor Center Parking Lot	552405	3559945	No historical or architectural significance.

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National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The Caverns Historic District
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Section number UTM References Page 1

The following UTMS continue the outline of the perimeter of the district. The first four UTMs in the sequence are in the body of the form. All the following UTM coordinates are in NAD 83, Zone 13.

Point No.	Easting	Northing	Point No.	Easting	Northing
Point 5	553121	3561610	Point 35	553510	3560272
Point 6	553350	3561263	Point 36	554061	3560383
Point 7	553604	3561212	Point 37	554196	3560442
Point 8	553807	3561610	Point 38	555432	3560374
Point 9	554323	3561365	Point 39	555940	3560416
Point 10	554696	3561686	Point 40	556330	3560205
Point 11	554924	3561627	Point 41	556829	3560281
Point 12	555187	3562008	Point 42	556923	3560177
Point 13	555720	3561754	Point 43	557083	3560306
Point 14	556008	3562050	Point 44	557312	3560264
Point 15	557388	3561415	Point 45	557761	3560298
Point 16	557786	3561568	Point 46	558142	3560179
Point 17	557947	3561111	Point 47	558133	3560044
Point 18	558218	3560789	Point 48	557998	3560086
Point 19	558421	3560239	Point 49	557642	3560171
Point 20	558303	3560230	Point 50	557312	3560095
Point 21	558049	3560755	Point 51	557117	3560137
Point 22	557769	3561009	Point 52	556923	3560027
Point 23	557676	3561415	Point 53	556296	3559993
Point 24	557354	3561255	Point 54	555915	3560264
Point 25	556042	3561890	Point 55	555449	3560213
Point 26	555839	3561636	Point 56	553426	3560061
Point 27	555441	3561678	Point 57	553299	3559841
Point 28	555204	3561483	Point 58	552985	3559858
Point 29	555161	3561272	Point 59	552350	3559832
Point 30	554899	3561001	Point 60	552122	3559705
Point 31	554763	3560764			
Point 32	554459	3560747			
Point 33	554264	3560840			

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National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

The Caverns Historic District
Name of Property
Eddy County, New Mexico
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Name of multiple listing (if applicable)

Section number UTM References Page 2

The area defined by the series of coordinates above outlines the perimeter of the historic district. Within the district is are two areas enclosed by two roads that do not contain resources related to the district and are therefore excluded from the district boundaries. The UTMS outlining the perimeters of those two areas are below, continuing the point sequence from above. As with the others, they are in NAD 83, Zone 13.

Excluded Area 1

Point No.	Easting	Northing
Point 61	551842	3559866
Point 62	553108	3561276
Point 63	553121	3561466
Point 64	553227	3561161
Point 65	553608	3561077
Point 66	553866	3561479
Point 67	554234	3561263
Point 68	554442	3561263
Point 69	554560	3561246
Point 70	554679	3561526
Point 71	554984	3561492
Point 72	554992	3561345
Point 73	554886	3561369
Point 74	554869	3561242
Point 75	554751	3561149
Point 76	554232	3560990
Point 77	554014	3560946
Point 78	553891	3561013
Point 79	553841	3560912
Point 80	553646	3560849
Point 81	553375	3561026
Point 82	553218	3561119

Excluded Area 2

Point No.	Easting	Northing
Point 83	555056	3561613
Point 84	555149	3561796
Point 85	555212	3561758
Point 86	555099	3561599

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

District Location Map

National Park Service
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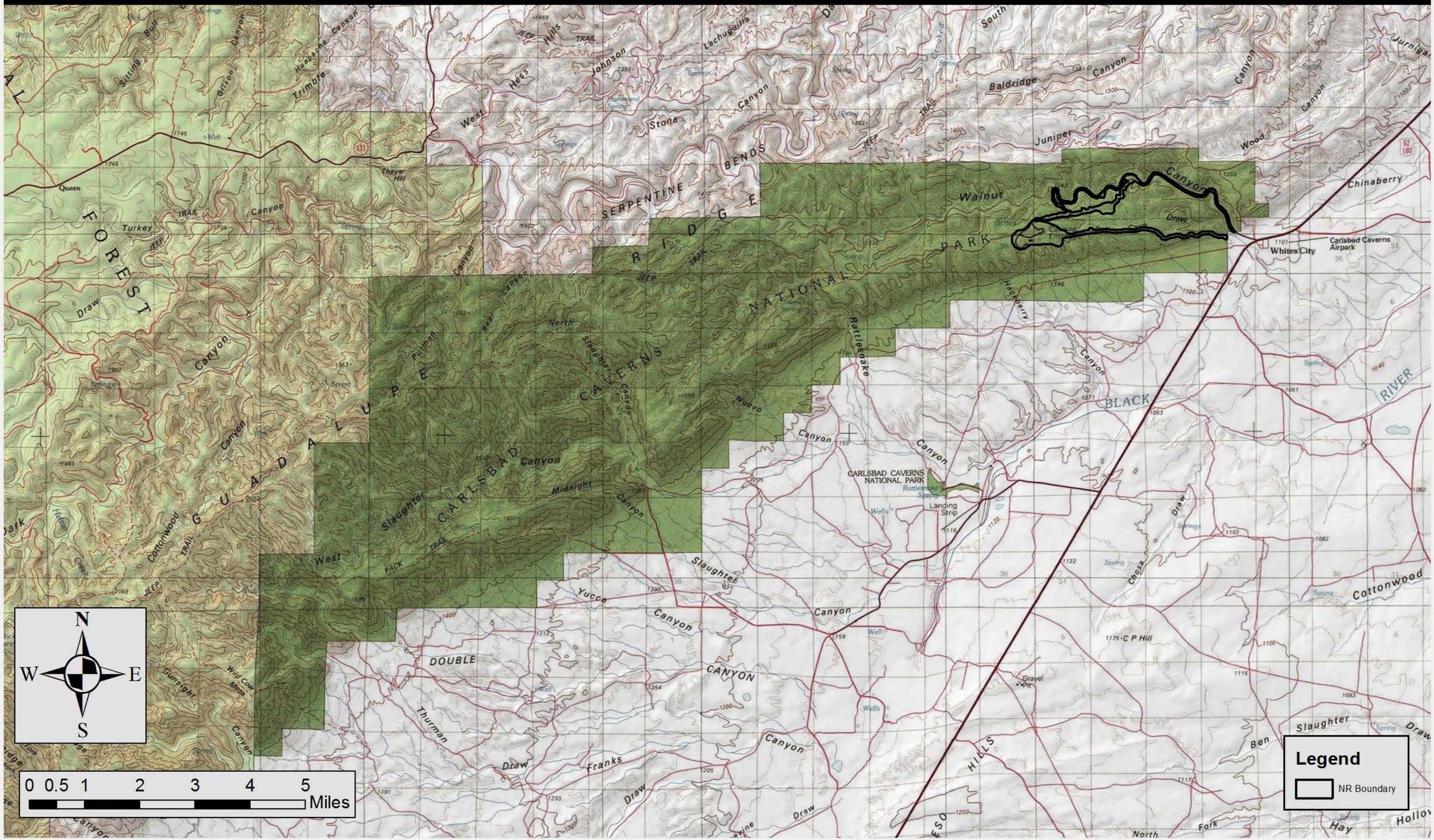

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New Mexico

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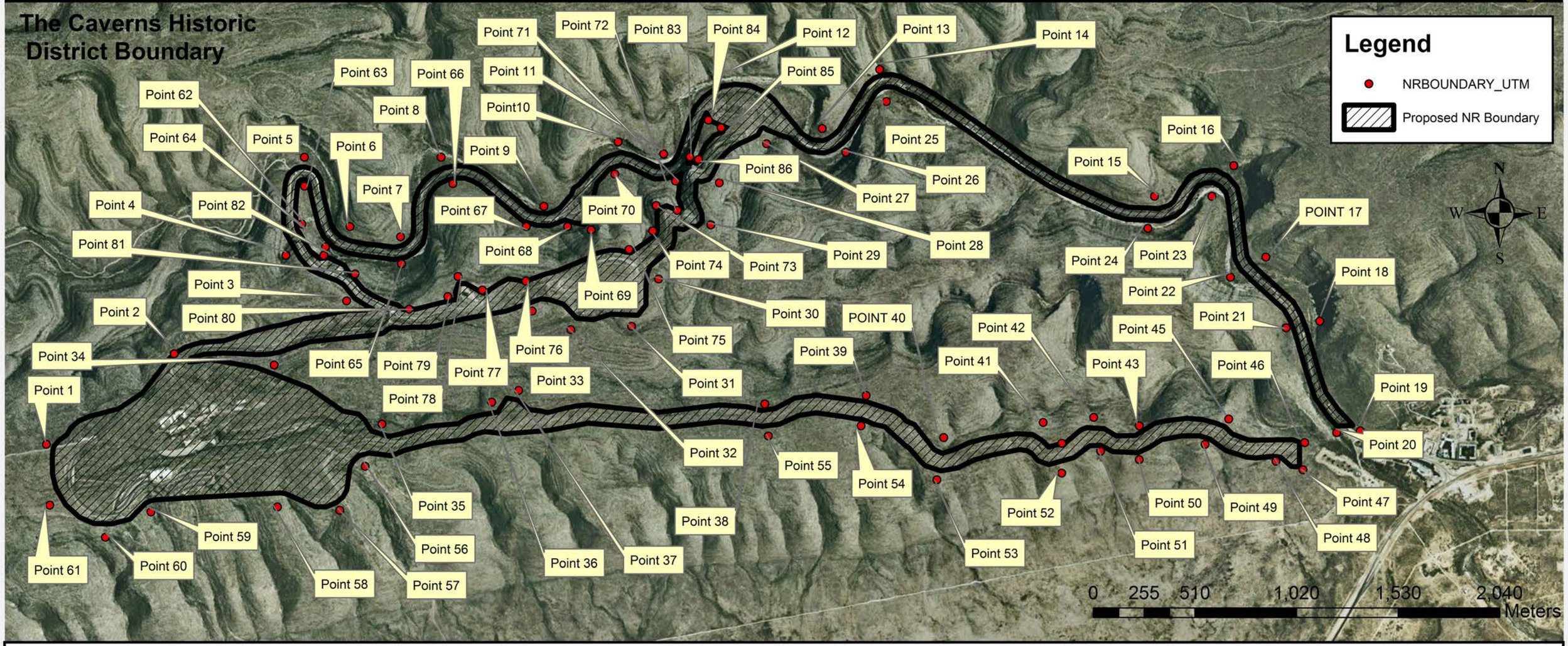
The Caverns Historic District Boundary



NATIONAL REGISTER BOUNDARY COORDINATES

Point_ID	Northing	Easting	Point_ID	Northing	Easting	Point_ID	Northing	Easting	Point_ID	Northing	Easting	Point_ID	Northing	Easting	Point_ID	Northing	Easting	Point_ID	Northing	Easting
Point 1	3560170.865	551825.556	Point 14	3562050.469	556008.098	Point 27	3561677.935	555440.83	Point 40	3560204.732	556329.832	Point 53	3559993.065	556295.965	Point 66	3561478.968	553866.027	Point 79	3560911.7	553840.627
Point 2	3560625.403	552467.114	Point 15	3561415.468	557388.167	Point 28	3561483.201	555203.763	Point 41	3560280.932	556829.366	Point 54	3560263.999	555914.964	Point 67	3561263.067	554234.328	Point 80	3560849.369	553646.235
Point 3	3560890.533	553332.626	Point 16	3561567.868	557786.102	Point 29	3561271.534	555161.43	Point 42	3560176.694	556923.24	Point 55	3560213.199	555449.297	Point 68	3561263.067	554441.762	Point 81	3561026	553374.959
Point 4	3561119.134	553027.825	Point 17	3561110.667	557946.969	Point 30	3561000.6	554898.962	Point 43	3560306.332	557083.367	Point 56	3560060.798	553425.76	Point 69	3561246.134	554560.295	Point 82	3561119.134	553218.326
Point 5	3561610.201	553120.959	Point 18	3560788.933	558217.902	Point 31	3560763.533	554763.496	Point 44	3560263.999	557311.967	Point 57	3559840.665	553298.759	Point 70	3561525.535	554678.829	Point 83	3561612.793	555056.391
Point 6	3561263.067	553349.559	Point 19	3560238.599	558421.103	Point 32	3560746.6	554458.695	Point 45	3560297.866	557760.702	Point 58	3559857.598	552985.492	Point 71	3561491.668	554983.629	Point 84	3561796.469	555148.73
Point 7	3561212.267	553603.56	Point 20	3560230.132	558302.569	Point 33	3560839.733	554263.961	Point 46	3560179.332	558141.702	Point 59	3559832.198	552350.491	Point 72	3561344.613	554992.124	Point 85	3561758.368	555212.23
Point 8	3561610.201	553806.76	Point 21	3560755.066	558048.569	Point 34	3560568.799	552968.559	Point 47	3560043.865	558133.236	Point 60	3559705.198	552121.89	Point 73	3561368.901	554886.262	Point 86	3561599.282	555098.843
Point 9	3561364.668	554323.228	Point 22	3561009.067	557769.168	Point 35	3560272.465	553510.426	Point 48	3560086.198	557997.769	Point 61	3559866.065	551842.49	Point 74	3561241.901	554869.329			
Point 10	3561686.402	554695.762	Point 23	3561415.468	557676.035	Point 36	3560382.532	554060.761	Point 49	3560170.865	557642.168	Point 62	3561275.767	553108.259	Point 75	3561148.767	554750.796			
Point 11	3561627.135	554924.363	Point 24	3561254.601	557354.301	Point 37	3560441.799	554196.228	Point 50	3560094.665	557311.967	Point 63	3561466.268	553120.959	Point 76	3560989.948	554232.402			
Point 12	3562008.136	555186.83	Point 25	3561889.602	556041.965	Point 38	3560374.066	555432.364	Point 51	3560136.999	557117.234	Point 64	3561161.467	553226.792	Point 77	3560945.567	554014.194	All coordinates are in NAD 1983 Zone 13		
Point 13	3561754.135	555720.231	Point 26	3561635.602	555838.764	Point 39	3560416.399	555940.365	Point 52	3560026.932	556922.5	Point 65	3561076.8	553607.793	Point 78	3561013.3	553891.427			

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New Mexico

NR District Map Guide

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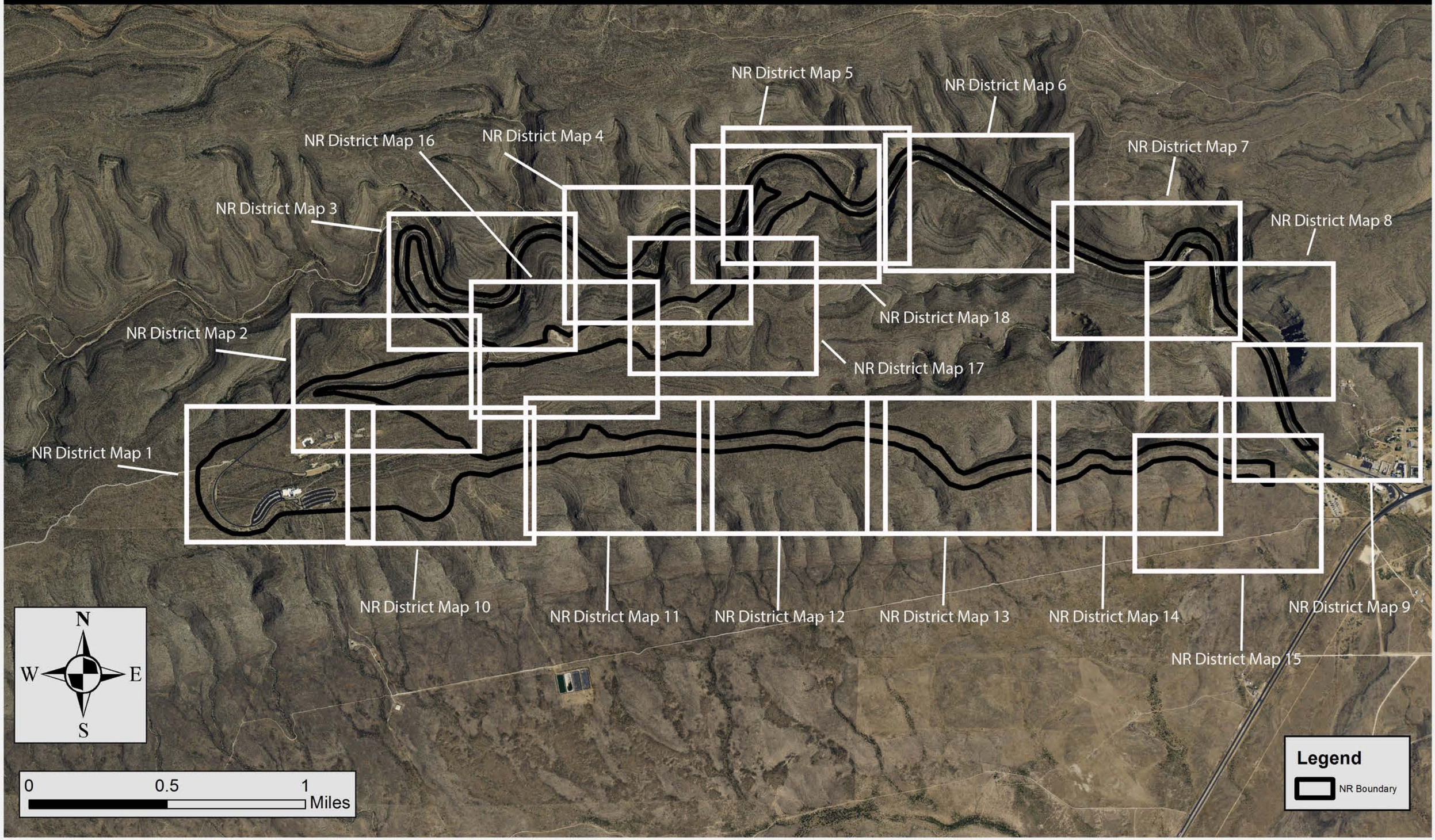

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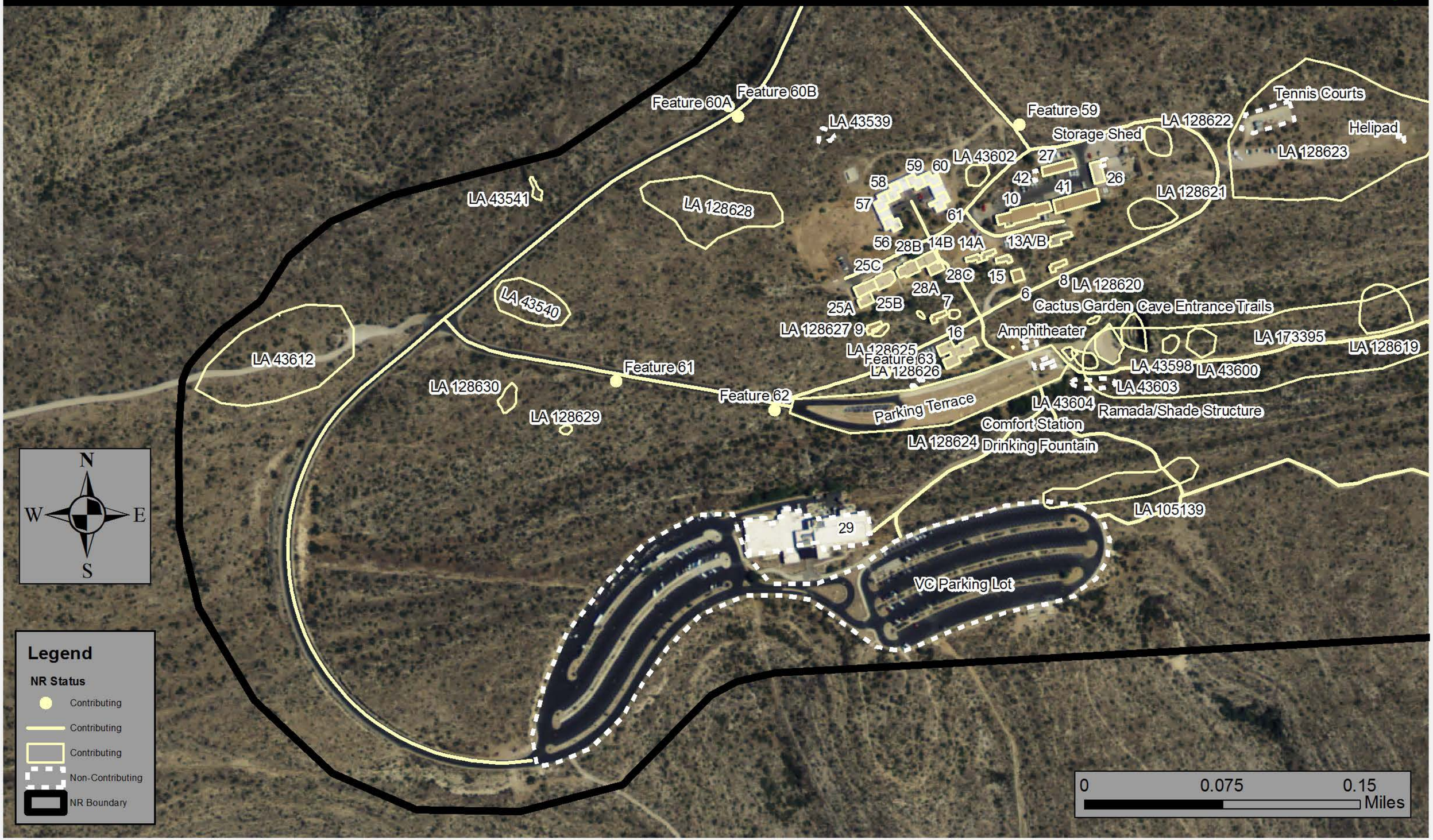

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NR District Map 2

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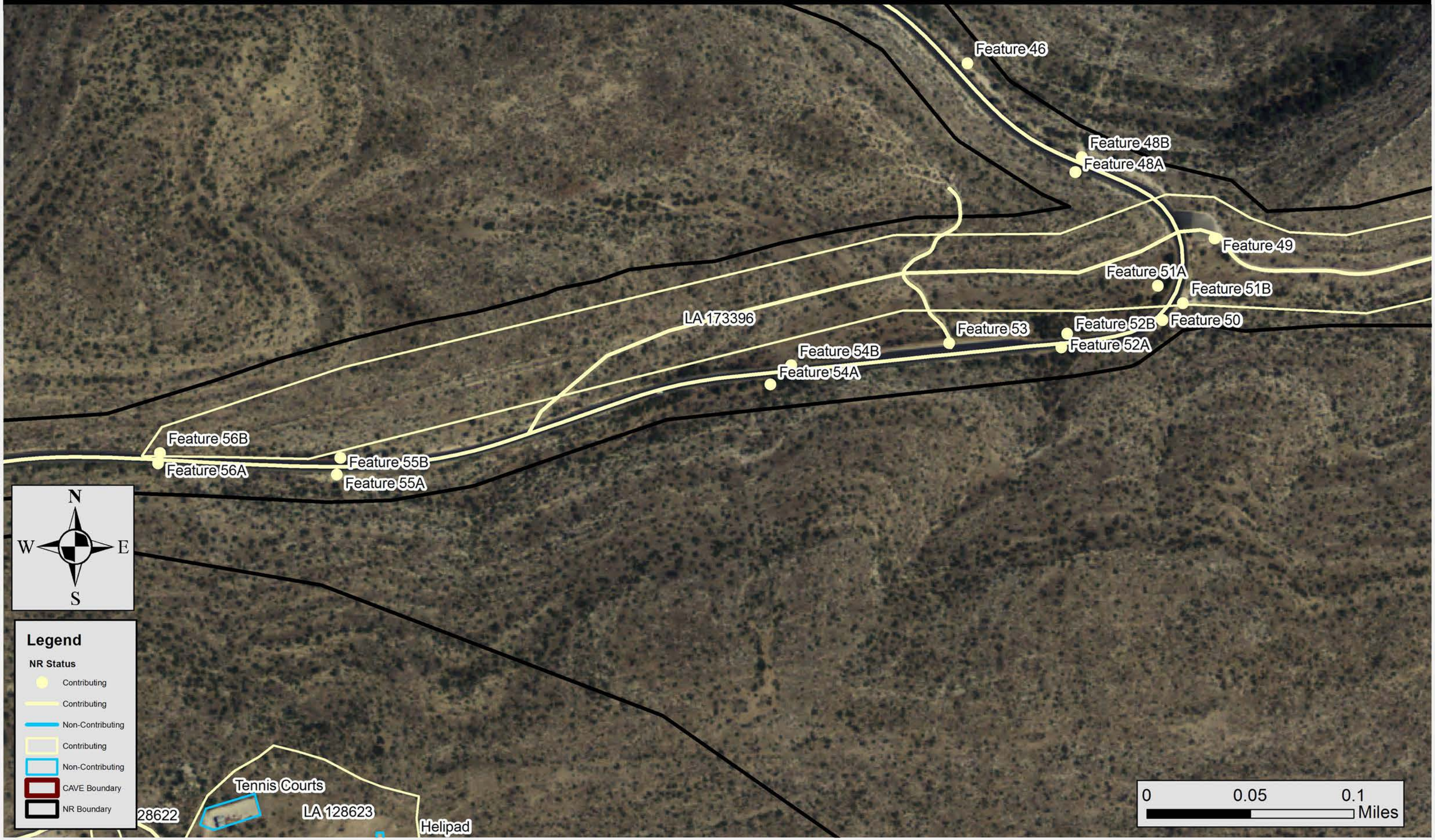

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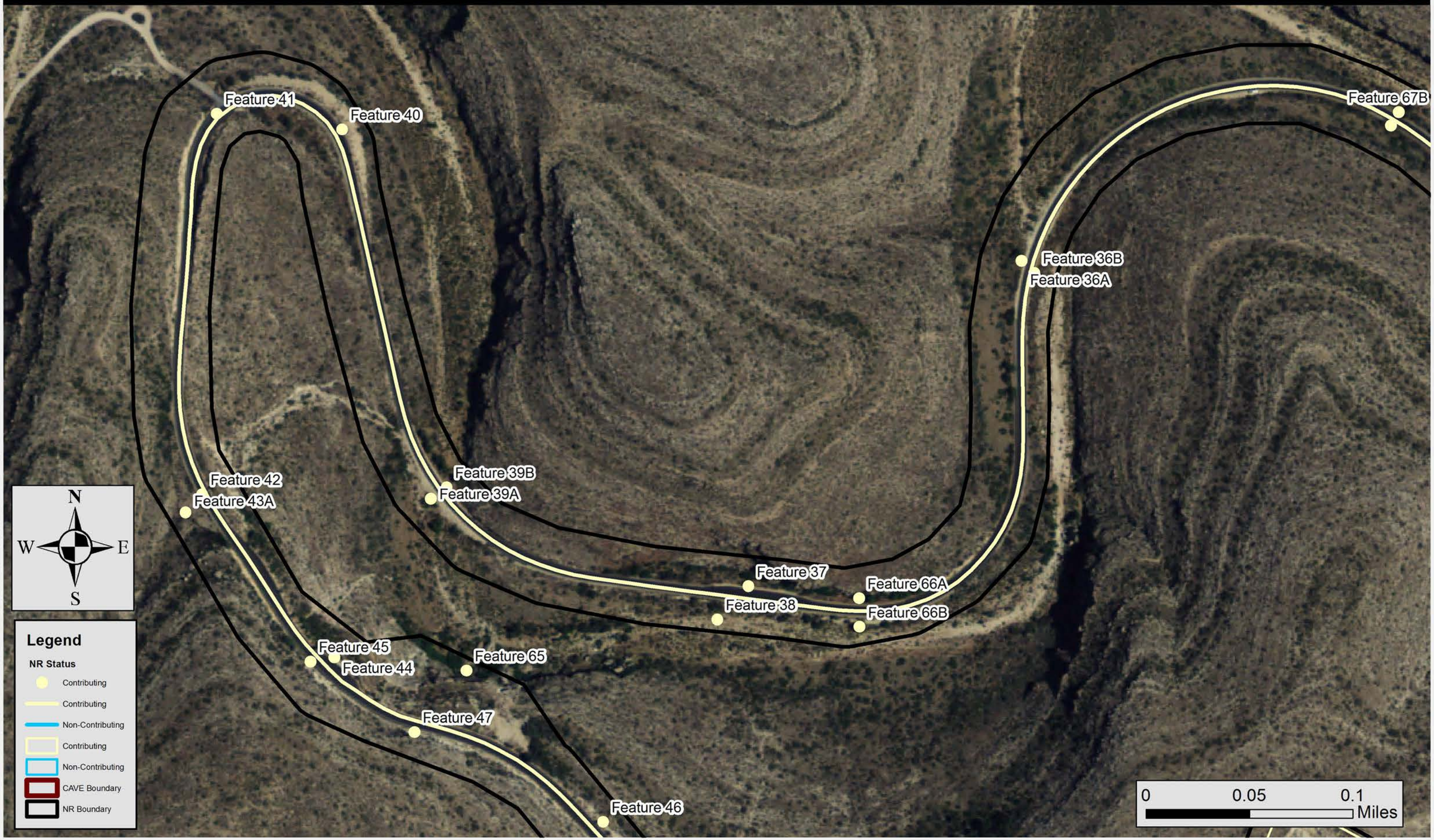
NR District Map 3

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR District Map 4

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Feature 67B
Feature 67A
Feature 35B
Feature 35A
Feature 34A
Feature 34B
Feature 33B
Feature 33A
Feature 32A
Feature 32B
Feature 30B
Feature 30A
Feature 29B
Feature 29A
Feature 28B
Feature 28A
Feature 27B
Feature 27A
Feature 31
LA 43608
LA 43624
LA 43609
LA 173396

N
W E
S

Legend

NR Status

- Contributing
- Contributing
- Non-Contributing
- Contributing
- Non-Contributing
- CAVE Boundary
- NR Boundary

0 0.05 0.1 Miles

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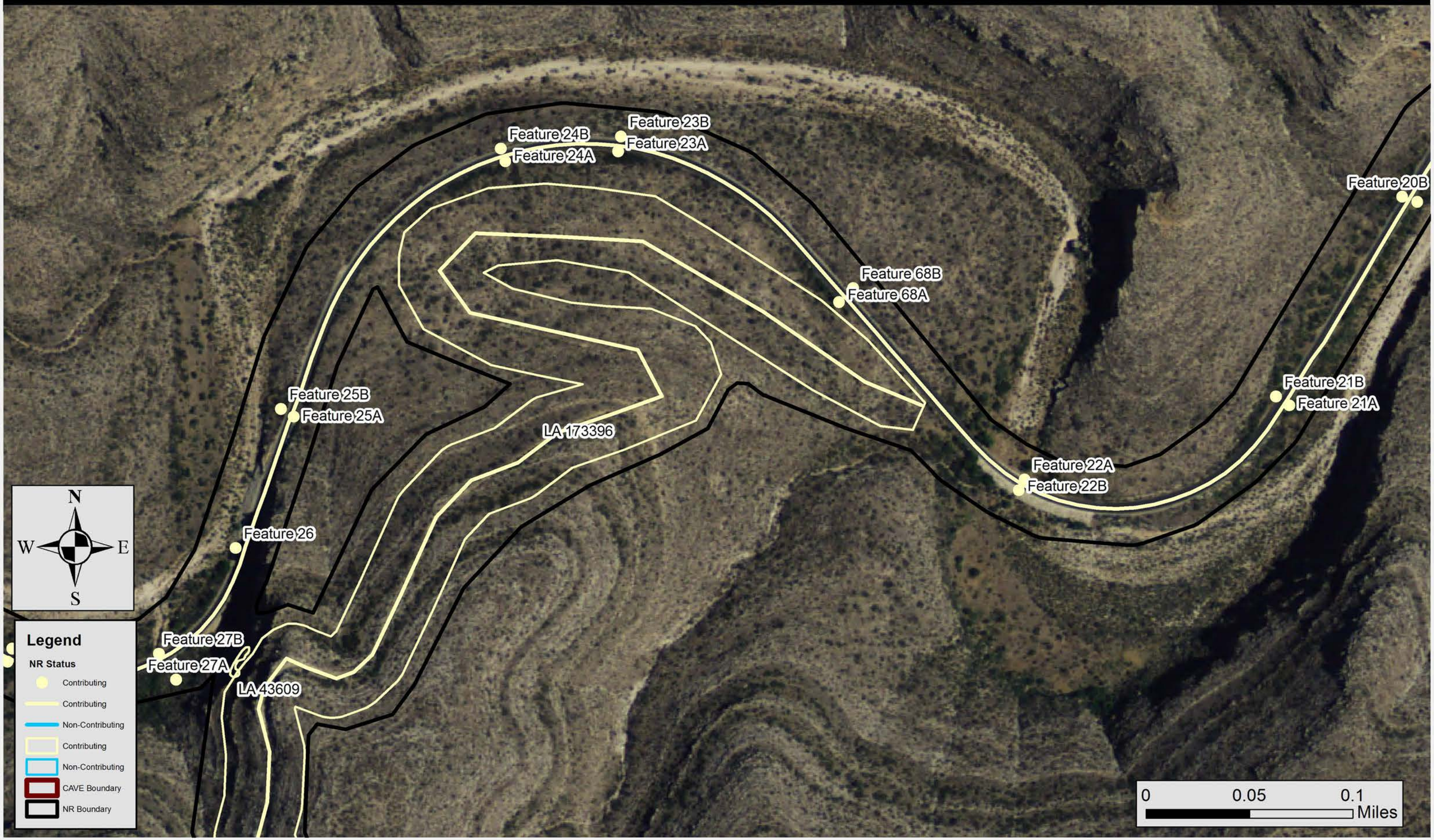
Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR Distrct Map 5

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR District Map 6

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Produced by Aspen CRM Solutions

August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR District Map 7

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR District Map 8

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR District Map 9

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Feature 4B
Feature 4C
Feature 3B
Feature 3A
Feature 2A
Feature 2B
Park Entrance Sign
LA 173395
LA 159128

N
W
E
S

Legend

NR Status

- Contributing
- Contributing
- Contributing
- Non-Contributing
- CAVE Boundary
- NR Boundary

0 0.075 0.15 Miles

Produced by Aspen CRM Solutions

August 2013

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR District Map 10

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Produced by Aspen CRM Solutions

August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR District Map 11

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Produced by Aspen CRM Solutions

August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR District Map 12

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

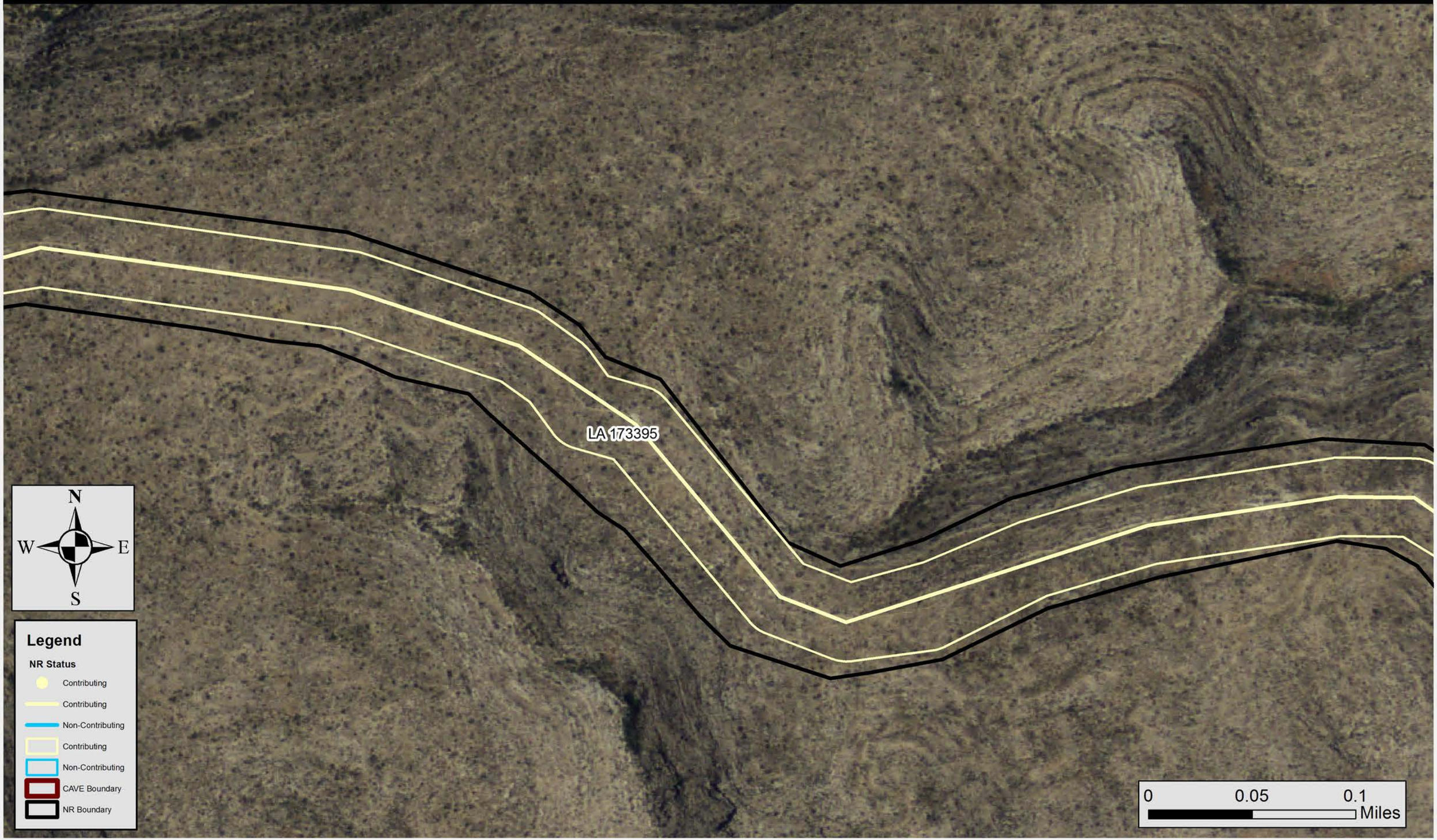
Produced by Aspen CRM Solutions

August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR District Map 13

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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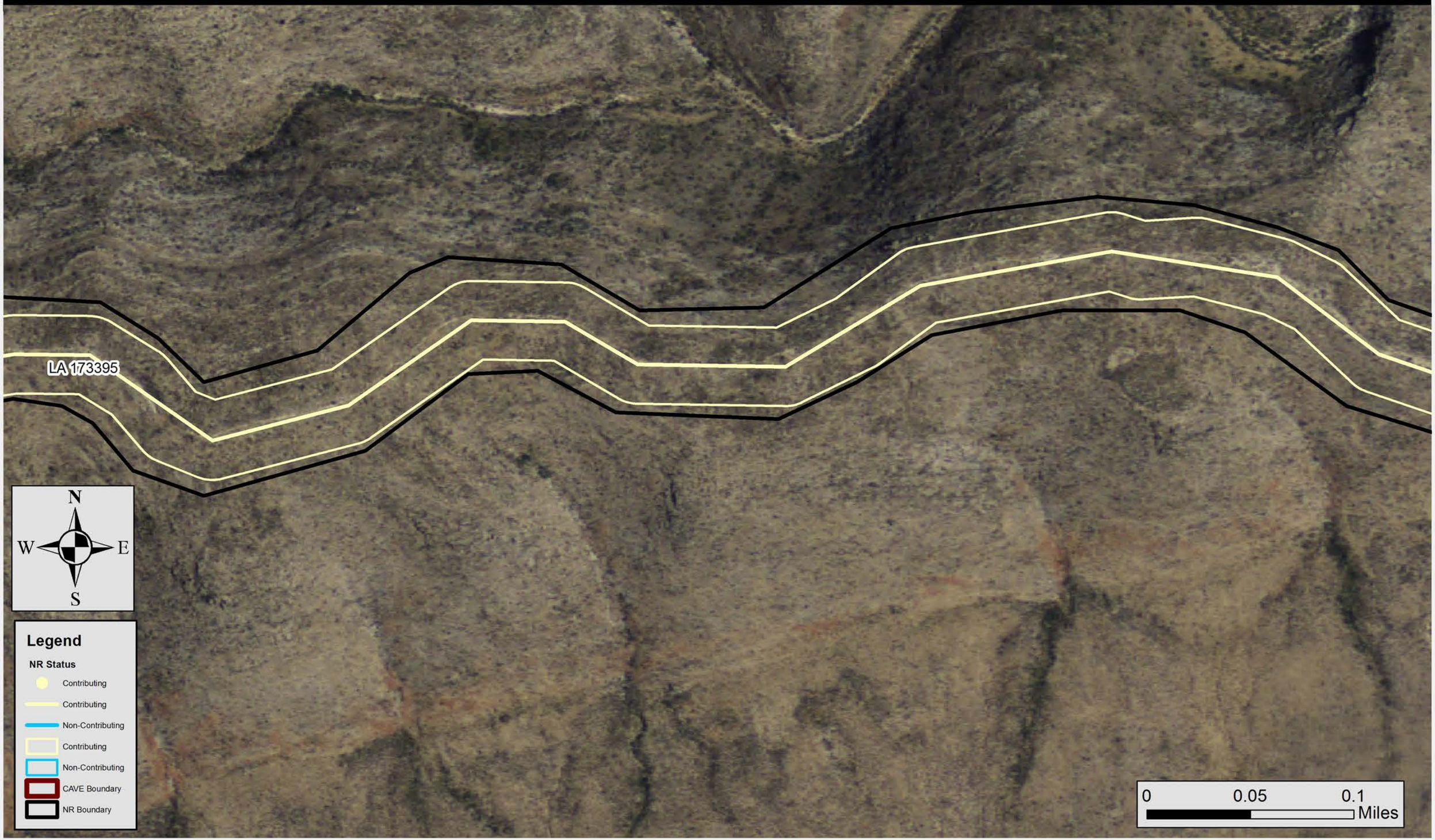
Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR District Map 14

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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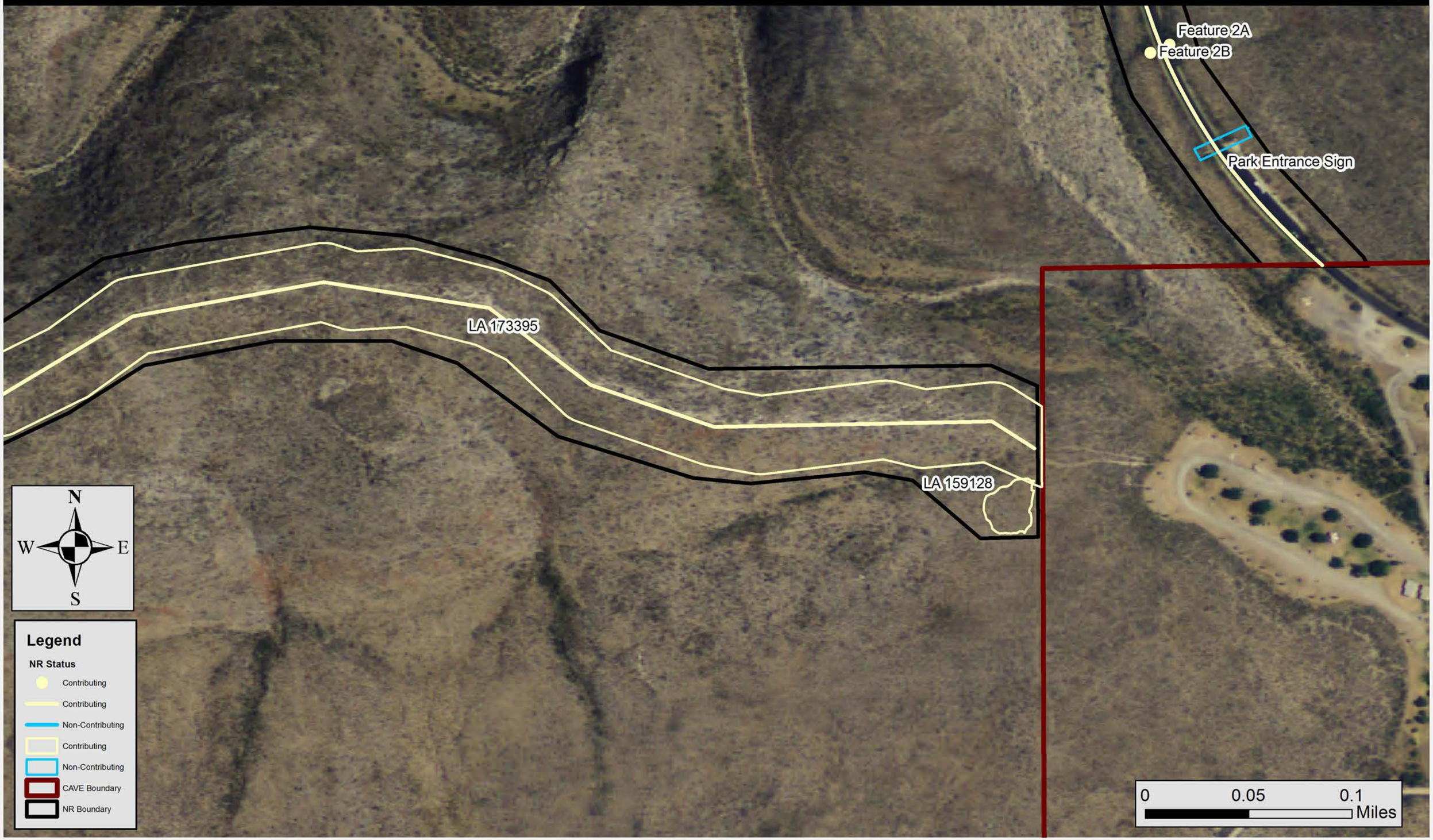
August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR District Map 15

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR District Map 16

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

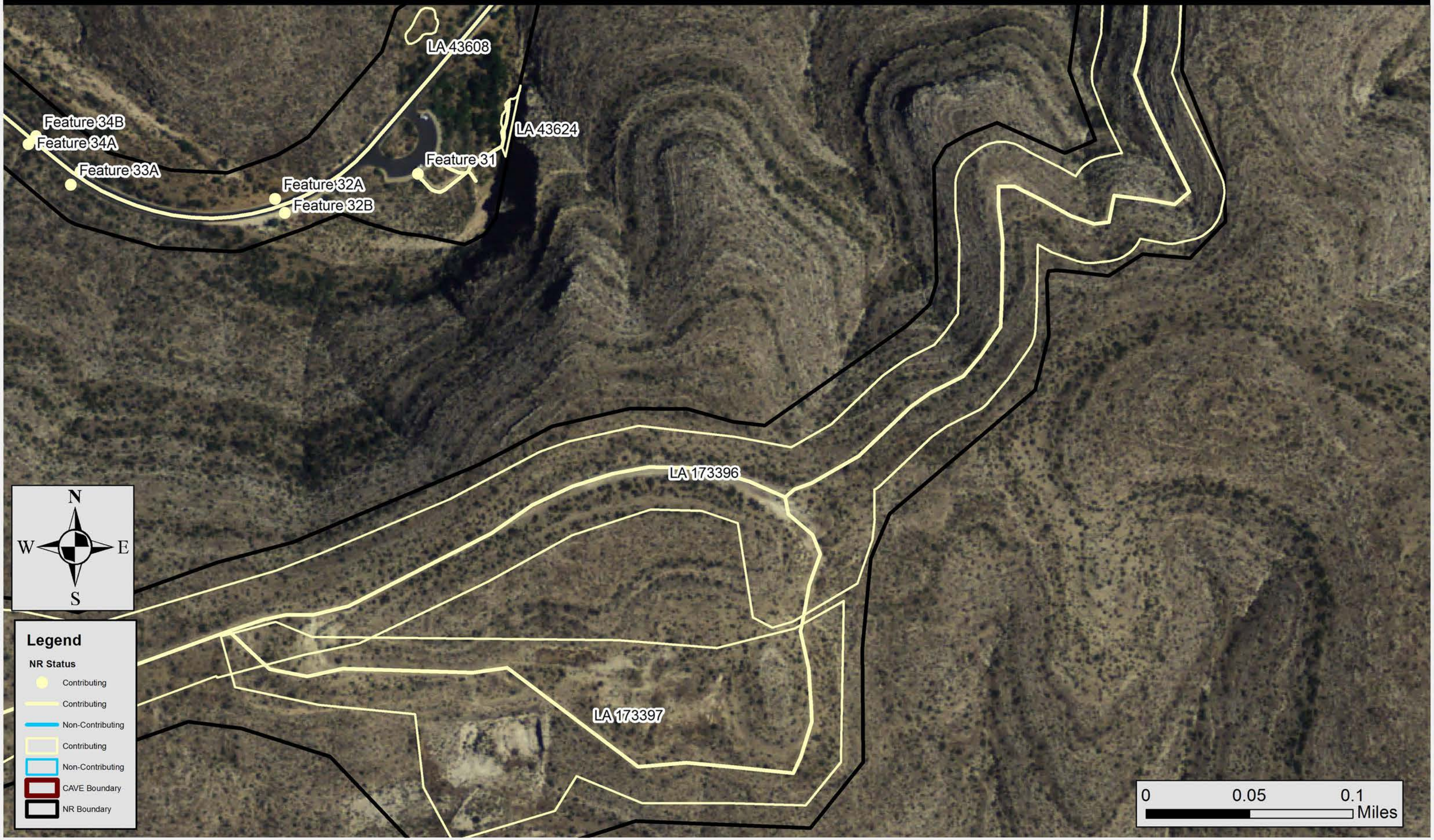
Produced by Aspen CRM Solutions

August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR District Map 17

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR District Map 18

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

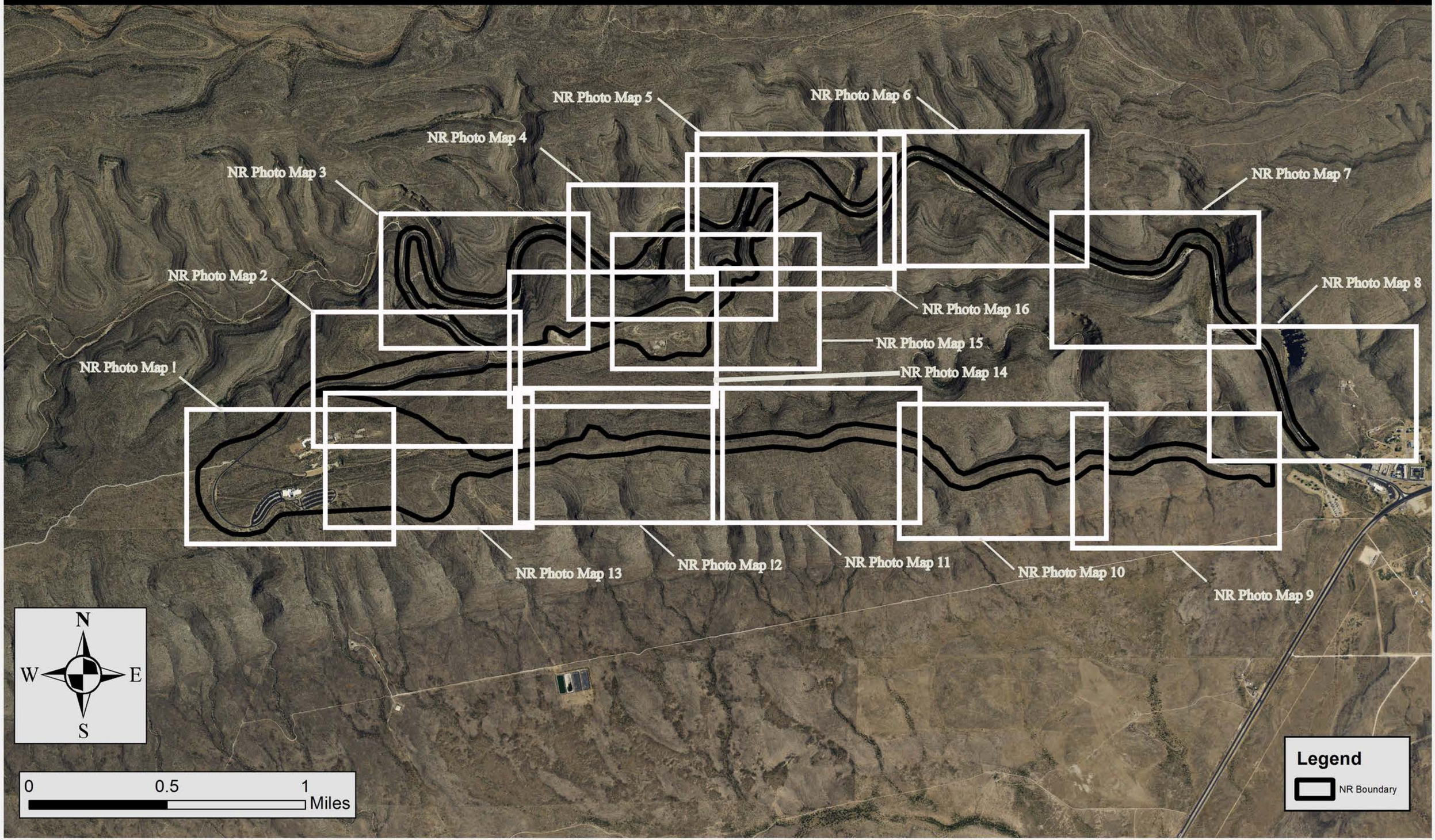
Produced by Aspen CRM Solutions

August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR Photo Map Guide

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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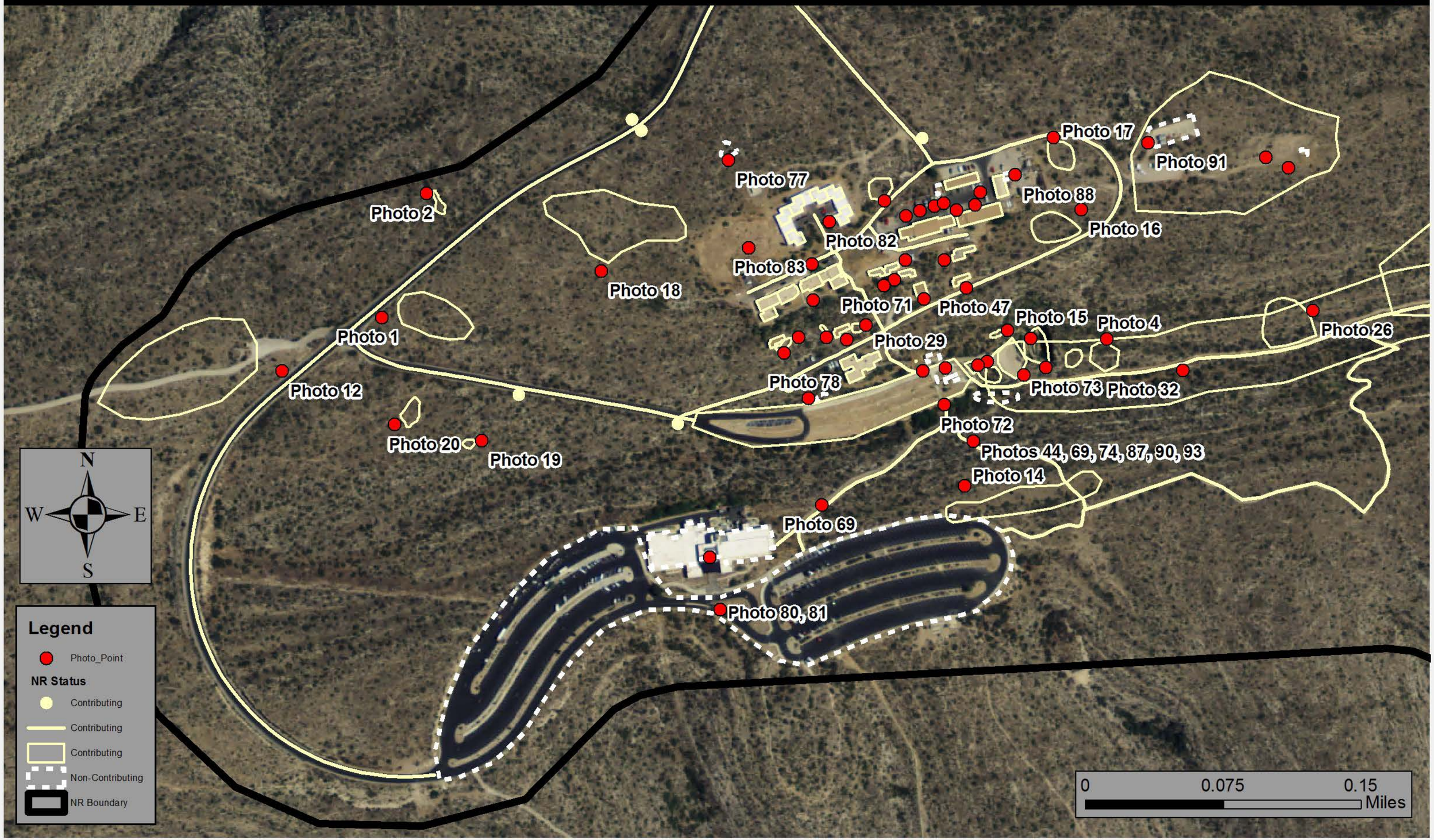
Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR Photo Map 1

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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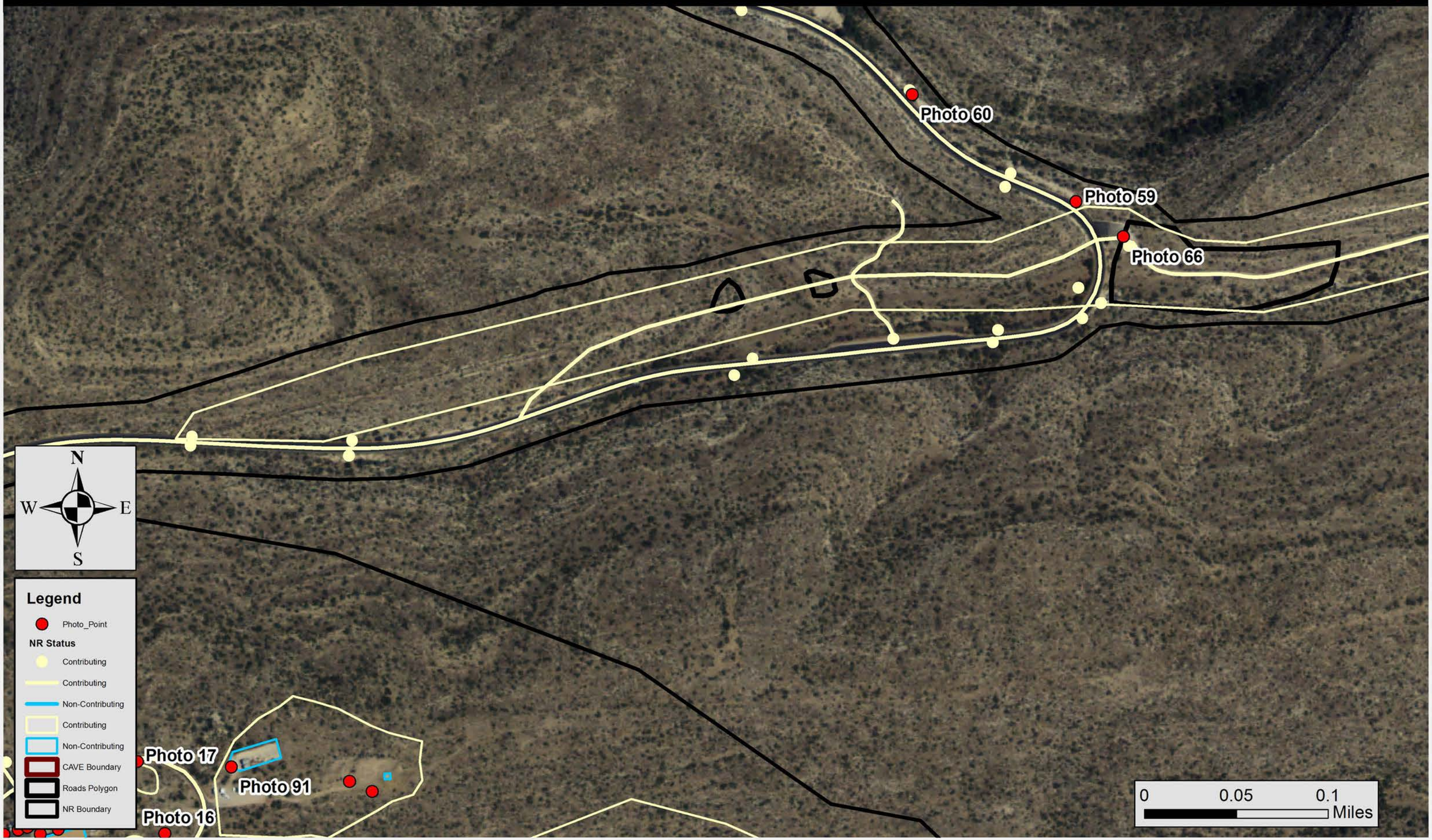
August 2013

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR Photo Map 2

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR Photo Map 3

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Produced by Aspen CRM Solutions

August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR Photo Map 4

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Produced by Aspen CRM Solutions

August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR Photo Map 5

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Produced by Aspen CRM Solutions

August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR Photo Map 6

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR Photo Map 7

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR Photo Map 8

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

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August 2013

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR Photo Map 9

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

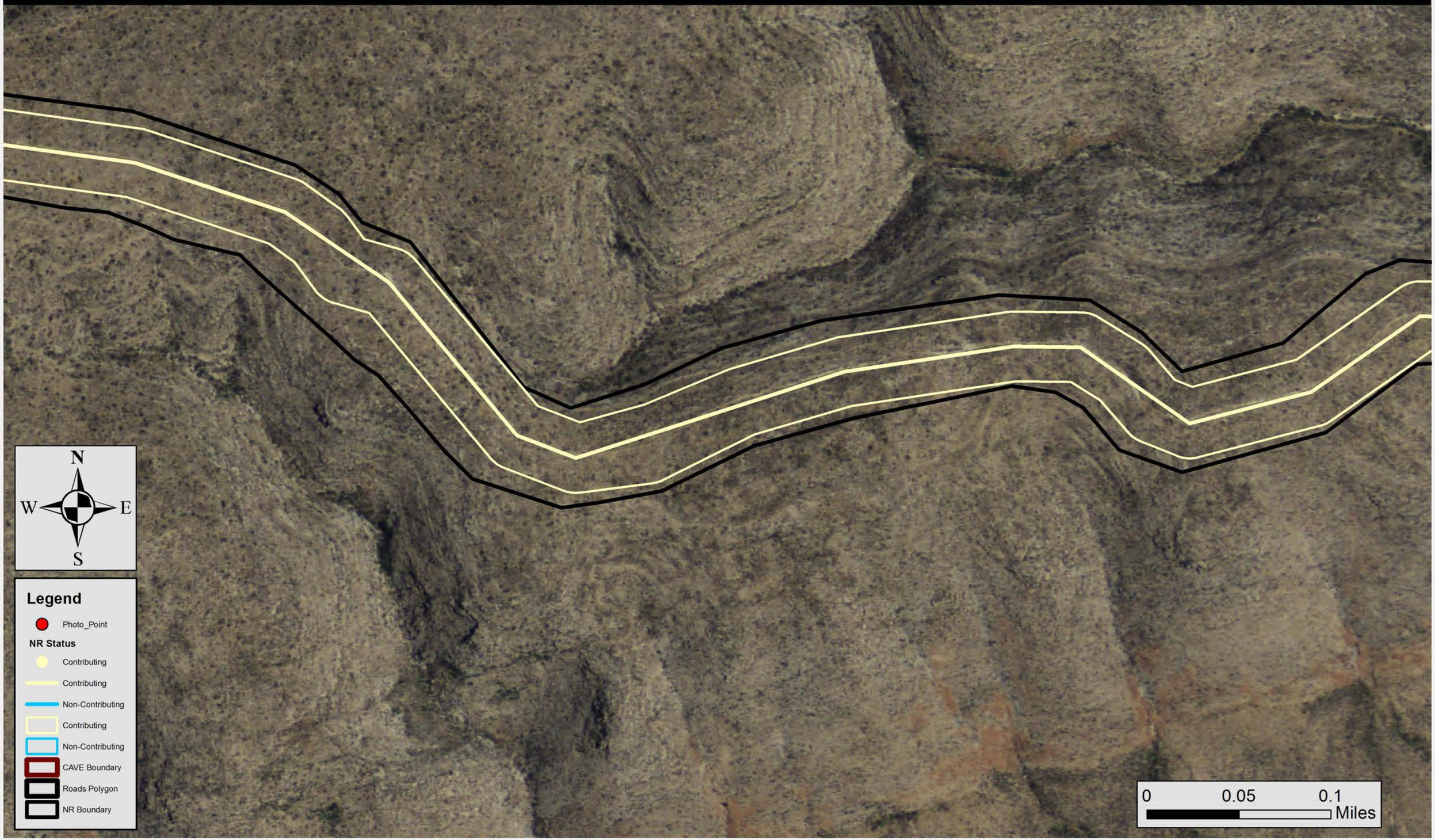
Produced by Aspen CRM Solutions

August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR Photo Map 10

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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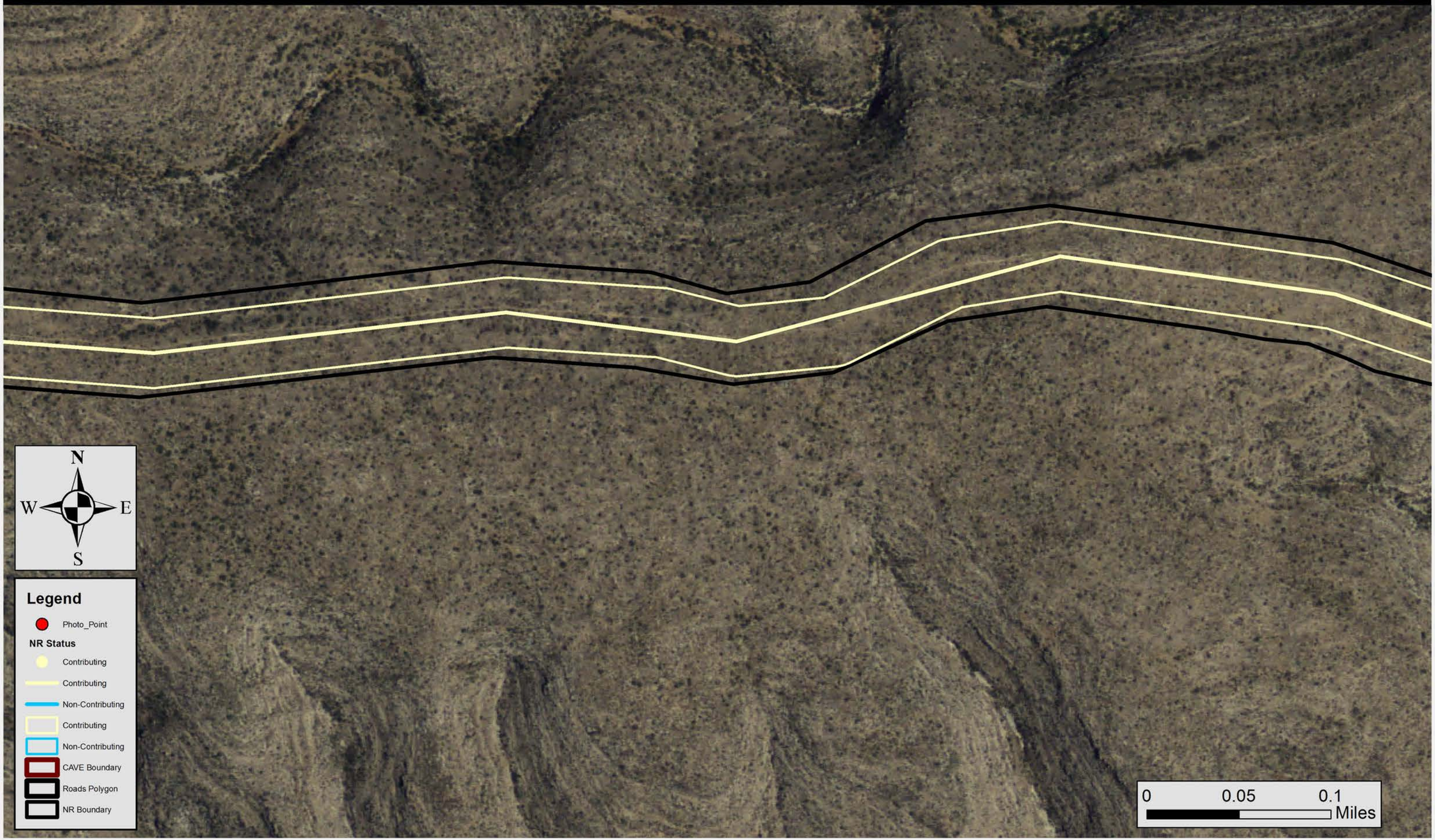
Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR Photo Map 11

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Produced by Aspen CRM Solutions

August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR Photo Map 12

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

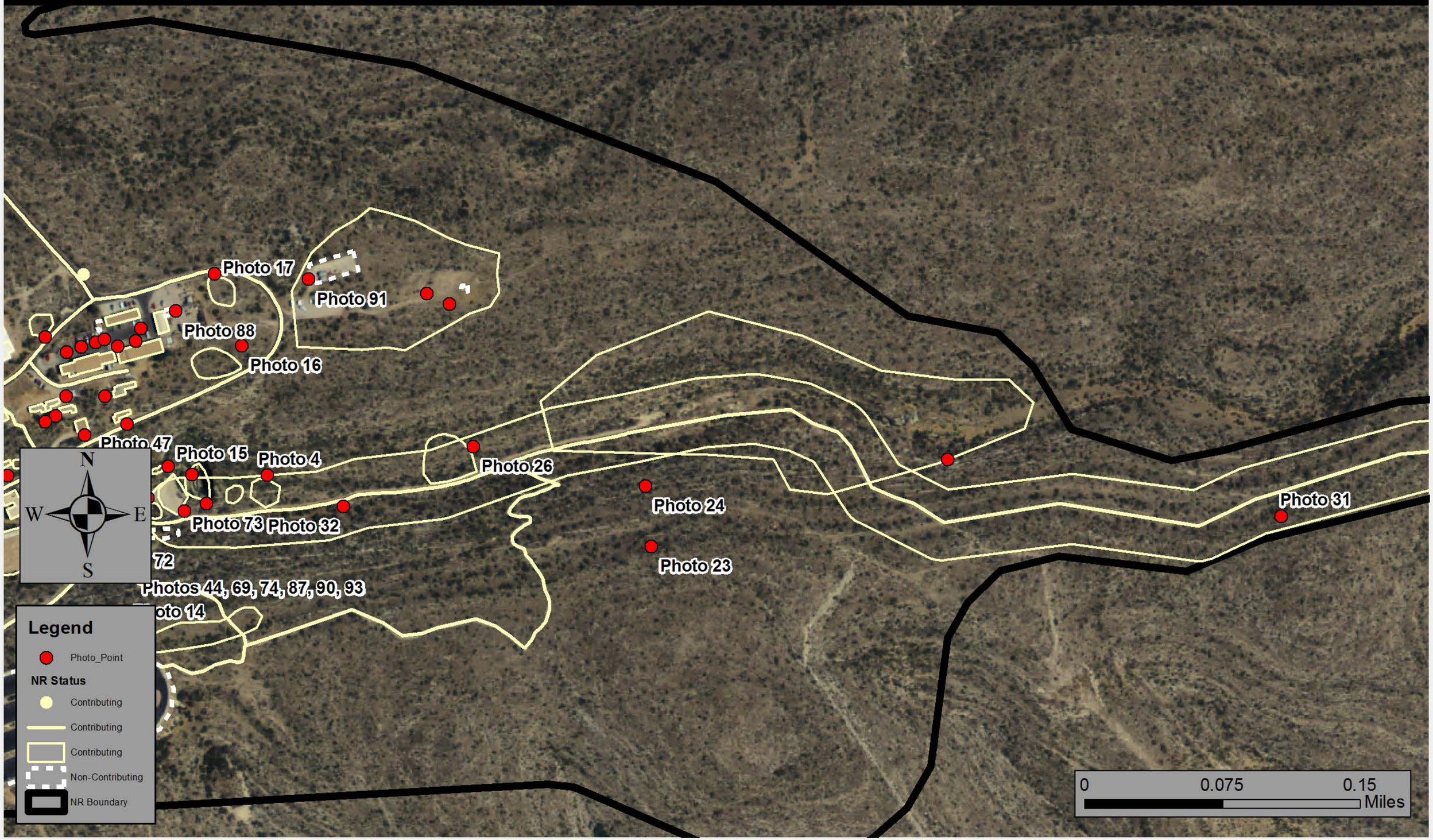
Produced by Aspen CRM Solutions

August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR Photo Map 13

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



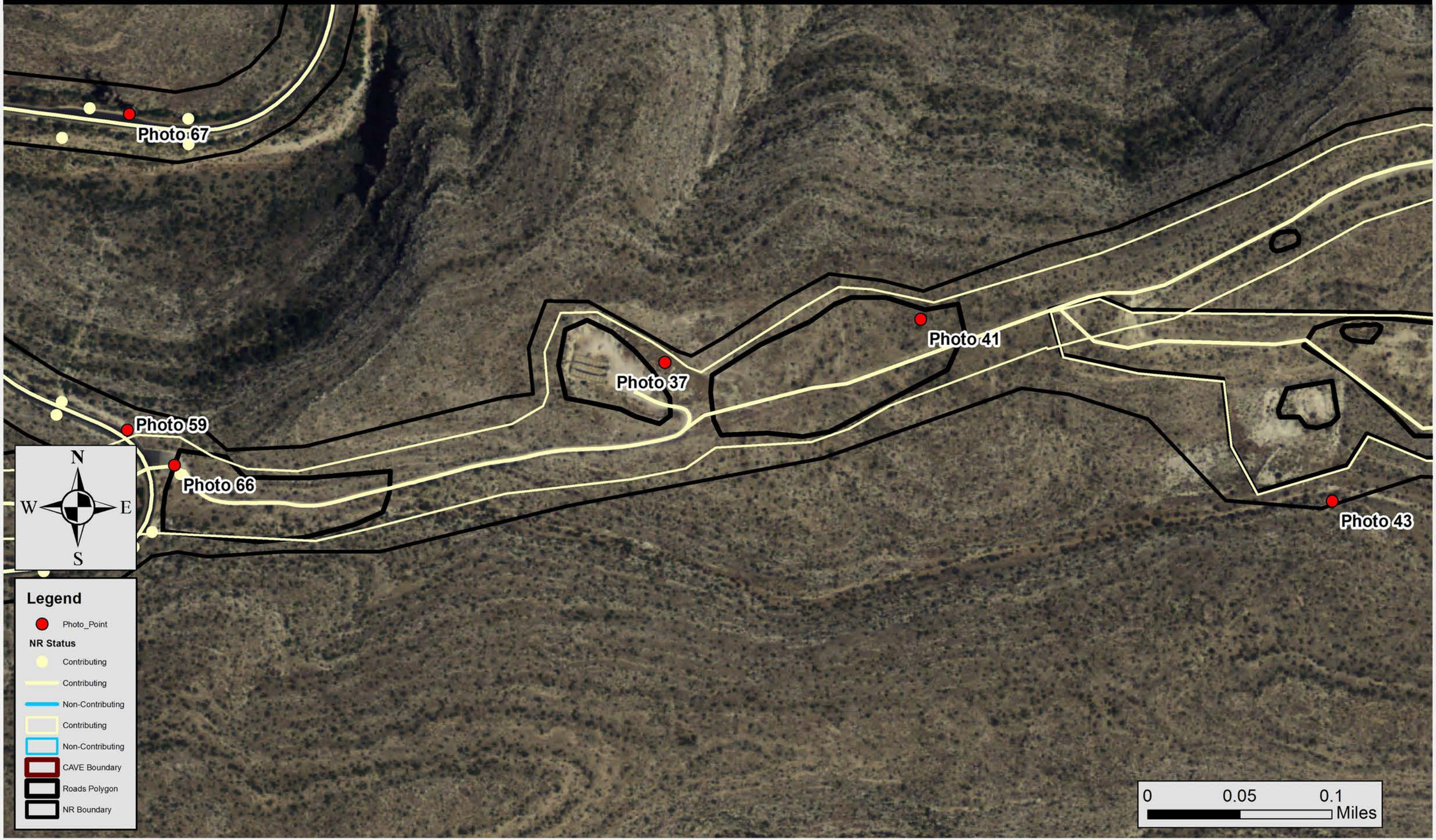
Produced by Aspen CRM Solutions

August 2013

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR Photo Map 14

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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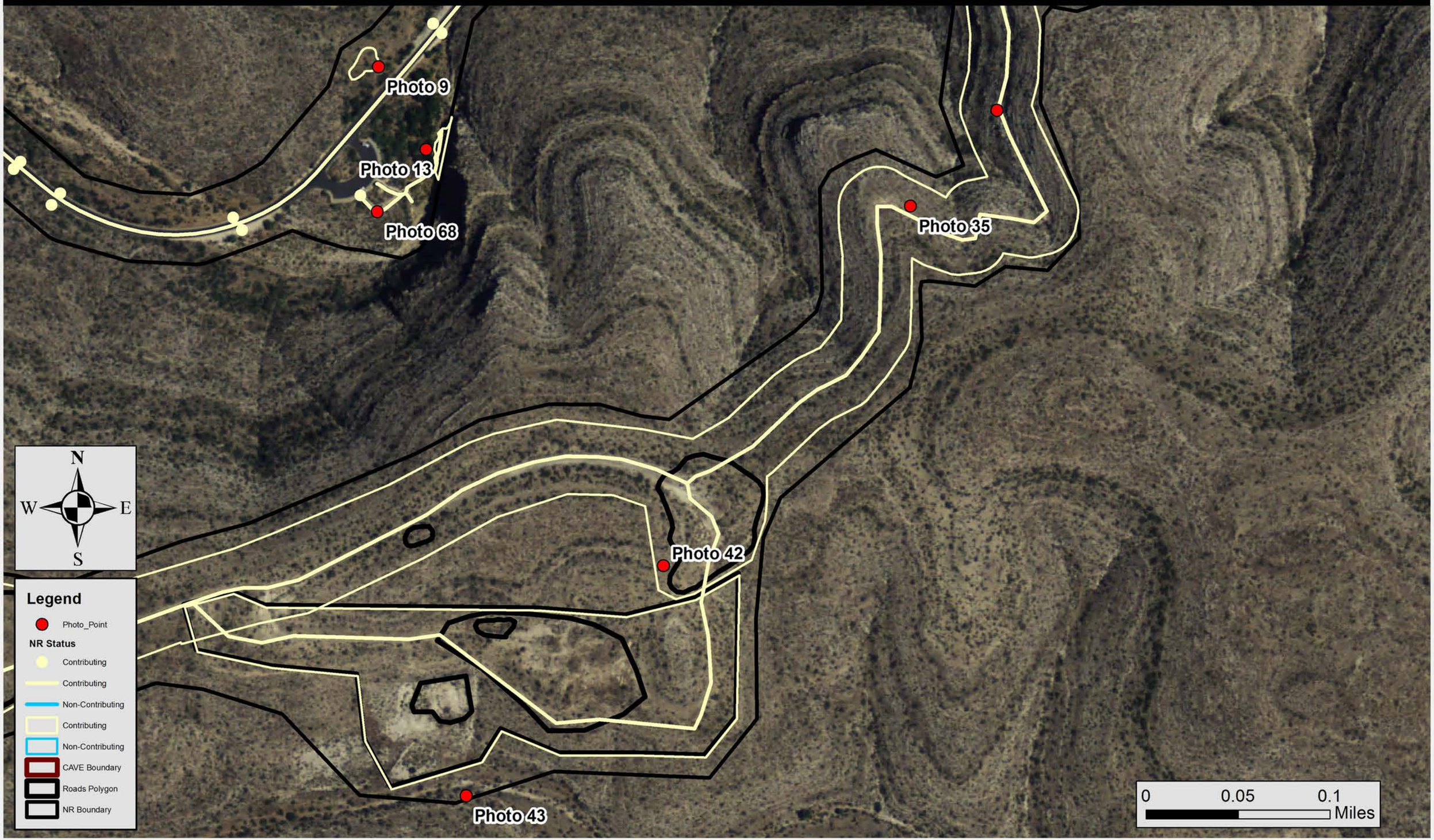
August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR Photo Map 15

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



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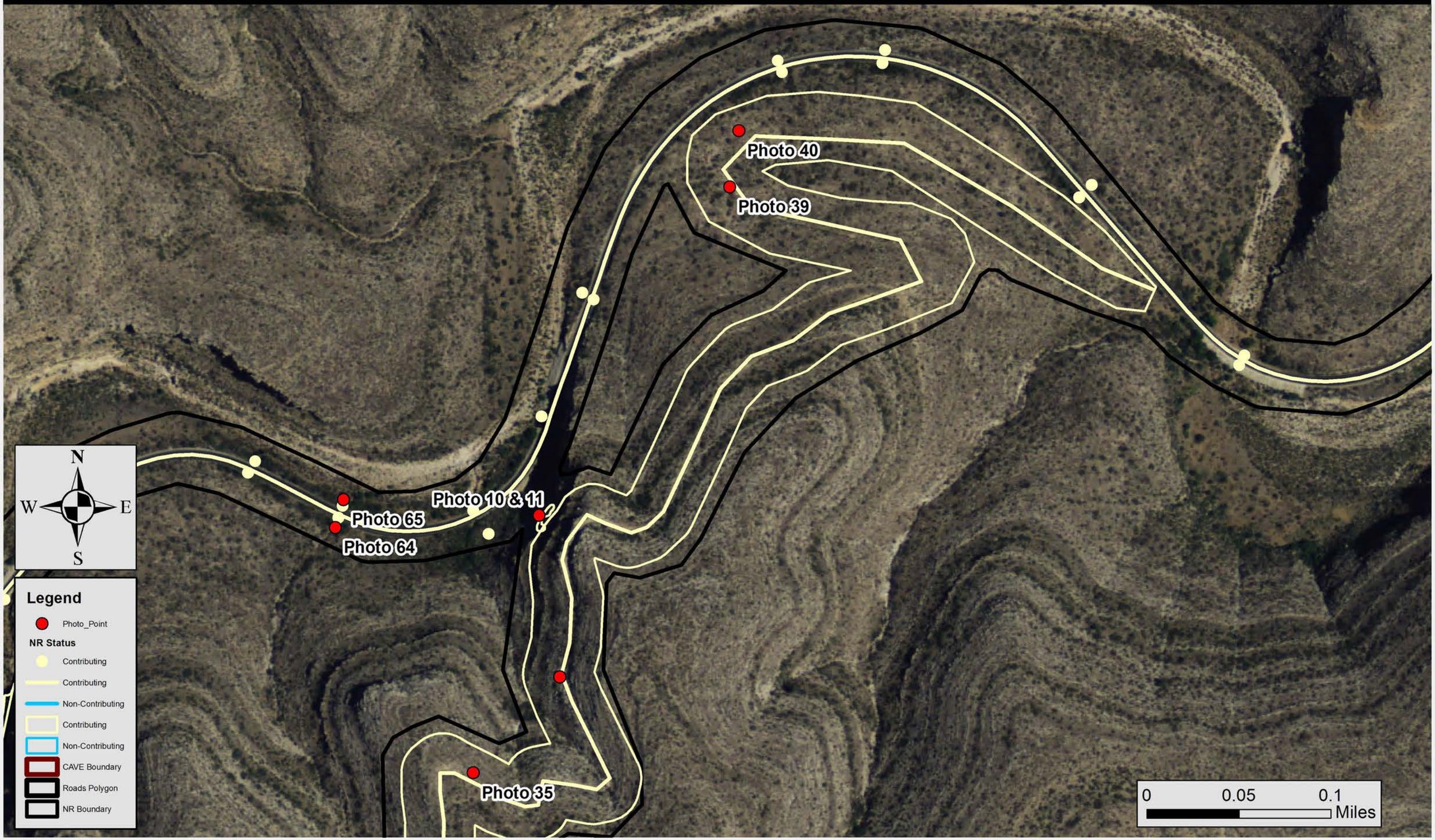
August 2012

Carlsbad Caverns National Park
New Mexico

NR Photo Map 16

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior



Produced by Aspen CRM Solutions

August 2012

CARLSBAD CAVERNS
NATIONAL PARK
BOER
Site Assessment
A-005
7/6/2011
Photo 220

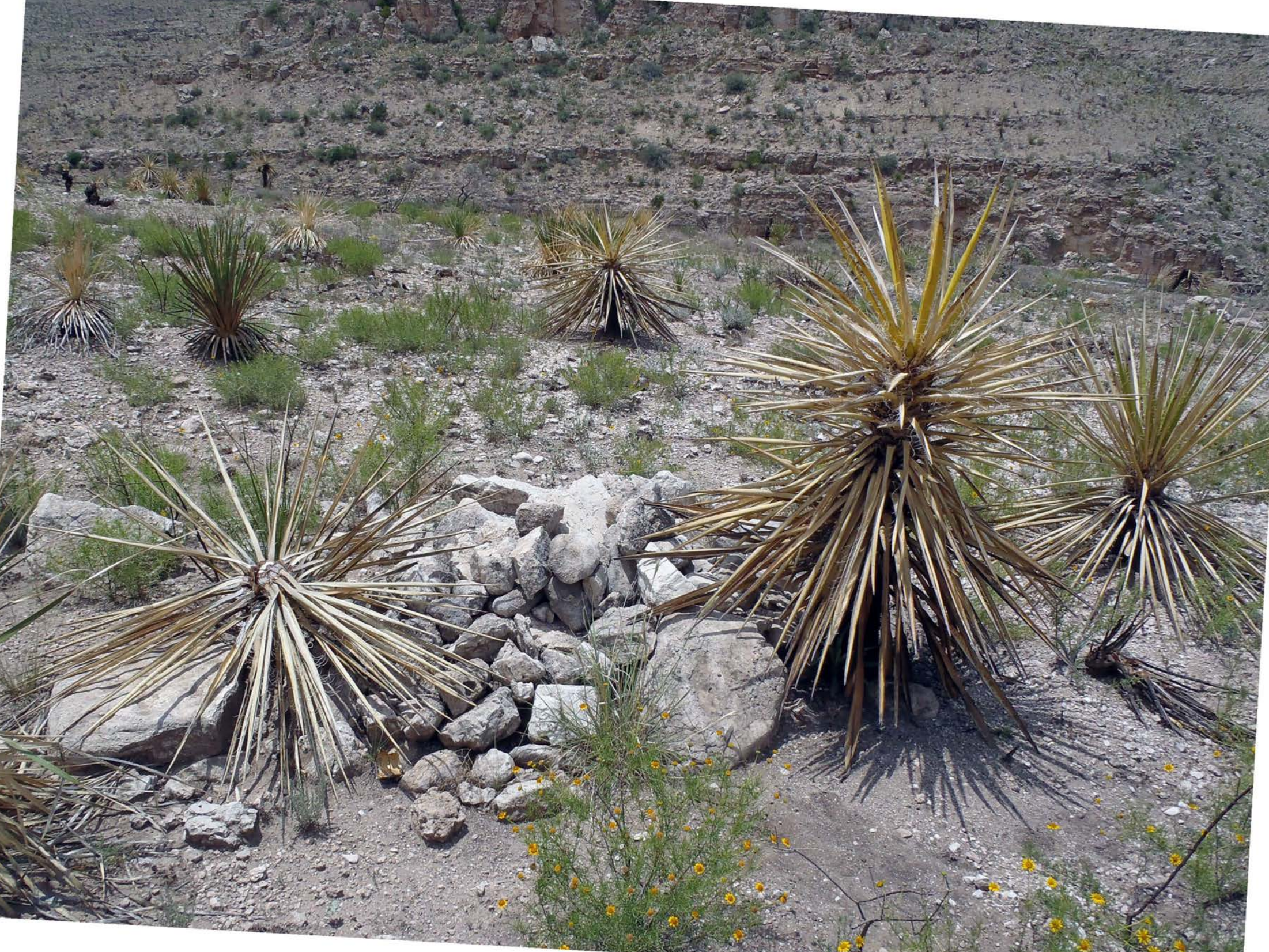
3

CARLSBAD CAVERNS
NATIONAL PARK
BAER SITE
INSPECTION
A-007
FACING W

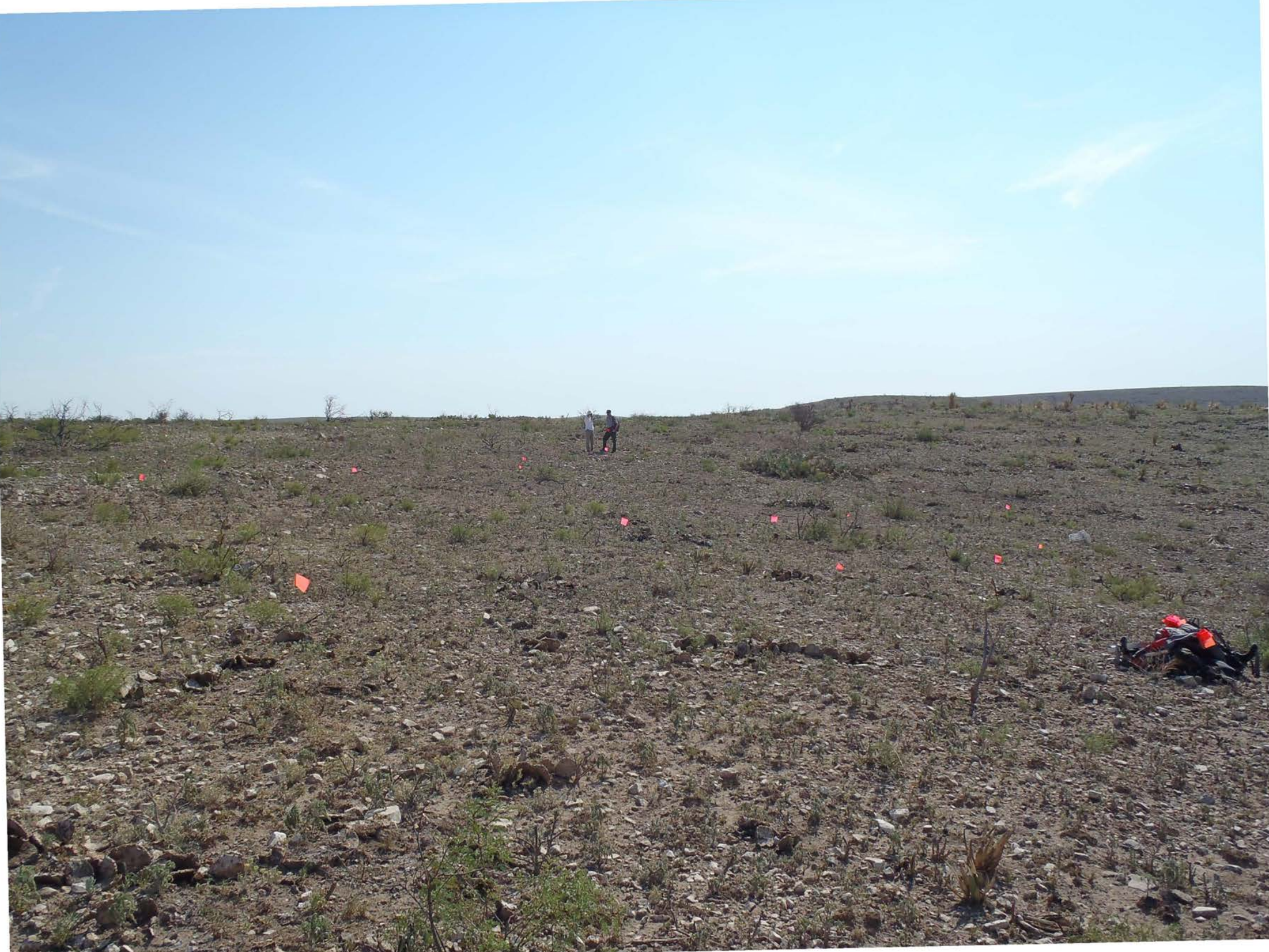
CARLSBAD CAVERNS
NATIONAL PARK
BAER
Site Assessment
Q-134
7/6/2011
Photo217

FIRE MANAGEMENT
OFFICE

2012/07/10



U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
FOR INFORMATION WRITE THE DIRECTOR WASHINGTON D.C.
COOPERATION WITH THE STATE
ELEVATION
ABOVE SEA
3902 FEET
6/8 WA
1934
BENCH MARK



RESEARCH
HUT
6

NO
PARKING
ANY
TIME

RESEARCH
HUT

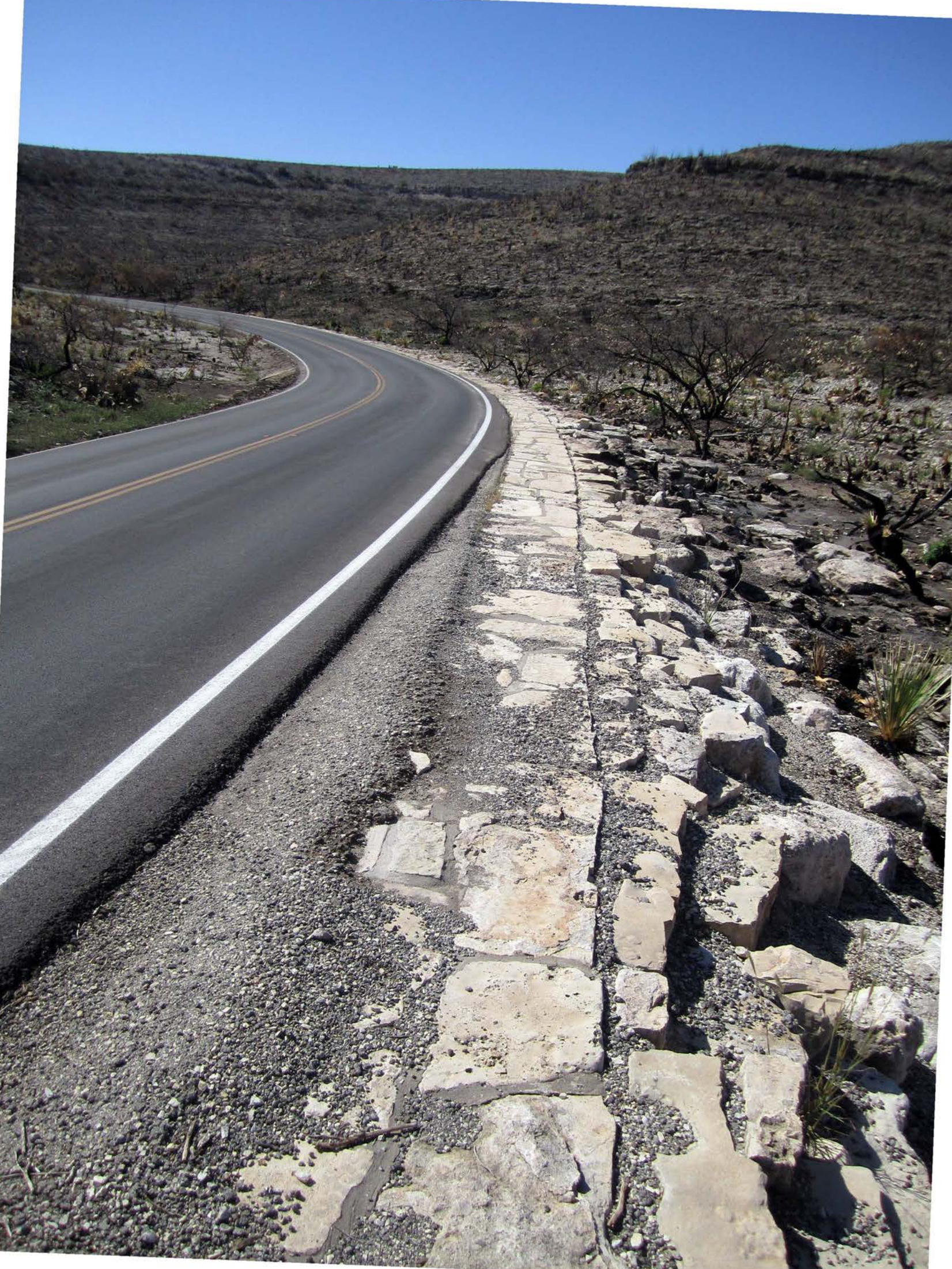
2012/08/09

28B
11 PERMAN DR.

ROADS - TRAILS

10
CHEVY

2012/08/09



7
Permian Dr
Reef Top Cir

RGENCY

2012/08/09

Plan your Visit
...if you have 2 to 4 hours.

PAINT SHOP
DANGER
NO SMOKING

MEN
WOMEN

TRASH
RECYCLE

CARLSBAD CAVERNS
NATIONAL PARK
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Reef Top Cir
7

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
EVALUATION/RETURN SHEET

REQUESTED ACTION: BOUNDARY INCREASE

PROPERTY NAME: Caverns, The, Historic District

MULTIPLE NAME:

STATE & COUNTY: NEW MEXICO, Eddy

DATE RECEIVED: 11/22/13 DATE OF PENDING LIST: 12/24/13
DATE OF 16TH DAY: 01/08/14 DATE OF 45TH DAY: 01/08/14
DATE OF WEEKLY LIST:

REFERENCE NUMBER: 14000012

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 PERIOD WAIVED: N REDUCED: N

___ACCEPT ___RETURN ___REJECT 1.8.14 DATE

ABSTRACT/SUMMARY COMMENTS:

Entered in
The National Register
of
Historic Places

RECOM./CRITERIA_____

REVIEWER_____ DISCIPLINE_____

Phone_____ 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 National Park Service.

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
1849 C Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20240

RECEIVED 2280
NOV 22 2013
NAT. REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

November 12, 2013

Memorandum

To: Acting Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places

From: Deputy Federal Preservation Officer, National Park Service

Subject: Additional Documentation and Boundary Increase for The Caverns Historic District, Carlsbad Caverns National Park, Eddy County, New Mexico

I am forwarding Additional Documentation for the Caverns Historic District, located within the Carlsbad Caverns National Park in Eddy County, New Mexico. The Park History Program has reviewed the nomination and found the property eligible at the local, state, and national levels of significance under Criteria A, C, and D, with areas of significance of Commerce, Industry, Social History, Architecture, Landscape Architecture, Archeology: Prehistoric, and Archeology: Historic Non-Aboriginal.

United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Carlsbad Caverns National Park
3225 National parks Highway
Carlsbad, New Mexico 88220

H32

Date: 09/17/2013

To: Associate Director, Cultural Resources (WASO-3128)

Attention: Chief Historian, Park History (WASO-2261)

From: Superintendent; Carlsbad Caverns National Park

Subject: Approval of revised National Register Nomination for Carlsbad Caverns Historic District, Carlsbad Cavern National Park

The Intermountain Region has contracted for the completion of updated National Register of Historic Places nominations for the Carlsbad Cavern Historic District within Carlsbad Caverns National Park, New Mexico. The nomination has undergone park, regional and State Historic Preservation Office review. The nomination represents additional documentation which fully identifies and explains the historic district's significant cultural resources worthy of preservation.

I support the listing of the Carlsbad Cavern Historic District, Carlsbad Caverns National Park on the National Register of Historic Places.

The enclosed disk contains the true and correct copy of the nomination for the Caverns Historic District to the National Register of Historic Places.

Should you have any questions, please contact David W Kayser 575-234-6717 or Regional LCS Coordinator Bonnie S. Houston 505-988-6763.

Sincerely,

John C. Benjamin

Enclosures: Disk 1 & 2, National Register Nomination; Nomination cover pages signed by NMSHPO for enclosure with nomination.

Cc: Bonnie S. Houston
David W. Kayser