

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# MISSION 66 CAMPGROUNDS

DETERMINATION OF  
ELIGIBILITY

PROCESS GUIDELINES

FINAL  
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**NCSHPO**  
National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers

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# FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQS)

## 1. Who is the intended audience for these guidelines?

The audience of these guidelines includes all National Park Service staff and contractors including superintendents, maintenance staff, planners, designers, cultural resource staff, natural resource staff, and partners.

## 2. Who is the intended user of these guidelines?

Users of this guide include National Park Service staff from various disciplines and workforce divisions with varied degrees of experience and background surveying cultural resources that have an interest in the process. Other users are preservation professionals and private contractors, particularly those meeting the Secretary of the Interior (SOI) Professional Qualification Standards for Historic Preservation, who are preparing the Determination of Eligibility (DOE) for a Mission 66 Campground.

## 3. What is the objective of the Mission 66 DOE Process Guidelines?

The process guidelines for Mission 66 campgrounds are intended to promote a consistent and efficient, structured approach to evaluating Mission 66 campgrounds for National Register of Historic Places (National Register) eligibility and preparing Consensus Determinations of Eligibility as part of the identification of historic properties under Section 110 and/or Section 106 of the NHPA per the criteria established in the Mission 66 MPDF (see #8 below).

## 4. What is a National Register Formal Determination of Eligibility?

A Formal Determination of Eligibility is a decision made by the federal agency and State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs), and reviewed by the Keeper of the National Register, about whether a district, site, building, structure, or object meets the National Register criteria for evaluation prior to the property being listed in the National Register. A Formal DOE is also the mechanism for resolving disagreement between the NPS and the SHPO/THPO on the eligibility of a property, whereby the Keeper makes the determination (54 U.S.C. 300101).

## 5. What is a National Register Consensus Determination of Eligibility?

A Consensus DOE (or CDOE) is used for the purpose of operational decision-making by the NPS. It is similar to a Formal Determination of Eligibility in that the decision is made in consultation with the SHPO and/or THPO whether a district, site, building, structure, or object meets the National Register criteria for evaluation. However, the Consensus DOE is not formally reviewed by the Keeper of the National Register. Properties that receive a CDOE are recognized as historic properties by the NPS.

## 6. What is a National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF)?

The National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), also known as a Multiple Property Submission (MPS), is a framework used for nominating groups of related significant properties. On it, the themes, trends, and patterns of history shared by the properties are organized into historic contexts and the

property types that represent those historic contexts are defined. The MPDF is a basis for evaluating the National Register eligibility of related properties.

**7. What does the MPDF for Mission 66 Resources establish?**

The Mission 66 MPDF, accepted in 2015, establishes the significance of the National Park Service Mission 66 era across the national park system. In addition to presenting the historic context and significance of these resources, the MPDF also establishes Mission 66 property types and registration requirements for listing Mission 66 resources in the National Register. The MPDF establishes that the Mission 66 era extends from 1945 at the end of World War II, through the Mission 66 program from 1956-1966, and ended with the construction program, Parkscape USA, from 1967-1972.

**8. How is the MPDF for Mission 66 Resources used for Mission 66 campgrounds?**

The MPDF establishes the nationwide historic context for Mission 66 campgrounds, describes typical features, defines the property type, and provides National Register registration requirements for Mission 66 campgrounds.

**9. Can these campground guidelines be used for other Mission 66 resources (e.g., park housing)?**

These guidelines have a narrow scope specific to Mission 66 campgrounds. Refer to the MPDF for assistance evaluating other Mission 66 resource types

**10. Can the park use these guidelines if the campground was not built during Mission 66 and/or if the campground has other related historic contexts that are not related to Mission 66?**

The document provides specific guidance for Mission 66 campgrounds and is not intended for campgrounds built during other eras (such as Great Depression-era campgrounds). The document does recognize that some campgrounds built before the Mission 66 era were expanded during Mission 66 and/or have resources that are associated with other historic contexts. Campgrounds with multiple historic contexts should be evaluated holistically and established historic districts with Mission 66 campgrounds may require expanded periods of significance to reflect the historic significance of Mission 66 construction.

**11. If a project is proposed in an unevaluated Mission 66 campground, and is intended to have a limited footprint or small area of disturbance, such as improvements to a single comfort station, why does a Consensus Determination of Eligibility need to be completed for the entire campground?**

The MPDF establishes that the significant property type is the campground, and that campground elements/features, such as comfort stations, are unlikely to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register. Per the MPDF, the smallest delineation that can be used for evaluating significance is the campground, not the individual features within. Therefore, campground features are not evaluated on an individual basis, but can be contributing / noncontributing to the significance of the whole campground.

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# INTRODUCTION

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## INTRODUCTION

The National Park Service's Mission 66 initiative (1956-1966) modernized and reinvented the national park system after decades of decreased funding, deferred maintenance, and soaring post-war visitation. Over the course of the Mission 66 program, the National Park Service (NPS) spent over \$1 billion (equivalent to more than \$7 billion today), transforming the national park system and influencing the way the public experiences the national parks today. Improvements under the program included visitor centers, roads, park housing, and campgrounds. It was the largest construction program in the history of the agency to date. Promoted as a conservation effort, Mission 66 also focused on protecting park resources. The "comprehensive program" aimed to provide "facilities and adequate staffing to permit proper protection, interpretation, maintenance, and administration" as a way to accomplish "enjoyment-without-impairment."

Campgrounds were an important component of improving visitor use during the Mission 66 initiative and provided a unique and intimate experience with a park. The program focused on creating a solution for the continued growth and expansion of campgrounds to accommodate more visitors and vehicles, particularly in environmentally sensitive areas. At the onset of the program in 1956, there were 575 campgrounds with approximately 12,000 campsites throughout the national park system. A decade later, some 17,782 campsites had been added, more than doubling the system's capacity. As

## PROJECT OBJECTIVES

part of campground construction and improvements, the National Park Service constructed new and improved existing amphitheaters, interpretive displays, comfort stations, and utilities. To support additional visitor interpretation, the NPS built a total of 82 new campfire circles and reconstructed 16 amphitheaters nationwide, increasing seating capacity to over 41,000. Campground improvements also included road and trail construction, with over 1,116 new or rehabilitated roadside and trailside exhibits constructed and 39 entrance or check-in stations replaced or constructed.<sup>1</sup>

Today, our national parks host more than 325 million visitors every year, and the infrastructure, much of which was built during Mission 66, cannot keep up without significant repairs. Roads, trails, restrooms, water treatment systems, and visitor facilities are aging, and many are exceeding the capacity they were designed to support. On August 4, 2020, the Great American Outdoors Act was passed. This landmark conservation legislation will use revenues from energy development to provide up to \$1.9 billion a year for five years to the National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund to address the much needed maintenance for critical facilities and infrastructure in our national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, recreation areas, and American Indian schools. The National Parks and Public Land Legacy Restoration Fund will provide funding for priority projects that address the maintenance backlog at NPS facilities, including campgrounds, picnic areas, roads, trails, and other critical infrastructure.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ethan Carr et al, *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources, National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form* (Washington DC: National Park Service 2015), 1-5, 10; National Park Service, *Campground Design Guidelines* (Washington, DC: National Park Service, 2021), 6.

<sup>2</sup> National Park Service, "Great American Outdoors Act," accessed 27 January at <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/legal/great-american-outdoors-act.htm>.

To effectively manage the cultural resources of the United States, Section 110 (54 U.S.C. 306101) of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, directs the heads of all federal agencies to assume responsibility for the preservation of historic properties that are owned or controlled by such agency. Unless exempted, each agency shall establish a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination of historic properties to the National Register of Historic Places, and for the protection of historic properties (S110 (a)(2)). Section 110 also directs that properties that are listed in or eligible for the National Register are managed and maintained in a way that considers the preservation of their historic, archeological, architectural, and cultural values in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA and gives special consideration to the preservation of such values in the case of properties designated as having National significance.

The NPS manages Mission 66 campgrounds and associated resources that are unevaluated for listing in the National Register. The purpose of these guidelines is to help the NPS evaluate the National Register eligibility of Mission 66 campgrounds through the completion of Determinations of Eligibility (DOEs). DOEs are completed in consultation with State Historic Preservation Officers (SHPOs) and/or Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (THPOs) and provide NPS management with critical resource data about park properties worthy of preservation and allow park managers to give full consideration for preservation during project planning efforts.

More specifically, these process guidelines help inform the completion of Consensus DOEs (CDOEs) as part of project planning. CDOEs are typically triggered by an operational need in a park. A CDOE can be a component of a larger evaluation of Mission 66 developed areas or completed for a specific planned undertaking and NHPA Section

106 purposes as part of the identification of historic properties per 36 CFR § 800.4(c)(2). The completion of a CDOE also satisfies one of the criteria for use of the NPS Nationwide Programmatic Agreement (“Nationwide PA”, 2008), developed pursuant to 54 U.S.C. 306108, defined in Section III.A.2.

The NPS created these process guidelines in cooperation with the National Conference of State Historic Preservation Officers (NCSHPO) to promote and execute a consistent and efficient methodology for determining the National Register eligibility of Mission 66 campgrounds and associated resources across the agency in consultation with SHPOs and/or THPOs. The guidelines provide information on how to achieve a CDOE and information needed for the pursuit of any additional documentation efforts that are beyond the scope of a CDOE. They are designed to be used in conjunction with the National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF), titled National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources (NRIS# 64501248).

The MPDF establishes the significance and National Register registration requirements for evaluating and listing Mission 66 resources, including campgrounds. For the purposes of this study, a Mission 66 campground is defined as a campground built during the pre-Mission 66 era (1945 to 1955), the Mission 66 program (1955-1966), and/or the Parkscape USA program (1966-1972).

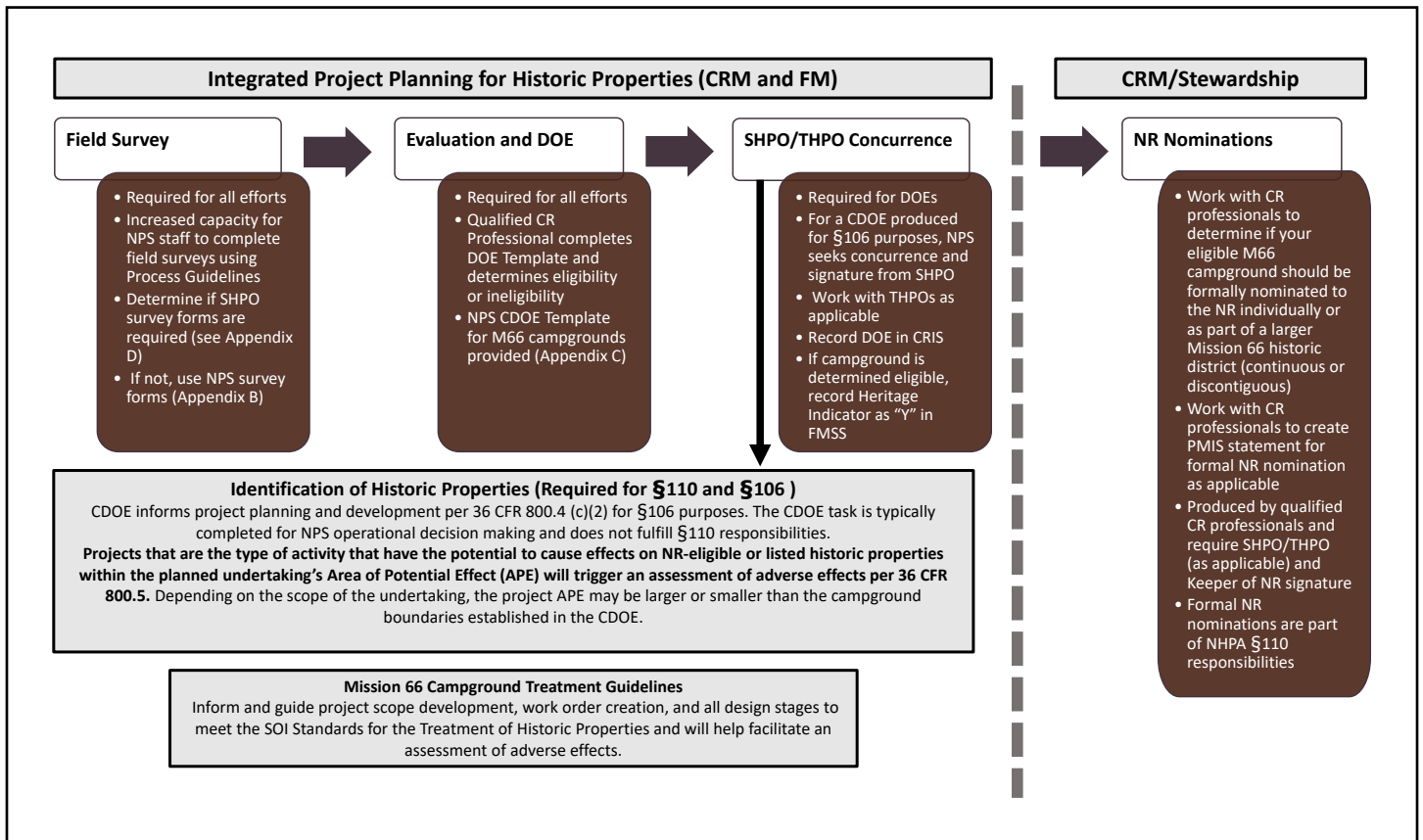
Per the Mission 66 MPDF, a National Register-eligible Mission 66 campground is likely part of a larger developed area and/or a park-wide historic district that is significant for its association with the Mission 66 program. The completion of a CDOE for a Mission 66 campground can be used as part of future identification and evaluation efforts to identify parks’ Mission 66-era historic properties for listing in the National Register and to meet the NPS’s responsibilities under Section 110 of the NHPA.

### **CONSENSUS DOE**

Consensus DOE (CDOE) is the term used to describe the results of thorough identification, evaluation, and consultation between a federal agency and the applicable SHPO. Consensus DOEs are different from Formal DOEs in that there is no formal review of the determination by the Keeper of the National Register unless there is a disagreement regarding National Register eligibility between the federal agency and the SHPO. Consensus DOEs are an operational tool considered efficient documentation by NPS, NCSHPO, and National Association of Tribal Historic Preservation Officers (NATHPO) to determine the eligibility of properties for the National Register. CDOEs do not constitute or conclude the NPS’s §110 responsibilities. Additionally, per the NHPA Section 106 regulations 36 CFR 800.4(c)(2), CDOEs can be used for the identification of historic properties for Section 106 purposes, to inform decision makers about historic properties present in a planned undertaking’s Area of Potential Effect.

### **FORMAL (OR KEEPER) DOE**

A Formal DOE is the result of exhaustive research and is always reviewed by the Keeper of the National Register. Formal DOEs are often initiated by concentrated scopes to fulfill Section 110 requirements to identify, evaluate, and nominate historic properties for listing in the National Register and the documentation standards are akin to a National Register nomination. Furthermore, Formal DOEs are initiated in the event that there is a disagreement between the federal agency and the SHPO regarding a property’s eligibility for listing.



**Figure 1.** The above diagram illustrates the steps of a Consensus DOE and tasks included as part of the process guidelines. These steps are completed as part of integrated Cultural Resource Management (CRM) and Facilities Management (FM) project planning efforts for historic properties. A Consensus DOE can lead to and/or aid in the completion of subsequent tasks, shown to the right of the dashed line.

# USING THE GUIDELINES

In 2015, the National Park Service completed a National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) [National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources](#) (NRIS# 64501248). The MPDF was accepted by the Keeper of the National Register on 9/30/2015. The MPDF establishes the historic context and significance of Mission 66-era resources across the National Park Service and identifies the Period of Significance of Mission 66 as 1945 to 1972 to include the pre-Mission 66 era (1945 to 1955), the Mission 66 program (1955-1966) and the Parkscape USA program (1966-1972). The MPDF outlines the registration requirements for Mission 66 property types, including campgrounds. Additionally, existing park Mission 66 Multiple Property Documentation Forms provide historic context and registration requirements for specific park units. Consensus DOEs prepared for Mission 66 campgrounds will be documented and evaluated using the historic contexts and registration requirements established in these documents.

The process guidelines for Mission 66 campgrounds included within this document are intended to promote a consistent and efficient structured approach to evaluating Mission 66 campgrounds for National Register eligibility and preparing Consensus DOEs. Users of this guide include National Park Service staff from various disciplines and workforce divisions with varied degrees of experience and background surveying cultural resources that have an interest in the process. Other users are preservation professionals and private contractors, particularly those meeting the Secretary of the Interior (SOI) Professional Qualification Standards for Historic Preservation, who are preparing the CDOE for a Mission 66 Campground.<sup>3</sup>

## CONSENSUS DOE USERS, NEEDS, AND ROLES

### Facilities Management (FM)

For project planning purposes, needs to know if there are historic resources present that are eligible for or listed in the National Register so that they can plan/prepare for Section 106 requirements during future project development stages and plan treatment to meet the Secretary of Interior (SOI) Standards.

### Cultural Resource Management (CRM)

Carries out the identification, evaluation, and subsequent National Register nominations as required by NHPA 110 and NPS DO-28. Also uses CDOEs for Section 106 standard and nationwide PA processes and cultural resources stewardship.

### SHPOs and/or THPOs

Consulted for concurrence with NPS Consensus Determinations of Eligibility.

<sup>3</sup> National Park Service, "Professional Qualification Standards," <https://www.nps.gov/articles/sec-standards-prof-quals.htm>.

## METHODOLOGY

The information in the guidelines is designed to assist in the preparation of a CDOE that meets requirements of SHPOs. **CDOEs will be archived and maintained by the NPS within the Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS) and codified as “Complete.”** CDOEs should be used for planning undertakings, recommending treatments to historic properties, and assessing effects to historic properties per the regulations set forth in 36 CFR 800; Protection of Historic Properties. They also lay the groundwork for any subsequent National Register Nominations.

The guidelines are divided into sections that are typically found in a CDOE: existing condition and survey, historic context, National Register eligibility assessment, and additional materials. Appendices include a summary of design standards developed during Mission 66 for campgrounds, field survey forms for buildings/structures and landscape features, a Mission 66 campground CDOE template, and the results of a SHPO survey that provides SHPO requirements by state for a CDOE.

These process guidelines can be used in conjunction with the [National Park Service Campground Design Guidelines \(2021\)](#) and [Historic Mission 66 Campground Treatment Guidelines \(2022\)](#).

The design guidelines are intended to promote a consistent approach to campground changes and improvements. The treatment guidelines should be used for planning and recommending treatments at Mission 66 campgrounds, developing project scope, guiding work order creation and comprehensive design efforts that meet the Secretary of Interior Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, and for assisting in the Assessment of Effects to historic properties in accordance with the implementing regulations set forth in Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act “Protection of Historic Properties” (36 CFR 800).

Quinn Evans completed the DOE process guidelines through a cooperative agreement with NCSHPO and the NPS. The guidelines were developed as part of a collaborative process involving NPS and NCSHPO.

In order to inform the process guidelines, Quinn Evans completed CDOEs for eight Mission 66 campgrounds located in five parks and six different states. As part of this effort, Quinn Evans reached out to the six SHPOs to understand each state’s requirements for Consensus DOEs. Lessons learned during the survey and completion of the eight DOEs helped in the development of the guidelines. Additionally, Quinn Evans conducted a survey with questions related to SHPO Consensus DOEs requirements to all SHPOs. The results of this survey are in Appendix D.

As part of the development of these process guidelines and accompanying materials, Quinn Evans completed Consensus DOEs for Mission 66 campgrounds at the following locations:

- Rio Grande Campground, Big Bend National Park, Texas
- Chisos Basin Campground, Big Bend National Park, Texas
- Peaks of Otter Campground, Blue Ridge Parkway, Virginia
- Lees Ferry Campground, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Arizona
- Cades Cove Campground, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee
- Deep Creek Campground, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, North Carolina
- Elkmont Campground, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, Tennessee
- Fairholme Campground, Olympic National Park, Washington.



# STARTING THE DOE PROCESS

Existing baseline documentation may aid in the development of a Consensus DOE. Baseline documentation for cultural resources is evaluative information used to guide stewardship and avoid, minimize, or mitigate the potential effects of undertakings on National Register-listed or eligible historic properties, such as campground rehabilitation. Some cultural resources baseline documentation is stored in the Cultural Resources Inventory System (CRIS). In addition to inventories, other baseline documentation exists in the form of resource studies and treatment plans. The types of documents pertinent to campgrounds include Cultural Landscape Reports, Archeological Overviews and Assessments, Historic Structures Reports, and Ethnographic Overviews and Assessments. Resource studies inform campground project planning and design, while treatment plans more specifically provide design recommendations (see Section 2 for more detail).

Baseline documentation may also be available at the NPS regional offices, NPS support centers, the NPS Electronic Information Technical Center (eTIC), the NPS Integrated Resource Management Applications (IRMA), or the SHPO. After searching the CRIS for existing baseline documentation and reaching out to other NPS support offices, contact the SHPO at the start of the Consensus DOE process to confirm if the campground or adjacent resources have already been surveyed and/or evaluated. If the campground was previously evaluated for National Register eligibility and a Consensus DOE was completed more than five years ago, or if major changes in condition have occurred since the CDOE was completed (e.g. construction or natural disaster), the CDOE will need to be verified for accuracy and possibly updated.

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# EXISTING CONDITION AND SURVEY

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## INTRODUCTION

This section includes guidance for documenting and describing a campground's existing condition. The information can be used to develop a Consensus DOE by using the template in Appendix C or in a format required by the SHPO. It provides recommendations for identifying Mission 66 campground survey boundaries. Additionally, this section describes the overall approach to document a campground as a cultural landscape. It includes a list of character-defining features of Mission 66 campgrounds, gleaned from the Mission 66 Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF). This section concludes with an annotated outline to help guide users to create a written description of a campground and its features/resources for a CDOE.

# FIELD SURVEY CONSIDERATIONS

## SURVEY BOUNDARY

The Mission 66 MPDF establishes that the significant property type is the campground, and that campground elements/features, such as comfort stations, are unlikely to be individually eligible for listing in the National Register. Per the MPDF, the smallest delineation that can be used for evaluating significance is the campground, not the individual features within (Figure 1-1). The recommended survey boundary for a Mission 66 campground is the area of campground development from the period of significance that can be reasonably delineated using park management documents, core cultural resource documentation, Facilities Management Software System (FMSS) location data, maps, and photographs.

In some instances, the NPS built other facilities and administration areas adjacent to campgrounds as part of the overall campground development. Historic research, as outlined in Section 3, will help identify associated areas that were specifically developed as part of a Mission 66 campground.

Examples of areas to be included in the campground boundary include:

- An adjacent picnic area that was planned and built concurrently with the campground as part of the visitor use area that includes the campground. The picnic area should be included in plans for the campground and/or the relationship of these areas should be described in the park's Mission 66 prospectus/master plan.
- An amphitheater planned and built concurrently with the campground.
- Employee residences that were built as part of the campground to house rangers and/or seasonal employees working at the campground.

Examples of areas that would be excluded from the campground boundary include:

- A horse concession area that was built during the Mission 66 era but is connected to a larger developed area and not directly to the campground itself or camping activities.
- An adjacent maintenance area or employee residences that were built during Mission 66 as part of the larger developed area and not specifically for the campground itself.

In many cases, Mission 66 campgrounds were developed as part of larger public use/developed areas, which often include resources related to visitor services, administration, housing, maintenance, lodging, and other functions identified in the National Park Service Mission 66 MPDF (Figure 1-2). If a campground was built as part of a larger public use/developed area, a windshield study is recommended as part of the CDOE effort to reasonably determine a survey boundary for the campground that can be justified and defended. The windshield survey should include overall photographs to illustrate typical resources and characteristics of the developed area. The CDOE should also include a brief overview description of the larger developed area. The CDOE should identify the potential for a larger National Register-eligible public use area historic district and recommendation for future survey.

If the Area of Potential Effects (APE) for a proposed undertaking being scoped and validated as a campground rehabilitation project is known, the APE can help identify additional properties included in the CDOE effort. The APE, defined in the regulations implementing the Section 106 review process, is "the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking" (the campground rehabilitation) "may

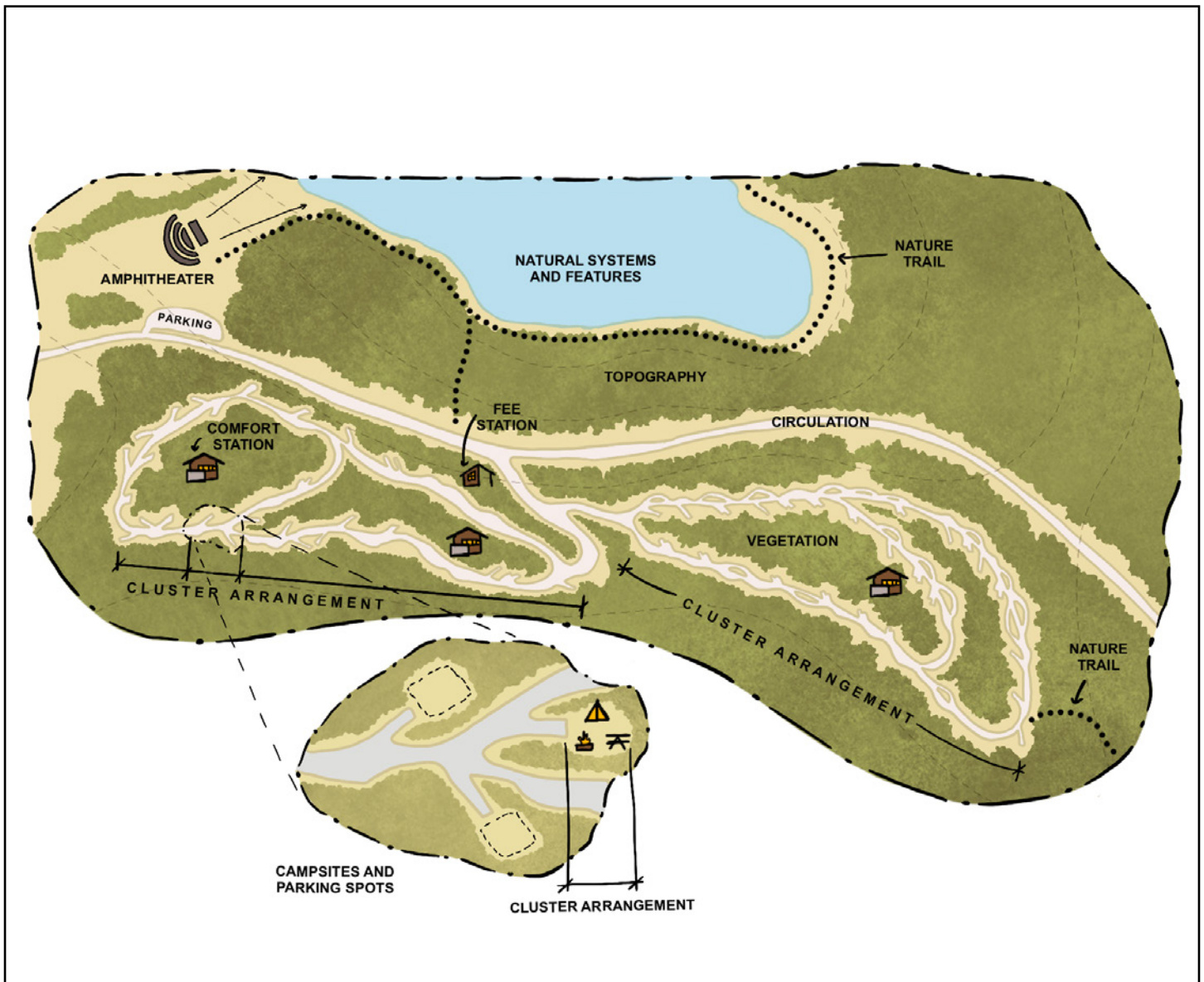
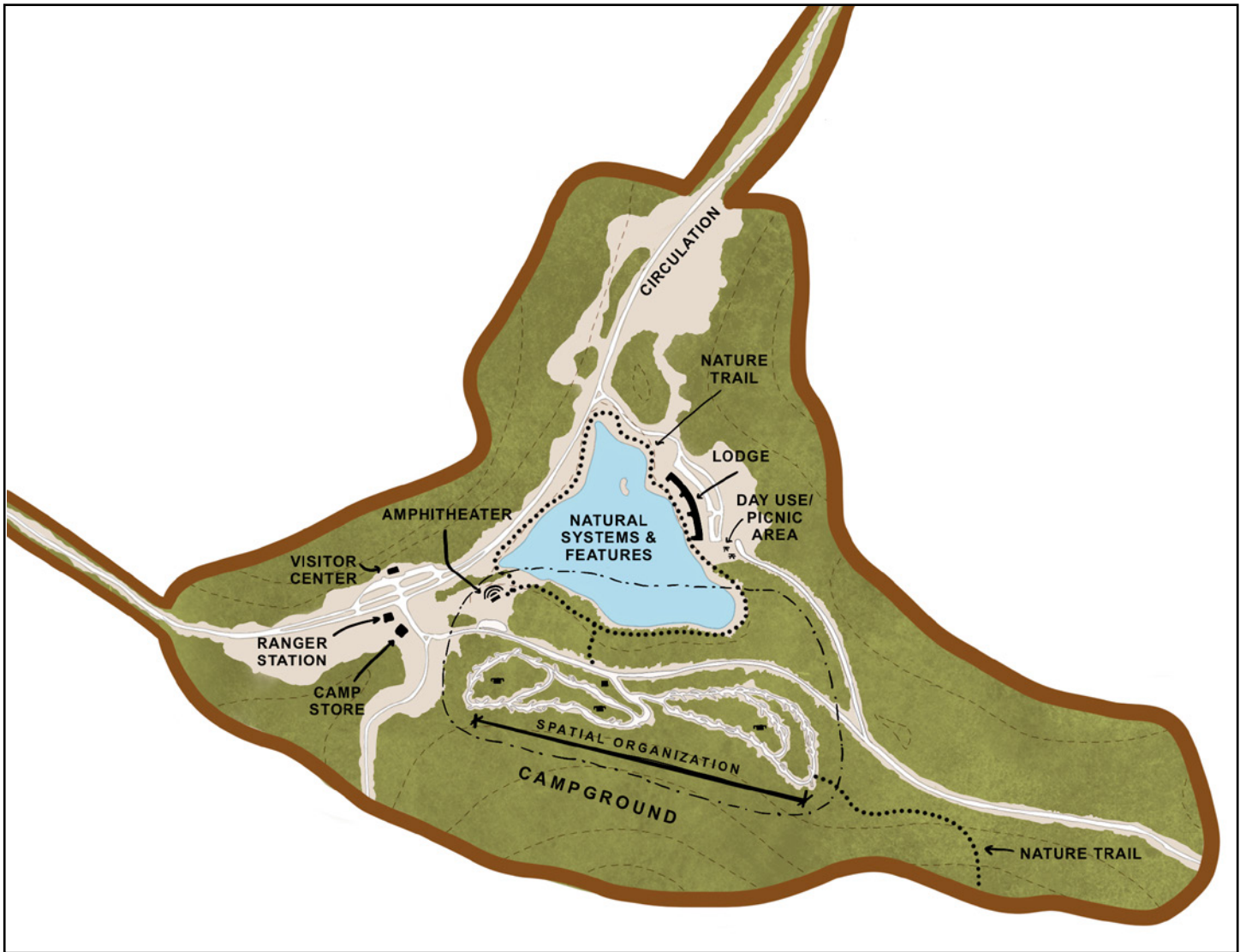


Figure 1-1. Example of a typical Mission 66 Campground showing common character-defining features. (QE 2022)



**Figure 1-2.** Example of a typical Mission 66 Public Use Area in a park. The Public Use Area includes the campground as well as other common public facilities such as a visitor center, lodge, day use/picnic area, and camp store. (QE 2022)



directly or indirectly cause alterations in the character or use of historic properties, if any such properties exist” [36 CFR § 800.16(d).] As stated above, the smallest delineation is the campground, regardless of the limits of the APE. The APE may include the larger developed area if there is clear evidence that it may be affected by a campground rehabilitation project that extends beyond the campground boundary. In such cases, the CDOE may include the larger developed area as well as the campground.

## **SURVEY FORMS**

Prior to starting fieldwork for any Consensus DOE it is essential that preparers contact the SHPO to confirm survey and mapping requirements. In some instances, specific field survey or inventory forms for surveyed resources are required by the SHPO (see Appendix D). If specific state survey forms are not required, the survey forms included in Appendix B may be used to complete field surveys for Mission 66 campgrounds.

## **SITES AND HISTORIC DISTRICTS**

A Mission 66 campground can be eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic Places as a site or district.

As designed landscapes, the majority of Mission 66 campgrounds will be classified as a site, defined by the National Register as “the location of a significant event, a prehistoric or historic occupation or activity, or a building or structure, whether standing, ruined, or vanished, where the location itself possesses historic, cultural or archeological value regardless of the value of any existing structure.”<sup>1</sup> In this instance,

<sup>1</sup> National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin 16A: How*

the campground, a designed landscape, is the primary resource (site), with its related elements, such as comfort stations, as secondary contributing or noncontributing resources.

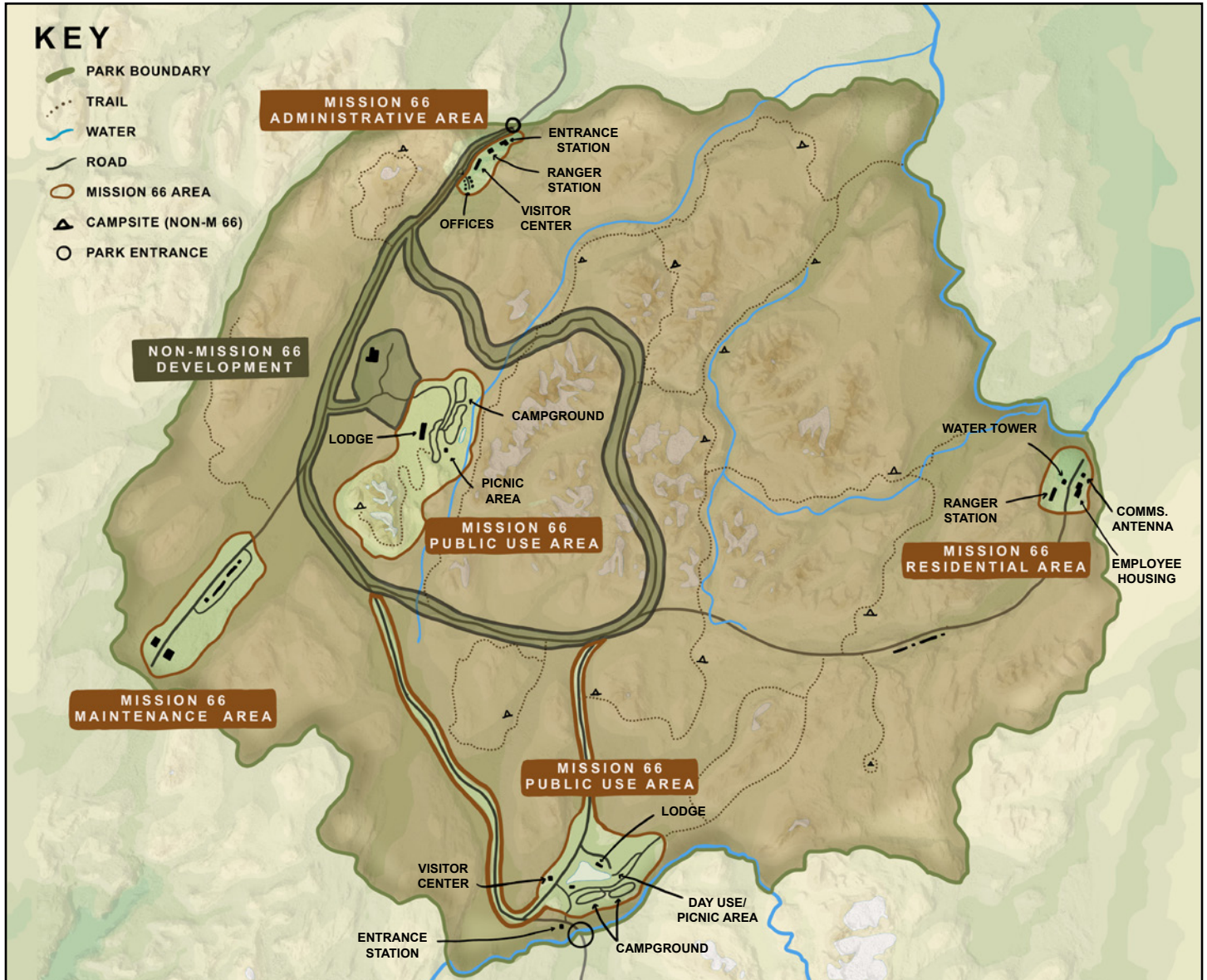
A large campground and its associated resources, due to the size, number of resources, and complexity, could qualify as a historic district, defined as a “geographically definable area which possesses a significant concentration, linkage or continuity of sites, buildings, structures, and/or objects united by past events or aesthetically by plan or physical development.”<sup>2</sup> The campground’s landscape features are counted as one contributing site and the campground’s associated buildings, structures, and objects are counted separately as contributing/noncontributing resources of the district.

In instances where the campground is part of a larger developed area and/or district, the campground, classified as a site, and its related resources (e.g. buildings, structures, objects) are included as contributing or noncontributing resources to the larger historic district.

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*to Complete the National Register Form* (National Park Service 1997), 15.

<sup>2</sup> J. Timothy Keller and Genevieve P. Keller, *National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes* (National Park Service), 10.



**Figure 1-3.** Example of a park that was further developed during Mission 66 with modern facilities including a new administrative area, residential area, maintenance area, and public use areas. Also shown are areas and roads that were developed in the park prior to Mission 66. If the Mission 66 areas meet the criteria outlined in the Mission 66 MPDF and have integrity, the Mission 66 areas could form a park-wide Mission 66 historic district. (QE 2022)

# OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

## MISSION 66 PARK-WIDE DISTRICT

According to the Mission 66 MPDF, a “Mission 66 park-wide district may be established in cases where most or all of a park was developed under the Mission 66 or Parkscape USA program, and is clearly the most important phase of the park’s development history. The park-wide district should include a range of facilities and developed areas typical of Mission 66 development, and it should constitute a significant embodiment of the goals of the Mission 66 program (Figure 1-3). The park-wide district should include most of the developed areas of a given park, and that park should figure prominently in the history of the Mission 66 era, such as being established between 1956 and 1966 and then developed in the subsequent Parkscape USA years. Such a district should also retain overall integrity of its Mission 66 program of development.”<sup>3</sup> A Mission 66 campground and its historic resources could contribute to this larger Mission 66 park-wide district. If there is the potential for a Mission 66 park-wide district, identify this information and recommendation in the CDOE for future efforts.

## EXISTING PARK-WIDE DISTRICTS

Some Mission 66-era properties, including campgrounds, located in existing National Register-listed or eligible historic districts may have been considered to be “noncontributing” when pre-World War II resources were evaluated for significance. If the Mission 66 era park development meets National Register criteria, the original park nomination could be amended to list Mission 66 resources. The amendment would expand the original period of significance and boundaries (if needed) to include a

significant Mission 66 district that follows the historic continuity of use.<sup>4</sup> Thus, a Mission 66 campground and its resources could contribute to the larger historic district if the period of significance was expanded, and this information and recommendation could be included in the CDOE.

<sup>3</sup> Carr, et al, *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources*, 97.

<sup>4</sup> Carr, et al, *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources*, 63-64.

# CULTURAL LANDSCAPE APPROACH

The National Park Service considers campgrounds with historic significance and integrity to be cultural landscapes, a type of cultural resource eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places as sites or districts. As identified by the NPS, cultural landscapes are places within National Parks that have significance in American history and authenticity to a historic time period. The components of park cultural landscapes include human-modified ecosystems such as forests, prairies, rivers, and shores; as well as constructed works, such as mounds, terraces, structures, and gardens. A Mission 66 campground is a historic designed landscape, one of the four types of cultural landscapes, defined as “a landscape that was consciously designed or laid out by a landscape architect, master gardener, architect, engineer, or horticulturist according to design principles.”<sup>5</sup>

For the purposes of completing CDOEs for Mission 66 campgrounds, a cultural landscape methodology is recommended to document and evaluate the features of the campground. The approach is based on federal guidance for evaluating historic resources consisting of or containing significant landscape elements, including *National Register Bulletin 18: How to Evaluate and Nominate Designed Historic Landscapes*; *National Register Bulletin 30: Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes*; *The Secretary of the Interior’s Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*; *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports: Contents, Process, and Techniques*, *Cultural Landscape Inventory Professional Procedures Guide*, and other pertinent documents.

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<sup>5</sup> National Park Service, *Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, <https://www.nps.gov/tps/standards/four-treatments/landscape-guidelines/terminology.htm>.

## LANDSCAPE CHARACTERISTICS

If the characteristics and features of a cultural landscape are historically significant and have integrity, they can contribute to the historic character of a Mission 66 campground.

Landscape characteristics are evidence of historic processes or patterns. They are physical expressions of both tangible and intangible aspects of a place that have either influenced the history of a landscape’s development, or are products of its development.

The National Park Service recognizes thirteen types of landscape characteristics that can potentially be found in any cultural landscape.<sup>6</sup> The following ten landscape characteristics, broadly defined below, are typically found in Mission 66 campgrounds. As part of the Consensus DOE, landscape characteristics should be described in a written narrative and located on a site plan (see Section 4 for guidance on site plans). With the exception of buildings, structures, and objects, specific landscape features that contribute to the historic character of a Mission 66 campground should be listed in the narrative description as character-defining features (for more guidance, see Campground Character-Defining Features on Page 1-13 and Existing Condition Description Outline on Page 1-14 below).

### Natural Systems and Features

Processes and materials in nature that have influenced historical modification or use of the land. This can include human response to geomorphology, geology, hydrology, ecology, climate, and native vegetation.<sup>7</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> National Park Service, “Cultural Landscapes 101,” accessed 1 April 2021 at <https://www.nps.gov/articles/cultural-landscapes-101.htm>.

<sup>7</sup> Includes human responses to natural topography, while human manipulation of the ground plane is addressed under “topography.”

**Land Use**

Activities in the landscape that have formed, modified, shaped, or organized the landscape as a result of human interaction. Examples of land use features include fields, pastures, orchards, open range, terraces, commons, cemeteries, playing fields, parks, mining areas, quarries, and logging areas.

**Spatial Organization**

The overall layout of spaces and the arrangement of physical forms and visual associations. This might include how other landscape characteristics—like circulation systems, views and vistas, areas of land use, and clusters of structures—define spaces within the landscape.

**Cluster Arrangement**

The location of buildings, structures, and associated spaces in the landscape. This might include village centers, farmsteads, crossroads, harbors, ranching complexes, and mining complexes.

**Circulation**

Historical systems for movement, including the spaces, features, and material finishes. Circulation features are paths, roads, streams, canals, highways, railways, and waterways.

**Topography**

The three-dimensional configuration of the landscape surface characterized by features, orientation, and elevation that have been manipulated by humans. Historic features that illustrate how humans have shaped the ground plane might include earthworks, drainage ditches, knolls, and terraces.<sup>8</sup>

<sup>8</sup> In contrast, natural topography that affects the ways that humans use the land is addressed under “natural systems and features.”

**Vegetation**

Vegetation features might be functional or ornamental trees and shrubs, including orchards, groves, woodlots, pastures, gardens, allees, forests, and grasslands.

**Views and Vistas**

Views are the expansive or panoramic prospects of a broad range of vision which may be naturally occurring or deliberate. Vistas are the controlled prospect of a discrete, linear range of vision. Views and vistas can be defined by the composition of other landscape characteristics, such as a lookout structure or a view framed by vegetation.

**Small-scale features**

Elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape. Small-scale features may include benches, fences, monuments, road markers, flagpoles, signs, foot bridges, curbstones, trail ruts, culverts, and foundations.

**Archeological Sites**

The location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape, evidenced by the presence of either surface or subsurface features. Features can include road traces, reforested fields, and ruins of farmsteads, mills, mines, irrigation systems, piers and wharves, or quarries.

**Buildings and Structures**

Buildings are the elements of a landscape primarily built for sheltering any form of human activities, and structures are the functional elements constructed for other purposes. These features include houses, barns, stables, schools, churches, factories, bridges, windmills, gazebos, silos, dams, power lines, culverts, retaining walls, dikes, and foundations.

## Mission 66 Campgrounds



**Figure 1-4.** View of the Lees Ferry Campground at Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, showing campsite markers, pull-ins, loop road, and comfort station. (QE 2021)



**Figure 1-5.** Comfort station at the Deep Creek Campground, Great Smoky Mountains National Park. (QE 2020)



**Figure 1-6.** Drinking fountain at Deep Creek Campground, Great Smoky Mountains National Park. (QE 2020)



**Figure 1-7.** Amphitheater at the Elkmont Campground, Great Smoky Mountains National Park. (QE 2020)



**Figure 1-8.** Ramadas and boulders at Lees Ferry Campground, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area. (QE 2021)



**Figure 1-9.** Picnic table, lantern pole, and grill, Peaks of Otter Campground, Blue Ridge Parkway. (QE 2021)

# CAMPGROUND CHARACTER-DEFINING FEATURES

The following are typical character-defining features of Mission 66 campgrounds.<sup>9</sup> A character-defining feature is a “prominent or distinctive aspect, quality, or characteristic of a historic property that contributes significantly to its physical character. Structures, objects, vegetation, spatial relationships, views, furnishings, decorative details, and materials may be such features.”<sup>10</sup> Additional details about campground and campsite layouts and characteristics are included in Appendix A.

- Overall design that responds to natural features to provide visitors access to those features without causing impacts from the campground development.
- Confined developed areas within attractive natural settings, near park attractions, and/or connected by vehicular circulation systems and hiking trails.
- Large-scale features such as paved roads.
- Campground layouts organized with one-way loop roads providing internal circulation.
- Longer parking spurs, which were a standard length of 25 feet, to create larger spaces for parking.
- Increased number of campsites within a developed area compared to earlier campgrounds to reflect the goal of accommodating the maximum number of campers with larger vehicles in a more convenient way.
- Individual campsites alternating on opposite sides of the road. Mission 66 campground design generally incorporated a greater number of larger individual sites within a single developed area.
- Layout/circulation that consists of a loop or successive loops that allows for ease in parking on a pull-in or mini-loop.
- Pedestrian circulation including paths, walks, and trails.
- Grill and picnic table at each site.<sup>11</sup>
- Existing vegetation within the campground that was protected and preserved during construction as much as possible.
- In areas where little vegetation existed, trees and shrubs planted to provide privacy and shade.
- Campground buildings and structures including camp stores and other concessioner services; ranger stations; comfort stations and shower buildings; roads and trails; and miscellaneous structures, including amphitheatres and audio visual equipment structures.
- Potable water, sewer systems, and electricity to new comfort stations. The comfort stations are generally located in a centralized area within each camping loop. In some cases shower buildings were incorporated into the plans, but more often new shower facilities were constructed as a concession in developed areas.
- Utility infrastructure to provide trailer campers with electrical and water connections.
- Site furnishings and small-scale features, such as planting beds, signboards, and wood bollards, rock-edging, and boulders delineating campsites and parking spurs.

<sup>9</sup> Carr, et al, *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources*, 80.

<sup>10</sup> National Park Service, Public PEPC Glossary, accessed at <https://parkplanning.nps.gov/help/publicglossary.html>.

<sup>11</sup> Replacement grills often consist of a combined metal fire circle and grill.

# EXISTING CONDITION DESCRIPTION OUTLINE

The outline below can guide the development of a written description of a Mission 66 campground for a CDOE. The outline applies a cultural landscape approach using landscape characteristics to describe aspects of the landscape, or campground site.

Landscape characteristics most common to Mission 66 campgrounds are: natural systems and features, land use, spatial organization, cluster arrangement, circulation, topography, vegetation, views and vistas, small-scale features, archeological sites, buildings and structures.

In some cases, one or more characteristics are relationally intertwined and most effectively addressed together. An example for many Mission 66 campgrounds is spatial organization and circulation. The road system design responds to the landscape and that in turn strongly defines the spatial organization of the property. Once a clear understanding of the relationships between characteristics for a particular site is developed, appropriate combinations can be determined.

At the end of the written description for each landscape characteristic, include a bulleted list of character-defining features that contribute to the campground landscape. Buildings, structures, and objects are discretely counted resources described individually.

Coordinate with your SHPO to confirm the best approach for any inventory forms or database requirements for surveyed resources.

## **SUMMARY DESCRIPTION/OVERVIEW**

- Provide a summary description of the campground. Include an introductory statement that explains when the campground was built and that it was part of the Mission 66 program.
- Include a description of its location within the park and if it is part of a larger development area/public use area. If the campground is part of a larger public use area, include a general description of the area, its features, and the location of the campground within the larger development area.
- Provide a summary of the campground's setting and natural features.
- Include information on how visitors primarily access the campground (main access road via automobile, hiking trails, etc.)
- Provide a summary of the campground layout including how many loops, the number of campsites and generally what building/structure types it includes.

## **NARRATIVE DESCRIPTION**

### **Campground**

#### ***Natural Systems and Features***

- Describe the natural features of the campground and if they have changed over time. Describe if it was planned adjacent to a park feature such as a river, lake, mountain, meadow, etc.
- Describe the overall topography, how the campground is situated within it, and if the topography has changed since the construction of the campground.



- At the end of the description, provide a list of the campground's natural features and topography character-defining features.

### **Land Use**

- Generally describe the use of the campground and relationship to the overall public use area or park.
- Describe if and how the use has changed since the campground was constructed.
- At the end of the description, provide a list of the campground's land use character-defining features.

### **Spatial Organization and Cluster Arrangement**

- Describe the overall layout of the campground and how many loops it has. Describe the general orientation/placement of the campsite pull-ins/parking spurs.
- Describe how the comfort stations and other buildings/structures are situated within the campground and/or loops.
- Describe camp types and campsite parking alignments that relate to Mission 66 standards.
- Describe if and how any of these elements have changed since the campground was constructed.
- At the end of the description, provide a list of the campground's spatial organization and cluster arrangement character-defining features.

### **Circulation**

- Generally describe the circulation of the campground including:
  - Overall road layout (combine with spatial organization when appropriate)

- Campsite parking
- Pedestrian paths in developed areas
- Parking lots
- Trails

- Describe if and how these features have changed since the campground was constructed.
- At the end of the description, provide a list of the campground's circulation character-defining features.

### **Topography**

- Provide an overall summary of the topographic features manipulated by humans.
- If original plans called for intentional grading, such as drainage ditches, terraces, or use of topography to screen campsites, describe if these are still extant.
- Describe if and how the topography has changed since the campground was constructed.
- At the end of the description, provide a list of the campground's topographic character-defining features.

### **Vegetation**

- Provide an overall summary of the types of vegetation found within and along the perimeter of the campgrounds.
- If original plans called for intentional plantings, such as vegetation to screen campsites, describe if these are still extant.
- Describe if and how the vegetation has changed since the campground was constructed.
- At the end of the description, provide a list of the campground's vegetation character-defining features.

### **Views and Vistas**

- Describe important views and vistas from the campground and within the campground. Include if it was situated to provide views of park features or if it was intentionally screened from natural areas or historic resources (views both into and out of the campground).
- Describe if and how any of these views have been modified or obstructed since the campground was constructed.
- At the end of the description, provide a list of the campground's views and vistas character-defining features.

### **Small-Scale Features**

- Provide a general description of small-scale features at campsites. Indicate if they are original to the campground and/or if they have been replaced. Original plans for the campground or historical photographs can help identify if small-scale features have been replaced.
- Note if there are variations. For example, in the instance of picnic tables and fire rings and/or grills, do not describe each one, but the overall characteristics and if variations exist.
- Examples of campground small-scale features include:
  - Information kiosks/boards
  - Picnic tables
  - Fire rings
  - Grills
  - Lighting
  - Signs (campground signs, campsite numbering posts)

- Drinking fountains.
- Lantern polls
- Site delineation (bollards, posts, boulders)
- Raised tent pads.

- At the end of the description, provide a list of the campground's character-defining small-scale features.

### **Archeological Sites**

- Treat archeological information as sensitive and coordinate with NPS archeologists and your SHPO to determine the level of information appropriate to include in Consensus DOEs.

### **Buildings**

Depending on your SHPO requirements, choose one of these approaches:

- Provide a description of all campground buildings including size, form, materials, and characteristic features. Note modifications to the buildings since their construction.
- Group similar standardized-plan resources, such as comfort stations, into one description. Provide the number of these resources, their general location and distribution, and when they were built. Provide a description of each type and their variations (e.g. comfort station without showers and comfort station with showers). Summarize alterations made to the buildings since their construction. Individually describe all other campground buildings as outlined above.

Examples of campground buildings include:

- Campground entrance station/kiosk
- Comfort stations
- Amphitheaters/projection buildings<sup>12</sup>
- Ranger stations
- Employee housing
- Campground host housing
- Campground store/concessions building.

### **Structures**

Provide a description of all campground structures including size, form, materials, and characteristic features. Note changes to the structures since their construction.

Examples of campground structures include:

- Fire circles
- Pump stations/wells/water towers
- Amphitheaters/projection buildings
- Shelters/ramadas
- Community kitchens
- Pavilions
- Circulation system (i.e. internal campground roads, trails, walks).
- Bridges
- Miscellaneous (i.e., wash stations).

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<sup>12</sup> If the amphitheater does not include a building that can be entered by a human, it may classify as a structure.

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# 2



# HISTORIC CONTEXT

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## INTRODUCTION

“The significance of a historic property can be judged and explained only when it is evaluated within its historic context.”<sup>1</sup> This section provides recommendations for research as well as an outline for an appropriate historic context for the Consensus DOE for a Mission 66 campground. The bibliography included at the end of this guide also provides secondary sources for Mission 66 history and context.

The historic context for Mission 66 campgrounds and their development during the National Park Service’s Mission 66 era (1945-1972) has been established in the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources*. The contextual documentation in the MPDF establishes the significance of Mission 66 campgrounds within the historical and architectural context of the type and style. This information should be cited/referenced at the beginning of the historic context to avoid duplicating the nationwide Mission 66 context in the CDOE. If a Mission 66-specific historic context and/or Multiple Property Documentation Form has been completed for the park, cite/reference this information prior to the historic context. If requested by the SHPO, these documents can be attached to the CDOE submission. Work with your park archivist and cultural resource managers to identify documentation on file.

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<sup>1</sup> National Park Service, *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: National Park Service 1995), 7.

# RESEARCH RECOMMENDATIONS

## MISSION 66 PROSPECTUS/MASTER PLANS

At the beginning of the Mission 66 program, the NPS developed a Mission 66 prospectus for each park that described the program's goals as well as specific projects, such as campgrounds. Subsequent Mission 66 planning documents were Master Plans. These documents can often be found in park archives, through the NPS [Electronic Information Technical Center \(eTIC\)](#),<sup>2</sup> or at the National Archives and Records Administration (National Archives).

## PREVIOUSLY COMPLETED STUDIES

These records could include [Cultural Landscape Reports](#), [Cultural Landscape Inventories](#), [Historic Structure Reports](#), Administrative Histories, Historic Resource Studies, or [National Register Nominations](#). Previously completed studies on other Mission 66 resources could provide a basis for the historic context. These records can often be found in park records, through the NPS [Integrated Resource Management Applications](#) (IRMA), [eTIC](#), or at the [National Park Service History Electronic Library](#).

## CULTURAL RESOURCES INVENTORY SYSTEM (CRIS)

This database encompasses cultural landscapes, archeological resources, historic structures, and ethnographic resources. It also consolidates the former Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), the List of Classified Structures (LCS), the Archeological Sites Management Information System (ASMIS), and the Ethnographic Resources Inventory (ERI). The CRIS database is an evolving system, may not

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<sup>2</sup> Parks may have access to more records on eTIC than available on the public site.

contain all available Mission 66 resource information, and should not be relied upon as a definitive source of data.

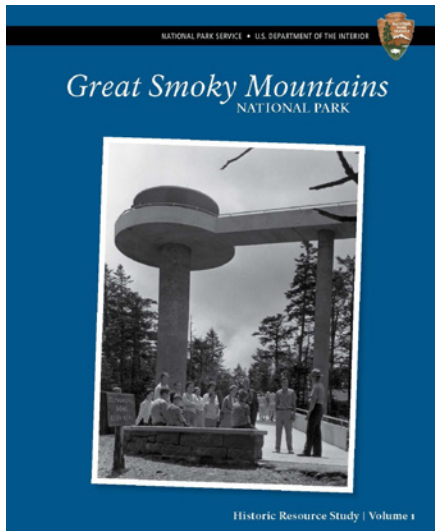
## MAINTENANCE RECORDS/FMSS

NPS Facility Management Software System (FMSS) records provide an inventory of campground resources, known and defined as assets for facilities management. The FMSS database collects, tracks, and reports data on asset features, their condition as an active facility, and cost associated with repair and maintenance. Location and asset entries often include square footage and dates of construction and major modifications or rehabilitations that have occurred. These records can help with the development of a resource list and an understanding of what maintenance work has been completed at a campground, particularly if large scale modifications have been made to the landscape or buildings. In some instances, FMSS data, such as construction dates, may not be correct and should not be relied upon as a definitive source.

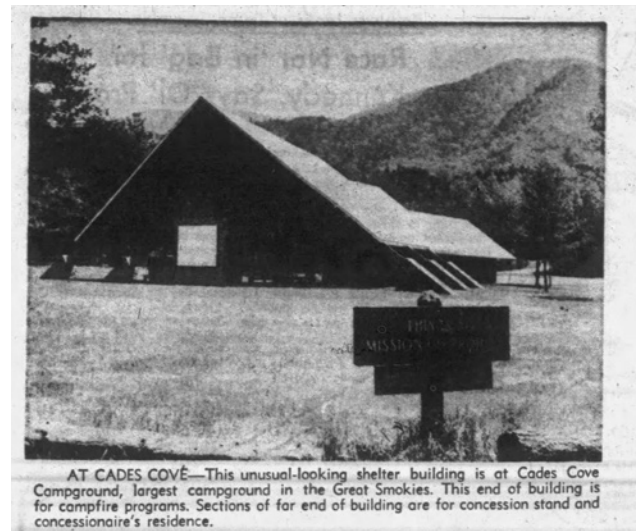
## COMPLIANCE PROJECT RECORDS

Documentation created as part of the decision file for any action or undertakings that required compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) or National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) may also be useful to understand previous planning efforts and decision making on historically significant cultural resources and natural resources. Files may include design documents, correspondence with consulting parties such as SHPOs/THPOs, and often include comments from the public on any major undertakings. Resource Compliance Documentation/Resource Compliance Decision Files can be





**Figure 2-1.** A 2016 Historic Resource Study for Great Smoky Mountains National Park includes a historic context for Mission 66 in the park and eligibility recommendations for the campgrounds. (PAL 2016)



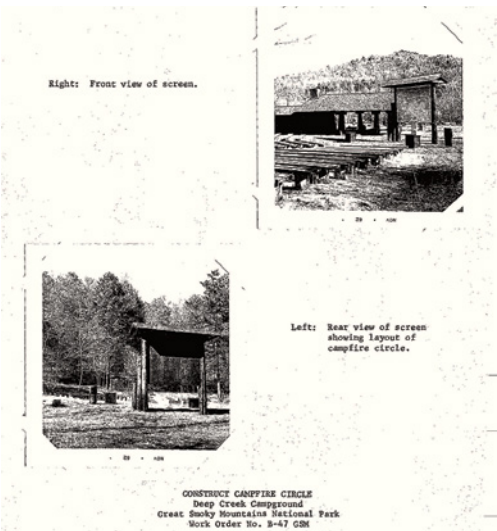
**Figure 2-2.** A June 1960 article in the *Knoxville News-Sentinel* includes a photograph of the shelter at the Cades Cove Campground, Great Smoky Mountains National Park. (*Knoxville News-Sentinel*, 5 June 1960)



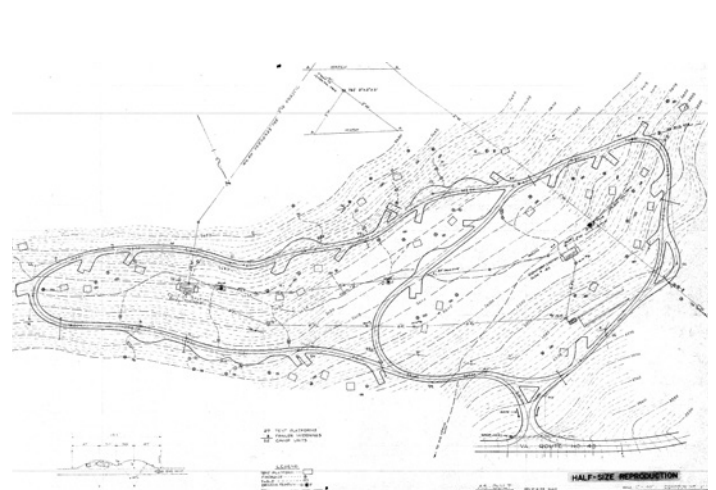
**Figure 2-3.** The picnic shelter/comfort station at the Deep Creek Campground/ Picnic Area at Great Smoky Mountains National Park was documented in a 1996 Historic American Engineering Record study. (HAER 1996)



**Figure 2-4.** A view of the Chisos Basin Campground in Big Bend National Park "A Mission 66 improvement," ca. 1960. (NPS History Collection)



**Figure 2-5.** Completion report for the amphitheater in Deep Creek Campground, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, in 1962. (eTIC)



**Figure 2-6.** As-built drawing of the Peaks of Otter Campground, Blue Ridge Parkway, 1954. (eTIC)

located within the Planning, Environmental, & Public Comment (PEPC) database, with SHPOs/THPOs, or within local or regional files at such as archives and records management depositories.

### **SUPERINTENDENT'S MONTHLY REPORTS**

These monthly reports often provide information on construction projects including funding, contracts, and progress and can be used to understand when campground construction began and finished.

They can also be used to understand the scope of campground construction. These reports may be available in park archives or in [Record Group 79](#) at the National Archives.

### **PROJECT COMPLETION REPORTS**

These reports provide information on specific construction projects and often include photographs. These reports may be available through [eTIC](#), park archives, or in Record Group 79 at the National Archives.

### **HISTORICAL NEWSPAPERS**

Historical newspapers may provide information on a park's Mission 66 program as well as campground construction and usage. Historical newspapers can be accessed through online search engines such as [Newspapers.com](#) as well as through local institutions and libraries.

### **HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS**

Historical photographs of the campground can help with understanding the historic appearance of the buildings and landscape to compare with the campground's existing condition. Photographs can often be found in park archives as well as through other on-line sources such as the [Open Parks Network](#) and [NPGallery Digital Asset Management System](#).

### **HISTORICAL DRAWINGS/MAPS**

Historical drawings and maps will help with understanding when the campground was built, the historic layout and design of the campground and its buildings/structures, and when and what changes have been made. Many of these can be found through [eTIC](#).



**Figure 2-7.** "Park Naturalist Robinson visiting with trailer camper" at the Peaks of Otter Campground, Blue Ridge Parkway, May 1959. (NPS History Collection)



**Figure 2-8.** Elkmont Campground amphitheater, Great Smoky Mountains National Park, ca. 1960. (Open Parks Network)



**Figure 2-9.** Upper Paradise Valley Campground, Sequoia National Park, 1959. (Open Parks Network)

# OUTLINE FOR MISSION 66 CAMPGROUND HISTORIC CONTEXT

## **SUMMARY OF PARK'S MISSION 66 DEVELOPMENT: HISTORY, CAMPGROUND DEVELOPMENT, LARGER DEVELOPED/PUBLIC USE AREA HISTORY (IF APPLICABLE)**

- Briefly describe the Mission 66 program and improvements at the park including the major goals and objectives.
- Briefly summarize the development and expansion of campgrounds in the parks during Mission 66 based on the Mission 66 prospectus and/or master plans.
- If the campground(s) are part of a larger developed/public use area, include a brief summary of the developmental history of that area, including if it was developed prior to Mission 66.

## **SUMMARY OF THE DEVELOPMENT, CONSTRUCTION, CHANGES, MODIFICATIONS, AND ADDITIONS TO THE CAMPGROUND BEING EVALUATED**

- Describe the planning and development of the campground including what was originally planned and built.
- Briefly describe modifications to the campgrounds including expansions, additions or removals of buildings/structures/campsites, and other changes such as modifications made to address accessibility.

# 3



# NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT

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## INTRODUCTION

A Mission 66 campground with historic significance and integrity may be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. This section provides guidance on information needed for the National Register eligibility assessment and how to analyze the significance based on the registration requirements outlined in the Mission 66 MPDF, levels of significance, and other considerations. It also provides guidance for determining if a campground retains integrity. At the end of this section is an annotated outline that will help guide the information needed to develop an eligibility assessment narrative for a Consensus DOE. Eligibility assessments need to be completed by or receive review and signature from cultural resources personnel that meet the SOI Professional Qualifications for Historic Preservation as defined in Section 112 of the NHPA.

# NATIONAL REGISTER REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS

## **GUIDELINES FOR DETERMINATION OF NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY FOR MISSION 66 PUBLIC USE HISTORIC DISTRICTS AND CAMPGROUNDS**

The following registration requirements from the National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources National Register MPDF provide the framework to assess a campground's eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places associated with its development during the Mission 66 period.<sup>1</sup>

In some instances, specific park units have existing National Register MPDF documents that include Mission 66 historic contexts, property types, and registration requirements. In these instances, the CDOE should reference the registration requirements provided in the park-specific MPDF.

As stated in Section 1, the default area addressed by the CDOE is the campground, except when there is clear evidence that a broader developed area will be affected by the project and the APE extends beyond the boundary of the campground. Although an individual campground may not meet the registration requirements outlined below for individual listing in the National Register, particularly because it does not have a range of contributing buildings, structures, and cultural landscape features that encompass the goals of the Mission 66 construction program, the campground may contribute to a larger National Register-eligible public use area that does meet the registration requirements. The potential for a larger public use area historic district should be noted in the CDOE. Parks should pursue additional surveys by qualified cultural resource professionals as deemed necessary.

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<sup>1</sup> Carr, et al, *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources*.

## **Mission 66 Public Use Areas, Campgrounds, and Day-Use Areas<sup>2</sup>**

According to the Mission 66 Era Resources MPDF:

A Mission 66 campground or public use [area] may be established to include a range of Mission 66 facilities in a limited area of a park. The public use [area] would be smaller than a park-wide district but should encompass a major developed area with a range of representative facilities that embody the goals of the Mission 66 program.

A public use [area] is intended to allow the listing of a significant developed area within a larger park. The larger park would not have to have been developed primarily under Mission 66. The Mission 66 development within the [area] would not have to represent the most significant era of the park's development history.

The Mission 66 public use [area] may feature contributing resources such as lodges, camp stores and other concessioner services, campgrounds, ranger stations, comfort stations and shower buildings, roads and trails, and miscellaneous structures, including amphitheatres and attendant audio-visual equipment structures. In many instances, the amphitheatres were reworked to replace rustic log seating with modern benches. Although the public use district would constitute a single, significant developed area, it would typically have a smaller range of these contributing features.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> The MPDF uses the terms "Public Use District" and "Public Use Facilities" interchangeably instead of areas. This document uses the term areas for consistency.

<sup>3</sup> Carr, et al, *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources*, 79.



**Guidelines for Determination of National Register Eligibility for Mission 66 Public Use Areas, Campgrounds, and Day-Use Areas**

A campground or public use area should fall within the period of significance from 1945-1972.

To be considered eligible for listing in the NRHP, Mission 66 public use areas should possess the following characteristics:

- Mission 66 campground and public use districts contain a range of contributing buildings, structures, and cultural landscape features that encompass the goals of the construction program.
  - Importance to the overall history of camping in a park and demonstrates integrated campground and day-use area planning including the entrance road and its signage, the camp tender's station if one exists, the looped road system, and the individual parking details at each site, such as a pull-in or a mini-loop layout.
  - The campground or day-use area reflects the new concepts of providing more privacy for the users and contributes to the integrity of the development through its landscape features and constructed components.
  - Trail access, if it exists, leads to one or more comfort stations, an amphitheater for evening programs, and for hiking to nearby scenic areas. This characteristic represents the part of the site planning for campgrounds and day-use areas that indicates a relationship to other park facilities.
- Furnishings at an individual campsite or day-use site may be important, though it is most likely that the furnishings have been updated to provide metal-framed picnic tables and new grills.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>4</sup> Carr, et al, *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources*, 81.

# ADDITIONAL GUIDANCE

## Criterion A

Mission 66 era property types, including campgrounds, should be considered for National Register eligibility under Criterion A as potentially significant examples of the changing visions for national park planning and development during the period of significance (1945-1972). See “National Register Significance and Criteria” on page 3-8 below for additional guidance on Mission 66 campground significance under Criterion A.

## Criterion B

It is unlikely for a Mission 66 campground to be listed under Criterion B “because establishing association with an architect, landscape architect, or engineer’s productive life, primary residence, or place of work is improbable.” However, a Mission 66 campground could meet Criterion B if a significant historical figure or individual has a particular link to the campground.

## Criterion C

Mission 66 era property types, including campgrounds, should be considered for National Register eligibility under Criterion C as potentially significant for their association with the design precepts and construction techniques of the Modern Movement style. The style became known as “Park Service Modern” and was practiced by National Park Service architects, landscape architects, planners, and historians during the Mission 66 era.<sup>5</sup> See “National Register Significance and Criteria” on page 3-9 below for additional guidance on Mission 66 campground significance under Criterion C.

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<sup>5</sup> Carr, et al, *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources*, 59.

## Criterion D and Archeology

The Mission 66 MPDF did not establish historic contexts for Mission 66 resources under Criterion D. Criterion D could apply if archeological surveys have occurred at the campground and if significant sites and/or an archeological district related to other contexts have been identified and evaluated. If archeological surveys have not been completed at the campground, the CDOE should state that the property was not evaluated under Criterion D. If additional archeological surveys will be required for future projects involving ground disturbance, this information should be included in the CDOE.

## **AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Mission 66 campground eligibility under Criterion A relates to significance in one or several of the following areas: community planning and development (park), conservation, ethnic heritage, entertainment/recreation, politics/government, and social history. Eligibility under Criterion C relates to significance in one or several of the following areas: architecture, landscape architecture, and community planning and development (park).

## **LEVELS OF SIGNIFICANCE**

All Mission 66 property types, including campgrounds, can be considered for level of significance at the local, state or national level. National significance pertains to those properties that are of unique national importance regardless of use. Most Mission 66 property types, if eligible for nomination, will meet local significance.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Carr, et al, *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources*, 62.

# OTHER CONSIDERATIONS

## **OTHER APPLICABLE SIGNIFICANCE**

The purpose of these guidelines is to evaluate the National Register eligibility of a Mission 66 campground. Some campgrounds and/or their larger development areas may have a multi-layered history and significance that predate the Mission 66 program. In some instances, pre-1945 campgrounds may have been expanded during the Mission 66 program. Modifications to prewar campground plans were instituted during the Mission 66 era to reflect the more frequent use of trailers and recreational vehicles in the parks by mid century.

If non-Mission 66 resources are located within the campground or larger public use district, work with your cultural resource managers to consider if these features are associated with other important historic contexts and areas of significance in the park (i.e. Great Depression-era development). If the campground meets National Register criteria for these contexts and retains integrity, the boundary and period of significance would be expanded to include this additional layer of significance and its related resources.

## **PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE**

Period of significance is the length of time when a property was associated with important events, activities, or persons, or attained the characteristics which qualify it for listing in the National Register. The Period of Significance established in the Mission 66 MPDF is 1945-1972 and the campground's discrete period of significance should fall within this time span. For campgrounds eligible under Criterion A, the period of significance would include the span of time when the campground actively contributed to Mission 66 development in the park. If a campground

is eligible under Criterion C, the period of significance would include the date of construction and/or the dates of any significant alterations and additions built during Mission 66.

# NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNIFICANCE CRITERION FOR MISSION 66 CAMPGROUNDS

## **CRITERION A: ASSOCIATED WITH EVENTS THAT HAVE MADE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE BROAD PATTERNS OF HISTORY.**

*Significant example of the changing visions for national park planning and development during the Mission 66 period of significance (1945-1972).*

### **A1 Significant Association With the Park's Mission 66 Program**

- The campground was described in the park's master plan and/or Mission 66 prospectus and it was an important part of the park's plans to improve and modernize visitor services and accommodations within the park.
- The campground is important to the overall history of camping in the park.
- The campground illustrates the overall goals of the Mission 66 program for campgrounds, including providing campgrounds for an increased number of park visitors and catering to the automobile traveler, located near park attractions (natural settings or historic sites), and provide modern facilities such comfort stations, potable water, and electricity.

### **A2 Embodies Goals for Mission 66 Campgrounds**

- The Mission 66 campground contains a range of contributing buildings, structures, and cultural landscape features that encompass the goals of the construction program.
- The campground demonstrates integrated campground and day-use area planning including the entrance road and its signage, the camp tender's station if one exists, the looped road system, and the individual parking details at each site, such as a pull-in or a mini-loop layout.
- The campground reflects the new concepts of providing more privacy for the users.
- Trail access, if it exists, leads to one or more comfort stations, an amphitheater for evening programs, and for hiking to nearby scenic areas.
- Site furnishings at an individual campsite still exist even if they have been updated to provide metal-framed picnic tables and new grills.

### **A3 Location of Historic Action or Event**

- The campground is the site of a significant park action or occasion, or an event significant in state, local or national history.

# NATIONAL REGISTER SIGNIFICANCE CRITERION FOR MISSION 66 CAMPGROUNDS

**CRITERION C: 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 MAY LACK INDIVIDUAL DISTINCTION.**

*Significant for their association with the design precepts and construction techniques of the Modern Movement style. The style became known as 'Park Service Modern' and was practiced by National Park Service architects, landscape architects, planners, and historians during the Mission 66 era.*

**C1 Embodies the design precepts and construction techniques established by the NPS for Mission 66 campgrounds**

- The overall design responds to natural features and provide visitors access to those features without causing impacts from the campground development.
- The campground was designed and built as one of the three typical campground layouts including the Loop Type, Section Type, or Remote Type (see Appendix A).
- The layout/circulation consists of a loop or successive loops that allows for ease in parking on a pull-in or mini-loop.
- The campground center, if one exists, includes parking and access to registration, a location map, bulletin board, interpretive materials, camp store, and/or an amphitheater.
- The campground has longer parking spurs to create spaces for parking larger vehicles and an increased number of campsites compared to earlier campgrounds.
- The campsites include picnic tables, fireplaces, and site markers.
- The campground has barriers to control circulation that are low profile and utilize rocks, wood posts or timbers, short concrete posts, and concrete curbs.
- Existing vegetation within the campground was protected and preserved during construction as much as possible. In areas where little vegetation existed, trees and shrubs were planted to provide privacy and shade.
- Modern comfort stations are centrally located within the campground loops.
- The campground's buildings and structures exemplify the design tenets of the Park Modern style and make effective use of modern materials and components.

**C2 Master Architect/Landscape Architect**

- The campground was designed by a prominent architect/landscape architect whose work had an important influence on a community, region, state, or country.

**C3 Campground Prototype**

- The campground was a prototype or it influenced other designs for National Park Service campgrounds within the park or national park system.

# ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRITY

## HOW TO DETERMINE IF A CAMPGROUND RETAINS INTEGRITY

If a Mission 66 Campground meets the requirements above to be significant under National Register Criteria A and/or C, it must also retain the aspects of integrity that make it eligible under these criteria. Cumulative changes over time can impact the integrity of a Mission 66 campground. Ultimately, the question of integrity is answered by whether or not the campground collectively retains the character-defining features that make it eligible under Criteria A and/or C.

As described in National Register Bulletin *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*:

“Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance. To be eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places, a property must not only be shown to be significant under the National Register criteria, but it also must have integrity.

Integrity is based on significance: why, where, and when a property is important. Only after significance is fully established can you proceed to the issue of integrity.

The steps in assessing integrity are:

- Define the essential physical features (or character-defining features) that must be present for a property to represent its significance.
- Determine whether the essential physical features are visible enough to convey their significance.
- Determine whether the property needs to be compared with similar properties.

- Determine, based on the significance and essential physical features, which aspects of integrity are particularly vital to the property being nominated and if they are present.”<sup>7</sup>

To qualify under Criterion A, campgrounds should retain most, if not all, aspects of integrity (particularly location, design, feeling, and association) and clearly convey their historic functions and associations within the period of significance.

To qualify under Criterion C, campgrounds should collectively retain sufficient integrity of design, materials, and workmanship to express their significance as an expression of the design principles and construction techniques of Mission 66 within the period of significance.

Character-defining features of Mission 66 campgrounds are presented on page 1-13. The diagram on page 3-13 defines each of the seven aspects of integrity and includes questions to be addressed to help determine integrity of Mission 66 campgrounds. Diagrams on pages 3-15 and 3-16 provide examples of changes that may impact the integrity of Mission 66 campgrounds and those unlikely to impact the integrity of Mission 66 campgrounds.

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<sup>7</sup> National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin, How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation* (Washington, DC: National Park Service 1995), 45.

# CONTRIBUTING AND NONCONTRIBUTING RESOURCES

The physical characteristics and historic significance of the overall property provide the basis for evaluating component resources of a Mission 66 campground. “Relate information about each resource, such as date, function, associations, information potential, and physical characteristics, to the significance of the campground to determine whether or not the resource contributes.”<sup>8</sup>

A contributing building, site, structure, or object adds to the historic associations, historic architectural qualities, for which a campground is significant because:

- It was present during the period of significance, relates to the documented Mission 66 significance of the property, and possesses historic integrity; or
- It independently meets the National Register criteria.

Examples of contributing resources to a campground include:

- A comfort station that was built as part of the campground that still retains integrity.
- A residence that was built as part of the campground to house staff working at the campground that retains integrity.

A noncontributing building, site, structure, or object does not add to the historic architectural qualities or historic associations for which the campground is significant because:

- It was not present during the period of significance or does not relate to the documented significance of the property;

- Due to alterations, disturbances, additions, or other changes, it no longer possesses historic integrity or is not capable of yielding important information about the period; or
- It does not independently meet the National Register criteria.

Examples of noncontributing resources include:

- A Mission 66 comfort station with character-defining features that have been substantially altered, such as a low-pitched gable roof that was replaced with a hipped roof
- A small storage shed that was built outside the period of significance
- A kiosk that sits on the site of the Mission 66-era kiosk, but has been rebuilt.

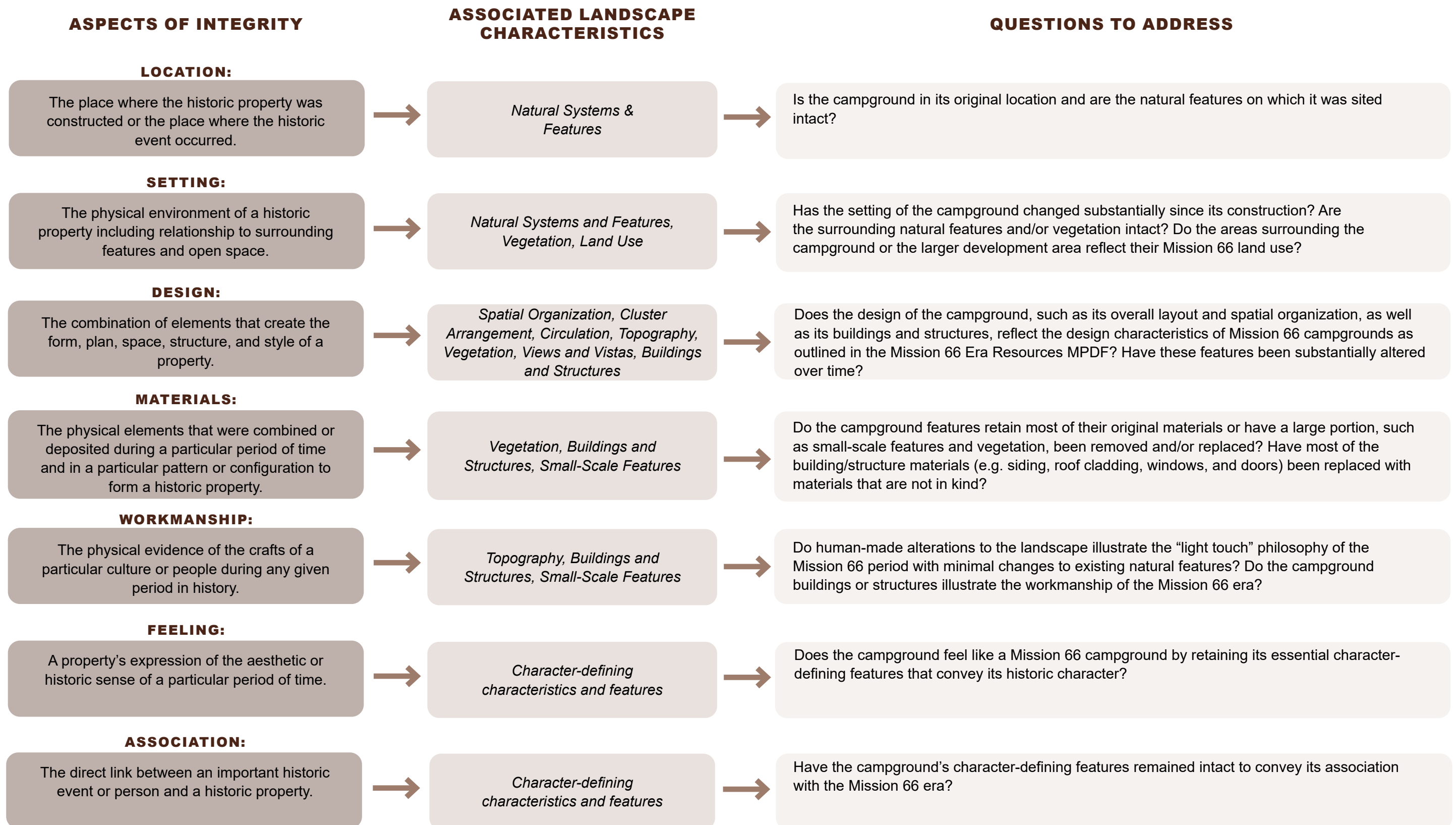
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<sup>8</sup> National Park Service, *National Register Bulletin, How to Complete the National Register Form* (Washington, DC: National Park Service 1997), 16.

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# ASSESSING INTEGRITY FOR MISSION 66 CAMPGROUNDS



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# EXAMPLES OF CHANGES UNLIKELY TO IMPACT MISSION 66 CAMPGROUNDS

## **SPATIAL ORGANIZATION + LAND PATTERNS**

- Adding new features which respect or acknowledge the historic patterns. For example, installing a new shrub planting which defines the edge of a missing historic boundary.
- Replacing in kind an entire feature that defines spatial organization and land patterns that is too deteriorated to repair.

## **LAND USE**

- Shift from individual camping in areas of the campground to group camping.

## **CIRCULATION**

- The addition of a new campground loop outside the period of significance that has a similar configuration to other campground loops.
- Change in circulation direction (e.g. a one-way turned to two-way or a directional change).

## **VEGETATION**

- In-kind replacement or limited substitution of campground vegetation.

## **BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

- Addition of a building outside the campground period of significance that does not substantially change the spatial organization of the campground and is in keeping with the overall design, materials, and scale of other buildings in the campground.
- Addition of small ancillary buildings, such as sheds.

## **VIEWS AND VISTAS**

- Addition of compatible vegetation to screen a view of a non-contributing structure or modern development.

## **SMALL-SCALE FEATURES**

- In-kind or compatible replacement of site furnishings including picnic tables, grills, and signs.

## **CHANGES ADDRESSING SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- Widening existing stone walks by adding new adjacent stone to achieve desired width to meet barrier-free access requirements.
- Upgrading a historic stairway to meet code requirements without destroying its character-defining handrails.

# EXAMPLES OF CHANGES THAT MAY IMPACT MISSION 66 CAMPGROUNDS

## **SPATIAL ORGANIZATION + LAND PATTERNS**

- Constructing a structure that creates new spatial divisions.
- Removing or replacing a feature that defines spatial organization or land patterns.
- Adding new features that are incompatible with significant spatial organization or land patterns.

## **LAND USE**

- Change in use of the campground such as conversion to a picnic area.

## **CIRCULATION**

- Modification and/or additions to the loop roads that alter their overall configuration.
- Removal of or major modifications to a large portion of campsite pull-ins and/or mini-loops.
- Removal of trails that provide circulation within the campground and/or connect the campground to other park facilities.

## **VEGETATION**

- Removal or degradation of vegetation that separates and provides privacy for the campsites.

## **BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES**

- Removal and/or replacement of all original comfort stations and other historic buildings and structures.
- Replacement of character-defining features of campground buildings/structures such as roof slopes.

## **VIEWS AND VISTAS**

- Obstruction of views toward significant natural feature(s) due to addition of new buildings/structures or vegetation.
- Campground no longer hidden from view from adjacent park facilities due to loss or removal of vegetation and/or natural features.

## **SMALL-SCALE FEATURES**

- Removal of site furnishings including picnic tables, grills, and signs without replacement.

## **CHANGES ADDRESSING SPECIAL CONSIDERATIONS**

- Undertaking code-required alterations before identifying the features, materials, and finishes which are character-defining.

# ELIGIBILITY ASSESSMENT OUTLINE

## **SUMMARY OF ASSESSMENT**

- Provide a brief paragraph that summarizes how the campground does or does not meet National Register Criteria. Ensure that the appropriate National Register Criteria (A, B, C, and/or D) are identified in this paragraph.
- If Mission 66 significance of the park has been established, include this information and period of significance here. If applicable, include how campgrounds are part of this significance.
- Include information if there is a public use district that the campground would contribute to if the district is determined eligible for the National Register.

## **NARRATIVE ASSESSMENT**

- Provide a summary of how and why the campground meets or does not meet each of the National Register Criteria using the guidance above.

## **STATEMENT OF INTEGRITY**

- Include a narrative statement of how the campground retains or does not retain integrity.

## **RECOMMENDED PERIOD OF SIGNIFICANCE (IF ELIGIBLE)**

- If the campground is eligible for the National Register, provide a recommended period of significance, a discrete period of time when the property attained the significance qualifying it for the National Register. A Mission 66 campground's period of significance should fall within the years 1945-1972.

## **RESOURCE INVENTORY**

- If the Determination of Eligibility is in a report/document format and not submitted through a database, include an inventory table of resources surveyed that includes the information shown in Table 3.1.

## Mission 66 Campgrounds

**Table 3-1.** Example of an inventory table developed for the Deep Creek Campground/Picnic Area, Great Smoky Mountains National Park.

SHPO ID	FMSS NO./ CRIS NO.	RESOURCE NAME	CONSTRUCTION DATE	RESOURCE TYPE (building, structure, object, type)	STATUS (not eligible, contributing, noncontributing)
SW0220	63527	Comfort Station 462	2010	Building	Noncontributing
SW0220	63525	Comfort Station 430	1960	Building	Contributing
SW0220	63525	Comfort Station 431	1960	Building	Contributing
SW0220	63528	Comfort Station 552	1961	Building	Contributing
SW0220	63529	Comfort Station 558	1962	Building	Contributing
SW0220	63530	Comfort Station 559	1962	Building	Contributing
SW0220	63524	Picnic Pavilion 349	1956	Building	Contributing
SW0220	63522	Campground Kiosk 648	1975	Building	Noncontributing
SW0220	63491	Ranger and Maintenance Office 437	1961	Building	Contributing
SW0220	63521	Seasonal Quarters 519	1961	Building	Contributing
SW0220	63523	Maintenance Storage Building 316	1990	Building	Noncontributing
SW0220		Maintenance Trail Building	ca. 1990	Building	Noncontributing
SW0220		Deep Creek Campground/ Picnic Area Landscape	1953-1968	Site	Contributing
Campground Landscape Character-Defining Features					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Features and Topography <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Campground layout in relation to Deep Creek</li> <li>• Use of steep slopes for privacy between campsites</li> <li>• Graded roads in response to topography</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Use <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Visitor Services</li> <li>• Recreation</li> <li>• Administration</li> <li>• Utility</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial Organization and Circulation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization around road system</li> <li>• Loop Type layout at Picnic Area</li> <li>• Section Type layout at Campground</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cluster Arrangement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Type 1 and 2 campsites</li> <li>• Four campsite typologies</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mature forest canopy</li> <li>• Native understory vegetation</li> </ul> </li> </ul>				

	Campground Landscape Character-Defining Features Cont.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Views and Vistas<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Views to Deep Creek from walk-in/group campsites</li><li>• Views of surrounding hillsides and vegetation</li></ul></li></ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Small Scale Features<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Stone drinking fountains</li><li>• Edge rocks</li><li>• Message boards</li><li>• Comfort station fences</li><li>• Site markers</li><li>• Split-log bridge</li></ul></li></ul>

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# 4



# ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

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## INTRODUCTION

This section provides information on additional materials required for a Consensus Determination of Eligibility. Since CDOE requirements differ by state, please check with your SHPO for specific requirements.

# GEOGRAPHICAL SITE DATA

Provide a description of the area evaluated and a brief explanation of the reasons for selecting the boundaries.

## MAPPING

The following guidance follows National Register guidelines. Confirm all mapping requirements for Consensus DOEs with the SHPO.

Where acceptable to the SHPO, location maps presented as spatial data files, such as shapefiles, rather than non-georeferenced maps are preferred.

When submitting spatial data, include a Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) compliant metadata statement. Visit the [NPS Cultural Resource Geographic Information Systems \(CRGIS\) website](#) to find a GeoDatabase template and additional guidance.

### SITE PLAN/SKETCH MAP

Provide a detailed site plan or sketch map of the campground and include:

- Boundaries of the property, carefully delineated.
- Roads and names of roads, including those bordering the campground.
- Names of each campground loop or specific campground area, such as group camping area and/or trailer camping area.
- Campsite pull-ins, if available.
- A north arrow (magnetic or true).
- Approximate scale.
- Buildings, sites, structures, and objects described in existing conditions, labeled with name, SHPO inventory number, and/or FMSS number depending on SHPO requirements.

- Natural features such as forests, fields, rivers, lakes, or specimen trees.

OPTIONAL: Include a map of the campground showing its location within the larger developed/public-use area (if applicable). Include a map showing the public-use area (if applicable) in relation to other Mission 66 developed areas (if applicable) and park boundaries.

### LOCATION MAP

Provide a map with the following information using National Register electronic map guidelines found [here](#).

- WGS/NAD datum
- A map that very clearly labels the property being nominated. The point or district should be instantly distinguishable from the rest of the map.
- A scale.
- A north arrow.
- Reproducibility in black and white (same standards for black and white reproducibility as a site map.)
- Decimal degrees for each point, extending to at least six decimal places.

## PHOTOGRAPHS

Before completing a field survey, confirm the SHPO policy for photographs as they vary greatly by state.

In general, the photographs should give an honest visual representation of the historic integrity and significant features of the campground and should illustrate the qualities discussed in the existing conditions description and National Register assessment.

Insert photographs illustrating:

- Overall setting and views of the campground
- Views of significant topographic features
- Representative examples of spatial organization of typical campsites
- Representative examples of circulation network
- Representative examples of small-scale features
- One to two photograph each of all major buildings and structures to show the principal elevations and the environment or setting in which the resource is located. Additions, alterations, intrusions, and dependencies should appear in the photographs, if possible
- An aerial view of the campground may be useful.

Information on the National Register Photo Policy can be found [here](#).

## HISTORICAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS

Include historical photographs and drawings that support the historic context and the eligibility and integrity assessments.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Provide a list of all sources cited in the document.

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# MISSION 66 CAMPGROUND STANDARDS



# APPENDIX A

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# MISSION 66 CAMPGROUND STANDARDS

National Park Service landscape architects created policies and standards for campgrounds in 1959. In order to accommodate growing numbers of visitors in vehicles while protecting the parks from impairment, patterns and types of public use required change.<sup>1</sup> The 1959 campground standards include the layout of campgrounds, campsites, roads, utilities, and sanitation and address campground and campsite design, including fitting into the landscape, use of natural barriers, scale of sites, and furniture. They recommend the number of campsites per comfort station in various types of situations, and terminology to describe features (for instance, pit toilets are to be referred to as “toilets” and not comfort stations or restrooms).<sup>2</sup> The policies and standards were applied in national parks throughout the country as new campgrounds were developed and existing campgrounds were renovated and expanded to accommodate greater numbers of campers.

The standards emphasize the value of camping as a form of recreation in its own right that supports a “more intimate park wilderness experience and leads to a “more enriched visit and a fuller understanding

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<sup>1</sup> Carr et al., *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources*, 81.

<sup>2</sup> National Park Service, *Campground Study: A Report of the Committee to Study Camping Policy and Standards, Region Four*, 1959, 3-4.

## Mission 66 Campgrounds

of the natural and historic features of the particular area.” They also highlight the need to consider the carrying capacity of each site, set maximum limits on campground development, and strategize to avoid overflow camping. Cooperation with other agencies in the local area to develop more campgrounds and accommodate more campers was one strategy to relieve pressure on NPS sites.<sup>3</sup>

The campground policies focus first on the protection of the area, and then on providing facilities for an “enjoyable and beneficial camping experience for our visitors.” The standards emphasize that campgrounds should not intrude on the features they are set aside to highlight.<sup>4</sup>

Mission 66 design guidance identifies three **camp types** to serve varying needs. Type 1 is the standard and primary design including parking, standard features, and easy access to facilities and interpretive programming. Type 2 is a secondary type with basic facilities for smaller campgrounds in more remote locations. Type 3 is a primitive campsite appropriate in back country areas with minimal facilities and requiring access to natural water supplies.

According to the guidelines:

A **typical campsite** should maintain the character of the surrounding natural area. Retention of existing vegetation as much as possible is encouraged. Access to water, garbage disposal and comfort stations is emphasized. Each site should contain a tent pad, fireplace, table, site marker, and vegetation for screening.

**Campground layouts** appropriate for varying types of topography, size of campgrounds, and level of development are also prescribed. The loop layout is most suitable to large campgrounds in locations with level terrain. The section layout is appropriate for sites with uneven topography and can accommodate large developments overall by using multiple loops

limited to 10 to 20 sites each. The remote layout is for small campgrounds in remote locations where less development is desired.

Camp centers are provided at Type 1 Standard (primary) campgrounds. The centers include parking and access to registration, location map, bulletin board, interpretive materials, drinking fountain, and manager’s office at larger campgrounds.

Parking at campsites can take a variety of forms, designed to respond to site conditions and accommodate different types and quantities of vehicles, trailers, and levels of privacy.

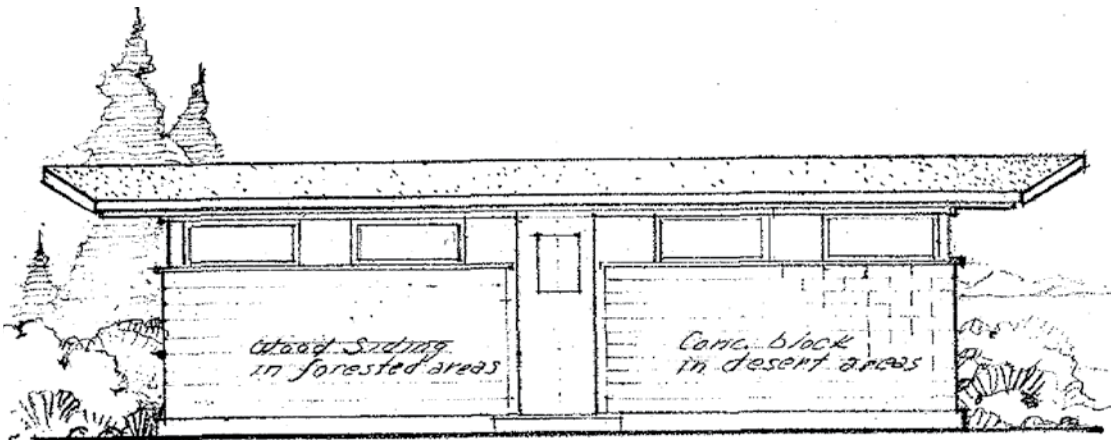
Furniture and site features are selected to be economical, durable, safe, low maintenance, and resilient in local climate conditions. Campsite furniture includes picnic tables, fireplaces, and site markers. Important campground features are water hydrants and garbage receptacles. Barriers to control circulation are meant to be as low profile as possible, utilizing rocks, wood posts or timbers, short concrete posts, and concrete curbs.

Comfort stations adhere to standard plans typically providing two to three toilets and sinks each for men and women, a plumbing chase, and outdoor slop sink.

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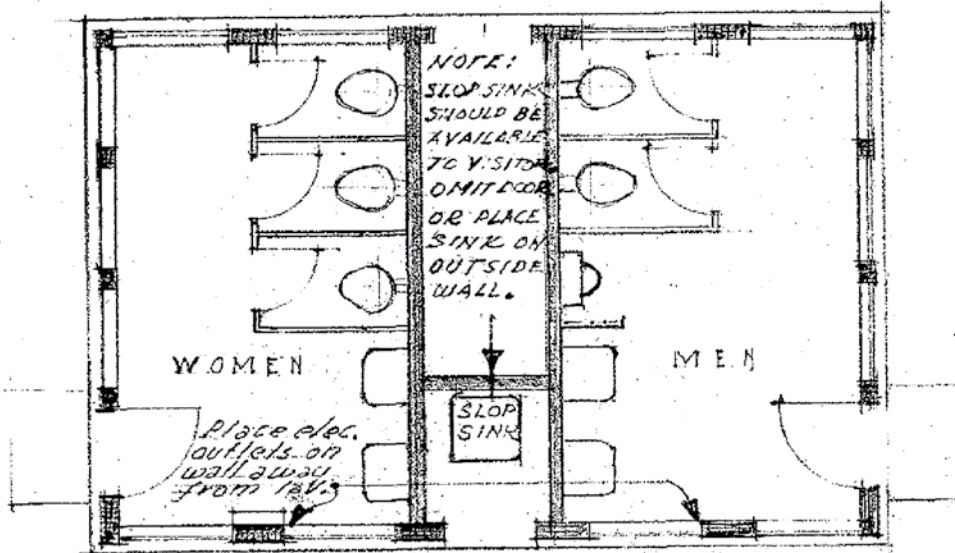
3 National Park Service, *Campground Study: A Report of the Committee to Study Camping Policy and Standards, Region Four*, 1959, 2.

4 National Park Service, *Campground Study: A Report of the Committee to Study Camping Policy and Standards, Region Four*, 1959, 3.



### FRONT ELEVATION

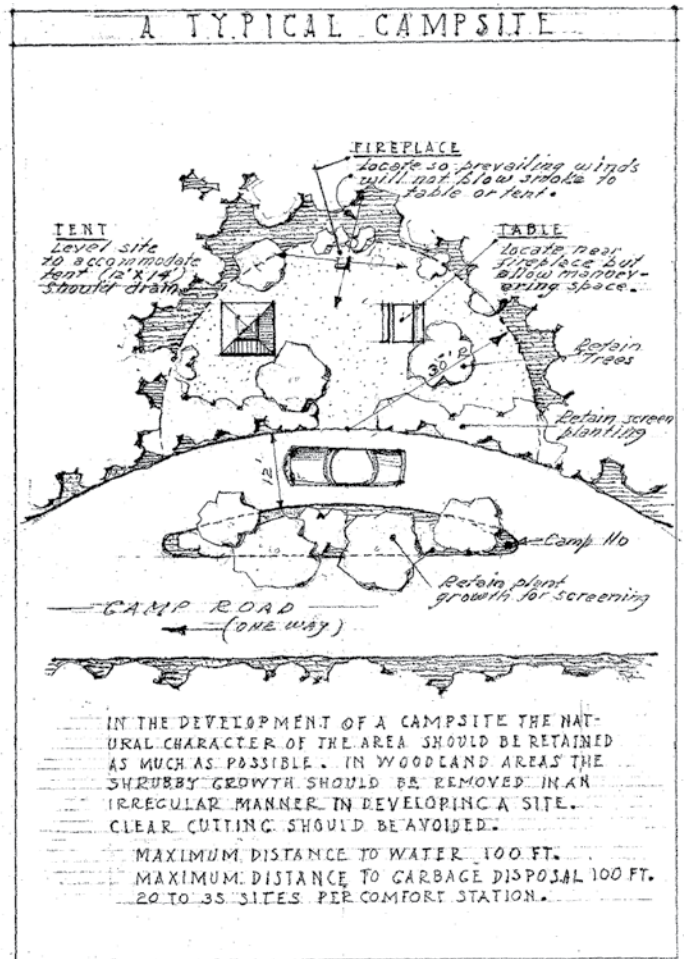
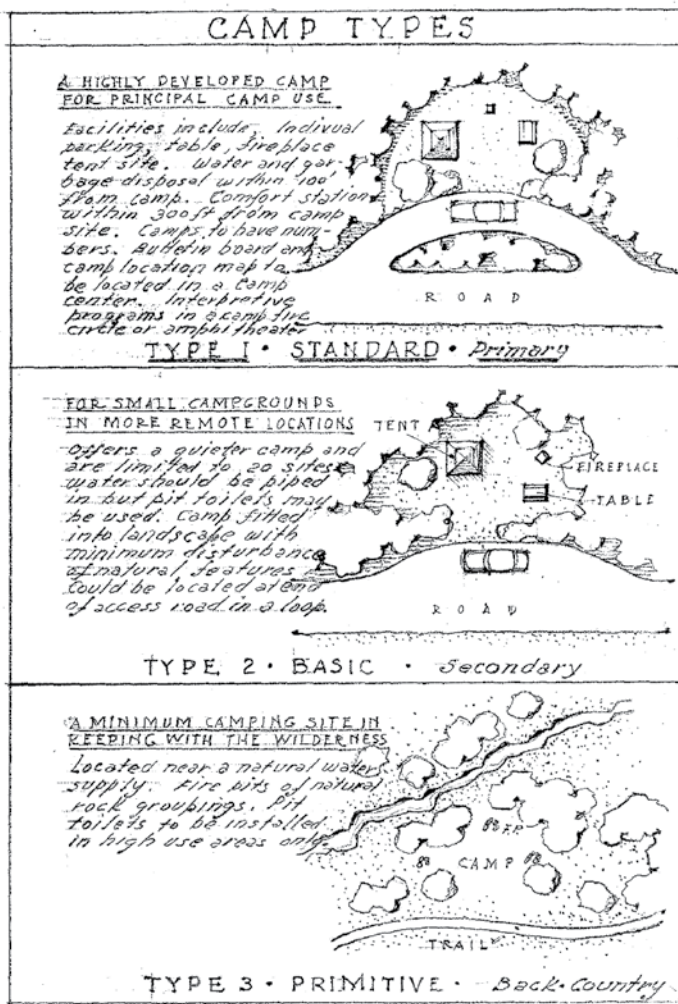
NOTE: A roof loading schedule is used to satisfy various snow load conditions.



### PLAN

STANDARD PLANS FOR CAMPGROUND COMFORT STATIONS ARE RECOMMENDED. PLANS W.O.P.C. P.G. 9044 & 9045 ARE SUITABLE FOR THIS USE. WOOD SIDING EXTERIOR IS SUGGESTED FOR FORESTED AREAS WHILE CONCRETE BLOCK CONSTRUCTION IS MORE APPROPRIATE FOR DESERT SEASHORE AND SOME OTHER THAN FORESTED AREAS.

Figure A-1. Typical comfort station, illustrated in the 1959 NPS Campground Study (NPS, 1959)



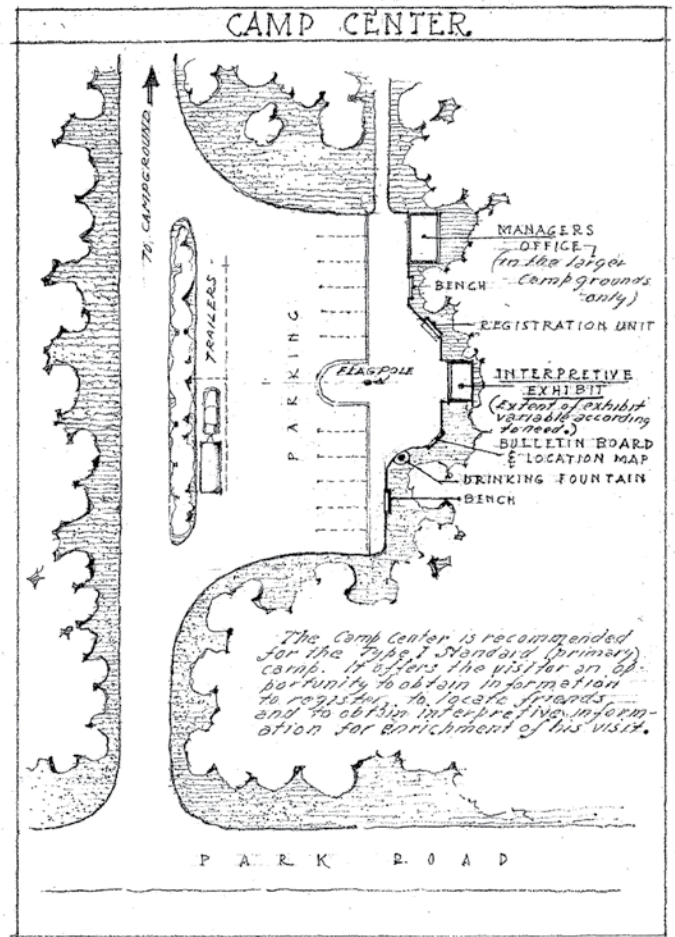
**Figure A-2.** Typical camp types, illustrated in a 1959 NPS Campground Study (NPS, 1959) Type 1 - Standard- Primary: "A highly developed camp for principal camp use. Facilities include individual parking, table, fireplace, tent site. Water and garbage disposal within 100' from camp. Comfort station within 300 feet from camp site. Camps to have numbers. Bulletin board and camp location map to be located in a camp center. Interpretive programs in a camp fire circle or amphitheater." Type 2 - Basic - Secondary: "For small campgrounds in more remote locations. Offers a quieter camp and are limited to 20 sites. Water should be piped in but pit toilets may be used. Camp fitted into landscape with minimum disturbance of natural features. Could be located at end of access road in a loop." Type 3 - Primitive- Back Country: "a minimum camping site in keeping with the wilderness. Located near a natural water supply. Fire pits of natural rock groupings. Pit toilets to be installed in high use areas only."

**Figure A-3.** A typical campsite, illustrated in a 1959 NPS Campground Study (NPS, 1959) "In the development of a campsite the natural character of the area should be retained as much as possible. In woodland areas the shrubby growth should be removed in an irregular manner in developing a site. Clear cutting should be avoided. Maximum distance to water 100 feet. Maximum distance to garbage disposal 100 feet. 20 to 35 sites per comfort station." The site is illustrated as a 30' radius half-circle enclosed by vegetation. The adjacent 12' wide parking lane is buffered by vegetation both from the campsite and from the one-way road.



PLATE NO. 3

**Figure A-4.** Typical campground layouts, illustrated in a 1959 NPS Campground Study (NPS, 1959) Loop type layout - "suitable for the larger campground in area of relatively level expanses. Any loop may be readily closed to permit maintenance and rehabilitation. Less traffic and annoyance" the loops include parking spurs for trailers, picnic tables, fire rings, and tent sites. Section Type "Suitable in areas of uneven terrain. Large developments are possible but a greater feeling of seclusion exists as relatively few camps may be seen from any one location" "each loop to be limited to 10 to 20 camp sites" Remote Type - "suitable for the small or basic type camp located in the more remote areas."



**Figure A-5.** Typical camp center, illustrated in a 1959 NPS Campground Study (NPS, 1959) "The Camp Center is recommended for the Type I Standard (primary) camp. It offers the visitor an opportunity to obtain information to register, to locate friends, and to obtain interpretive information for enrichment of his visit."

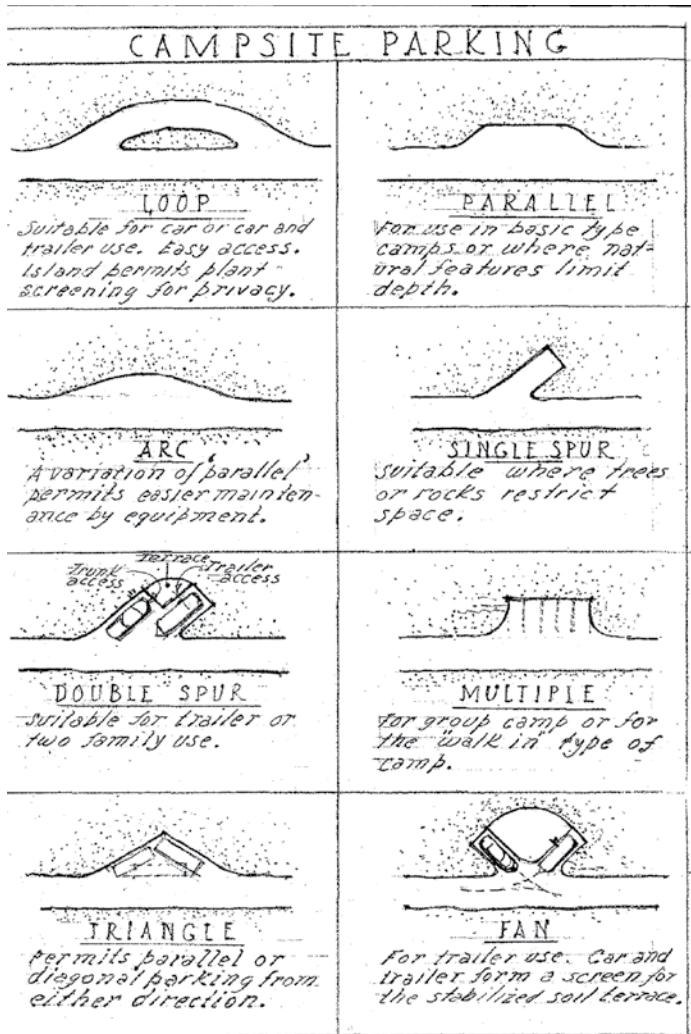


Figure A-6. Typical campsite parking, illustrated in a 1959 NPS Campground Study (NPS, 1959)

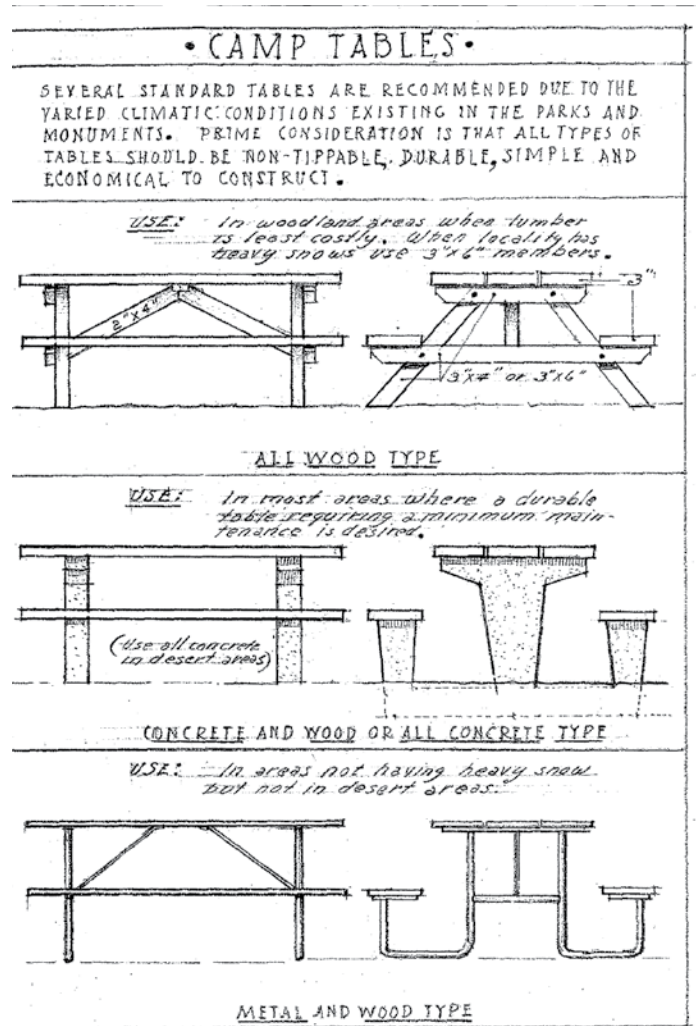
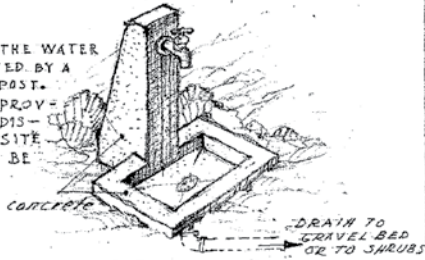


Figure A-7. Typical camp tables, illustrated in a 1959 NPS Campground Study (NPS, 1959)

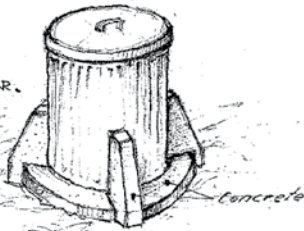
WATER HYDRANT

IT IS ESSENTIAL THAT THE WATER PIPE RISER BE PROTECTED BY A CONCRETE OR TIMBER POST. A DRAIN SHOULD BE PROVIDED. THE MAXIMUM DISTANCE FROM CAMPSITE TO HYDRANT SHOULD BE 100 FEET.



GARBAGE CONTAINER RACK

A RACK IS NECESSARY TO PREVENT ANIMALS FROM OVERTURNING THE CONTAINER. THE DESIGN AS SHOWN IS SUGGESTED.

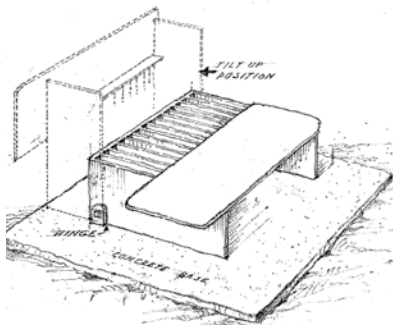


CAMP SITE MARKERS

EACH CAMPSITE SHOULD BE NUMBERED AND INDICATED ON A MARKER. A 3" X 6" REDWOOD POST IS SUGGESTED. THE 6" WIDE FACE WILL ALLOW NUMBERS TO 3 DIGITS.



FIREPLACE



THE STANDARD CAMP FIREPLACE SHOULD BE A SIMPLE, ECONOMICAL YET DURABLE UNIT. THE FIREPLACE HERE SKETCHED FEATURES A LOW FIREBOX NOT OVER 7" HIGH WHICH WILL BE ECONOMICAL ON FUEL AND PERMITS COOKING BY HOT COALS OR CHARCOAL. THE COOKING SURFACE, COMPOSED OF HALF GRATE AND HALF PLATE SHOULD NOT BE OVER 18" X 20" WHICH WILL READILY ACCOMMODATE LARGE COOKING UTENSILS. THE UNIT IS HINGED TO ALLOW TILTING BACK FOR EASIER ASH CLEAN OUT AND SETTING OF FIRES AS WELL AS PERMITTING AN OPEN CAMPFIRE.

Figure A-8. Typical water hydrant, garbage container rack, camp site markers, and fireplace, illustrated in a 1959 NPS Campground Study (NPS, 1959)

BARRIERS

THE CAMPGROUND BARRIER IS A 'NECESSARY EYE' AND AN ATTEMPT SHOULD BE MADE TO KEEP THIS CONTROL FACILITY AS UNOBTUSIVE AS POSSIBLE. THE LOW HORIZONTAL TYPE SUCH AS IN A ROUNDED CURBING IS CONSIDERED LEAST OBJECTIONABLE.

The use of natural rock barriers is satisfactory if they are properly placed and are used in an area having natural rock outcroppings. An even footy effect should be avoided.



NATURAL TYPE

Effective as a barrier but should not be over used because of the resulting footy effect.



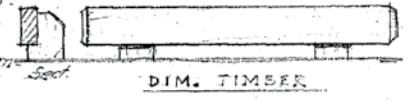
VERTICAL TYPES

POSTS



CONCRETE OR LOG

The log and timber type is suitable for limited use. For barrier and bumper stop of parking spur especially on down grade.



DIM. TIMBER

Bituminous concrete has been developed for curbing. A rounded section with backfill is worthy of further investigation. A study of this material is suggested.



LOG

HORIZONTAL TYPE

Figure A-9. Typical barriers, illustrated in a 1959 NPS Campground Study (NPS, 1959)

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## SURVEY FORMS



# APPENDIX B

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## **SURVEY FORMS**

This Appendix provides building and landscape survey forms to aid in the documentation of a Mission 66 campground. Please consult with your SHPO to confirm that specific survey forms are not required as part of the Consensus Determination of Eligibility.

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HISTORIC PROPERTY FIELD DATA FORM

Surveyor:

Date:

Campground Name:

Building Number:

Location:

FMSS Number:

---

Condition: Good  Fair  Deteriorated  Ruinous  N/A (Gone)   
Location: Original  Moved  (Year if known): Uncertain

---

**Construction Date:**

Style: Park Service Modern  Rustic  Other   
Construction Type: Timber  Masonry Veneer  Load Bearing Masonry   
Balloon Frame  Concrete  Steel Frame   
Unknown  Other  
Foundation Type: On-Grade  Basement  Crawl-space   
Pier  Unknown   
Foundation Material: Concrete  CMU   
Primary Material: Weatherboard  Batten  Wood Shingles   
Exposed Logs  Brick  Stone   
Stucco  Plywood  CMU   
T1-11 Siding   
Secondary Material: Weatherboard  Batten  Wood Shingles   
Exposed Logs  Brick  Stone   
Stucco  Plywood  CMU   
T1-11 Siding

Masonry Notes:

Building Height:

Roof Shape: Side Gable  Front Gable  Cross Gable   
Hip  Gambrel  Pyramidal   
Mansard  Parapet  Flat   
Prow Gable   
Original Roof Material: Slate  Wood Shingle   
Roof Material: Metal  Asphalt  Slate   
Wood  Built-Up

HISTORIC PROPERTY FIELD DATA FORM

Eaves: Extended

Flush

Beams

Rafters

Other

---

**Plan layout:** 1-room

3 room

Irregular

Plan Notes:

Plan Alterations:

---

**Windows Types:** Fixed

Double Hung

Casement

Awning

Hopper

Slider

Window Materials: Wood

Metal

Vinyl

Door Types: Flush

Half Lite

Paneled

Louver

Storefront

Door Materials: Wood

Hollow Metal

Composite

Fiberglass

Aluminum/Metal

Window/Door Alterations:

---

**Site Features:** Drinking Fountain

Message Board

Garbage Can(s)

Picnic Tables

Seating

Screen

Porch/Deck

Patio

Sink Building

Auxiliary: Garage

Car Port

Driveway

Parking Lot

Site Notes:

---

Notes:



HISTORIC LANDSCAPE FIELD DATA FORM

Surveyor:

Date:

Campground Name:

Feature ID:

Location:

---

**Spatial Organization and Cluster Arrangement:** (Campground layout, number of campground loops, general orientation/placement of the campsite pull-ins/parking spurs, location of comfort stations and other buildings/structures)

Notes:

**Natural Features:** (Location in/adjacent to river, lake, mountain, meadow, canyon, etc. Overall topography of campground):

Notes:

**Vegetation:** (Overall vegetation types found within and along the perimeter of the campgrounds, intentional plantings to screen campsites and other campground features):

Notes:

**Views:** (Views of park features, intentionally screening of campground from natural areas or historic resources)

Notes:



**Circulation:** (overall road layout, campsite parking, pedestrian paths in developed areas, parking lots, trails):

Notes:

**Topography:** (topographic features manipulated by humans, particularly those to screen campsites such as: intentional grading, drainage ditches, terraces):

Notes:

**Small Scale Features:** (include observable changes to small-scale features, e.g., new signage, new lighting, new picnic tables, new mounted garbage cans, new grills):

Information kiosks/boards

Picnic tables

Fire rings

Grills

Lighting

Signs

Drinking fountains

Lantern poles

Food storage bins

Bollards

Posts

Rock delineation

Numbered sign posts

Raised tent pads

Notes:



# CONSENSUS DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY TEMPLATE



# APPENDIX C

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# **CONSENSUS DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY TEMPLATE**

This Appendix provides a template for a Consensus Determination of Eligibility for Mission 66 campgrounds. Please consult with your SHPO to confirm that it will accept this format or other requirements needed.

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## 1. INTRODUCTION

### Campground Name and Location

[Campground name, park name]  
[Street and Number]  
[County, State]

### Ownership of Property

public – federal

### Category of Property

Site  District

### Related Multiple Property Listing

National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources (NRIS # 64501248)

### Eligibility Determination:

Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Not Eligible for the National Register of Historic Places

Level(s) of significance: National  Statewide  Local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

Applicable Considerations:

A  B  C  D

A  B  C  D  E  F  G

Areas of Significance:

Recommended Period of Significance:

### SHPO Concurrence:

Concurs with Recommendation

Does Not Concur with Recommendation

By: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

[SHPO Name, State/Territory] State Historic Preservation Officer

## **Preparer(s)**

Prepared By: [Specify Name, Title & Organization, Physical Address, E-mail Address, Phone Number]

Date: [Insert Date]

## **Methodology**

The [name of campground here] is being evaluated under the Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources (NRIS# 64501248, accepted in 2015).

*[Describe the steps taken to complete this eligibility determination, including research and dates of field survey. If there is an existing park-wide Mission 66 district and/or Multiple Property Submission (MPDF) for Mission 66 resources, also include this information.]*



## 2. DESCRIPTION

*[Provide a description of the campground and its resources in approximately five pages or less.]*

### **Summary Description/Overview**

*[Provide a summary description of the campground. Include an introductory sentence that states when the campground was built. Specify if it was originally constructed as part of the Mission 66 program or if it was a campground that was expanded/modified/rehabilitated during Mission 66. Briefly summarize the campground's setting and natural features. Include information on how visitors access the campground. Provide a summary of the campground layout including how many loops, the number of campsites and generally what building/structure types it includes and if these were built following standardized plans.*

*Include a description of its location within the park and if it is part of a larger developed/public use area. If the campground is part of a larger developed/public use area, include a general description of the area.]*

### **Narrative Description**

#### **Campground Landscape (1 Site)**

##### ***Natural Systems and Features***

- *Describe the natural features of the campground and if they have changed over time. Describe if it was planned adjacent to a park feature such as a river, lake, mountain, meadow, etc.*
- *Describe the overall topography, how the campground is situated within it, and if the topography has changed since the construction of the campground.*
- *At the end of the description, provide a list of the campground's natural features and topography character-defining features.*

##### ***Land Use***

- *Generally describe the use of the campground and relationship to the overall district or park.*
- *Describe if and how the use has changed since the campground was constructed*
- *At the end of the description, provide a list of the campground's land use character-defining features.*

##### ***Spatial Organization and Cluster Arrangement***

- *Describe the overall layout of the campground and how many loops it has. Describe the general orientation/placement of the campsite pull-ins/parking spurs.*
- *Describe how the comfort stations and other buildings/structures are situated within the campground and/or loops.*
- *Describe camp types and campsite parking alignments that relate to Mission 66 standards.*
- *Describe if and how any of these elements have changed since the campground was constructed.*

- *At the end of the description, provide a list of the campground's spatial organization cluster arrangement character-defining features.*

### **Circulation**

- *Generally describe the circulation of the campground including:*
  - *Overall road layout (combine with spatial organization when appropriate)*
  - *Campsite parking*
  - *Pedestrian paths in developed areas*
  - *Parking lots*
  - *Trails*
- *Describe if and how these features have changed since the campground was constructed.*
- *At the end of the description, provide a list of the campground's natural features and circulation character-defining features.*

### **Topography**

- *Provide an overall summary of the topographic features manipulated by humans.*
- *If original plans called for intentional grading, such as drainage ditches, terraces, or use of topography to screen campsites, describe if these are still extant.*
- *Describe if and how the topography has changed since the campground was constructed.*
- *At the end of the description, provide a list of the campground's topographic character-defining features.*

### **Vegetation**

- *Provide an overall summary of the types of vegetation found within and along the perimeter of the campgrounds.*
- *If original plans called for intentional plantings, such as vegetation to screen campsites, describe if these are still extant.*
- *Describe if and how the vegetation has changed since the campground was constructed.*
- *At the end of the description, provide a list of the campground's vegetation character-defining features.*

### **Views and Vistas**

- *Describe important views and vistas from the campground and within the campground. Include if it was situated to provide views of park features or if it was intentionally screened from natural areas or historic resources (views both into and out of the campground).*
- *Describe if and how any of these views have been modified or obstructed since the campground was constructed.*
- *At the end of the description, provide a list of the campground's views and vistas character-defining features.*

### **Small-Scale Features**

- *Provide a general description of small-scale features at campsites. Indicate if they are original to the campground and/or if they have been replaced. Note if there are variations. For example, in*

*the instance of picnic tables and fire rings and/or grills, do not describe each one, but the overall characteristics and if variations exist. Examples of campground small-scale features include:*

- *Information kiosks/boards*
- *Picnic tables*
- *Fire rings*
- *Grills*
- *Lighting*
- *Signs (campground signs, campsite numbering posts)*
- *Drinking fountains.*
- *Lantern polls*
- *Site delineation (bollards, posts, boulders)*
- *Raised tent pads.*
- *At the end of the description, provide a list of the campground's character-defining small-scale features.*

### **Archeological Sites**

- *Treat archeological information as sensitive and coordinate with NPS archeologists and SHPO to determine level of information appropriate to include in Consensus DOEs for Mission 66 campgrounds.*

### **Comfort Stations (# of Buildings)**

*[Group similar resource types, such as comfort stations, into one description. Provide the number of these resources, their general location and distribution, and when they were built. Provide a description of each type and their variations (i.e., comfort station with showers, vault toilets/flush toilets). Briefly summarize alterations made to the buildings since their construction.]*

### **Other Buildings and Structures in the Campground**

*[Provide a description of all campground buildings including size, form, materials, and characteristic features. Note changes to the buildings/structures since their construction.]*

### 3. SITE HISTORY AND CONTEXT

*[Include the following information to reference the MPDF and the larger context for Mission 66. Provide a historic context in approximately five pages or less.]*

The historic context for Mission 66 campgrounds and development during the Mission 66 Era of the National Park Service has been established in the MPDF *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources*. The contextual documentation in the MPDF establishes the significance of Mission 66 campgrounds within the historical and architectural context of the type and style.<sup>1</sup>

#### **Summary of Park's Mission 66 Development: History, Campground Development, Larger Developed/Public Use Area History (if applicable)**

*[Briefly describe the Mission 66 program and improvements at the park including the major goals and objectives.]*

*[Briefly summarize the development and expansion of campgrounds in the parks during Mission 66 based on the Mission 66 prospectus and/or master plans.]*

*[If the campground(s) are part of a larger Developed/Public Use Area, include a brief summary of the developmental history of that area, including if it was developed prior to Mission 66.]*

#### **Summary of the Development, Construction, Changes, Modifications, and Additions to the Campground being Evaluated**

*[Describe the planning and development of the campground including what was originally planned and built.]*

*[Briefly describe modifications to the campgrounds including expansions, additions or removals of buildings/structures/campsites, and other changes such as modifications made to address accessibility.]*

---

<sup>1</sup> Ethan Carr, et al, *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources, National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Park Service, 2015).

## 4. NATIONAL REGISTER ELIGIBILITY EVALUATION

*[Include the following information from the Mission 66 MPDF or park specific MPDF. Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation for the campground, including integrity, in approximately two pages or less.]*

### Registration Requirements

The following registration requirements from the National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources Multiple Property Documentation Form (MPDF) provide the framework to assess the campground's eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places associated with its development during the Mission 66 period.<sup>2</sup>

#### **Mission 66 Public Use Areas, Campgrounds, and Day-Use Areas**

According to the Mission 66 Era Resources MPDF, "a Mission 66 campground or public use [area] may be established to include a range of Mission 66 facilities in a limited area of a park. The public use [area] would be smaller than a park-wide district but should encompass a major developed area with a range of representative facilities that embody the goals of the Mission 66 program." Additionally, a "Mission 66 public use [area] may feature contributing resources such as lodges, camp stores and other concessioner services, campgrounds, ranger stations, comfort stations and shower buildings, roads and trails, and miscellaneous structures, including amphitheaters and attendant audio-visual equipment structures."

#### ***Guidelines for Determination of National Register Eligibility for Mission 66 Public Use Areas***

A campground or public use area should fall within the period of significance from 1945-1972.

To be considered eligible for listing in the National Register, a Mission 66 public use area should possess the following characteristics: *[Check all that apply]*

- Mission 66 campground and public use areas contain a range of contributing buildings, structures, and cultural landscape features that encompass the goals of the construction program.
- Importance to the overall history of camping in a park and demonstrates integrated campground and day-use area planning including the entrance road and its signage, the camp tender's station if one exists, the looped road system, and the individual parking details at each site, such as a pull-in or a mini-loop layout.

---

<sup>2</sup> Ethan Carr, et al, *National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources, National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form* (National Park Service, 2015), 79-83.

- The campground or day-use area reflects the new concepts of providing more privacy for the users and contributes to the integrity of the development through its landscape features and constructed components.
- Trail access, if it exists, leads to one or more comfort stations, an amphitheater for evening programs, and for hiking to nearby scenic areas. This characteristic represents the part of the site planning for campgrounds and day-use areas that indicates a relationship to other park facilities.
- Furnishings at an individual campsite or day-use site may be important, though it is most likely that the furnishings have been updated to provide metal-framed picnic tables and new grills.

## **Evaluation of the [NAME HERE] Campground**

### **Summary**

*[Provide a brief paragraph that summarizes how the campground does or does not meet National Register criteria established in the Mission 66 MPDF.]*

*If Mission 66 significance of the park has been established through an existing MPDF, include this information and period of significance here. If applicable, include how the campground(s) are associated with the significance established in the MPDF.*

*Include information if there is a potential Public Use District that the campground could contribute to as part of a larger historic district.*

*Include information if there is an existing National Register-listed or eligible historic district that the campground could contribute to.]*

### **National Register Criteria Evaluation**

*[Describe below how the campground meets or does not meet each of the National Register Criteria.]*

#### **Criterion A**

#### **Criterion B**

#### **Criterion C**

#### **Criterion D**

### **Archeological Assessment**

*[Provide citations for previous archeological surveys conducted within the site boundary. If citations do not exist or cannot be located, note repositories/data bases searched and state that no records were located. Note that any future ground disturbing activities within the site boundary will require archeological survey and assessment.]*

### **Integrity Evaluation**

*[Describe the current condition of the campground and indicate whether it has historic integrity in terms of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.]*

### **Recommended Period of Significance (if eligible)**

*[If the campground is eligible for the National Register, provide a recommended period of significance, a discrete period of time when the property attained the significance qualifying it for the National Register. A Mission 66 campground's period of significance should fall within the years 1945-1972.]*

### **Geographical Site Data**

***Acreage of Property:***

***Boundary Recommendation and Justification***

*[Provide a description of the landscape area evaluated (campground site) and a brief explanation of the reasons for selecting the boundaries.]*

## Resource Inventory

SHPO ID#	FMSS ASSET #/ CRIS #	RESOURCE NAME	CONSTRUCTION DATE	RESOURCE TYPE (Building, Structure, Site, Object)	STATUS (Not Eligible, Contributing, Noncontributing)
		<i>Campground Landscape Character-Defining Features</i>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Natural Systems and Features                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>[List character-defining Natural Systems and Features]</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land Use                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>[List character-defining Land Use]</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Spatial Organization and Cluster Arrangement                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>[List character-defining Spatial Organization and Cluster Arrangement]</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Circulation                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>[List character-defining Circulation]</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Topography                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>[List character-defining Topography]</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vegetation                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>[List character-defining Vegetation]</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Views and Vistas                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>[List character-defining Views and Vistas]</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Small-Scale Features                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ <i>[List character-defining Small-Scale Features]</i></li> </ul> </li> </ul>			



## 5. BIBLIOGRAPHY

*[Include works cited here.]*

## ATTACHMENT A: MAPS

### Location Map (USGS)

*[Insert USGS map that illustrates campground boundaries using either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates.*

*Where acceptable to the SHPO, location maps presented as spatial data files, such as shapefiles, rather than non-georeferenced maps are preferred. When submitting spatial data, include a Federal Geographic Data Committee (FGDC) compliant metadata statement. Visit the NPS Cultural Resource Geographic Information Systems (CRGIS) Spatial Data Transfer Standards [website](#) to find a GeoDatabase template and additional guidance.]*

### Latitude/Longitude Coordinates

Datum if other than WGS84: \_\_\_\_\_

(enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude:                      Longitude:
  
2. Latitude:                      Longitude:
  
3. Latitude:                      Longitude:
  
4. Latitude:                      Longitude:

**Or**

### UTM References

Datum (indicated on USGS map):

NAD 1927    or     NAD 1983

1. Zone:    Easting:                                      Northing:
  
2. Zone:    Easting:                                      Northing:

---

3. Zone: Easting: Northing:

4. Zone: Easting : Northing:

### Site Plans and Maps

*[Insert an overall site plan of the campground with a clear boundary indicated. The site plan should be drawn to-scale and should have an accurate representation of the layout, placement, and relationship of the resources and overall property. Include a north arrow, street names, and names of campground loops and indicate the location of character-defining landscape features, if possible.]*

*[OPTIONAL: Include a map of the campground showing its location within in the larger public-use area (if applicable). Include a map showing the public-use area (if applicable) in relation to other Mission 66 developed areas (if applicable) and park boundaries.]*

## **ATTACHMENT B: EXISTING CONDITIONS PHOTOGRAPHS**

*[Insert photographs illustrating:*

- *Overall setting and views of the campground*
- *Views of significant topographic features*
- *Representative examples of spatial organization of typical campsites*
- *Representative examples of circulation network*
- *Representative examples of small-scale features*
- *One to two photographs each of all major buildings and structures to show the principal elevations and the environment or setting in which the resource is located. Additions, alterations, intrusions, and dependencies should appear in the photographs, if possible*
- *Aerial view of the campground may be useful.]*

## **ATTACHMENT C: HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS AND DRAWINGS**

*[Optional: Insert historic photographs and drawings.]*

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# SHPO CONSENSUS DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY SURVEY RESULTS



# APPENDIX D

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## **SHPO CONSENSUS DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY SURVEY RESULTS**

This Appendix provides a general list of SHPO requirements for a Consensus Determination of Eligibility for a Mission 66 campground. The requirements were gathered as part of a survey sent to SHPOs in April 2021. Although the survey was more comprehensive, the table below provides relevant information for the completion of a CDOE. Please consult with your SHPO before beginning a Consensus DOE to confirm all requirements.

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State/Territory	SHPO-required DOE Form or other	SHPO-required resource survey/inventory forms for Consensus DOEs	SHPO-required resource survey/inventory forms capture landscapes	Online system or SHPO-issued database required	Acceptance of NPS-developed Consensus DOE template/form for Mission 66 campgrounds
Alabama	No	No	No	No	Yes
Alaska	No*	Yes*	No*	No*	Unknown
Arizona	No	No	No	No	Yes
Arkansas	Yes, SHPO-provided DOE form	Yes	Yes	Yes, SHPO-issued database	Yes
California	Form that can be used but not required	No	No	No	Yes
Colorado	No	Yes	Yes	Yes, SHPO-issued database	No
Connecticut	Case by case word doc with description/significance/photos/maps	No	Yes	No	Yes
Delaware	Yes, SHPO report template*	Yes*	Yes*	No*	Unknown
District of Columbia	Yes, SHPO-provided DOE form*	No*	No*	No*	Unknown
Florida	Section 106 Letter	Yes	Yes	Yes, SHPO-issued database	Yes
Georgia	No	No	No	No	Yes
Hawaii	No	No	No	Yes, SHPO-issued database	Yes
Idaho	No	Yes	Yes	Yes, SHPO-issued database	Yes
Illinois	No	No	No	No	Yes
Indiana	No	No	No	No	Yes
Iowa	No	Yes	Yes	Yes, online database	Yes
Kansas	Has a e106 system but can evaluate a property either through a really good survey form or a National Register form.	Yes	Yes	Yes, online database	Yes
Kentucky	Yes, SHPO report template	Yes	No	Yes, SHPO-issued database	Yes
Louisiana	Yes, SHPO report template	Yes	Yes	Yes, online database	No
Maine	No	Yes	Yes	Yes, online database	Yes
Maryland	Yes, SHPO-provided DOE form	Yes	Yes	Yes, SHPO-issued database	Yes
Massachusetts	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Yes
Michigan	Yes, SHPO-provided DOE form	Yes	Yes	No	No
Minnesota	Not specifically for "Consensus DOEs" but has a historic property inventory form template which is required for both reconnaissance and intensive level property survey and evaluation.	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Mississippi	Yes, SHPO report template	Yes	Yes	Yes, online database	Yes

\*Information gathered from SHPO's website.

Mission 66 Campgrounds

State/Territory	SHPO-required DOE Form or other	SHPO-required resource survey/inventory forms for Consensus DOEs	SHPO-required resource survey/inventory forms capture landscapes	Online system or SHPO-issued database required	Acceptance of NPS-developed Consensus DOE template/form for Mission 66 campgrounds
Missouri	No	No	No	No	Yes
Montana	Yes, SHPO-provided DOE form	Yes	No	Yes, SHPO-issued database	Yes
Nebraska	No	No	No	No	Yes
Nevada	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
New Hampshire	Yes, SHPO-provided DOE form	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
New Jersey	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
New Mexico	No	Yes	No	Yes, online database	Yes
New York	Yes, SHPO-provided DOE form			Yes, SHPO-issued database	Yes
North Carolina	Historic Structures Survey Report	Yes	Yes	Yes, SHPO-issued database	Yes
North Dakota	No	Yes	Yes	Yes, SHPO-issued database	Yes
Ohio	No	Yes	No	No	Yes
Oklahoma	Yes, SHPO-provided DOE form	Yes	No	No	Yes
Oregon	Yes, SHPO-provided DOE form	Yes	No	No	Yes
Pennsylvania	Yes, SHPO-provided DOE form	Yes	Yes	Yes, SHPO-issued database	Yes
Rhode Island	No	No	No	No	Yes
South Carolina	No	No	Yes	No	Yes
South Dakota	Yes, SHPO-provided DOE form	Yes	No	No	Yes
Tennessee	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Texas	No	No	No	No	Yes
Utah	Yes, uses the SHPO's archaeological site form and a historic buildings form for Consensus DOE	Yes	Yes	Yes, SHPO-issued database	No
Vermont	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Virginia	No	Yes	No	Yes, SHPO-issued database	Yes
Washington	Yes, SHPO-provided DOE form	Yes	Yes	Yes, online database	No
West Virginia	Historic Property Inventory Form for survey	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Wisconsin	Yes, National Register form	Yes	No	Yes, SHPO-issued database	Yes
Wyoming	No	Yes	No	Yes, online database	Yes

State/Territory	SHPO-required DOE Form or other	SHPO-required resource survey/inventory forms for Consensus DOEs	SHPO-required resource survey/inventory forms capture landscapes	Online system or SHPO-issued database required	Acceptance of NPS-developed Consensus DOE template/form for Mission 66 campgrounds
American Samoa	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico	No*	Unknown	No*	No*	Unknown
Guam	No*	Unknown	No*	No*	Unknown
US Virgin Islands	No*	Unknown	No*	No*	Unknown
Federated States of Micronesia	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
Republic of the Marshall Islands	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown
Republic of Palau	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown

\*Information gathered from SHPO's website.

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