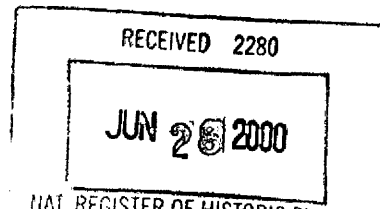


United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form



This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual historic properties and historic districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

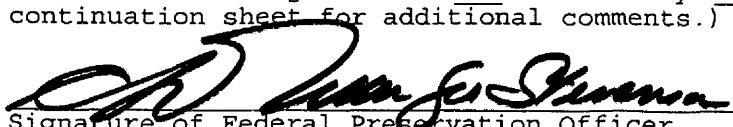
historic name Old Headquarters Area Historic District
other names/site number 48CK1499

2. Location

street & number Devils Tower National Monument not for publication ☐
city or town Devils Tower vicinity ☐
state Wyoming code WY county Crook code 011 zip code 82714-0010

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ☐ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ☐ nationally ☐ statewide X locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of Federal Preservation Officer

6.26.00
Date

National Park Service
Federal agency

In my opinion, the property X meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)


Signature of commenting official

6/12/00
Date

Wyoming State Historic Preservation Office
State agency

=====

4. National Park Service Certification

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I, hereby certify that this property is:

- ☒ entered in the National Register
_____ See continuation sheet.
_____ determined eligible for the
_____ National Register
_____ See continuation sheet.
_____ determined not eligible for the
_____ National Register
_____ removed from the National Register
_____ other (explain): _____

Sandra M. Oldham 7/24/00

Signature of Keeper Date of Action

=====

5. Classification

=====

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- _____ private
_____ public-local
_____ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- _____ building(s)
☒ district
_____ site
_____ structure
_____ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing
<u> 3 </u>	_____ buildings
_____	_____ sites
_____	_____ structures
_____	_____ objects
<u> 3 </u>	_____ Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

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

- 1) Devils Tower National Monument Multiple Property Submission;
2) Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks

=====

6. Function or Use

=====

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>domestic</u>	Sub: <u>single dwelling</u>
Cat: <u>government</u>	Sub: <u>government office</u>
Cat: <u>other</u>	Sub: <u>fire hose house</u>
Cat: <u>recreation & culture</u>	Sub: <u>museum</u>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: <u>recreation & culture</u>	Sub: <u>museum/visitor center</u>
Cat: <u>government</u>	Sub: <u>government office</u>
Cat: <u>other</u>	Sub: <u>fire hose house</u>

=====

7. Description

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Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

Other: NPS Rustic

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation sandstone, concreteroof shingleswalls log, sandstone

other _____

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) (SEE CONTINUATION PAGES)

=====

8. Statement of Significance

=====

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

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

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance Architecture; Social History; Politics/GovernmentPeriod of Significance 1931-1950Significant Dates 1931; 1935; 1937

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) _____

Cultural Affiliation _____

Architect/Builder/Landscape Architect: Mr. Cummings; (NPS) Edward A. Nickel;
Thomas C. Vint, W. G. Carnes; Civilian Conservation Corps

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) (SEE CONTINUATION PAGES)

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9. Major Bibliographical References

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Bibliography (SEE CONTINUATION PAGES)

(Major Bibliographical References, continued)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

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

Primary Location of Additional Data

☐ State Historic Preservation Office☐ Local Govt.☐ Other State agency☐ University☒ Federal agency☐ OtherName of repository: Devils Tower National Monument

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property less than one acre

UTM Reference (SEE CONTINUATION PAGE)

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.) (SEE CONTINUATION PAGE)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.) (SEE CONTINUATION PAGE)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Kathy McKoy, Historian, Intermountain Region, Denver Support Office
organization National Park Service date Dec. 1, 1995; revised April 20, 2000
street & number 12795 W. Alameda Parkway telephone (303) 969-2878
city or town Lakewood state CO zip code 80228

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets (INCLUDED)

Maps INCLUDED:

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map indicating location in park.

Photographs INCLUDED:

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items: Photocopies of three historic photographs; copies of historic site maps

Property Owner

name Devils Tower National Monument
street & number P. O. Box 10 telephone 307-467-5283
city or town Devils Tower state WY zip code 82714-0010

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

United States Department of the Interior
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section 7 Page 1

Old Headquarters Area HD
Crook County, WY
Devils Tower National Monument MPS

ITEM 7 DESCRIPTION

Location

Devils Tower National Monument is located in the Belle Fourche River Valley of the Black Hills of northeastern Wyoming. Devils Tower is a unique and dramatic monolith of igneous rock (phonolite porphyry) that rises 867 feet from its base, visually dominating the surrounding countryside. The tower is located in the center of the monument and is encircled by Tower Trail. The Old Headquarters Area Historic District consists of three buildings that are sited approximately 1,300 feet west of Devils Tower, as shown on the accompanying site map. The district is located at the terminus of a three-mile long primary park road that begins at the entrance at the monument's eastern boundary.

Setting

The Old Headquarters Area Historic District includes three buildings and their immediate surroundings. The buildings are the old administration building (HS-3), the custodian's residence (HS-1), and the fire hose house (HS-13). The setting of the historic district consists predominantly of mature, native vegetation (ponderosa pine, burr oak, juniper, chokecherry) and porphyry boulder outcroppings. Lawn is planted in front and back of the custodian's residence. The custodian's residence faces east towards the parking area and Devils Tower. The old administration building, also east facing, is located approximately 300 feet to the south. A steep ravine is located to the rear of this building. The west facing fire hose house lies approximately midway between the custodian's residence and the old administration building. An asphalt-paved parking loop is located to the east of the three buildings. The parking lot is bordered by modern asphalt walkways with concrete curbing. The center island of the parking lot also contains several concrete walkways and an information kiosk on a concrete pad. The parking lot and several other historically developed areas in the vicinity are not included within the historic district boundaries, for reasons that will be discussed later.

Physical Description

Each of the three historic buildings is described below, along with modifications and integrity evaluations. All three buildings are in good condition.

Custodian's Residence (HS-1)

The custodian's residence is an L-plan, single story building constructed on a sandstone foundation. Log walls are reverse saddle-notched with sawn ends, chinked with cement, and painted brown. The north-south oriented gable roof has wide overhanging eaves with exposed purlins; it is covered with cedar shingles, painted green. The building has a central stone chimney. Gable ends are covered with board and batten. A gable-roofed stone porch and steps is centered on the primary (east) elevation. Unpainted vertical board entry doors have braces that are decorated with wrought iron.

The building has one single entry front door, one single entry rear door, and one single entry door to garage. These doors are wood and are original. The car entrance to the garage is temporarily boarded over. Windows include two triple 6-light; eight double 6-light; one triple 2/2 light; two sets of two, 2/2 light; one 2/2 light; and five 1-light (basement). All windows are wood casement and are original.

The interior plan includes a kitchen, living room, bathroom, two bedrooms, garage on the main floor, and a half-basement. All rooms retain the original fiberboard walls and ceilings (with 2 1/2" fiberboard battens), wood doors, and hardwood floors except for the bath and kitchen, which have modern vinyl flooring. Original light fixtures are located in the living room, bath ceiling and hall; all others are modern. The living room has, in addition to original floors, walls, ceilings, and wrought iron light fixtures, an original stone fireplace against a wall of random-

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width knotty pine paneling and built-in bookcases. A number of original heating grates are also present throughout the house. The bathroom has modern plumbing fixtures and masonite walls around the bathtub. The unfinished basement has a concrete floor. It was originally used as a furnace room, laundry and storage area.

Modifications

The 1931 custodian's residence was much smaller than it is today. The floor plan included a living room, dining room, bedroom, kitchen, and bath. A back porch was located at the northwest corner. Remodeling in 1937 included the addition of a large bedroom, a stone fireplace in the living room, the expansion of the living room, a one-car garage addition, and the excavation of a half-basement. The old entry was eliminated and replaced by a new one with a small masonry porch and projecting roof. The building was reroofed with wood shingles (red cedar) in 1980.

In 1995, construction began on the installation of handicap accessible restrooms in the garage of the custodian's residence. A three-part garage door on side-rolling track was removed as part of the new construction. A compatible wall with a single pedestrian door replaced the garage door. Restrooms were built in the garage, along with an access corridor. To meet regulations, original sandstone walkways in front of the house were replaced by five-foot wide concrete walks to provide visitor handicap access to the new restrooms. This involved the removal of the original stone walkway in some areas, and covering other sections over with fill in order to obtain the correct grade for the new walkway. To provide parking for staff whose cars could no longer be parked in the driveway, a four-car parking pullout was made by widening the north side of the driveway. The drive and parking area are now paved with concrete. A concrete ramp and sidewalk lead from the house to the parking area.

The interior of the residence has also experienced some modifications. In 1945 the third-grade paneling around the fireplace was removed and replaced with knotty pine paneling. (Original plans indicate fiberboard wall extended around the fireplace.) After a fire on February 10, 1947, destroyed the kitchen, room repairs included replacing studs, ceiling joists, floor frames and (presumably) the cabinetry. The bathroom and kitchen fixtures (cabinetry, plumbing, sinks, toilet, bathtub) are post-historic.

Integrity

The custodian's residence retains all seven qualities of integrity dating to its 1937 remodel. The historical setting has been altered to some degree by the recent loss of original stone walkways (some portions were removed; other portions were buried). Otherwise, the setting is unchanged. The interior features that contribute to the building's significance include the stone fireplace, wood floors, original light fixtures, original wall and ceiling materials, heating grates, and doors. The kitchen and bathroom lack historic integrity due to the changes listed above. The other rooms retain sufficient integrity to contribute to the building's architectural significance.

Old Administration Building (HS-3)

The old administration building is a rectangular plan, two-story building constructed on a concrete foundation with sandstone veneer. Log walls are reverse saddle-notched with evenly sawn ends, chinked with cement, and painted brown. The north-south oriented gable roof has wide overhanging eaves with exposed purlins; it is covered with cedar shingles, painted green. Gable ends are covered with board and batten. The building has one angled stone chimney on the north elevation and another stone chimney toward the south end. There is a shed-roofed porch on the east elevation that covers a flagstone terrace. Modern concrete stairways with metal handrails are located on each end of the building (north and south elevations). These provide access to public restrooms and to the rear entry of the basement.

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When viewed from the east, the building has the appearance of being one story; when viewed from the west, two stories are visible. The lower story has significantly angled draft stone walls with buttressed corners.

Windows include one 16-light fixed; three sets of 2/2 double; four 2/2; five, 6-light; three sets of 6-light double windows; one 6-light triple; four transom windows over rear basement doors and restrooms; two 2/2 windows in basement doors; and one 2/2 window in front door. All windows have wood casements.

The interior of the building consists of the following. The basement includes two public restrooms, one storeroom, a furnace room, an office/library, and museum storage. The main floor has a museum/visitor center on the north end, and gift shop, office and restroom on the south end. The second floor has one room, a closet and two storage spaces. At top of the stairs leading to this room there is a small room. All walls are modern materials (drywall, paneling) except for the main floor bathroom and second floor bedroom (fiberboard with battens) and the museum room (exposed logs). Floors on the main level are carpeted except for the rear hall and bathroom, which are covered with linoleum tile. The small room on the second level has fir floors. The basement floor is concrete. Bathroom fixtures, except perhaps the sink, are not historic. The museum area retains its exposed log walls, historic wrought iron lighting fixtures (four ceiling and two wall fixtures), and the original stone fireplace. It also has modern track lighting to light museum exhibits.

Modifications

A historic photograph of the old administration building shows the log ends sawn at uneven lengths, some of which projected beyond the roofline. It is not known when they were shortened to an even length. The building has been reroofed with wood shingles. At an unknown date (prior to 1975), the original 16-pane window was replaced with a single, "picture window" pane. This was later removed and replaced with another 16-pane window that looks like the original. Old concrete stairways on the north and south elevations were replaced with new concrete stairways and metal railings in 1995. (Most of the old concrete stairways are actually beneath/encased in the new stairways.)

Most of the interior has been significantly altered since the historic period. The basement of the old administration building originally housed two public restrooms, a utility space between them, a toilet room, rooms for coal, wood and storage, a boiler and several unexcavated areas. The ground floor plan included a 20 x 32-foot museum area, two offices, closet, and storage areas. The second floor plans included a 10 x 10-foot bedroom with closet and storage. The area at the top of the stairs to this room once had a small kitchen (ca. 1960s built-in metal cabinets, cooktop, fridge), which has since been removed. The original interior had fir floors and fiberboard walls and ceilings in all rooms except the museum, where the walls were log and the ceiling was fiberboard with exposed log beams. In 1954 the old wood-burning furnace was removed from the basement; the two 500-gallon oil storage tanks were removed by excavation. A new oil-burning furnace was installed. The interior has been remodeled several times, beginning in 1961 and as recently as 1995. Nearly all fiberboard walls and ceilings have been removed in the building, except for the bathroom on the main level and the old bedroom on the second (top) floor. Drywall or modern paneling has replaced the old wallboard in other rooms. In early 1999 modern carpeting was removed and rolled Marmoleum (sheet linoleum) was installed over fir floors in all rooms except the second floor bedroom and stairway leading up to it.

Integrity The old administration building retains all seven qualities of integrity: location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. Except for the museum room and second floor bedroom, the interior does not retain historic integrity nor contribute to the building's significance.

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Old Headquarters Area HD
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Fire Hose House (HS-13)

The fire hose house is a one-room, rectangular, shed-roofed log structure constructed on a six-inch thick sandstone foundation with stone footings. Interior dimensions of the building are 5'6" x 4'6"; it is 5'5" high on the west side and 3'8" high on the east side. Logs, approximately eight inches in diameter, form the north, south, and east walls of the building, while double swing vertical board doors form the west wall. Logs are saddle-notched with ends axe cut irregularly. The roof is two-inch lumber covered with wood shingles. Two 4 x 4-inch screened vent openings are located under the center of the roofline and at the center of the bottom of both sides of the building.

The interior of the fire hose house has unfinished walls and ceiling with two wooden random-width lumber shelves constructed for storage of fire hose. A water hydrant is located just inside the doors. The floor is concrete over sandstone.

Modifications

Doors of the fire hose house have been replaced at least twice. The original doors were random width V-jointed tongue-and-groove boards with 24-inch strap hinges with 7-inch pintles. At an unknown date, these were replaced with plywood doors. In 1990, these were replaced with vertical board doors, patterned after the originals. The shingle roof has also been replaced, in kind. A concrete floor has been added at an unknown date.

Integrity

While the building does not have its original doors, the last replacements are a good reproduction of them. The fire hose house retains a high degree of integrity dating to its 1937 construction.

Water and Sewer System

These utility developments are more thoroughly discussed in Item 8. Large portions of the original water and sewer systems remain from their time of installation by the CCC. The park utilized water from three springs during the historic period (see #5303). Only one of these, Spring No. 1, is located in the vicinity of the old headquarters area. Resources associated with Spring No. 1 are located southeast of the old headquarters area. (Spring No. 1 was described as "approximately 2000 feet" from the custodian's residence in a 1931 report.) Existing developments at this spring, all below ground, include a 22,000-gallon reservoir, the spring source, a collecting box, and a 3,600-gallon concrete catch basin associated with the original pumphouse. The system was fed by Spring No. 1 through 983 feet of 1.5-inch galvanized iron delivery line. A 4-inch galvanized iron pipeline ran to the headquarters area, servicing five hydrants and other visitor and administrative needs. (See #2000A and #4001-C for location.) The log pumphouse (HS-12) and pump unit were removed at an unknown date. The sewer system consists of a septic tank and 2000 feet of 6-inch tile pipe.

Developments at Springs No. 2 and No. 3, located west of the old headquarters area, were associated with park fire protection. The include a 2,400 gallon, 9 x 9 x 3-foot concrete reservoir, fed by Spring No. 2, and a 3,000 gallon, 10 x 10 x 3-foot concrete reservoir, located at Spring No. 3. All of the historic water and sewer developments have been abandoned, replaced elsewhere in the park by modern systems.

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Integrity

Water and sewer systems are listed as one of the property types in McClelland's "Historic Park Landscapes In National and State Parks" nomination. While the underground resources associated with the Devils Tower National Monument water and sewer systems retain physical integrity, the primary above ground structure associated with Spring No. 1 -- the pumphouse -- no longer exists. Although the water system reservoirs and pipe and the sewer system septic tank and pipe still exist, these resources do not meet National Register criteria for significance, as will be discussed in Item 8.¹

ITEM 8 STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Old Headquarters Area Historic District buildings represent the park's early efforts to protect the nation's first national monument and to provide for visitor enjoyment. All three buildings, the old administration building, custodian's residence, and fire hose house, are eligible under criterion A, significant under the areas of social history (public works programs) and politics/government (national park development); they are also eligible under criterion C under the area of architecture as exceptionally well-crafted examples of rustic architecture as designed by the National Park Service (NPS) Branch of Plans and Design, Western Division. A statement of significance and additional history for each building follows. The period of significance is 1931 to 1950, from the date of initial development (the custodian's residence) to the end of the historic period, as defined by the National Register.

A history of the development of the headquarters area is included below for the purposes of documenting significance and for comparing the landscape of today with what was extant during the historic period. The larger setting is evaluated as ineligible as a designed landscape due to loss of integrity. The water and sewer systems are also evaluated as ineligible resources. Park developments were evaluated under the context "Historic Park Design of the National Park Service, 1916-1942; property type, "Major Developed Areas and Park Villages," contained in Linda McClelland's multiple property submission, "Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks."

Custodian's Residence (HS-1), 1931

This rustic log building was designed by the NPS Landscape Division under the direction of Chief Landscape Architect Thomas C. Vint and constructed in 1931 by a private contractor, a Mr. Cummings of Deadwood, South Dakota. The building first served as the residence of the monument's second custodian, George C. Crowe. The original structure had five rooms: living room, bedroom, breakfast nook kitchen, and bathroom. A report to Vint by Junior Landscape Architect Howard W. Baker on September 3, 1931, described that work was "nearly completed" and that the only mistake the contractor had made was that "the ends of the logs were cut practically on a line." Baker approved the work, fearing that the men would "make a mess" of it if he asked them to vary the lengths as specified in the plans. He noted a source of spring water was about 2000 feet away, (Spring No. 1) but being a lower level would require a pressure system of some type.

¹ While ineligible, they are not located within the proposed district boundaries of the historic district thus were not counted under Item 5 as noncontributing structures.

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CONTINUATION SHEET**

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Old Headquarters Area HD
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In Baker's 1931 report, he also wrote that Crowe "is very much in need of a stable to accommodate at least two horses, a garage for one car, a portion of which could be used as a blacksmith shop." Baker suggested that it be made of logs. In 1937, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) constructed a log utility shed (Job. #69) next to the custodian's residence. This was later moved to the utility area to be used as an icehouse.

In April 1932, Newell F. Joyner succeeded Crowe as monument custodian. The residence was too small for Joyner's growing family. In 1937, under the Emergency Conservation Works (ECW) program, funds were made available to remodel the building (ECW Project #47). Designed by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design and executed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (Camp NM-1, 6th period), the house was substantially enlarged. The altered floor plan included two bedrooms, an enlarged living room with a stone fireplace, breakfast nook, and bathroom. A half-basement was excavated and a one-car garage was added. The building was used as the custodian/superintendent's residence and later as a seasonal employee residence. Currently it is used for staff and Natural History Association offices. (See appended plans for original and remodeled custodian's residence.)

Old Administration Building (HS-3; Visitor Center), 1935

Funded as an Emergency Conservation Works project and built by the CCC in 1935, the old administration building was used as the monument's headquarters and museum until 1959. At that time, headquarters was relocated while the building continued its function as the park's primary visitor center. Today the main level of the building serves as the visitor center; the basement level has public restrooms, museum storage, interpreter's office, library, storage for search and rescue and first aid equipment and supplies, and a fuel oil furnace. The upper level, originally designed for use as a bedroom, is now used for storage and houses an evaporative cooler.

Fire House Shed (HS-13), 1937

Designed by the Architect Edward A. Nickel, NPS Branch of Plans and Design, and executed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (Camp NM-1, 6th Period), the fire hose house (HS-13) was constructed as ECW Project #17. Work was completed by August 10, 1937, "except for shelves," according to the hand-written note on the architectural plans. The fire hose house was designed and used to house the fire hydrant and to store the monument's hose and fire fighting equipment. It has been used for that purpose since 1937.

The Old Headquarters Area Landscape

The original headquarters area at Devils Tower National Monument represents the park's first major developed area. The NPS Branch of Plans and Design, Western Division, generated all development there. Design and construction of landscaping features followed established principles, which are discussed at length in the Linda McClelland's multiple property submission, "Historic Park Landscapes in the National and State Parks." (Refer to this document for the historic context.) Documentation related to the area's development and subsequent change is summarized below, followed by an evaluation of the landscape as it relates to the National Register criteria for evaluating cultural landscapes.

Development History

The following paragraphs describe the physical evolution of the old headquarters area for purposes of comparing it to extant resources. This discussion focuses on the planned uses for the larger headquarters area and the buildings and structures constructed. A later section includes additional detail on the parking area, sidewalks, and plantings.

The original headquarters area was constructed during the 1930s, with the largest number of buildings constructed from 1935 through 1937 by the CCC. The building

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Old Headquarters Area HD
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complex most visible to the public included the custodian's residence, fire hose house, and old administration building (discussed earlier). While these developments have survived, a number of other developments of that era have been removed. Located west of this complex and accessed by a one-quarter mile long, 12-foot wide service road, was once the monument's utility area. Located north of the custodian's residence was once a campground. Sited south of the administration building was once a picnic area. In addition, the parking area was originally surrounded by sandstone walks and curbing. The center island and grounds surrounding the main buildings were extensively landscaped to minimize the visual impact of the parking area. Few of these historic developments remain today. A summary chart and historic site map follows at the end of this narrative history and indicates the extent of changes which has taken place in the larger headquarters area.

The first building constructed in the old headquarters area by the NPS was a visitor shelter cabin in 1922 (DT-2). This small, three-sided, log structure was located at the west side of Devils Tower at the juncture of the parking area and the beginning of the trail leading to the tower. (Plans for DT-2 are in park files.) The second building constructed was the custodian's residence (HS-1) in 1931.² A log stable/garage was constructed soon after just northwest of the residence.³ In 1935, the administration building (HS-3) was constructed. The final structure built in this area was the fire hose house (HS-13), erected in 1937. The same year, the custodian's residence was substantially enlarged.

During this same period, the park developed a utility area west of the custodian's residence. The shelter cabin (DT-2) was moved to the utility area from the base of the tower in about 1933 for housing. The custodian's stable/garage was also moved to this area to be used as an icehouse (#14). The same year a 20 x 40-foot machine shed (#8) was built. In 1936 a 24 x 87-foot eight-stall equipment shed (#7) was constructed followed by the building of a gas and oil house (#9) and a 19 x 35-foot barn (#10) in 1937. In 1935, an 8 x 14-foot log pumphouse was constructed about 1000 feet southeast of the administration building. The building housed an electric pump and concrete cistern for transferring water from nearby springs to the headquarters area.

All the buildings constructed in the old headquarters area from 1935 through 1937 were built by the Civilian Conservation Corps and funded under the Emergency Conservation Works program. All but the generator house (#11) were log, rustic style structures designed by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design, Western Division. (See 1939 Administrative Area Plan, #2001, for layout of original headquarters area.)

In the early 1950s, park managers and planners decided to site the monument's maintenance, residential, and administrative facilities and the campground away from the tower area. In order to do this, additional land (155 acres) was acquired in 1955 adjacent to the south boundary. Mission 66, a ten-year NPS plan to upgrade park facilities nation-wide, brought about dramatic changes to Devils Tower National Monument, allowing the park to develop new facilities in response to increased needs of the traveling public. Between 1956 and 1962, new construction in the site of the old CCC camp (near the monument's southern boundary) included three residences (1956-1957), a pumphouse (1958), an administration building (1958-1959), a new 52-site campground with three comfort stations (1960-1961), a six-unit apartment, and utility building (1960-62).

² This was prior to the establishment of public works programs and did not use Emergency Conservation Works funds, contrary to what is reported in Daugherty's 1984 report.

³ No plans exist for this building. However, it's original location is shown on 1936 plans for the fire hose house (#3018-A). It is referred to as "Ice House," which was its function in the utility area.

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The Mission 66 era transfer of administration and maintenance functions to a new location greatly impacted the fate of the monument's earliest buildings. None are left in the old utility area today. A fire damaged the shelter cabin (DT-2), which was subsequently removed in 1954. The park shifted its maintenance activities to the new headquarters area in the south part of the monument in 1964. All the other utility area buildings were sold to local ranchers and moved away between 1963 and 1965. The pumphouse was removed at an unknown date after 1965. Only the concrete catchment basin that lay beneath it remains.

Described as "beyond the point of repair", it was proposed in the 1965 Master Plan that the old log administration building be abandoned and removed and that a terrace be constructed in its place from which visitors could view Devils Tower. Fortunately, the old building was not demolished; instead, it was adapted for use as the monument's visitor center. Of the eight original log, NPS rustic design buildings constructed (or remodeled) by the CCC in the original old headquarters area, only the old administration building, custodian's residence, and fire hose house have survived.⁴ (See the Summary Chart for Old Headquarters Buildings and Structures on the following continuation page.)

Water and Sewer System

The first water developments at Devils Tower were located some distance from the old headquarters area and were made for the purposes of fire protection. In 1934 Emergency Relief Act funds allowed construction of a system which included a concrete reservoir, fed by Spring No. 2, and a concrete reservoir built at Spring No. 3 (located southwest of Spring No. 1). This system, described in more detail under Item 7, was constructed under Public Works Project No. FP 154. In April 1935, CCC crews installed the park's first water and sewer system, the water system supplied by Spring No. 1. The headquarters area was primarily served by these systems, also described in Item 7.

In an October 1936 "Report on Water Supply" by District Geologist Sumner M. Anderson, Anderson noted that "at present a spring which supplies water for the Headquarters Area also supplies drinking and cooking water to the CCC camp via a 2100-foot pipeline, the well water being used only for washing." Spring water was unavailable to the CCC camp in the winter, as the surface pipeline would freeze whenever temperatures dropped. The sewer system for the headquarters area, as described in Item 7, included a septic tank and 2000 feet of six-inch tile pipe. The historic water and sewer systems are no longer in use by the monument. Reservoirs are sealed to prevent entry. They were evaluated to be ineligible for the National Register.

⁴ This count does not include the stable/ice house, DT-2, or the pit toilets whose design and method of construction are unknown.

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SUMMARY CHART - OLD HEADQUARTERS AREA BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES
(See #2000A.)

Building/Construction Date:	Disposition:
<u>Administration Area</u> Custodian's Residence (HS-1) 1931	remodeled 1937; extant
Stable near HS-1, 1931-1932	moved to utility area, ("ice house," #14); sold and removed, 1954
Administration Building (HS-3), 1935	extant
Fire Hose House (HS-13), 1937	extant
<u>Utility (Maintenance) Area</u> Visitor Shelter Cabin (DT-2), 1922	(area obliterated 1963-1965) moved to utility area, 1933; burned and demolished, 1954.
Machine Shop (#8), 1933	sold and moved out of park
Equipment Shed (#7), 1936	sold and moved out of park
Gas and Oil House (#9), 1937	sold and moved out of park
Barn (#10), 1937	sold and moved out of park
Generator House (#11), 1930s frame building (was located west of HS-1)	Removed.
Pumphouse (#12), 1935 located at Spring #1	Removed.
Other Spring No. 1 developments (reservoir, collecting box, pumphouse tank - all underground)	Abandoned.
<u>Old Campground</u> Pit Toilets (#16, #17)	Built in the 1930s; removed when old campground was relocated.
<u>Associated Developments, not proximate</u> Concrete reservoirs at Spring Nos. 2 & 3 (underground)	Abandoned.

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Old Headquarters Area Landscape - Parking Area, Sidewalks, and Plantings

Planning documents, construction drawings and reports, and historic photographs amply demonstrate that significant efforts were made in the original planning of landscape features in the old headquarters area, in particular the parking area, sidewalks, and plantings. A site history of landscaping activity in the old headquarters area is provided below, along with an overall evaluation of the existing landscape's eligibility for the National Register as a designed landscape.

In October 1933 the sum of \$1,800 was made available to start construction of a parking area to the west of Devils Tower. The parking area, as first designed, was a circular loop drive that permitted parking on either side of the road (see #3016, p.2). The parking area was under construction from 1934 to the summer of 1935; planting and sidewalks were not completed until two years later. Approximately 1200 lineal feet of rock walks were constructed in the headquarters area (Job #51).⁵ Stone for the walks was not quarried within the monument, as there were insufficient amounts of the kind needed for the job. The material used for flagging consisted of huge native, weathered, rock slabs ranging from about 10 to 14 inches thick. The top of the slabs were placed about eight inches above the enclosed parking area surface and thus also made to serve as curbing. The width of the sidewalk varied from three and one-half to four and one-half feet by design, with stones on the inside staggered in placement. Dirt joints between the huge stones ranging in width from three to six inches were left then sodded to enhance the rustic effect. Flagstone walks of deliberate, uneven width lined both the inner and outer edges of the parking loop. Stone walks also were constructed to provide access from the parking area to the administration building and custodian's residence. Designed by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design, Western Division, the sidewalk construction and landscaping work was executed by CCC laborers under the Emergency Conservation Work program, as Project Nos. 306, 706, and 715. (See copies of historic photos of work in progress, appended.)

The design emphasis on a rustic character is apparent in directives on the landscaping plan for the headquarters area (see #3016). They provided the following instructions:

- 1) Only natural field rocks to be used in construction walks and curbs.
- 2) No tool marks to show on exposed rock surfaces.
- 3) Stones, forming inside line of walks to be staggered to avoid definite outline. Walk width to range from 3 1/2 to 4 1/2 feet.
- 4) Special effort to be made to obtain a rustic effect in this development.

Plans called for the large center island to be sodded with native sod and planted with the following materials: black haw, buck brush, chokecherry, currant, gooseberry, Oregon grape, rose, burr oak, and yellow pine. (Job No. 46; see also #3016, 12/35.) Existing yellow pines and rock outcroppings were incorporated into the landscaping. Plantings around the administration building included exactly the same list as for the parking lot island. All graded areas around the building were to be resodded and fill slopes were to be reseeded.

During the years that CCC construction projects were underway at Devils Tower National Monument, work was supervised by the NPS Landscape Division's Resident Landscape Architect Howard W. Baker and, more directly, by Assistant Resident Landscape Architect Sam Serrano. The latter visited the monument "at least once a month," Custodian N. F. Joyner wrote in his narrative report for March, April, and May of 1936 to the NPS Director. In Serrano's report to Baker on ECW 6th and 7th

⁵ A description of the work, including photographs, is in Serrano's 1936 report to Baker.

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Period activities between October 1, 1935 and October 1, 1936, he described the plantings in the center island of the parking area:

This planting has greatly enhanced the general appearance of the headquarters area because it does much toward screening the cars parked in the area and reducing the number which are visible from any one point. This planted area is sufficiently large to materially minimize the hard formal effect which the parking area development might otherwise present.⁶

He also described the landscaping of the administration building:

The grounds about the new combination museum and administration building have been planted with trees and shrubs. This was very essential, because the rear of the building rests at the toe of a steep slope and projects very high above the ground line. The planting has done much toward tying the building to the ground. More planting is yet to be done.

Deciduous and evergreen trees, ranging in height from 8 to 16 feet, were transported from other areas in the park after being dug up, "boxed" and transported to the new headquarters site. Serrano reported in his 1936 report to Baker that "Approximately 500 trees and shrubs were transplanted, and the project is considered about 68% complete." Photographs that accompany the report show transplanting work taking place during winter, with snow covering the ground. A handwritten note on the plans indicates that the landscape work was "completed 5/30/37 except [for a] small amount of planting."

Custodian Joyner reported to the NPS Director in May 1936:

The island on the parking area has been seeded, and trees and shrubs have also been transplanted. The appearance of the parking area is very much better.... Flagstone walks are now under construction in the Headquarters Area in connection with the Parking Area and Administration Building landscaping.

Joyner also noted that most (all but 66) of the CCC enrollees of the 6th period returned to their homes in Kentucky at the beginning of the 7th period (April 1, 1936). They were replaced with about 98 enrollees from Ohio.

In keeping with the conservation ethic and design philosophy of the time, all landscape in the headquarters area disturbed by construction was resodded with native sod (Job No. 42). Serrano reported in the fall of 1937: "Virtually the entire area was badly torn by construction. The resodding, totaling several acres, was done in an exceptionally fine manner. As a result, the entire headquarters area today presents an undisturbed and natural appearance."

Parking Area and Sidewalk Changes

Changes were made in the parking area about 1951 (see #2013, 5/51) and again in 1963 (see #3133-A, 4/63). In 1951 curbs and walks were modified by adding a three-inch bituminous layer over the original outer flagstone walk and by "capping" the edge of the walk with a 10 to 12-inch log curb. This also widened the walkways to five feet, not including the log curb. The inner walk was not included in the job.

⁶ Report to Howard W. Baker on ECW 6th and 7th Period Activities, Oct. 1, 1935 to Oct. 1, 1936, by S. Serrano. DSC Technical Information Center, Denver, CO.

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In 1963 plans called for the removal of the timber curb and installation of concrete curb (over the bituminous surface) and gutter. The project described: "roads, parking and sidewalks realigned, scarified, graded, base coursed, and paved. Concrete curbs and gutter installed." The area was redesigned to accommodate 108 cars, where previously it had spaces only for 70 cars. While plans called for the old sidewalks to be overlaid with six inches of concrete, all flagstone walks were in fact completely removed; the stone was hauled to an area below loop B of the new campground, where it still remains.

A drinking fountain, located during the historic period at the south end of the parking area, was removed at an unknown date. (The fountain is depicted on plans.)

Campground - Old Headquarters Area

Custodian Joyner wrote in his December 10, 1935 report to the NPS Director:

As we have mentioned in the past, lack of even a suitable place to pitch a tent in a situation which is otherwise perfect for the average camper has a derogatory effect upon the number of campers.... With the completion of our campground as an ECW project it is to be assumed that a greater number of people will enjoy the pleasure of camping at the foot of Devils Tower.

The first campground area at the monument was designed by the NPS Branch of Plans and Design and was constructed by the CCC, located just north of the custodian's residence in 1937 (Job No. 35). The original design of this campground with its 15-spur, one-way loop road was based on the famous campground plan developed in the 1930s by E. P. Meinecke, which came to be known in the NPS as the "Meinecke system." This plan was designed to minimize the chances that cars would leave the road and damage vegetation. Each spur had its own fireplace and picnic table. (Sixty log and heavy plank table and bench combinations were built for the picnic and campground areas by the CCC, Job. No. 37). Two pit latrines served the campground. After Mission 66, this campground was no longer used, the fireplaces, tables, and latrines were removed and the area became overgrown with vegetation. About 1990 the area was graded and converted to an overflow parking area. The historic design of the campground is no longer discernible.

Picnic Area

The monument's first picnic area was once located in a wooded ravine south of the parking area and included CCC-constructed log tables and fireplaces. After a second picnic area was developed near the Belle Fourche River campground during the Mission 66 period of construction, use of the park's first picnic area near the tower was discontinued. No developments are apparent in that area today.

Below is a listing of landscape characteristics (outlined in Item F of McClelland's multiple property submission) against which the old headquarters area landscape was evaluated:

Land Uses and Activities

While the old headquarters area still continues its original function as the "staging" area for visitors coming to see or climb Devils Tower, the majority of other early activities and uses for the area were abandoned in the late 1950s and early 1960s. With the relocation of the campground, administrative, residential, utility, and picnic areas to the Belle Fourche River area at the southern portion of the monument, only the fire hose house wholly retained its original use. The original campground, utility area, and picnic area were abandoned. The changes effectively divided the visitor focus and activity between two areas rather than the one area - Devils Tower - where all historic development had taken place.

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Responses to the Natural Environment

Historic development arose proximate to the monument's central and awe-inspiring geologic feature, Devils Tower. All administrative and visitor facilities were sited near the tower during the park's first development period in the 1930s. The main park road terminated at the parking lot at the base of the tower; a hiking trail was constructed around it; and all the other developments (described earlier) were located close by, affording NPS staff and visitors alike unimpaired access and views of the tower. Planting plans, as well as architect and landscape architect reports, all document that NPS designers were highly attuned to the natural setting and made every effort to create developments that would harmonize with the surroundings, using natural construction materials such as log and sandstone. Remarkably, this philosophy was even followed in developing areas not normally seen by the public, such as the monument's utility area. This rustic design aesthetic is reflected in the buildings that remain from the period.

Cultural Traditions

The design principles which were followed by National Park Service architects and landscape architects nation-wide by the 1930s are evident in the old master plans and other historic documents which describe or discuss monument development at Devils Tower. The use of natural materials and traditional building techniques in log and stone, and the retaining of indigenous plantings exemplify such principles in the extant buildings and vegetation that remains.

Circulation Networks

While the monument's primary road still terminates at the tower in a loop parking area, a number of other small-scale circulation routes and patterns were abandoned with the relocation of the administrative, residential, and camping areas during Mission 66. A service road used to link the utility area to the entrance road; a system of footpaths once crossed through natural vegetation to link the administration building and custodian's residence to the utility area (see #2001). The service road and footpaths are no longer visible. Parking and the flow of traffic in the campground (north of the custodian's residence and administration building) were once tightly controlled by the "Meinecke" plan of the grounds. After Mission 66, the campground was abandoned and the area is now used for overflow parking; the picnic area south of the parking lot was also abandoned. While sidewalks still encircle the parking loop, they retain none of their rustic historic appearance. Newer concrete walks have been added to the parking island and in front of the custodian's residence.

Boundary Demarcations

The monument boundaries are distant from the old headquarters area and are thus not relevant to the district's evaluation.

Vegetation Related to Land Use

The old headquarters area was landscaped with both native sod and naturally occurring shrubs and trees (described earlier) during the time of its development. Documentation substantiates that plantings and transplantings were designed to minimize the construction activity of development and to harmonize with the surrounding natural vegetation. The parking lot island was originally heavily planted, effectively reducing the visual impact of a large parking area. The landscape of the administration building was similarly planted with the same species of plants. The sandstone walks with their uneven patterns and edges further "softened" the effect of the development on the natural scene. Much of these early built refinements are lacking in the current landscape of the area, however. A plant survey has not yet been undertaken to determine how many of the original plantings from the historic period remain in the old headquarters area, but is likely that a good number of original plants remain. It is apparent that there are far fewer plantings in the central island than were there historically because the size of the

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island has been substantially reduced to accommodate additional parking, concrete sidewalks, and a kiosk. Lawn has taken the place of planted native sod in the center island and in front of the administration building.

Buildings, Structures, and Objects

The development of the administrative and utility area buildings, as well as water and sewer system, were discussed earlier. A primary landscape feature of the old headquarters area were the narrow, flagstone walks, constructed of immense blocks of native stone. None of these have survived.

Archeological Sites

There are no known sites of historic archeological importance in the immediate old headquarters area which cannot be adequately documented by the historical record (e.g., the campground, utility area, pumphouse and water system).

Small-Scale Elements

As mentioned earlier, the loss of the original sandstone sidewalks and curbing in the headquarters area has resulted in a significant loss of the area's earlier rustic character. The asphalt and concrete walkways are unmistakably modern and reflect neither the craftsmanship, use of native materials, nor naturalistic design principles evident in the original stone walkways. In addition, a historic water fountain at the south end of the parking lot was removed at an unknown date.

Headquarter Area Designed Landscape Evaluation

While the original "loop" shape of the parking area has been retained through the years, changes to the original walks and center island have seriously compromised the area's ability to convey its 1935 rustic design. The narrow, uneven flagstone walks and curbs of the 1930s gave way to 5' wide and even asphalt and log-curbed paths of the 1950s, and finally to concrete and asphalt, concrete-curbed walks with no rustic traces remaining at all. The size of the center island has been greatly diminished, cut into by additional parking spaces, walkways, and a large information kiosk on a concrete pad. The natural open space the island once offered amidst a sea of automobiles has now far fewer plantings and much more surfaced area (with concrete and asphalt replacing stone walks) than it did in the 1930s and 1940s. A comparison of historic plans and photographs document today's parking area retains insufficient historic character to constitute either a designed landscape or to contribute to the Old Administration Area Historic District (see copy of historic photograph appended).

With regard to the larger headquarters area landscape, it fails to meet the National Register criteria for eligibility as a designed landscape due to loss of integrity. All part of the original master plan, the developments of the utility area, campground, and picnic area have been removed. The center island of the parking area has lost its rustic character through development and there are no rustic stone walkways left in the entire area. The larger headquarters area, as a National Park Service designed and CCC developed landscape, has thus lost much integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association. In addition to a loss of many buildings, a significant number of important landscape characteristics (as described above) which once were integral to the original design of the area, were greatly impacted when the headquarters area was relocated in the

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late 1950s and early 1960s. For these reasons the area does not qualify as a cultural (designed) landscape and only the immediate landscaping and setting of the historic buildings have been included within the historic district boundary.⁷ As the overall landscape has lost integrity, certain remnant resources associated with its original development, such as the water and sewer systems, do not retain sufficient significance for individual National Register listing.

SUMMARY OF ELIGIBLE AND INELIGIBLE RESOURCES in Old Headquarters Area

Eligible

Custodian's Residence
Old Administration Building/Museum
Fire Hose House

Ineligible

Old Campground
Old Picnic Area
Visitor Center Parking Lot
Sewer and Water Systems (all)

⁷ While the removal of many early developments from the old headquarters area reduced the number of surviving historic resources, it is also important to note that the Mission 66 period decision to relocate services and administrative functions to the Belle Fourche River area, not visible from the old headquarters area, in effect "preserved" the setting of the remaining buildings. Had this development occurred in the historic area, the integrity of the current setting of the remaining buildings near Devils Tower would have been compromised by far more development than the area has experienced.

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ITEM 9 BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Daugherty, John, "Devils Tower National Monument: A History of National Park Service Developments Through 1966." 1984, unpublished manuscript, National Park Service, Rocky Mountain Region, Denver, CO.

Denver Service Center's Technical Information Center, Lakewood, CO. architectural plans/drawings, park planning documents and construction reports.

Devils Tower National Monument archives:

Project Construction Proposals, Final Construction and Job Completion reports, architectural plans/drawings, monthly narrative reports by Custodians, Superintendents and by Landscape Architects, park master plans and development outlines, building and property files, historic photographs, and correspondence.

Mattison, Ray H. "Devils Tower National Monument, A History," unpublished manuscript, National Park Service, 1955.

Paige, John C. *The Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Park Service, 1933-1942, An Administrative History*, USDI, NPS, 1985.

Interviews: Paul Conzelman, retired maintenance worker, and Bob King, Chief of Maintenance. Devils Tower National Monument, 1992 and 1995, with Kathy McKoy.

ITEM 10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

UTMs

Zone 13 Easting 522200 Northing 4937300

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The historic district boundary is an irregular shaped boundary, encompassing the three historic buildings and their immediate setting. Beginning 25' south of the old administration building at a point inside the sidewalk on the building's east elevation (point A) and extending to approximately 30' behind the building on its west elevation (point B), the boundary then follows a straight line to a point approximately 40' from the custodian's residence's (HS-1) northwest corner (point C). It then proceeds east 20' to the north of the driveway of HS-1 to the inside of the side walk (point D) then follows the inside of the sidewalk to the starting point southeast of the old administration building (point A). The boundary is shown as a dotted line on the Sketch Map for the district.

VERBAL BOUNDARY JUSTIFICATION

The district boundary includes the only remaining structures (which meet National Register criteria for eligibility) that remain in the historically developed old headquarters area. It excludes the parking area, which no longer retains its historic character, as well as other historically developed areas (campground, picnic and utility areas) which have also lost integrity. It includes the only immediate setting and vegetation.

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ADDITIONAL DOCUMENTATION (in order appended)

Vicinity Map, Devils Tower National Monument
#80,012-A

Site Map - location of current park developments (1981) #80,001B

USGS map photocopy showing location of historic district

Site Sketch Map, Old Headquarters Area Historic District (1995)

Administrative Area Plan (1939)⁸ #2001

Headquarters Area Plan (1948)⁹ #2000-A

Custodian's Residence (1930) #4

Custodian's Residence, addition (1935) #4B

Custodian's Residence Current Floor Plan¹⁰

Administration Building (1934) #3004-A

Old Administration Building/Visitor Center Floor Plan (2 pp.)

Fire Hose House (1936) #3018-A

Spring Locations (1940) #5303

Devils Tower Water System (1942) #6975

Utility Layout Plan, Headquarters Area (1951) #4001-C

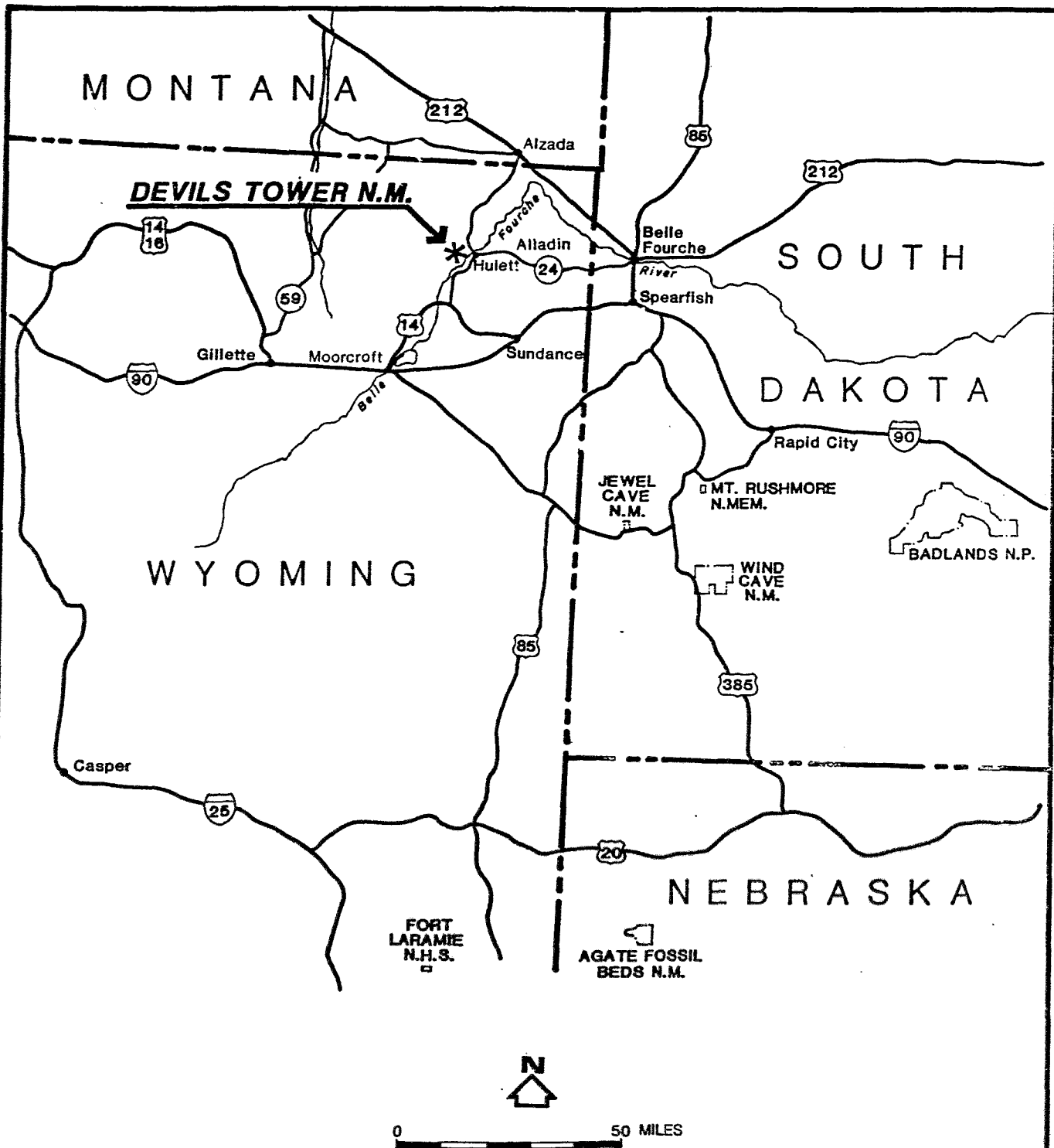
Headquarters Area Development (1935, 3 pp) #3016

Parking Area Expansion (1963) #3133A

⁸ The fire hose house was not shown on this map, but was extant.

⁹ Shows fire hose house as No. 15 (old number); also shows location of pumphouse, reservoir and Spring No. 1. Proposed new campground and additional Residence No. 6 never constructed.

¹⁰ Does not show changes currently under construction in garage space.



Vicinity Map

Devils Tower National Monument

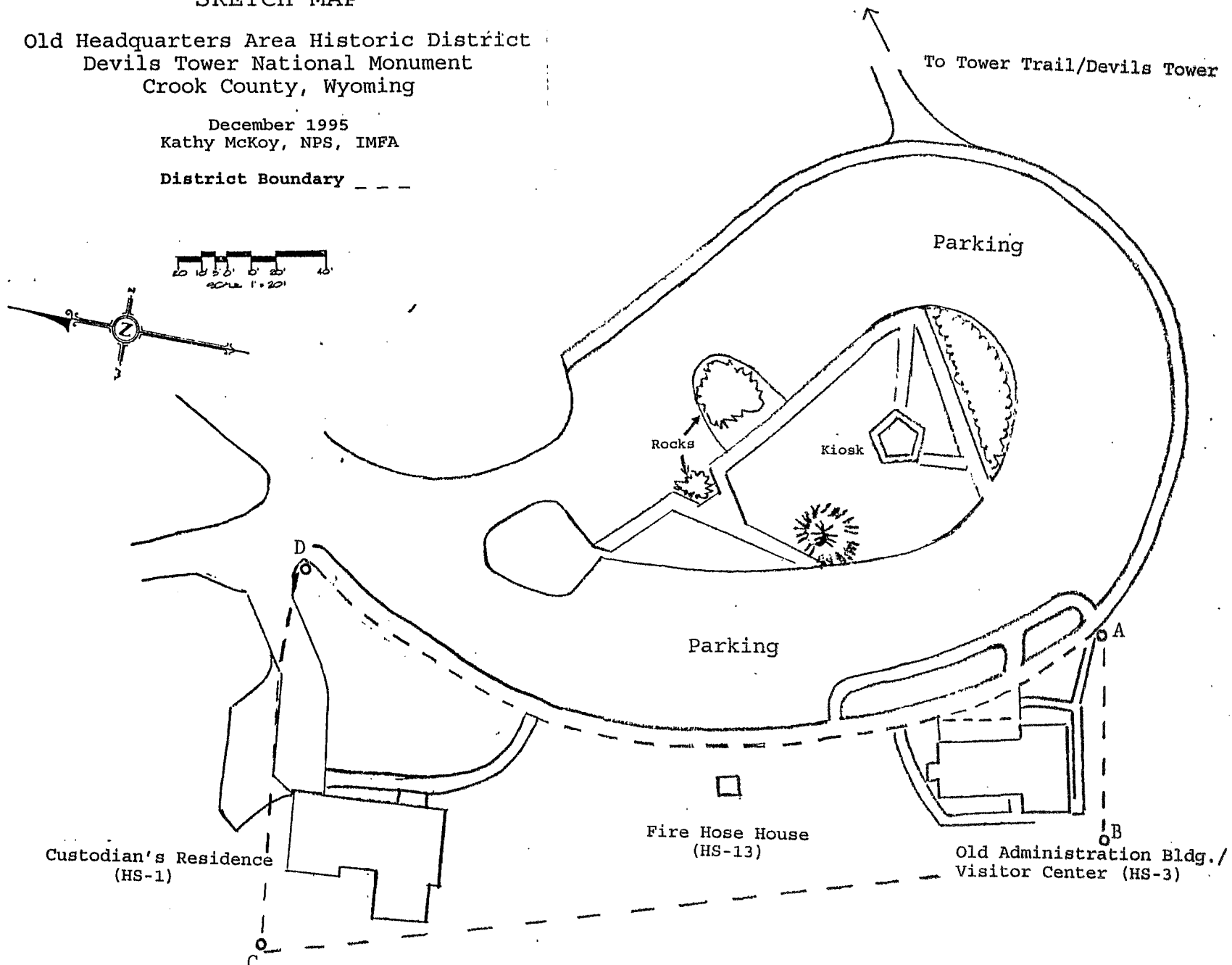
United States Department of the Interior - National Park Service

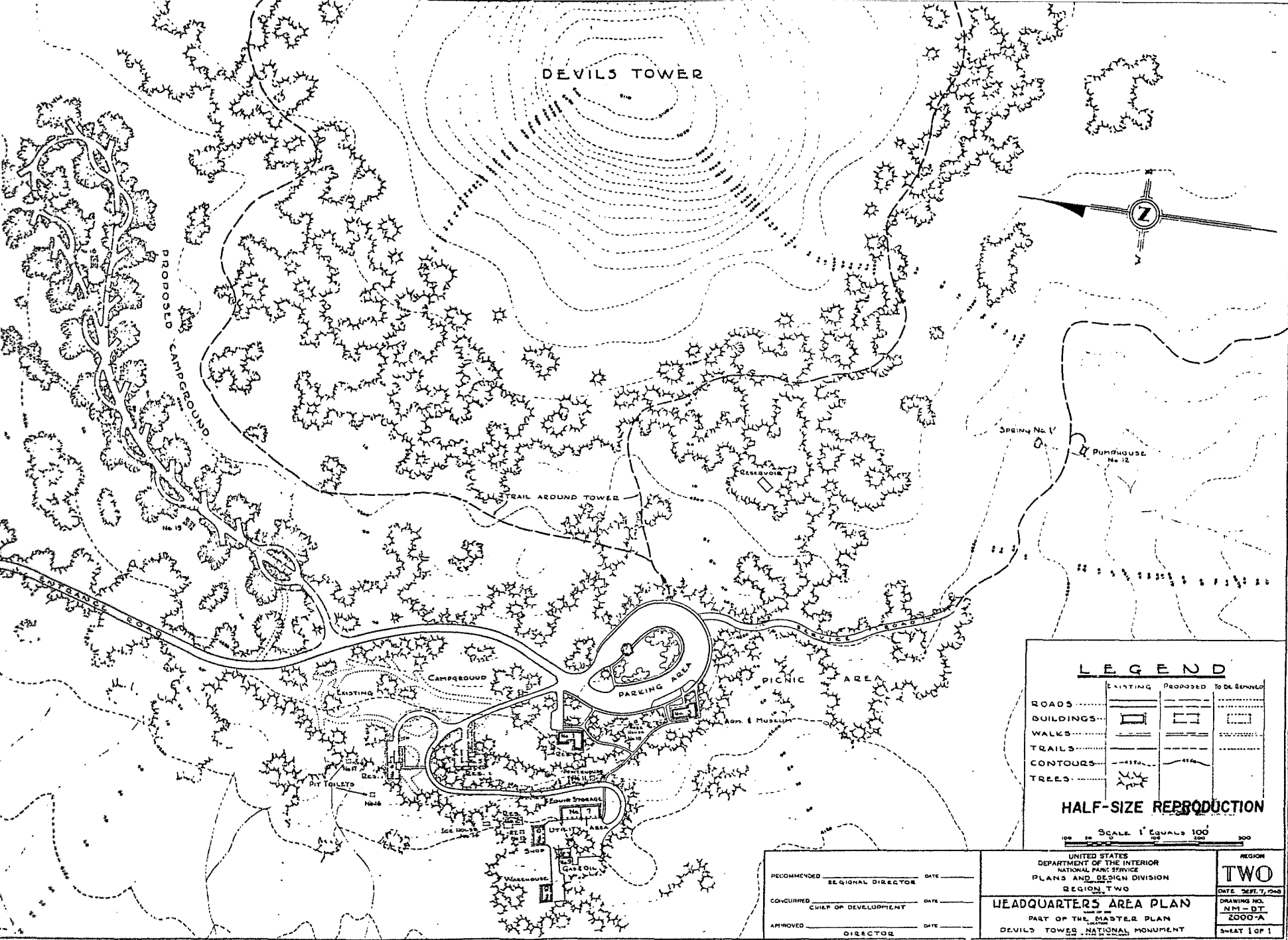
SKETCH MAP

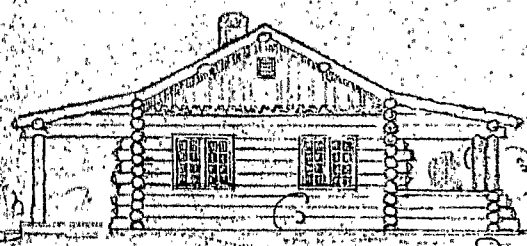
Old Headquarters Area Historic District
Devils Tower National Monument
Crook County, Wyoming

December 1995
Kathy McKoy, NPS, IMFA

District Boundary - - -







- R. SIDE ELEVATION -

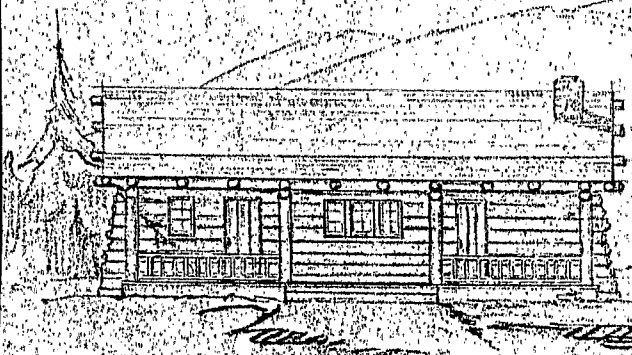
Scale 3/8" = 1'-0"

PRELIMINARY SKETCH FOR
 CUSTODIAN'S RESIDENCE
 DEVIL'S TOWER NATIONAL MONUMENT
 - AUGUST 21 - 1930 -

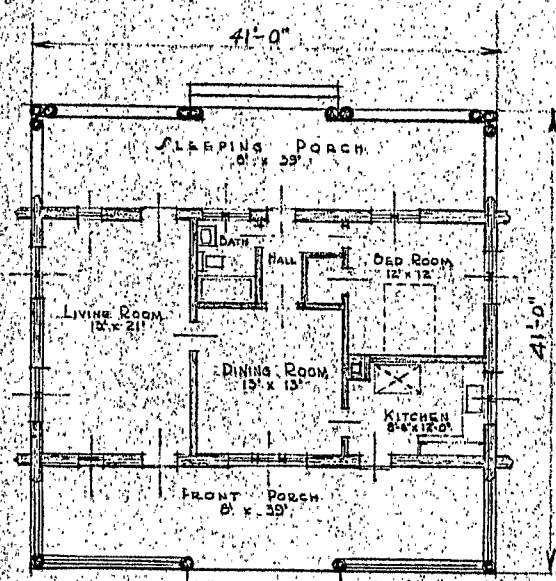
LANDSCAPE DIVISION - N.D.S.
 Recommended Chief Landscape Architect Date
 Approved Custodian Date

Job No. DT-4

1681 Sq. Ft.



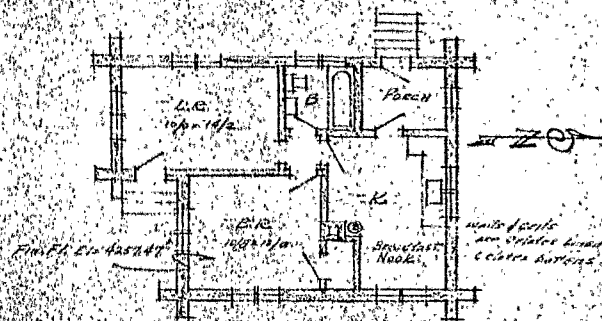
- FRONT ELEVATION -



- PLAN -

1681 Sq. Ft.

Custodian's Residence (HS-1)
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Devils Tower National Monument

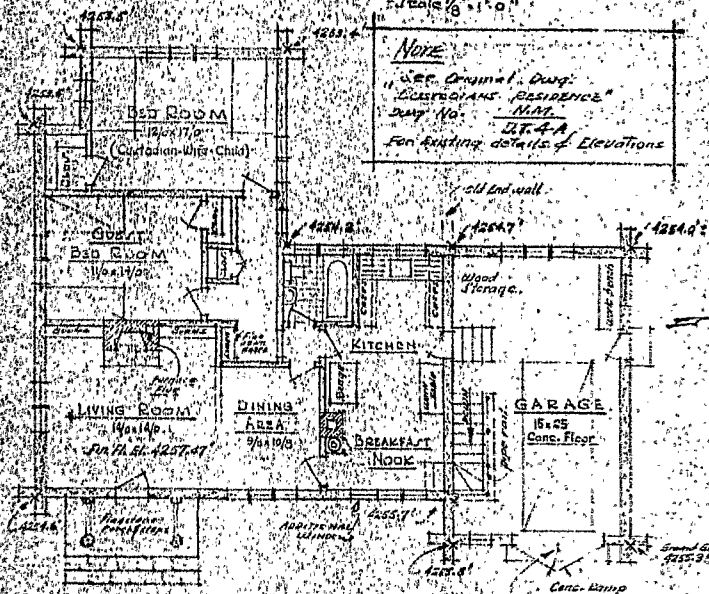


EXISTING FLOOR PLAN

Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

Note

See Original. Dwg.
CUSTODIAN'S RESIDENCE
DWG. NO. 1111
DT-4A
For existing details & Elevations



REVISED FLOOR PLAN SHOWING ADDITION

Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

Approved by Cust.

Notes

Details of addition to conform with those on orig. bldg. see dwg. No. 1111
Provide adequate basement area to provide for Laundry
Garage room - coal & wood storage - & storage space
Kitchen, floor & wall foundations surrounding basement
area to be carried down when basement is excavated
Area under existing bldg. is already partially excavated.
See letter from Custodian

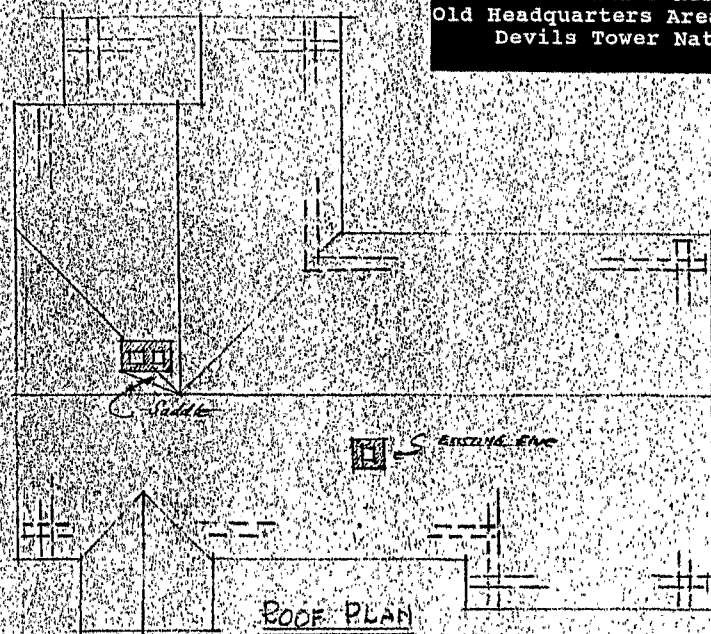
Recommended

Cleared For Eng.

Approved

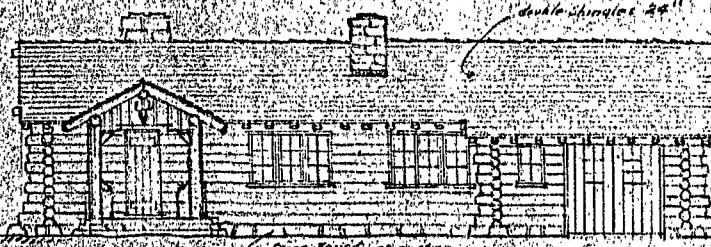
10-16-1935

Custodian's Quarters



ROOF PLAN

Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



(Approx.) REVISED FRONT ELEVATION

Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"

ECW PROJ. 47-CLASS #110-CAMP NM-L-CL

PRELIMINARY SKETCH FOR

ADDITION TO CUSTODIAN'S RESIDENCE

DEVILS TOWER NATIONAL MONUMENT

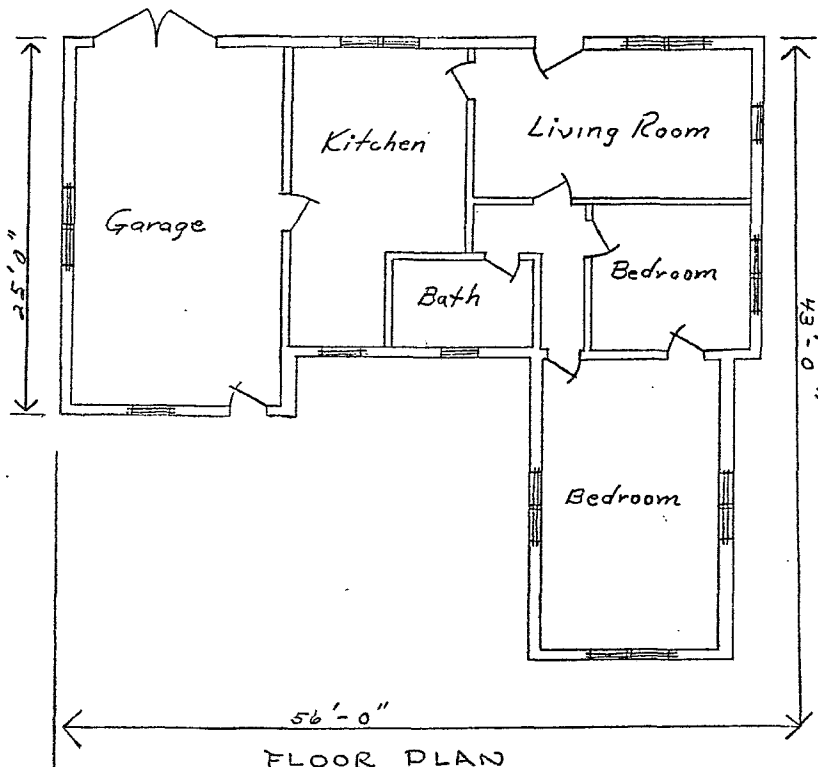
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Drawn By L. SHIMORE - Oct. 16-1935 AT DEVILS TOWER

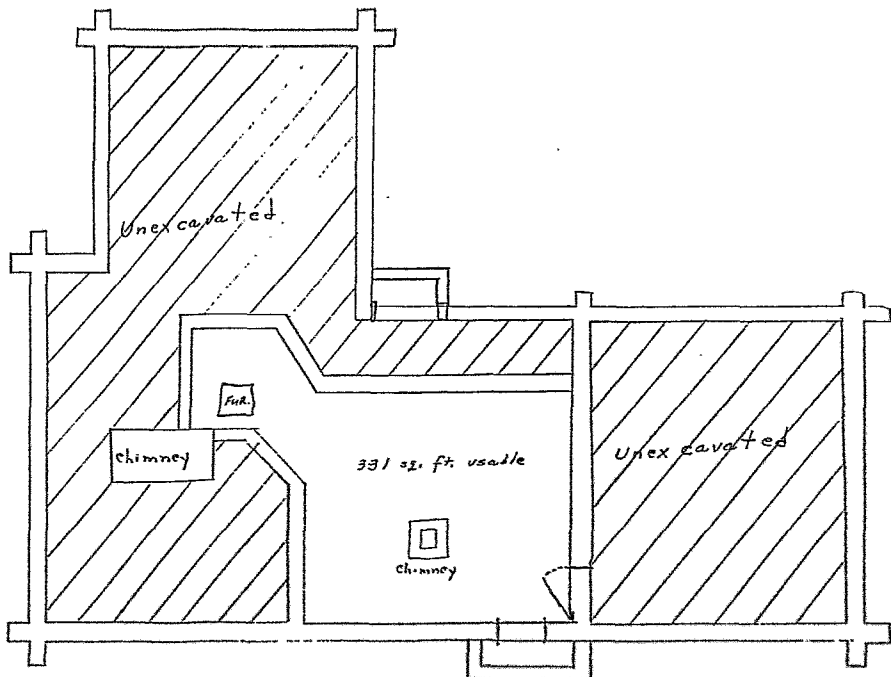
W. J. Carmichael Date 11-25-35
L. J. Carmichael Date 12-25-35
L. J. Carmichael Date 10-16-35
Custodian's

Custodian's Residence (HS-1)
 Old Headquarters Area Historic District
 Devils Tower National Monument

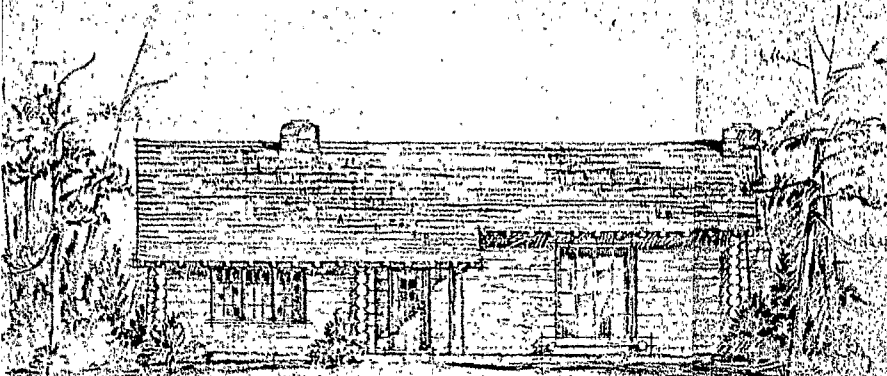


FLOOR PLAN
 BLDG No 1
 EMPLOYEE'S RESIDENCE

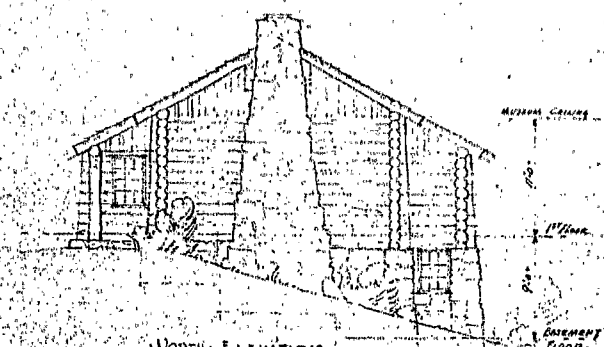
Scale $\frac{1}{8}" = 1'-0"$



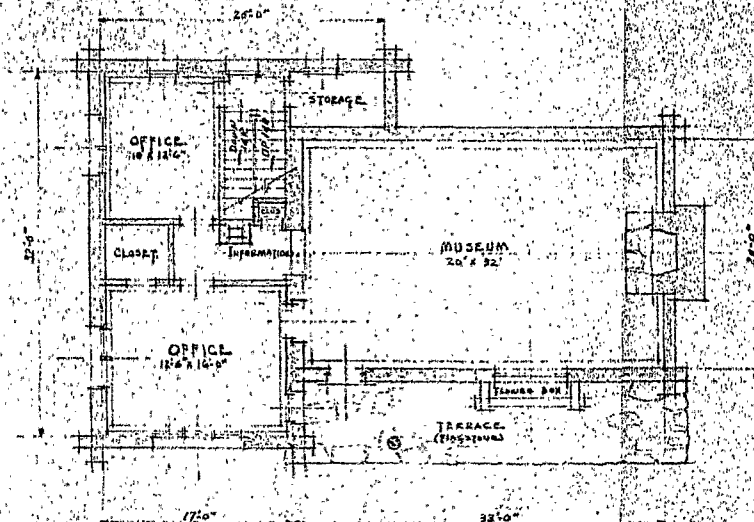
Basement under Residence #1



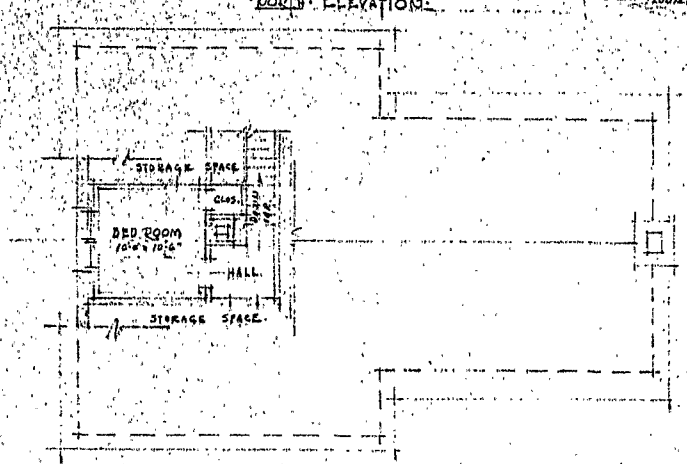
EAST ELEVATION
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



NORTH ELEVATION



GROUND FLOOR PLAN
Scale 1/8" = 1'-0"



SECOND FLOOR PLAN

SPECIFICATION

FOUNDATION WALLS - CONCRETE WITH STONE VENEER.
EXTERIOR WALLS - 12" LOGS - DOORS & BATTEN GABLES.
ROOF BATTENS - 6" LOGS - 24" O.C. SHAKE ROOF.
INTERIOR WALLS - OFFICES 2" x 4" STUDS - PLASTER WALLS & CEILING.
BED ROOM - 12" x 12" STUDS - PLASTER WALLS & CEILING.
MUSEUM - EXPOSED LOG WALLS - WOOD CEILING.
FLOORS - BASEMENT - CEMENT. ALL OTHER FLOORS PIR.
WINDOWS - WOOD CASSEMENT.
TERRACE - FLAGSTONE.

AREA

BASEMENT	973	Sq. Ft.
GROUND FLOOR	1912	" "
SECOND FLOOR	180	" "
TOTAL	2265	Sq. Ft.

PRELIMINARY SKETCH FOR
ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

DEVILS TOWER NATIONAL MONUMENT

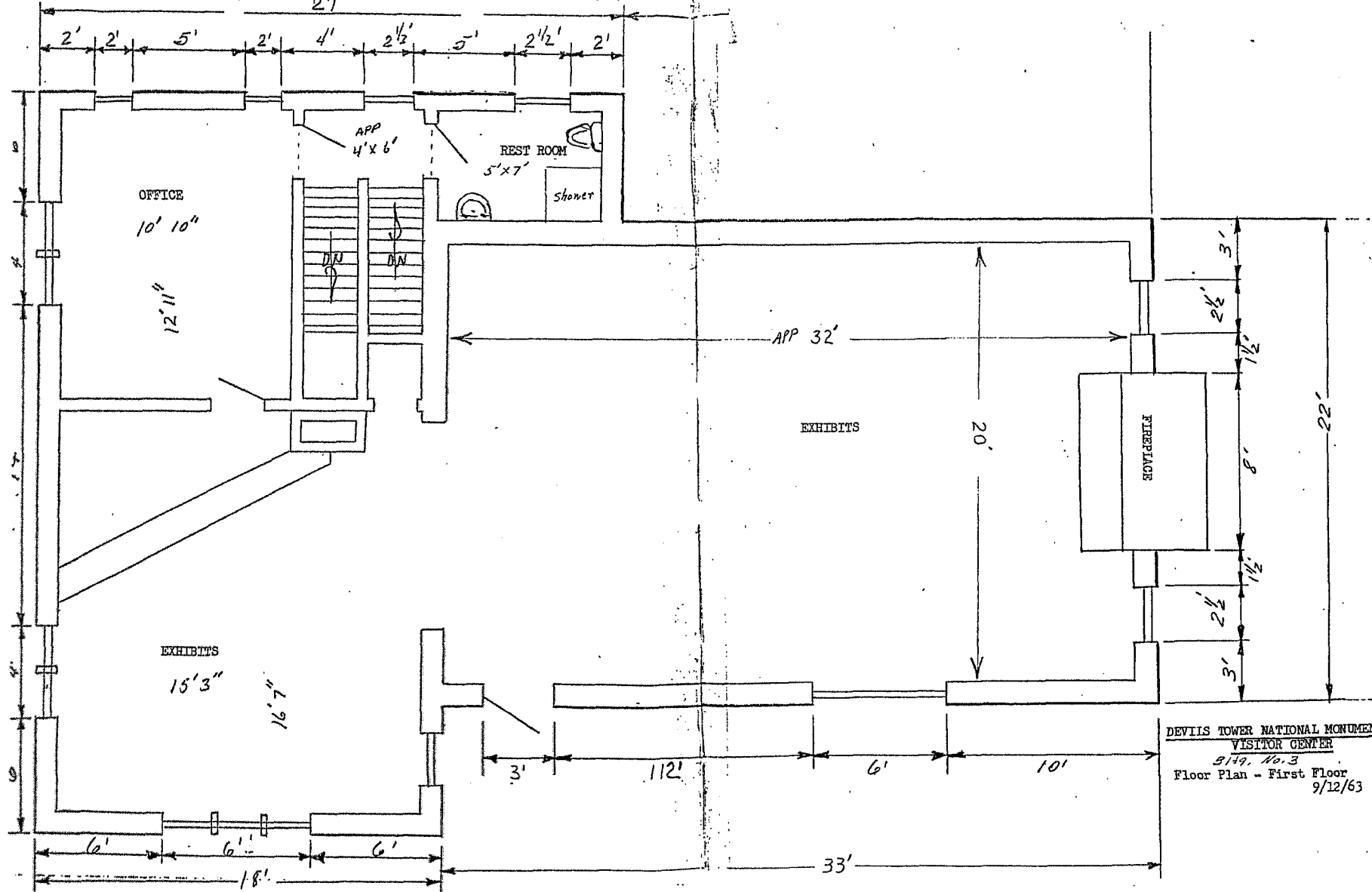
BRANCH OF PLANS AND DESIGN
OFFICE OF NATIONAL PARKS, BUILDINGS AND RESERVATIONS

Recommended *W. H. Carter* Date 1-12-34
Act. Chief Architect
Cleared for Engr. *W. H. Carter* Date 1-12-34

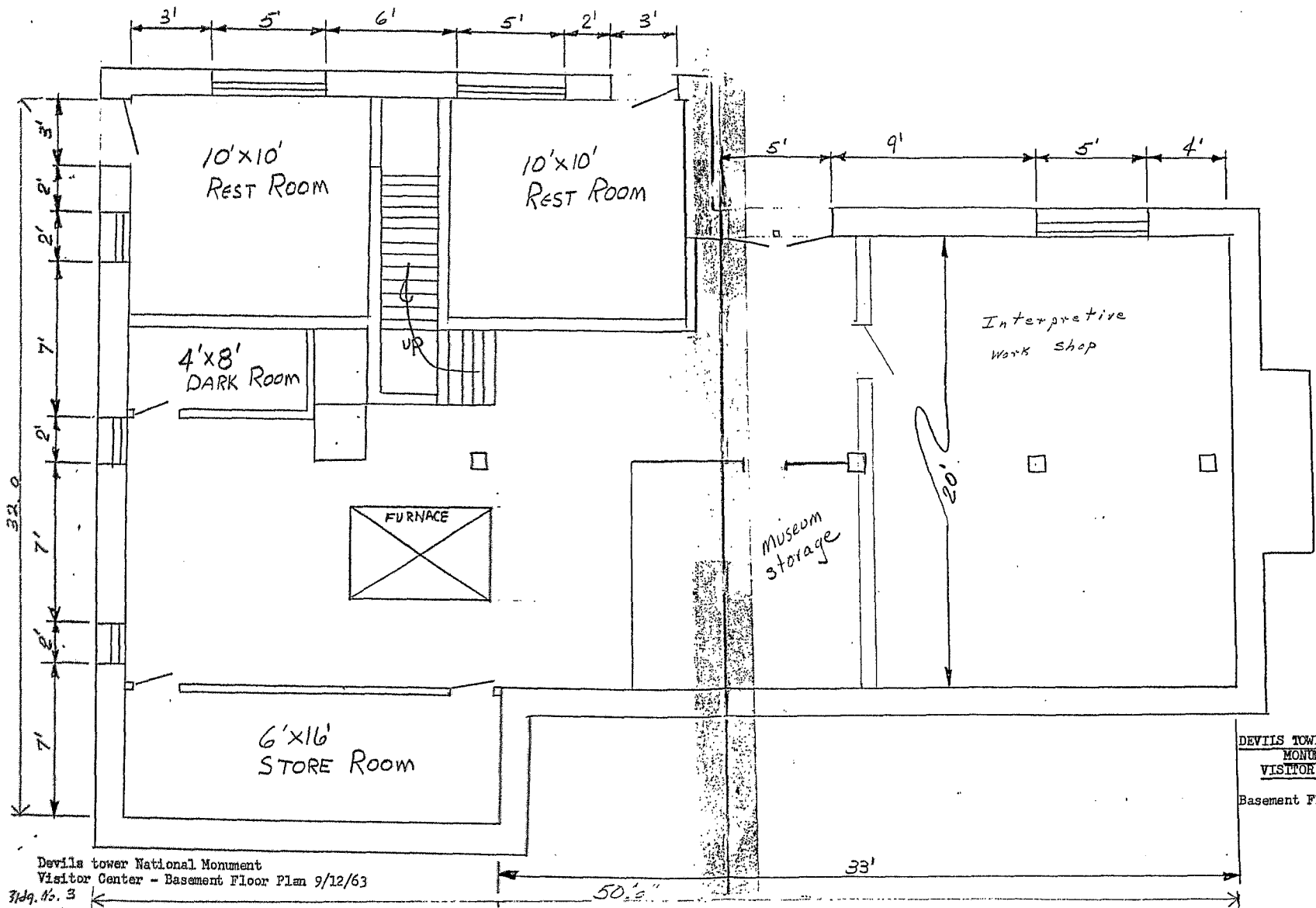


Devils Tower National Monument

27' Visitor Center First Floor Plan 9/12/63



DEVILS TOWER NATIONAL MONUMENT
VISITOR CENTER
5149, No. 3
Floor Plan - First Floor
9/12/63



DEVILS TOWER NATIONAL
MONUMENT
VISITOR CENTER

Basement Floor Plan
9/12/63

Devils tower National Monument
Visitor Center - Basement Floor Plan 9/12/63

3149.40.3

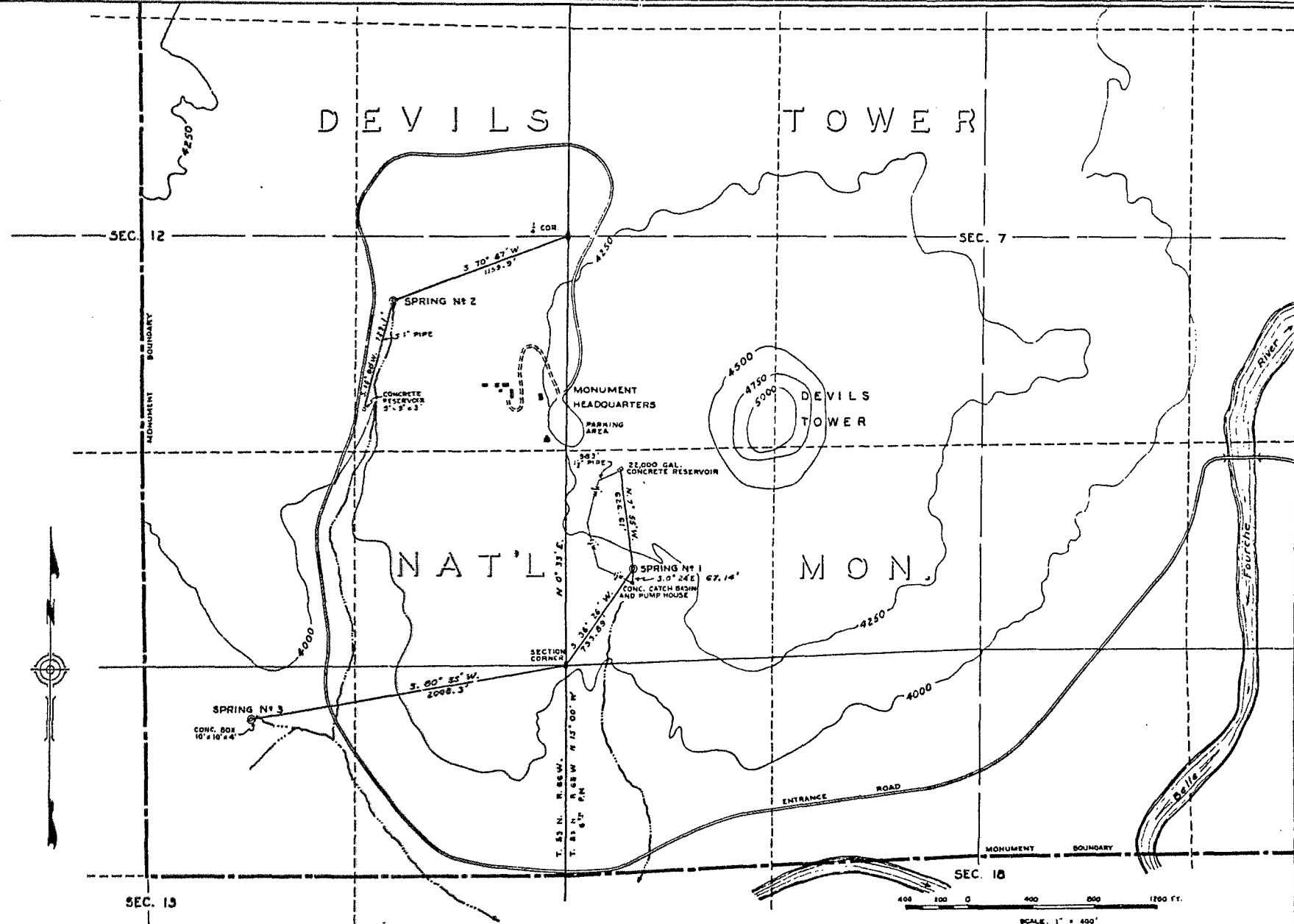
C L E A R E D

R E V I E W E D

S E A L E D B Y

RECEIVED
PLANNING AND DESIGN
DIVISIONRECEIVED
RESEARCH AND EDUCATION
DIVISIONRECEIVED
PROPERTY
DIVISIONRECEIVED
RECORDS
DIVISIONRECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATION
DIVISIONRECEIVED
GENERAL INVESTIGATION
DIVISION

DATE: 10-1-54

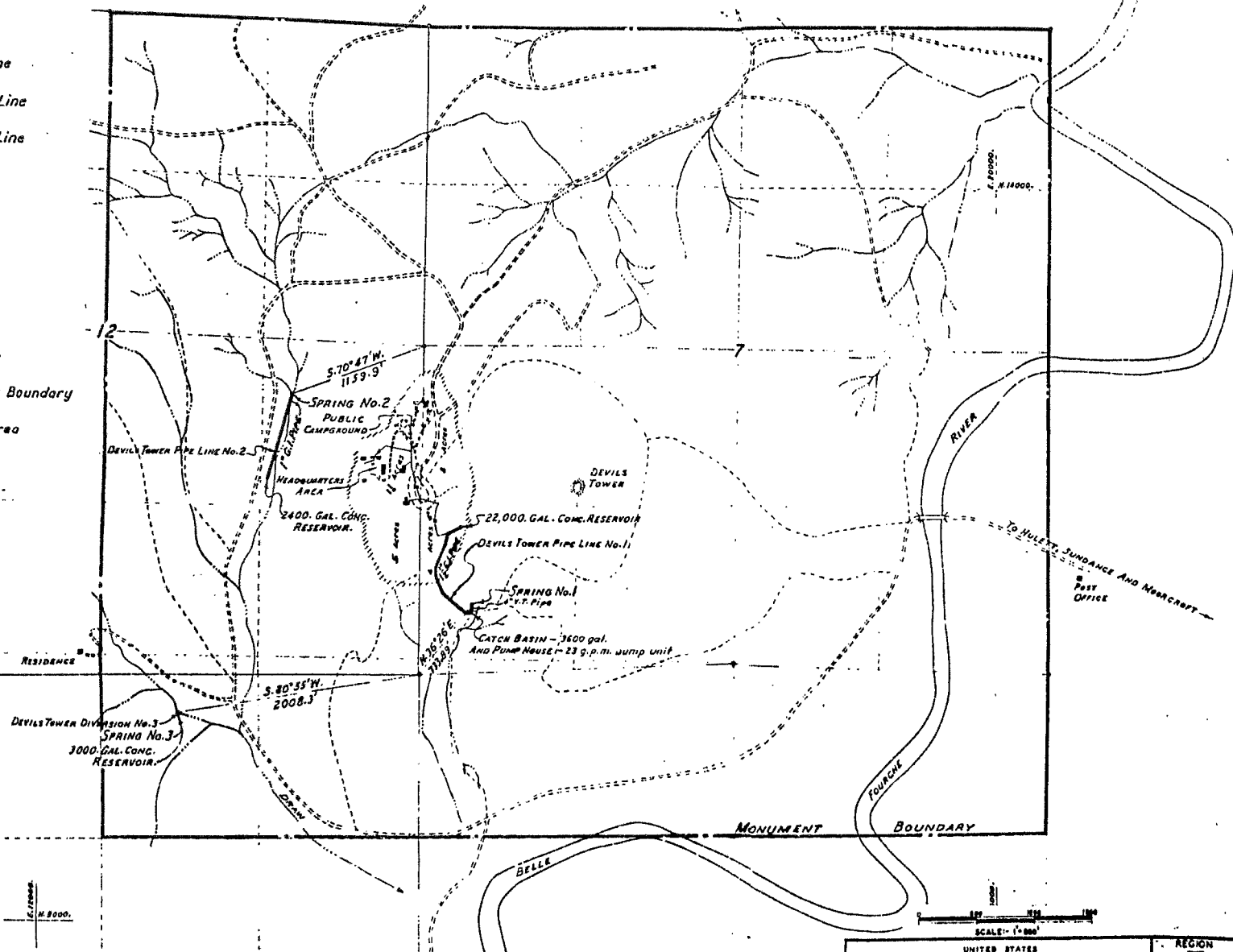
BANC DATA
FIELD WORK R.T.M. OCT 1953

HALF-SIZE REPRODUCTION

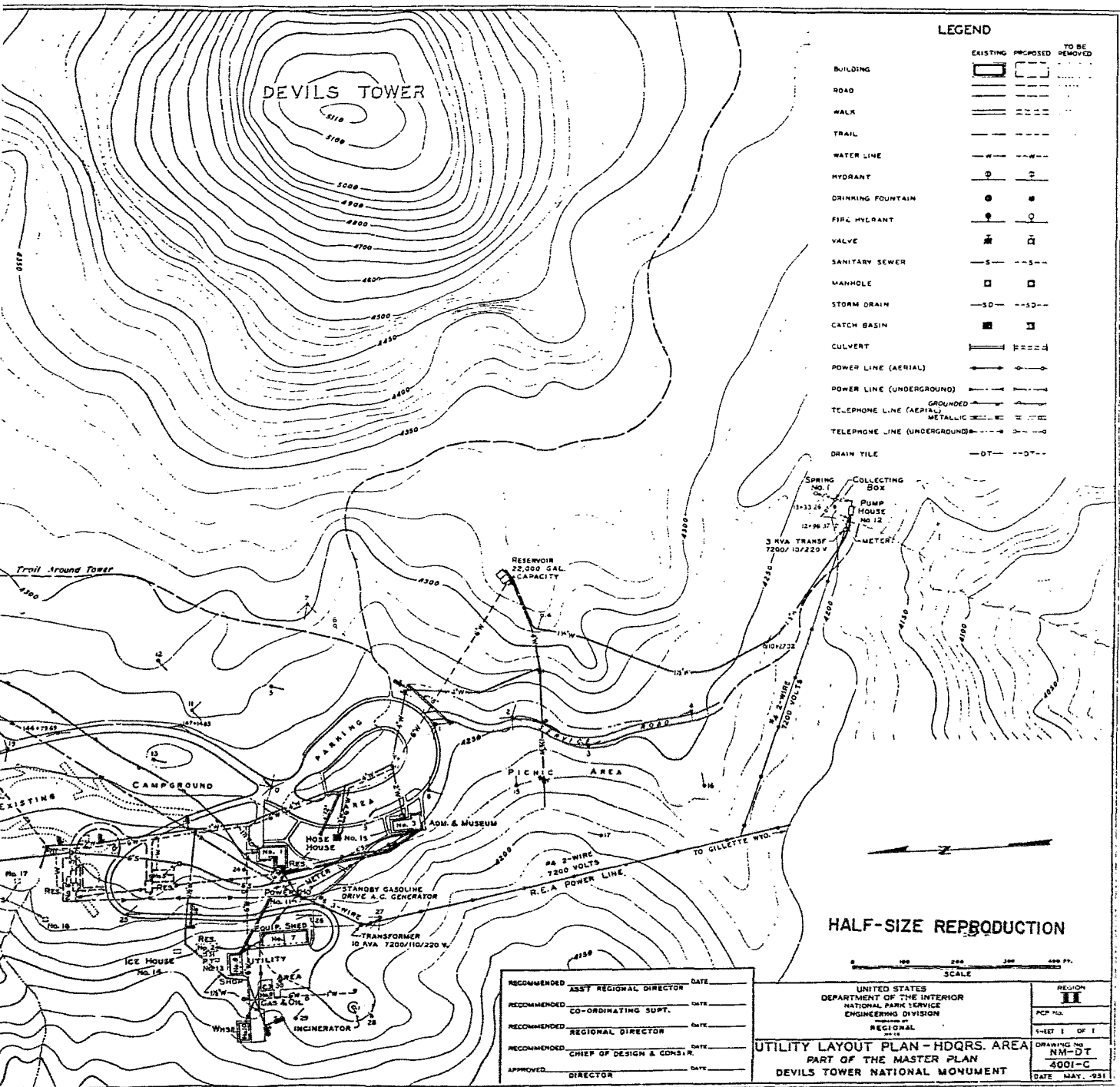
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BRANCH OF ENGINEERING REGIONAL OFFICE	REGION II SHEET 1 OF 1
SPRING LOCATIONS <small>MADE BY JAB</small> DEVILS TOWER NATIONAL MONUMENT <small>LOCATED BY</small>	DRAWING NO. NM-DT 5303

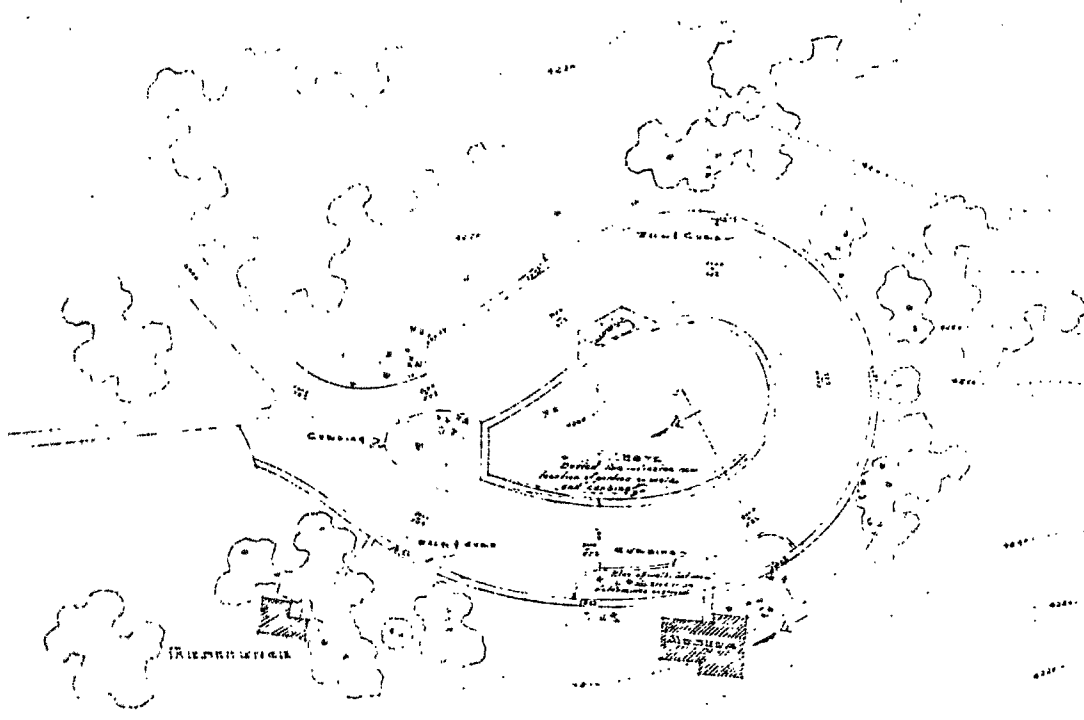
LEGEND

	Water Line
	Section Line
	1/4 Section Line
	1/16 Section Line
	Tie
	Streams
	Roads
	Trails
	Buildings
	Grid Lines
	Monument Boundary
	Irrigable Area



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WATER RIGHTS SECTION, OFFICE OF CHIEF COUNSEL SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.		REGION II SHEET 1 OF 1
DEVILS TOWER WATER SYSTEM DEVILS TOWER NATIONAL MONUMENT		DRAWING NO. NM-DT 6975





CONSTRUCTION NOTES

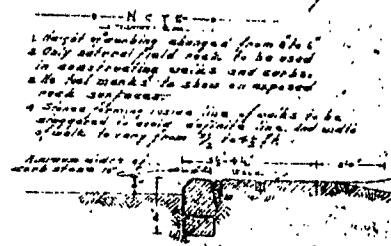
1. Dam structure to be constructed in accordance with the design and construction of the dam structure.
2. The dam structure to be constructed in accordance with the design and construction of the dam structure.
3. The dam structure to be constructed in accordance with the design and construction of the dam structure.
4. The dam structure to be constructed in accordance with the design and construction of the dam structure.
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8. The dam structure to be constructed in accordance with the design and construction of the dam structure.
9. The dam structure to be constructed in accordance with the design and construction of the dam structure.
10. The dam structure to be constructed in accordance with the design and construction of the dam structure.

NOTES

Joint between stone flowing
with surface to be 3'-6" wide
and reinforced.

11-19-50

WATER DAM



CROSS SECTION A-A

SECTION A-A

To be treated in water
using only shelled
or hard tools only.

Approved: *[Signature]* Date: 11-19-50
Checked: *[Signature]* Date: 11-19-50
Designed: *[Signature]* Date: 11-19-50
Constructed: *[Signature]* Date: 11-19-50
Inspected: *[Signature]* Date: 11-19-50

CONSTRUCTION NOTES: DAM STRUCTURE

DESIGNED BY: *[Signature]*
CHECKED BY: *[Signature]*
APPROVED BY: *[Signature]*

DATE: 11-19-50

SCORPION AREA

SCORPION AREA

SCORPION AREA

SCORPION AREA

KEY

KEY NO.	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
1	Alsea Tree	<i>Acaea</i>
2	Alsea Tree	<i>Acaea</i>
3	Alsea Tree	<i>Acaea</i>
4	Alsea Tree	<i>Acaea</i>
5	Alsea Tree	<i>Acaea</i>
6	Alsea Tree	<i>Acaea</i>
7	Alsea Tree	<i>Acaea</i>
8	Alsea Tree	<i>Acaea</i>
9	Alsea Tree	<i>Acaea</i>
10	Alsea Tree	<i>Acaea</i>
11	Alsea Tree	<i>Acaea</i>
12	Alsea Tree	<i>Acaea</i>
13	Alsea Tree	<i>Acaea</i>
14	Alsea Tree	<i>Acaea</i>
15	Alsea Tree	<i>Acaea</i>

Shown on islands of water to be observed. Note width to range 1/2 ft to 1 1/2 ft.

KEY NO	COMMON NAME	BOTANICAL NAME
1
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1	Alvin Lee	Alvin Lee
2	Anna Lee	Anna Lee
3	Elizabeth	Elizabeth
4	James	James
5	John	John
6	Robert	Robert
7	William	William

NOTE

Each member in planning group is to
submit the second number in order
promptly.

Members in groups not giving notice
will be expected to be present.

1999

This is to be
treated in particular
manner in
chilled or hard-
tooled rocks.

[illegible]

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR, NATIONAL BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NM-DT
3 3016

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
CONTINUATION SHEET**

Section photos Page 17

Old Headquarters Area HD
Crook County, WY
Devils Tower National Monument MPS

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PHOTOGRAPHS

- 1) Property: Old Headquarters Area Historic District
- 2) Location: Devils Tower National Monument, Crook County, Wyoming
- 3) Photographer: Kathy McKoy
- 4) Date taken: July 1, 1992
- 5) Negatives: Devils Tower National Monument

<u>Photo #</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Direction of view</u>
1	Custodian's Residence	to NW
2	" "	to W
3	" "	to NW
4	" " (rear)	to SE
5	" " (entry door)	to W
6	" " (door to garage)	to S
7	" " (light fixture, hall)	
8	" " (stone fireplace)	
9	" " (light fixture, liv. room)	
10	" " (interior/library)	
11	" " (interior/liv. room)	
12	" " (interior/kitchen)	
13	Administration Building/Visitor Center	to SW
14	" " (rear)	to SE
15	" " (N. elevation)	to SE
16	" " (museum room)	
17	" " (museum lighting)	
18	" " (museum exposed log walls)	
19	" " (museum fireplace)	
20	" " (exhibit room)	
21	Fire Hose House	to W
22	" "	to E
23	" (interior)	
24	View of Parking Area & Visitor Center	to W
25	Parking Area, Kiosk, and Sidewalks	to W
26	Spring No. 1 Developments (no originals provided; photocopied)	

Historic photographs: photocopied and appended to nomination with descriptive information.

- 1) Property: See description by photo
- 2) Location: Devils Tower National Monument, Crook County, Wyoming; Serrano's 1936 Report to Baker (DSC Technical Information Center)
- 3) Photographer: Newell F. Joyner
- 4) Date taken: see photo
- 5) Negatives: Devils Tower National Monument archives







PRIVATE RESIDENCE























The Life Zones

Life zone boundaries are complex and often defined by passing but invisible where important for animals.

There is a lot of life zone in the world.

Life zones are defined by the climate and the plants and animals that live in them.



Disturbed ground



Getting on Top?

Would you like to stand on top?
How to do it?



Build a ladder?





The Life Zones

Life zones are geographical areas characterized by distinct climate and vegetation. The life zones of the world are determined by the amount of rainfall and the amount of sunlight.









FIRE HOSE











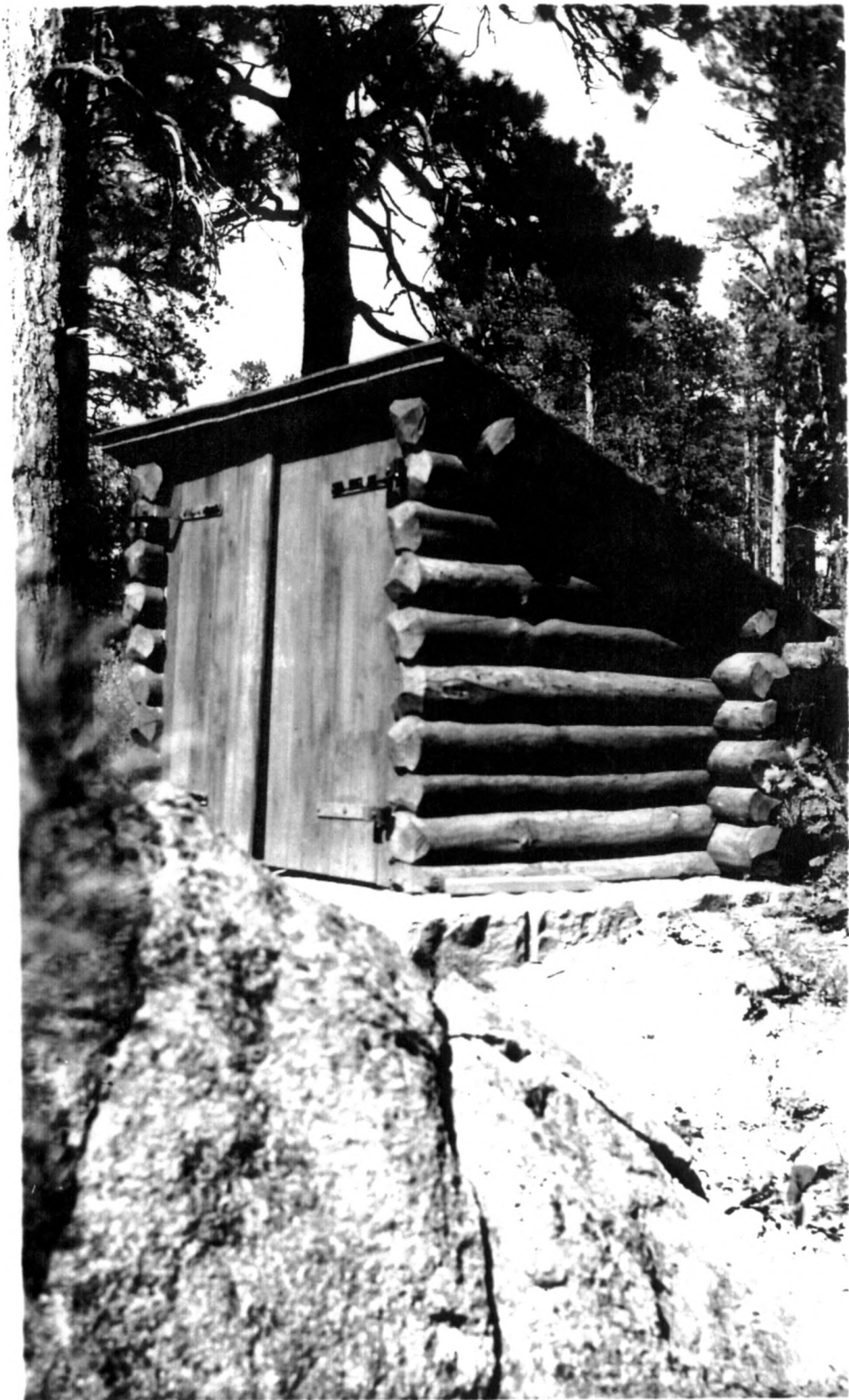
In Old Headquarters Area Historic District - HS-1

"Custodian's Residence after remodeling"

Report to Howard W. Baker from Resident Landscape Architect S. Serrano
on ECW/CCC Activities - Oct. 1, 1935 to Oct. 1, 1936



Old Headquarters Area Historic District - Administration Building (HS-3)
Historic Photograph, dated 1935



Old Headquarters Area Historic District - Fire Hose House (HS-13)
Historic Photograph, dated 7/1/37



Laying Flagstone walk
(Note size of individual stone)



Showing portion of completed walk.

Report to Howard W. Baker
from Resident Landscape Architect S. Serrano
ECW/CCC Activities -
Oct. 1, 1935 to Oct. 1, 1936



Tree transported to new site



Report to Howard W. Baker
from Resident Landscape Architect S. Serrano
ECW/CCC Activities -
Oct. 1, 1935 to Oct. 1, 1936

Tree safely moved to new
site with minimum amount of disturbance



Old Headquarters Area - view of parking lot and center island, 1937.