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: Hyde Memorial State Park
   Other names/site number: LA 136263
   Name of related multiple property listing: Historic and Architectural Resources of the New Deal in New Mexico, 1933-1942
   (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing)

2. Location
   Street & number: 740 Hyde Park Road (NM 475)
   City or town: Santa Fe
   State: NM
   County: Santa Fe
   Zip Code 8750
   Not For Publication: x

3. State/Federal Agency Certification
   As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,
   I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60.
   In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:
   ___ national    _X state wide    ___ local
   Applicable National Register Criteria:
   _X A    ___ B    _X C    ___ D

   Signature of certifying official/Title: Jeff Pappas/NM SHPO    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
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  X

Public – Federal  

Category of Property

(Check only one box.)

Building(s)  

District  X

Site  

Structure  

Object  

Hyde Memorial State Park
Santa Fe, New Mexico

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contributing</th>
<th>Noncontributing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>28 buildings</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 site</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 structures</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 object</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46 Total</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Recreation and Culture: outdoor recreation
7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Other: rustic style

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: Stone, Wood, 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 Hyde Memorial State Park is a small recreational park with a ski lodge, visitor center, and numerous picnic and camping shelters constructed in the rustic style by the Civilian Conservation Corps from 1938 to 1942. The roughly 355-acre park is located six miles northeast of Santa Fe and is surrounded by the mountainous Santa Fe National Forest. The I-shaped park is located roughly 8600 feet above sea level and is bisected by Little Tesuque Creek and the north-south NM 475. Most of the historic resources are concentrated along a loop road located east of the highway amidst dense ponderosa pines. The rustic architectural style of the buildings and structures is characterized by local, rough-hewn materials, such as boulders and logs, that blend with the landscape. The Hyde Park lodge, visitor center, the tow-rope building, and several picnic shelters were built in the rustic style. The loop road, memorial boulder, swimming pool/ice skating rink, and campground layouts and shelters also reflect the rustic style of architecture. Hyde State Memorial Park has been a popular high-mountain retreat from 1938 to 1970.
Narrative Description

Hyde Memorial State Park is located in steep, wooded valley that also includes Little Tesuque Creek and NM 475. Most historic resources are located in the valley along the loop road. The park provides hiking trails, picnic shelters, and group shelters for day hikers and campsites for overnight campers. The ski runs and hiking trails lead into the surrounding mountains. The largest buildings are located at the south end of the park and include the ski lodge, ski runs, and visitor center. The rustic style is evident in almost all buildings, structures, and designed landscapes. The character of the park has changed since its construction in the 1930s because the rise in popularity of Santa Fe Ski Basin three miles north has resulted in increased numbers of cars traveling through the state park at higher rates of speed.

Memorial Boulder
In 1936, a proposal was submitted to locate a commemorative plaque on a granite boulder to commemorate the life of Benjamin Hyde (figure 3). The boulder is located near the entrance to the main loop road and faces NM 475. The boulder measures approximately 7 feet in diameter and 3 feet tall. A low retaining wall constructed around the memorial. A brass plaque affixed to the middle of the boulder reads:

Hyde Memorial Park
Forever to serve the youth of America
in stimulating love of outdoor life and nature lore
In enduring memory of
Benjamin Talbot Babbitt Hyde
“Uncle Bennie”
Naturalist – Educator – Benefactor
A pioneer anthropologist in the Southwest
A leader and national commissioner for nature study
Boy Scouts of America
New York City November 23, 1872 Santa Fe, New Mexico, July 27, 1933
Integer Vitae Scelerisque Purus

State Parks constructed a low semi-circular wall of dry-laid limestone around the base of the memorial. Vegetation has been removed from the area around the memorial to increase its visibility to highway and park traffic.

Hyde Park Lodge
The lodge is part of a ski complex located in the southernmost section of the park that includes a network of ski trails, the tow rope building, and the visitor center. The lodge, built in 1938, was among the first recreational building in the New Mexico State Park (State Park) system and the first ski lodge in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains above Santa Fe (photos 2). The lodge is a
three-sided crescent-shaped building that opens to a terrace, which faces the ski runs to the east (photo 3). The building is constructed of random-coursed sandstone-and-granite blocks and rough-hewn pine logs. The one-story main façade is lined with wood-framed, full-height single-pane windows. The two-leaf main entrance is located in the center of the façade.

A curved stone stair joins the terrace level with the entrance on the two-story west façade (photo 5). The west side, which is mostly built of random-laid stone, includes a second-story porch constructed of ponderosa pine posts, railings, and vigas (photo 5). The gable roof is punctuated by three stone chimneys and covered with sheet metal. The large central chimney is stepped and visually anchors the design (photo 4). Fixed-wooden lights are located across the first floor. The north and south elevations include wood windows framed by panels of vertical posts (photo 6).

State Parks altered the Lodge in 1973 to accommodate a kitchen and restaurant. The alterations resulted in the loss of historic fabric as doors and windows were replaced, the roofline was altered, and the terrace was rebuilt. In 1996, State Park rehabilitated the building by removing the kitchen and restaurant and carefully restoring the rustic-style features that had been lost. This includes relacing nonhistoric doors and windows, reestablishing the historic roofline, and rebuilding the terrace. The interior includes fireplaces that were restored to their historic appearance and cast-iron light fixtures, candelabras, and fireplace screens designed by State Parks architect Robert Love.

Ski-Slope Runs
The Hyde Memorial State Park ski area consists of three main slopes in a triangular configuration east of the ski lodge (see map of LA 136263). The slopes were cleared and prepared by the CCC and later modified by State Parks (Stokes 2018). The first slope is the main sled/ski run (photo 9). It begins approximately where the tow-rope slope turns from north/south to east/west. The main sled/ski run travels downslope in a northeast/southwest orientation into a shallow basin near the lodge. The sled/ski run, which starts at an elevation of 8,434 feet and ends at 8,418 feet, is approximately 50 feet wide and 290 feet long. A smaller slope, which runs east and roughly parallel to the main sled/ski run, is located at a higher elevation and intersects the two-rope line. This secondary run is narrower than the main run, approximately 30 feet in width, and appears to be idle based on erosional rills and winter photos that show the slope blocked by fences.

The second slope starts at the southwest corner of the lodge and inclines in a north/south direction for approximately 170 feet before making a roughly 90-degree turn and continuing upslope to the east for approximately 430 feet to the tow-rope building (photos 10-11). This run also serves tow-rope system. The slope starts at an elevation of 8,407 feet and ends at 8,546 feet.

The third slope is a possible cross-country ski run. The slope begins near the tow-rope building and runs north and northwest along a narrow, gradual path toward the bottom of the main sled/ski run. The route is narrow and more overgrown than the other runs.
Tow-Rope System
The tow-system included a tow rope or cable that began adjacent to the southwest side of the lodge. It then went upslope a short distance along a north/south ridge before making a near 90-degree turn to continue up an east/west slope to the tow-rope building. The remains of this system are located along this course and include a pyramidal-shaped concrete block with a large metal eyehook. The concrete block, which measures approximately 1.5 feet square at its base and one foot tall, may be part of the pulley framework that supported the tow rope.

The remains of the turning structure is located where the slope turns from north/south to east/west. The structure includes three concrete blocks. Two other pieces of miscellaneous concrete are also located in close proximity. This system may also have included two wooden narrow boards nailed to a Ponderosa pine located along the east/west slope toward the tow-rope building. These boards may have held pulleys for the tow system.

The Tow Rope Building
The tow-rope building is a small one-room log building constructed in the rustic style (photo 7). It is located at the top of the tow rope/ski run at the easternmost extent of the ski slope complex. Built in the mid-1940s, the building had fallen into disrepair, but was recently restored. The building originally housed the Hudson motor (now missing) that conveyed the tow rope to the top of the ski run (Love 2018). It was common during the mid-20th century to power tow ropes with car motors (according to the Buzz Bainbridge, the first ski-hill operator, who described a Cadillac engine in use at Big Tesuque (Santa Fe Ski Basin) [Fauntleroy 1999]. The Hyde tow-rope building is rectangular in plan with a hipped roof, which is covered with sheet metal. The walls are log construction, with a masonry foundation constructed of random-coursed limestone and granite boulders. The east elevation is banked into the hillslope. The door is built of vertical planks as are two windows at the southeast corner, which likely conveyed the two rope (photo 8).

Visitor Center
The visitor center, constructed in 1957, was built in the rustic style with random-coursed granite walls and log posts and railings that support the front porch (photo 12). The building, which is located in front of the lodge, adjacent to NM Highway 475, was built to serve as a point of entry for visitors arriving at the park. The visitor center has operated as a souvenir shop and ski rental shop in recent years and currently houses informational displays about the history of the park. The rectangular-shaped building is constructed of granite blocks with beaded mortar joints, covered with a side-gable roof, and a full-width shed-roofed front porch. The main (west) elevation contains the wood double-leaf entrance and wood windows with nine lights. A plaque reads, “Welcome to Hyde Memorial State Park Visitor Center Exhibits—Maps—Information.” The north and south façades feature board-and-batten planks in the gable end (photo 13). The east elevation includes two windows and a rear door.

Converted Garage
The garage was constructed in the late 1930s, when the park was originally established (photo 16). This building was first used as the garage for the park manager. When the park manager’s house was destroyed in a fire in the 1950s, the garage was temporarily converted into a residence
and was later used a recreational shelter. The converted garage, which is located on park loop road, was rehabilitated in the 2000s (Comer 1999). The limestone foundation is banked into the hillside and supports log walls joined by exaggerated saddle notches the rustic style. The front-facing gable roof is supported by rough-hewn king-post trusses. The single-leaf wood door located on the south façade has been filled with vertical boards. Two small windows, like main opening, are open to the elements. The concrete foundation is a recent addition and garage doors are missing, so the space is open and available for day use.

**Pool/Skating Rink**
A small pool is located near Campsites 24 and 25, adjacent to Little Tesuque Creek at the north end of the park (photo 32). Built by the CCC as a swimming pool, the structure was later converted for use as an ice-skating rink. The dry, crescent-shaped depression that forms the pool measures approximately 45 feet wide and 165 feet long. Little Tesuque Creek, which runs along the west side of the pool, is separated by an earthen berm. The east side of the pool is formed by a steep slope with a three-tiered rock wall. A staircase in the middle of the slope extends from the dry pool to Campsites 24 and 25 atop the slope. Large sections of the wall were built in the 1980s (Robert Stokes, personal communication).

**Campground Layout**
The master plan, created in 1937, establishes the main loop road and adjoining campgrounds. The main loop road, which is located east of NM 475, is roughly parallel to the highway and sometimes crosses Little Tesuque Creek (photo 14). The road begins at the south end of the park near the ski lodge and proceeds north for 0.75 miles, past the skating rink, where it rejoins the highway. The road forms a looped transportation network with smaller extensions that lead to clusters of campsites. The main camp loop road is an unpaved one-way road approximately 16-feet wide. The road provides access to Campsites 1-29. Two smaller spur roads extend from the main loop road, which provide access to additional sites. One spur road provides access to Campsites 1-4. This area has been realigned in recent years with a switchback that decreases road grade. The road has also been treated with surfacing material and gravel to prevent erosion. The second spur road is located further north along main camp loop road and provides access to Campsites 11-17. Although some sections of the main camp loop road have altered, the overall alignment and materials represent the design and construction by the CCC.

A pedestrian bridge is located on West Circle Trail over Little Tesuque Creek on the west side of NM 475, near the visitor center (photo 15). The bridge is a concrete tee-girder bridge with stone abutments and stone veneer on both sides. The tee girder appears to be a modern replacement, but the stonework appears to be historic, possibly built by the CCC. Most bridges in the park are built of wood and are not historic.

Three stone retaining walls are located along the main camp loop road and feature stonework indicative of CCC. The northernmost retaining wall is on the west side of the road near Campsite 19 (photo 28). It is composed of local stone secured with concrete. The wall is approximately 2 feet tall and composed of local stone. A base of local stone was added recently to prevent erosion. The second stone retaining wall is located on the east side of the road at the
entrance to Campsite 11. The 2-3-foot wall is composed of dry-laid random-coursed stones that represent a second, informal style of CCC stonework. A third retaining wall along the west side of the main camp loop road is located at the entrance to Campsites 9 and 10. A rock-faced culvert constructed by the CCC passes beneath the main camp loop road east of Campsite 1 (photo 30). Water is conveyed through a corrugated-metal pipe, which is faced on both sides with coursed sandstone.

**Picnic Shelters**
The park includes 27 rustic-style picnic shelters, some built by the CCC in the 1930s and 1940s and others built later, also in the rustic style. Shelters at Campsites 1-4, 8-13, 15-18, 24-27, 33, 45-47, 50, and the two picnic shelters at Group Shelter 2 are the same size, approximately 12 feet by 12 feet and 7 feet tall (photos 17-18, 21-23). These log shelters are covered with a saltbox-shaped gabled roof is covered with a sheet-metal roof. The logs are fitted into corner posts. The walls of the picnic shelter at Group Shelter 2 are formed by smaller poles. Concrete Most shelters have poured-concrete footings and concrete-slab floors. Picnic shelters at Hyde State Park also incorporate stonework into their designs. Shelters at Campsites 27 and 50 each have stone fireplaces with battered walls built into a front corner (photos 19-20). The stonework at shelter 50 is random-coursed but regular whereas the stonework as shelter 27 is rubble of different sizes laid with deep-struck mortar joints. Stone is also used in retaining walls associated with shelters 3, 13, and 15. The National Park Service published plans for a picnic shelter in Letchworth State Park, New York in “Plans for Shelter and Recreation Buildings” (figure 11). This “Adirondack-style shelter” is very similar to those in Hyde State Park.

**Group Shelter 2**
The main shelter at Group Shelter 2 is a large, T-shaped picnic pavilion with a cross-gable roof (photos 24-26). The roof, which is supported by wood post and brackets, features exposed wood rafters. The gable ends are covered with board-and-batten siding. The short gable end is banked into a hillside and supported with stone retaining walls that form U-shape around a large, stone fireplace. Dry-laid stone retaining walls support the slope to the east, where hiking trails extend to the east and southeast. West of the main shelter is a retaining wall and parking area, a sand volleyball court, and some nonhistoric outhouses. Group Shelter 1, located in the southern end of the park, and Group Shelter 3, located near the middle of the park, are nonhistoric.

**Historic Integrity**

Hyde Memorial State Park retains a high level of historic integrity. The park retains its historic setting in a valley at high elevation in the Sangre de Cristo Mountains surrounded by thickly wooded ponderosa pines. The park retains its original design in the plan of roads and trails and in the layout of picnic and campsites. The historic design, materials, and workmanship are also evident in the rustic design of the buildings, structures, and objects. The park retains the feeling the 1930s and 1940s, when the park was constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps, even as it has continued to be an important place for recreation in the decades that followed. The park
retains its associations with CCC through its numerous surviving buildings, structures, and objects in the rustic style.

**Noncontributing resources** in the park include the following:

**Roadways**
NM 475, the spur road to Campsites 1-4, and the road to Campsites 37-46 are noncontributing to the significance of the park. NM 475, the main access to the park, is a paved, two-lane blacktop that winds in a roughly north/south alignment through the middle of the park. The road was originally an unimproved alignment cut through the forest. The road appears on historic maps from 1939, 1942, and 1956 as unpaved with a gravel surface (Wallace 2004:164). The modern paved surface and other improvements facilitate traffic through the park at a higher rate of speed than was common during the period of significance.

The spur road to Campsites 1-4 has been realigned in recent years to add a switchback and lessen the roadway grade. The road has also been treated with surfacing material and a large amount of rip-rap gravel has been added to slopes and roadside drainages. The paved loop for RV/Electric sites (Campsites 37-46) and the entrance to the yurts were built after the period of significance.

**Picnic Shelters**
Picnic shelters at Campsites 7, 28, 37, 45, and 46 are either recent construction or have been significantly altered. Campsite 28 was damaged by a falling tree in 2020 and was reconstructed in the rustic style. The shelters at Campsites 45 and 46 have been altered a paved road, electricity, and RV hookups.

**Group Shelters**
Group Shelters 1 and 3 were recently constructed. Group shelter 1 was built in the rustic style with rough-hewn posts. Group Shelter 3 was built with milled lumber.

**Bridges**
The park includes six, nonhistoric pedestrian crossings of Little Tesuque Creek. Three of the crossings are split-log bridges, two are composed of earth packed over corrugated-metal culverts, and one is a wood-plank foot bridge.

**Modern Administration Buildings**
The park includes four noncontributing buildings associated with the administration of the park. The first is the main park ranger residence building. This building has a T-shaped floor plan with a cross-gabled roof. The building was constructed in 1999 from a modified double-wide trailer (John Busemeyer, personal communication 2020). The second administration building is located in the north end of the park and is a double-wide trailer constructed in 1996 (John Busemeyer, personal communication 2020). The administration office and garage is a two-story building. A small, wood shed is located adjacent to the lodge.
Yurts
Three recently constructed yurts were built near Campsites 37-47 as camping shelters. They are 20-feet in diameter and covered with fabric.

Play Structure
There is a large play structure on the east side of Little Tesuque Creek, opposite Group Shelter 3. The play structure is composed of plastic and metal.
Table 1 List of Contributing Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource ID</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lodge</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>This rustic-style lodge at Hyde Park is counted as one contributing building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tow-Rope Building</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>The tow-rope building near the Lodge is counted as one contributing building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visitor Center</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>This rustic-style building, associated with Lodge but constructed later in 1957, is counted as one contributing building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Converted Garage</td>
<td>Building</td>
<td>The caretaker’s garage, converted to a picnic shelter, is counted as one contributing building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic Shelters</td>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>Adirondack-style picnic shelters with log construction, some stone, and other materials. Some were constructed by the CCC and some were constructed later. There are 21 contributing picnic shelters in all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Shelter 2</td>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>There is the main group shelter and two smaller Adirondack-style picnic shelters. These are counted as three contributing buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic Shelter</td>
<td>Structures</td>
<td>Picnic shelters at campsites 3, 13, and 15 include stone retaining walls. These are counted as three contributing structures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Shelter Retaining Walls</td>
<td>Structures</td>
<td>The stepped series of stone retaining walls west of the shelter is considered a single feature, as is the series of retaining walls on the east side of the shelter. These are counted as two contributing structures in all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ski Slopes</td>
<td>Structures</td>
<td>There are three ski slopes adjacent to the lodge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roads</td>
<td>Structures</td>
<td>The main camp loop road and the spur road to Campsites 11-17 are counted as two contributing structures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roadway retaining walls and culvert</td>
<td>Structures</td>
<td>There are three separate retaining walls and a rock-faced culvert associated with the main camp loop road. These are counted as four contributing structures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pool/Skating Rink</td>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>The constructed pool/skating rink and associated earthwork is counted as one contributing structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circle-Trail Bridge</td>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>The stone-faced bridge and abutments at the Circle Trail trailhead are counted as one contributing structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Memorial Boulder</td>
<td>Object</td>
<td>The Benjamin Talbott Hyde Memorial Boulder is counted as one contributing object.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LA 136263</td>
<td>Site</td>
<td>The archaeological site includes the Lodge, visitor center, tow-rope building, ski slopes, and other features. While the buildings and slopes are counted separately as contributing resources, there are additional features within the site boundary and LA 136263 is counted as a single contributing site in addition to the buildings and ski slopes listed above.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

46 Total Contributing Resources: 28 Buildings, 16 Structures, 1 Archaeological Site, 1 Object
Table 2 List of Noncontributing Resources

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource ID</th>
<th>Resource Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Administration Buildings</td>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>There are two modern park administration buildings located north of the Lodge and an equipment/utility building between the Lodge and visitor center. There is also a modern building north of the Yurts. These are counted as four noncontributing buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yurts</td>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>The three modern yurt shelters are counted as noncontributing buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Picnic Shelters 7, 28, 37, 45, 46</td>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>These picnic shelters either have design characteristics that indicate a later build date, or they have a compromised historic setting. They are counted as five noncontributing buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Shelters 1 &amp; 3</td>
<td>Buildings</td>
<td>Group Shelters 1 and 3 are modern constructions and counted as two noncontributing buildings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NM 475</td>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>NM Highway 475 does not retain historic integrity and is counted as one noncontributing structure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Camp roads</td>
<td>Structures</td>
<td>The spur roads to Campsites 1-4 and 37-46 exhibit modern construction materials and alignment changes. They are counted as two noncontributing structures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foot bridges</td>
<td>Structures</td>
<td>There are six pedestrian bridges that cross the Little Tesuque Creek along the Piggyback Trail. Based on construction materials and their general condition, they are modern replacements and counted as six noncontributing structures.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Playground Structure</td>
<td>Structure</td>
<td>The modern playground equipment is counted as a noncontributing structure.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

24 Total Non-contributing resources: 14 Buildings, 10 Structures

Multiple Property Documentation Form Registration Requirements
The buildings and structures at Hyde Park in Table 1 meet the Property Type Registration Requirements established in the MPDF, “Architectural and Historical Resources of the New Deal in New Mexico, 1933-1942.” To be eligible under Criterion A a property must have been created under the auspices of one of the New Deal programs that carried out engineering, construction and conservation projects in New Mexico. In addition to possessing this association to New Deal programs under the significance category of social history, most properties will probably qualify under another significance category pertinent to the property's historic purpose such as, but not limited to, recreation, education, or politics/government. To be eligible under Criterion C a property must exhibit a high degree of integrity based upon the considerations of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, and feeling. Properties with additions that do not detract from the integrity of the original building, especially its principal facade, are considered eligible if they possess an otherwise high degree of integrity. A property whose role has changed will be evaluated on the basis of the degree to which the property continues to recall its historic purpose (Kammer, 52-53).
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 commemoratory property

☐ G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years
Hyde Memorial State Park
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Name of Property

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
Entertainment/Recreation
Architecture
Politics/Government

Period of Significance
1938-1971

Significant Dates
1938 – construction of Hyde Park Lodge
1957 – construction of visitor center
1960 – recreational skiing ceases at Hyde Park

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

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Architect/Builder
Civilian Conservation Corps Co. 833
Hyde Memorial State Park
Santa Fe, New Mexico

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.)

Hyde Memorial State Park is significant at the local level under National Register Criterion A in the area of entertainment/recreation because the park provided recreation for day visitors and overnight campers and it offered opportunities for year-around hiking and alpine skiing in winter. Hyde Memorial State Park is significant at the state level under National Register Criterion C in the area of architecture because the park, which was built in the rustic style by the Civilian Conservation Corps, is among the best and few examples of the rustic style in New Mexico. Hyde Memorial State Park is significant at the state level under National Register Criterion A in the area of politics/government because of the park’s direct association with the Civilian Conservation Corps and the New Deal in the 1930s and 1940s.

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

Hyde Memorial State Park is steeped in the New Deal era with excellent examples of rustic architecture in its plan, buildings, and structures. The popular Park has been a central component in the emergence of Santa Fe as an outdoor recreation destination. The Park resonates with the feeling of recreation from the 1930s through 1971 and the associations of the CCC crews, which constructed the buildings and trails. Residents of Santa Fe enjoyed picnics in the wilderness and winter-sport enthusiasts skied on the slopes next to the lodge. The Park, with its rustic-style buildings, is unique among state parks, and remains a popular location for recreation during all seasons.

Recreation at Hyde Memorial State Park

As early as 1935, ski developer Graeme McGowan surveyed snow conditions in the area around the Park. During the mid-1930s, local ski club members pulled stumps and boulders from the slopes until the CCC began its efforts to develop the Park. Also, in the 1930s, the Winter Sports Club and the Santa Fe National Forest extended the main road (NM 475) beyond the Park to establish a second ski location in Big Tesuque Canyon. By 1946, both the Park and the newer ski area at “Big Tesuque” had tow-rope operations to assist skiers to the top of slopes. The newer ski area, now called the Santa Fe Ski Basin, continued to gain in popularity and by 1960, skiing operations had ceased at Hyde Park.

The Park continued as a popular area for camping, hiking, picnicking, and winter sledding. The Girl Scouts used the main lodge as a camping headquarters from the 1950s through the early 1960s (Love 2018 and Smith 1961). Currently, outdoor summer activities, such as hiking, picnicking, and camping, and winter sledding remain popular activities at the Park.
The Rustic Style at Hyde Memorial State Park
The rustic style, which was seldom built in New Mexico, is derived from the 19th-century work of Frederick Law Olmsted, Calvert Vaux, and H. H. Richardson, who were inspired by the landscape and used natural forms and materials to replace expected architectural details. The rustic style is characterized by the use of oversize rocks and boulders and unhewn logs. The style is closely associated with the dozens of camps that were built for wealthy industrialists in the Adirondack Mountains of upstate New York. Among the most influential builders in the area was William West Durant who built numerous rustic-style camps in the last quarter of the 19th century. Among his best-known camps are Sagamore, Camp Uncas, and Camp Pine Knot, all built on Racquette Lake in Hamilton County, New York. Later, the rustic style was used extensively by the Civilian Conservation Corps in state and national parks, most famously in the lodges at western national parks, such as Glacier and Yellowstone.

Rustic architecture is commonly associated with national parks and state parks as it strives to present the necessary park buildings and infrastructure in a way that does not detract from a natural or historic setting. Characterized by the use of locally available materials, such as massive logs and timber in conjunction with extensive and elaborate stonework, the buildings and structures often appear to be an extension of the landscape (Stokes and Tafoya 2016; Kammer 2008). Tweed, Soulliere, and Law characterize the style based on “…its obviously intensive use of hand labor and its clear rejection of the regularity and symmetry of the industrial world…” (1977:1). Although the term “rustic” is broad and may not be sufficient to describe the variety of buildings categorized under this rubric, the term continues to be used to describe designs that rely on natural, roughly finished materials to blend into their natural settings (Tweed, Soulliere, and Law 197,7).

Hyde Park is the only state park in New Mexico built in the rustic style and it is among the best examples of the style in state. Most buildings and structures in Hyde Park were constructed in the rustic style in the 1930s and 1940s. This includes the central buildings, such as the ski lodge, 2. Smaller buildings, such as the numerous wood-and-stone picnic shelters, and structures, such as the stone-faced circle trail bridge, culverts, and retaining walls. The landscape plan, with its meandering road through the wooded landscape, also conforms to the tenets of the rustic style. Later buildings constructed at the Park by New Mexico State Parks were built in the rustic style.

Civilian Conservation Corps at Hyde Memorial State Park
In 1933, New Mexico Governor Arthur Seligman signed an executive mandate that created the New Mexico State Parks Commission. This commission was created to assist the state take advantage of CCC labor by developing parks under the New Deal State Park Emergency Conservation Program (SPEC). The CCC efforts under the SPEC resulted in the development of buildings and structures at Hyde Memorial State Park, including the ski lodge, a caretaker’s cabin (destroyed by fire in the 1950s) and garage, and a tow-rope building to assist skiers to the top of slopes (Tafoya 2002). The CCC was constructed several small foot bridges and picnic structures throughout the Park (Kammer 1996). Additional improvements included clearing the slopes behind the lodge for ski runs, forest management through selective thinning (Tafoya
The Hyde Memorial State Park was officially established in 1938 and is named for Benjamin Talbot Babbitt Hyde, a well-known supporter of nature and education. He was also a financial sponsor for the Wetherill excavation of Chaco Canyon from 1893-1903 (McNitt 1966). He established the first Boy Scout Camp in the southwest—the Children's Nature Foundation located at the site of the current Hyde Park (New Mexican 1933 reported in Tafoya 2002). When Hyde died in a car accident, his wife, Helen, deeded 355 acres of the Children's Nature Foundation property to the State of New Mexico in 1935. Hyde Memorial State Park was then established three years later (Tafoya 2002).
9. Major Bibliographical References

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Hyde Memorial State Park

Name of Property: Hyde Memorial State Park
County and State: Santa Fe, New Mexico

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Walker, Carl Orrin

Wallace, Laurel T.
Hyde Memorial State Park
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Name of Property                   County and State

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:
_ X_ State Historic Preservation Office
_ X_ Other State agency: New Mexico Energy Minerals and Natural Resources Department
___ Federal agency
___ Local government
___ University
___ Other
   Name of repository: _____________________________________

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): New Mexico Cultural Resources Information System Activity Numbers: 61859, 70529, 71856, 79539, 100471, 117729, 132175, 135941, 137196, 139097

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property: 355 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: 35.747311               Longitude: -105.840231
2. Latitude: 35.746629               Longitude: -105.830520
3. Latitude: 35.727784               Longitude: -105.833346
4. Latitude: 35.728312               Longitude: -105.840186
Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)
The National Register boundary appears on the sketch map as a red line drawn to scale and corresponding with the points of latitude and longitude in Section 10.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)
The boundary includes property historically associated with Hyde Memorial State Park. The boundary has not changed since the Park was established in 1936.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title:  Shawn Kelly, Teresa Hurt, and Jeff Fredine_______________________
organization:  Parametrix_______________________________________________
street & number:  9600 San Mateo Boulevard NE____________________________
city or town:  Albuquerque_____   state: _NM_______ zip code:  87113__________
e-mail:  N/A__________________________________________________________
telephone:  N/A_______________________________________________________
Date:

State Historic Preservation Office
name/title:  Steven Moffson, State and National Register Coordinator
organization:  New Mexico Historic Preservation Division________
street & number:  407 Galisteo Street, Suite 236________________
city or town:   Santa Fe______  state:  New Mexico____  zip:  87501
telephone:  505.476.04444__________________________________
date:  October 31, 2017_____________________________________

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.)
Photographs
Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn’t need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Hyde Memorial State Park
City or Vicinity: Santa Fe vicinity
County: Santa Fe State: NM
Photographer: Shawn Kelly, Teresa Hurt, and Jeff Fredine
Date Photographed: May 25, 2018; April 9 and 18, 2019; and September 12, 2020

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

1. of 32. Benjamin Talbot Babbitt Hyde Memorial, facing northeast.
2. of 32. The Lodge and ski run, facing northwest.
3. of 32. Hyde Memorial State Park Lodge, east elevation, facing west.
4. of 32. Hyde Memorial State Park Lodge, west elevation, facing east.
5. of 32. Hyde Memorial State Park Lodge and path, north and west elevations, facing southeast.
6. of 32. Hyde Memorial State Park Lodge, north elevation, facing southwest.
7. of 32. Tow-Rope Building north elevation, facing southwest.
8. of 32. Tow-Rope Building interior with earthen floor, facing west.
9. of 32. Main sled/ski slope, facing northeast.
10 of 32. East-west ski run and tow rope slope, facing east.

11 of 32. East-west ski run and tow rope slope, facing east.

12 of 32. Visitor’s Center north elevation, facing southeast.

13 of 32. Visitor’s Center south elevation, with NM 475 (left), facing north.

14 of 32. Main Camp Loop Road, facing northwest.

15 of 32. Circle Trail bridge facing northeast.

16 of 32. Converted garage west elevation with uncovered opening, facing east.

17 of 32. Picnic shelter at Campsite 8, with vertical concrete supports, facing southeast.

18 of 32. Picnic shelter (south) at Group Shelter 2, with vertical concrete supports, facing southwest.

19 of 32. Picnic shelter at Campsite 50, facing east.

20 of 32. Picnic shelter at Campsite 27, facing northeast.

21 of 32. Picnic shelter at Campsite 3, with stone retaining wall, facing north.

22 of 32. Picnic shelter at Campsite 13, with stone retaining wall, facing east.

23 of 32. Picnic shelter at Campsite 15, with stone retaining wall, facing northeast.

24 of 32. Main shelter at Group Shelter 2, facing northwest.

25 of 32. Main shelter at Group Shelter 2, facing southwest.

26 of 32. Main shelter, Group Shelter 2, interior, fireplace, facing northeast.

27 of 32. Additional stepped retaining walls on the east side of the main shelter at Group Shelter 2, facing northeast.

28 of 32. Retaining Wall 1 along the Main Camp Loop Road, facing southeast.

29 of 32. Retaining Wall 2 near Campsite 11, facing south.

30 of 32. Upstream side of stone-faced culvert, facing west.
Hyde Memorial State Park  
Name of Property  

Santa Fe, New Mexico  
County and State  

31 of 32. Roadway and rip-rap leading up to Campsite 3, facing northeast.

32 of 32. Pool/ice-skating rink, facing southeast.
Hyde Memorial State Park
Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Location Map

Hyde Memorial State Park
Hyde Memorial State Park
Santa Fe County, New Mexico

Location Map

Points of Latitude and Longitude
1. 35.747311 -105.840231
2. 35.746629 -105.830520
3. 35.727784 -105.833346
4. 35.728312 -105.840186
Hyde Memorial State Park
Santa Fe County, New Mexico
Sketch Map
LA 136263 with revised boundary to include the tow rope boundary.
Hyde Memorial State Park
Name of Property

Hyde Memorial State Park and Ski Area Historic District
Photo Point Map 2, Lodge Area

Hyde Memorial State Park and Ski Area Historic District
Photo Point Map 3, Group Shelter 2 Area

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State
Hyde Memorial State Park  
Santa Fe, New Mexico

Name of Property
County and State

Figure 1. CCC Co. 837, Camp SCS-17-N (NPS Regional HQ in Santa Fe), n.d. Courtesy New Mexico State Parks.

Figure 2. CCC Co. 833, Camp SP-1-N (Hyde Memorial State Park), n.d. Courtesy New Mexico State Parks.
Figure 3. Hyde Memorial Park ceremony, c.1936. Courtesy New Mexico State Parks
Figure 4. Plan of Hyde Memorial State Park (Project 153), n.d.
Figure 5. Rendering of the Lodge at Hyde Memorial State Park, signed by Cecil Dotty, n.d. Courtesy New Mexico State Parks.

Figure 6. The Lodge at Hyde Memorial State Park, facing northwest, n.d. Courtesy New Mexico State Parks.
Hyde Memorial State Park
Name of Property
Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Figure 7. Visitor Center, facing southeast, n.d. Courtesy New Mexico State Parks.

Figure 8. Road from Santa Fe to Hyde State Park (NM 475), c.1933 [Macy 1933-1934:72].
Figure 9. Hyde Park Memorial State Park, 1941. Courtesy State Archives of New Mexico.

Figure 10. Picnic at CCC Shelter, Hyde State Park, n.d. Courtesy State Archives of New Mexico.
SHELVERS and RECREATION BUILDINGS • Plate L.2

Adirondack Shelter
Letchworth State Park — — — New York

In New York State the Adirondack shelter is a tradition, a
survival of the primitive shelter of the earliest woodsmen and
hunters of this region. The end and rear walls are tightly
built of logs, the front is open to the friendly warmth and
dight of the fireplace. The roof slopes gently to the rear
and sharply to the open front to give a protective overhang. The
following page shows regional variations in the type as it
has moved westward. The second following page depicts
its translation into stone.

HALF FLOOR- & REFLECTED ROOF PLAN

HALF FRONT & REAR ELEVATION

SIDE ELEVATION

Figure 11. National Park Service Plans for Shelter and Recreation Buildings.
Hyde Memorial State Park
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Figure 12. Skiers at Hyde Memorial State Park, n.d. Tow-rope at right. Courtesy New Mexico State Parks.

Figure 13. Winter recreation at Hyde Memorial State Park, 1940s. Tow rope seen in background. Courtesy New Mexico State Parks.
Hyde Memorial State Park
Name of Property

Santa Fe, New Mexico
County and State

Photographs

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2 of 32. The Lodge and ski run, facing northwest.
Hyde Memorial State Park

Santa Fe, New Mexico

Name of Property

County and State

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6 of 32. Hyde Memorial State Park Lodge, north elevation, facing southwest.
7 of 32. Tow-Rope Building north elevation, facing southwest.

8 of 32. Tow-Rope Building interior with earthen floor, facing west.
Hyde Memorial State Park
Santa Fe, New Mexico

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Hyde Memorial State Park
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