

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

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

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Elk Creek Visitor Center

Other names/site number: Center Point Visitor Center

Name of related multiple property listing:

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

2. Location

Street & number: 102 Elk Creek

City or town: Gunnison State: Colorado County: Gunnison

Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☒

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

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

I hereby certify that this ___ nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.

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

 national statewide local

Applicable National Register Criteria:

 X A B X C D

Signature of certifying official/Title:

Date _____

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

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

Signature of commenting official:

Date _____

Title :

**State or Federal agency/bureau
or Tribal Government**

Elk Creek Visitor Center
Name of Property

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4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

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

Signature of the 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 ☐

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Number of Resources within Property

(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
<u>1</u>	<u> </u>	buildings
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	sites
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	structures
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	objects
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: Administrative Building

Entertainment/Recreation

Current Functions

(Enter categories from instructions.)

GOVERNMENT: Administrative Building

Entertainment/Recreation

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(Enter categories from instructions.)

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Modern: Park Service Modern

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)

Principal exterior materials of the property: wood, concrete, glass, metal

Narrative Description

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

Summary Paragraph

The Elk Creek Visitor Center at the Curecanti National Recreation Area is a part of a larger context of Mission 66 era structures at the park. The Elk Creek Visitor and associated site planning is the primary visitor contact area which is a component of the larger Mission 66 development that includes campgrounds with comfort stations and an amphitheater, a maintenance area, a residential area, and marina. The Elk Creek area and Visitor Center serves a substantial number of park visitors, as it receives visitor contact traffic and traffic from the East Elk Creek campground in the front country of the park. The Elk Creek area was designed from 1962 to 1973 as a part of the Mission 66 Program for the National Park Service, and the Visitor Center was constructed in the fall of 1968.

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Narrative Description

The Elk Creek Visitor Center is located on the north bank in the eastern portion of Curecanti National Recreation Area. It is sited north of the Blue Mesa Reservoir and southeast of the East Elk Creek. It sits south of Interstate 50, which runs east to west through the recreation area following the Gunnison River and a string of three reservoirs: Blue Mesa Reservoir, Morrow Point Reservoir to the west and Iola Reservoir to the further west. Elk Creek Road, a small entrance road, runs north and south through the recreation area and connects the Elk Creek Visitor Center Parking to Interstate 50. The Elk Creek Visitor Center sits west of Elk Creek Road and north-northeast of the parking area.

The setting is a gently sloped landscape vegetated with low-growing native shrubs and grasslands. The building is positioned on a knoll within a gentle slope west toward the Blue Mesa Reservoir. Long-range views to the north and east direction include formations of the Gunnison National Forest and to the west and southwest include the Blue Mesa Reservoir.

The site design is composed of an entrance road, parking lot, visitor center and planting plan. The parking lot is southwest of the visitor center and west of Elk Creek Road. A concrete pathway connects the asphalt parking area to the Visitor Center. It approaches the building from the southwest and then reaches the envelope of the building from the west. The main entrance of the building on the west façade, opposite from the Elk Creek Road, faces the Blue Mesa Reservoir. The main areas of program and exterior pedestrian circulation remain within the rectangular footprint of the building. Upon approaching the visitor center, visitors are met with the northwest façade and envelope of the building at the ground level.

The visitor center design has two levels and rectangular floor plan with a free-standing, elongated entrance ramp leading from the ground floor to the upper/first floor. The entrance ramp, attached to the first floor south façade, is rectangular in form and mirrors the primary footprint of the building. The ground level of the building was originally designed and constructed as an open terrace with interpretive areas that were shaded by the first floor of the building. Currently, the ground-floor terrace is enclosed and includes additional areas of program, seating and utilities. Panoramic views are retained in the first floor and no change has occurred to the massing of the building. Originally, two concrete trout ponds were positioned on the ground-floor, one beneath the first floor/terrace and one centered between the turns of the entrance ramp. The trout ponds served an interpretive purpose; however, the northern pond was removed to enclose the ground level. The southern pond, in the center of the main circulation ramp, now functions as a raised planter. The ground level originally included seating used for recreation and interpretive purposes around the northwest and northeast perimeter, facing the Blue Mesa Reservoir shoreline, but the seating was also removed with the construction of the enclosed ground floor. The seating that remains on the ground level includes three benches that are adjacent face the southern pond, now planter. Utility areas sit on the east façade, covered by the first floor. These include a storage room near the center, mechanical and HVAC spaces on the northeast side of the building. A small wooden staircase near the storage area provides access to the upper level, but is not used as a main point of circulation.

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The upper level, accessed by the free-standing ramp, approaches from the southwest side of the building and brings the main pedestrian traffic from the ground level to the upper level/first floor entrance and deck. The ramp begins at the ground level on the northwest end, and then inclines towards the upper level making right angle turns, first heading southwest, southeast and lastly northeast towards the upper level entrance. Visitors use the ramp to view the surrounding landscape as they enter or exit the visitor contact area. The ramp ends on the balcony of the upper level and brings pedestrian traffic to the double door entrance of the upper level. The upper level has a moderately open floor plan with three separated areas of program, which include administrative offices and storage spaces on the southeast, a storage area and library at the north corner, which were originally a theater and projection room, and men's and women's restrooms adjacent to a maintenance space on the northwest corner. The main central area of the interior includes interpretive references, a small gift shop, and an information desk for visitor contact. The main interior space has one clerestory window that faces the southeast to let in natural light. Multiple doorways connect the interior spaces with the upper balcony, including two mirrored entrances of double doors on the northeast and southwest sides. One single door on the northeast side leads to the library space, and two single doors on the southwest side lead to the men's and women's restrooms to the balcony. The balcony has concrete flooring and tongue and groove wooden siding on the inside of the perimeter wall, with multiple benches that face the surrounding landscape.

The roof is supported by exposed timber beams which are visible in the main interior space creating regulating lines within the building. The low pitched gabled roof is constructed of tongue and groove wooden planking that is exposed on the interior and stained to match the beams. The wooden framing seen on the exterior is topped with aluminum flashing for waterproofing and finished with wooden shingles. The wooden shingle finish is also exposed on the exterior of the upper level balcony wall that wraps around the perimeter of the enclosed interior space on the northeast, northwest and southwest sides.

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8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria

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

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

Criteria Considerations

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

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

Areas of Significance

(Enter categories from instructions.)

Architecture

Entertainment/ Recreation

Community Planning & Development

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Period of Significance

1962-1973

Significant Dates

1968

Significant Person

(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder

National Park Service

Cecil Doty, Architect

Anderson, Barker, Rinker, Architects

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

The Elk Creek Visitor Center is eligible for National Register listing due to significance under criteria A for its association and inclusion to the Mission 66 Program and Parkscape USA program of the Mission 66 era. The property is an essential part of an overall Mission 66-era park development plan that had extraordinary importance in the history and development of Curecanti National Recreational Area. The property is also eligible under criteria C for association with the design precepts and construction techniques of the Modern Movement style or "Park Service Modern." The Elk Creek Visitor Center is architecturally characteristic of the Mission 66 and belongs to the visitor center building type that emerged during the Mission 66 movement. The Elk Creek Visitor Center exhibits historic integrity including references to location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. The notable architect, Cecil Doty who designed visitor centers throughout the western National Park Service for the Western Office of Design and Construction, prepared and designed the preliminary drawings in

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1965. The locally-known firm of Denver Colorado, Anderson, Barker, Rinker Architects, adjusted the preliminary designs to fit program elements into a singular unified form in 1968 to be constructed in 1970.

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

The Elk Creek Visitor Center is significant for its association to the development of Curecanti Recreation Area. As part of the recreational management program, the Elk Creek Area serves visitors from Colorado, Texas, New Mexico and adjacent plains states for boating, fishing, site seeing, hiking, and camping. By 1958, the Bureau of Reclamation and National Park Service found high potential for recreational use in the area. Construction of the 400-foot tall earthen Blue Mesa Dam began in 1962, while construction of the downstream Morrow Point and Crystal Dams were constructed in 1963 and 1965 respectively. The Center Point, now Elk Creek Area, was designed to support tourism, recreation and interpretation of natural resources of the Gunnison River.

Elk Creek Visitor Center site planning is designed to direct visitor flow as a stop along the local highway to the parking area and into the interpretive space of the structure. Siting of the visitor center near the landscape attractions (impounded lake and topographic landforms) allows for interpretive programs to be extended into the visitor center itself. Naturalistic planting (native evergreen trees) is used to partially screen the building, utility areas, and parking, as well as to repair areas disturbed in construction. Outdoor spaces and site work, including parking lot, paths, amphitheater, terraces, campground and marina incorporated into visitor center complex.

The building's elevations create a mostly low-profile, horizontal effect. The building harmonizes with its setting through horizontality of massing, roof profile, color and texture of materials. Use of textured concrete and wood shingle in facades give building generally rough exterior texture. Exterior colors were chosen to harmonize with natural context.

The Elk Creek Visitor Center design emphasizes plan organization (the design of the floor plans). The floor plan organization segregates public areas from administrative areas, and also emphasizes efficient visitor flow through the building. A central lobby space is the arrival point, with views to other park destinations accessed as the visitor moves through the building, such as campgrounds and the marina through the large windows and covered terrace. The visitor center's program centralizes numerous park services, including information, interpretation, restrooms and administrative offices. Overlapping functional spaces are evident in partially open floor plan.

Formal vocabulary and materials of contemporary modern architecture (1945-1972) are used in the building, including low-pitched roof, window walls, exposed structural support systems, concrete and concrete block construction. The integration of interior and exterior public spaces, are separated by windows and window walls. Entrances, exits, and other doorways are wide, providing easy movement for crowds. The entrances and viewing deck are sheltered by porches. The building emphasizes visitor experience of spatial procession. This sequence of spaces

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features the ramp and 360 degree views to significant park landscapes either from the terraces, ramp or through large windows.

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. The Mission 66 program was conceived and planned in 1955 and began in 1956. The conditions, concerns, and modernist design trends that precipitated and shaped the program began in 1945 after the end of World War II. The lifting of travel restrictions and gasoline rationing immediately caused what Newton Drury described as “the dilemma of our parks.” Visitation soared and Congress refrained from increasing park budgets. Important precedents for Mission 66 planning occurred in the late 1930s and early 1940s with the rise of the Modern Movement style that became known as “Park Service Modern.” However, following the end of the war, the lifting of wartime construction prohibitions and the introduction of wartime construction materials make the appropriate date for the beginning of the period of significance for Mission 66-era development 1945.

Director Conrad Wirth conceived the Mission 66 program in 1955 as a national ten-year initiative from 1956 to 1966. The goal of the initiative was to upgrade most parks by systematically constructing new facilities and roads and by increasing park staff to meet new needs. Mission 66 was implemented through increases in regular annual appropriations. Many early Mission 66 projects were planned after 1945, and these projects received increased funding in 1956 to finish design and go to construction as quickly as possible. Mission 66 was characterized by the construction of over 100 visitor centers, which became hallmarks of the program. In addition, other properties were constructed, including administrative areas (maintenance buildings, employee housing, and new concessions in the parks) as well as roads, parking lots, and nature trails.

Mission 66’s end, scheduled for the 50th anniversary of the National Park Service in 1966, proved anticlimactic. Conrad Wirth’s successor, George Hartzog, was not eager to celebrate the accomplishments of a program that was identified with the previous administration and had become a source of controversy over the use of the Modern Movement style and new development in natural parks. Hartzog initiated his own development program in 1966 that allowed for the completion of unfinished construction projects and provided new facilities for parks brought into the National Park System during the Mission 66 era. Modeled on the previous program, Hartzog’s new program, Parkscape USA, anticipated another important anniversary, the centennial of Yellowstone National Park in 1972. By that year, when Hartzog retired, the federal administration of natural resources had been profoundly changed by new public attitudes and congressional legislation. The environmental movement gained political influence, and a flurry of new laws, permanently changed administrative and political contexts for national park management. Congress passed the Wilderness Preservation System Act in 1964, and between 1965 and 1973, it passed the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the Clean Water Act, the Clean Air Act, the Endangered Species Act, and the National Environmental Policy Act. The position of the National Park Service in the new political and legal order was altered by the change of administration and

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reorganization of the National Park Service as Hartzog retired. By 1972, a new era began in the planning, management, and development of the National Park System with the closure of the Western and Eastern Offices of Design and Construction (established in 1954 by Director Wirth) and the shift of personnel to the centrally located planning and design office, the Denver Service Center. Therefore, 1972 is the appropriate date for the end of the period of significance for the Mission 66 era. Subsequently, National Park Service emphasis shifted toward the nation's Bicentennial celebration that began in 1976.

The Parkscape USA program's primary accomplishments resulted from the completion of the Mission 66 program projects that were underway or planned in 1966. Old and newly authorized Mission 66 parks utilized the same design personnel and others, who had worked during the earlier program. Additionally, parks proposed during the Mission 66 program were added to the system and these required appropriate facilities that were identical to those of older parks. Curecanti National Recreation Area, established in 1965 around the three impoundment lakes in Colorado, experienced a building boom. The National Park Service developed a village that included a visitor center, concessions and maintenance facilities, employee residences, and a campground all built between 1968 and 1970.

Elk Creek Visitor Center
Name of Property

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

National Park Service. 1957. *A Preliminary Planning Report: Recreation Use and Development Curecanti Unit Colorado, Colorado River Storage Project*. Santa Fe: National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

National Park Service. 2015. National Park Service Mission 66 Era Resources National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form Draft.

National Park Service. 1964. *Proposed Curecanti National Recreation Area, Colorado: A Preliminary Report*. Santa Fe: National Park Service, United States Department of the Interior.

National Park Service Electronic Technical Information Center (ETIC). Mission 66 Documents, Maps, and Master Plans.

National Park Service Electronic Technical Information Center (ETIC). Center Point Visitor Center Preliminary and As-constructed Drawings.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

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

Primary location of additional data:

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

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property .6 acres

Use either the UTM system or latitude/longitude coordinates

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates (decimal degrees)

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: 13 | Easting: 311045 | Northing: 4259863 |
| 2. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 3. Zone: | Easting: | Northing: |
| 4. Zone: | Easting : | Northing: |

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

The boundary includes the Elk Creek Visitor Center and the immediately surrounding vegetation, entrance ramp, and pathways.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

Boundaries are defined by primary resource, the Visitor Center, and the contributing surrounding and supporting landscape that is designed to provide visitor flow, via entrance pathways and ramp, and visual screening of parking areas using native vegetation.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: Carly M. Piccarello
organization: Intermountain Regional Office Santa Fe
street & number: 1100 Old Santa Fe Trail
city or town: Santa Fe state: NM zip code: 87505-0360
e-mail Sam Tamburro sam_tamburro@nps.gov
telephone: 505-988-6847
date: 9/22/2015

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

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

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Additional Documentation: Locational Map

Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



Date Created: September 2015

View of Elk Creek Visitor Center with boundary (red).

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Elk Creek Visitor Center
Name of Property

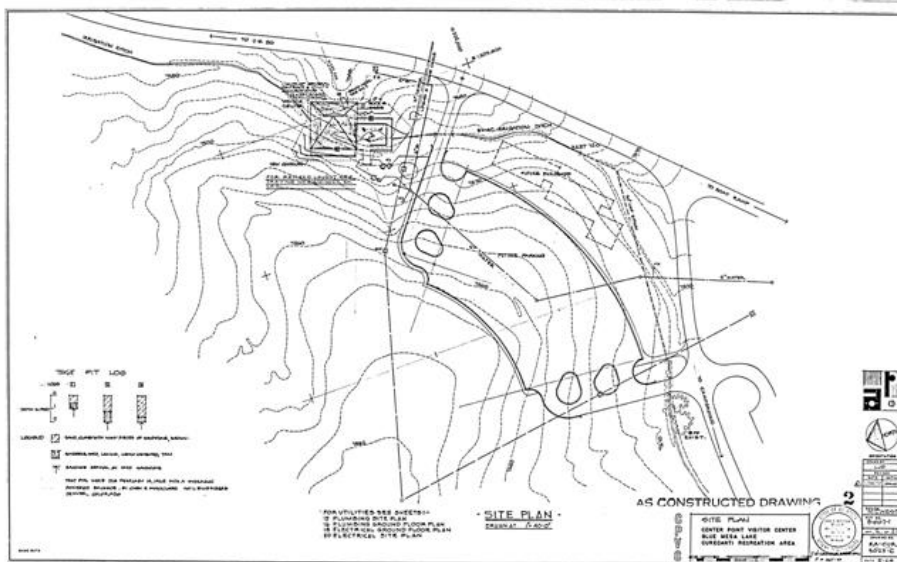
Gunnison, Colorado
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Additional Documentation: Construction Drawings

Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



Elk Creek Visitor Center As-constructed drawings: site plan, 1968.

Source: Denver Service Center (ETIC).

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Elk Creek Visitor Center
Name of Property

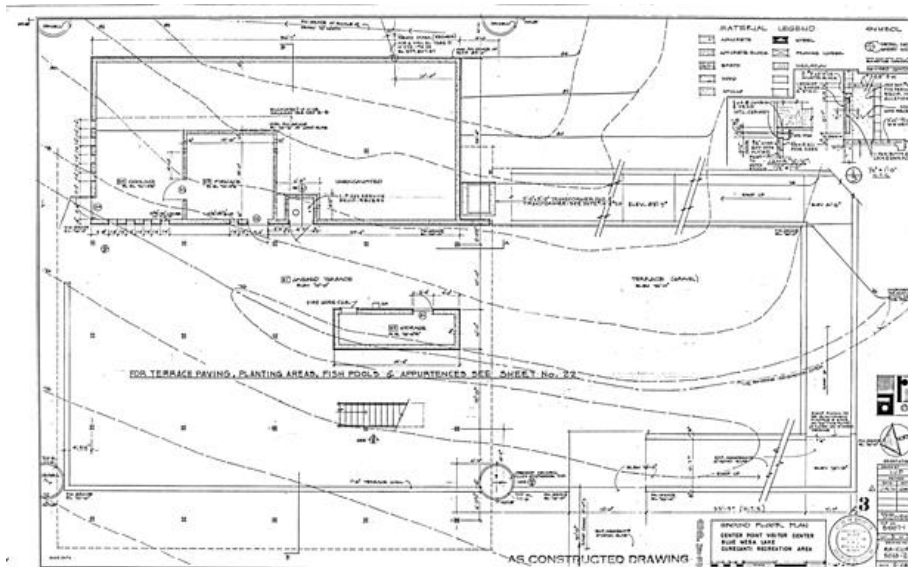
Gunnison, Colorado
County and State

Additional Documentation: Construction Drawings

Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



Elk Creek Visitor Center As-constructed drawings: ground-floor floor plan, 1968.

Source: Denver Service Center (ETIC).

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Elk Creek Visitor Center
Name of Property

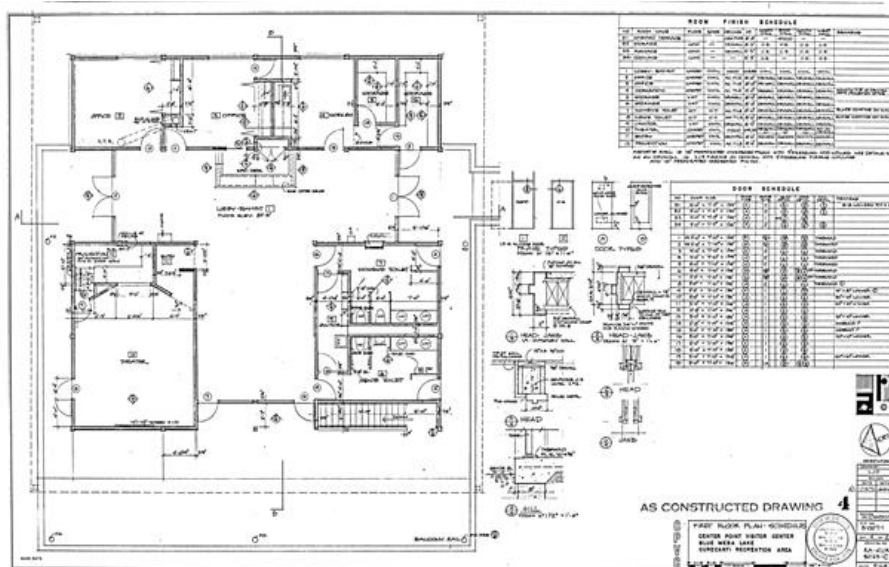
Gunnison, Colorado
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Additional Documentation: Construction Drawings

Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



Elk Creek Visitor Center As-constructed drawings: First floor floorplan, 1968.

Source: Denver Service Center (ETIC).

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Elk Creek Visitor Center
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Photo Log

Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



Photographer:

Date Photographed: September –October 1968

View of Elk Creek Visitor Center looking northeast. Source: Curecanti NRA archives.

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Elk Creek Visitor Center
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Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



8961 LCO

Photographer:

Date Photographed: October 1968

View of Elk Creek Visitor Center under construction looking north. Source: Curecanti NRA archives.

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Elk Creek Visitor Center
Name of Property

Gunnison, Colorado
County and State

Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



Photographer:

Date Photographed: March 1975

View of Elk Creek Visitor Center looking north at entrance ramp. Source: Curecanti NRA archives.

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Elk Creek Visitor Center
Name of Property

Gunnison, Colorado
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Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



Photographer: Date Photographed: date unknown

View of Elk Creek Visitor Center looking north-northwest. Source: Curecanti NRA archives.

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Elk Creek Visitor Center
Name of Property

Gunnison, Colorado
County and State

Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



Photographer:

Date Photographed: 1968

View of Elk Creek Visitor Center looking northeast at upper and lower terrace. Source: Curecanti NRA archives.

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Elk Creek Visitor Center
Name of Property

Gunnison, Colorado
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Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



Photographer:

Date Photographed: March 1975

View of Elk Creek Visitor Center looking north at southern pond. Source: Curecanti NRA archives.

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Elk Creek Visitor Center
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Gunnison, Colorado
County and State

Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



Photographer:

Date Photographed: March 1975

View of Elk Creek Visitor Center interior looking at skylight and interpretative area. Source: Curecanti NRA archives.

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Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



Photographer: Forest Frost

Date Photographed: August 2015

View of Elk Creek Visitor Center looking north-northwest.

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Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



Photographer: Forest Frost

Date Photographed: August 2015

View of Elk Creek Visitor Center looking west from entrance road.

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Elk Creek Visitor Center
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County and State

Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



Photographer: Forest Frost

Date Photographed: August 2015

View of Elk Creek Visitor Center looking south.

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Elk Creek Visitor Center
Name of Property

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County and State

Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



Photographer: Forest Frost

Date Photographed: August 2015

View of Elk Creek Visitor Center looking east on 1st floor covered porch.

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Elk Creek Visitor Center
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Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



Photographer: Forest Frost

Date Photographed: August 2015

View of Elk Creek Visitor Center looking south on 1st floor covered porch.

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Elk Creek Visitor Center
Name of Property

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County and State

Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



Photographer: Forest Frost

Date Photographed: August 2015

View from Elk Creek Visitor Center looking west to Blue Mesa Reservoir.

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Elk Creek Visitor Center
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Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



Photographer: Forest Frost

Date Photographed: August 2015

View of Elk Creek Visitor Center entrance ramp looking south to converted planter island (pond).

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Elk Creek Visitor Center

Name of Property

Gunnison, Colorado

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Name of Property: Elk Creek Visitor Center

City or Vicinity: Curecanti National Recreation Area

County: Gunnison State: Colorado



Photographer: Forest Frost

Date Photographed: August 2015

View of Elk Creek Visitor looking east to enclosed ground floor terrace.

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Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.