

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY
RECEIVED JUL 22 1982
DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Grand Canyon National Park North Rim Headquarters

AND/OR COMMON

North Rim Headquarters

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

North Rim

None (Located on the North Rim, Grand Canyon)

—NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Grand Canyon
(North Rim) National Park

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

VICINITY OF Kanab, Utah

Third

STATE

Arizona

CODE
04

COUNTY

Coconino

CODE

005

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
		<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
			<input type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT
			<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL
			<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY
			<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

4 AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

National Park Service - Western Regional Office

STREET & NUMBER

450 Golden Gate Avenue - Box 36063

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco

N/A VICINITY OF

STATE

California 94102

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Coconino County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

North San Francisco Street

CITY, TOWN

Flagstaff

STATE

Arizona

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

List of Classified Structures

DATE

1976

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

National Park Service, Western Regional Office

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco

STATE

California

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED	(Some altered, some not)	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The North Rim Headquarters District of Grand Canyon National Park consists of a number of utilitarian but harmonious buildings, and a few with features of rustic architectural design, emplaced in some intermittent clearings or meadows in a forest of mixed conifer (Ponderosa pine) and quaking aspen trees on the relatively flat plateau near the head of Transept Canyon, a side canyon off the Grand Canyon of the Colorado River.

The headquarters area consists basically of two groupings of buildings, the easternmost consisting of several residences, a garage, and a ranger station, the western group, which is adjacent to the residences, consisting of maintenance buildings, a resources management office, a barn, and more residences.

A number of the smaller residences in the district boundaries, and one other building, are lacking in integrity and therefore in significance, but they are harmonious and not intrusive. They have been listed in the description below with that stipulation: that of a complete structure to be preserved in its original condition. The building is also entered in the description of the present and original appearance of Building No. 101 - Residence

Built in 1926 by the National Park Service at a cost of \$1,364, this single story gable-roofed residence was essentially rectangular except for a small closet and side porch entry which constituted an extension, and the shed-roofed, open front porch which constituted another extension. The foundation was native limestone, the walls were finished in lap siding, and the roof was shingled. Inside, the building featured a living room which was 9½ by 17 feet, a kitchen 7 feet 8 inches by 8 feet, a breakfast nook five by five feet five inches, a bedroom 8 feet 10 inches by 9 feet 4 inches, a bathroom 3 feet 4 inches by 7 feet, and two closets, one very tiny. The bathroom and both closets were entered from the bedroom, and the bedroom was accessible only through the kitchen. Interior walls were finished with wallboard and the floors were varnished fir.

Only minor alterations have affected the exterior of Building 101, principally changing the step up to the front porch from the east side of the porch to the front, and the addition of exterior fuel tanks separate from but immediately alongside the building to the east. The interior spaces possess no significant qualities.

Building No. 101-A - Fuel Shed

Built in 1926 by the National Park Service at a cost of \$250, this frame, shed-roofed building finished in lap siding on the walls and shingles on the roof had one door at one end, a four-lite window on one side, and it enclosed a space 12 by 16 feet.

This fuel shed is no longer considered to have integrity in terms of its original design and use, because it has been enlarged and converted into a small, gable-roofed residence.

Building No. 102 - Residence

Erected in 1931 at a cost of \$4,000 to house the District Ranger, this was the most impressive of the North Rim Headquarters residences, and remains so today.

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Built on a native limestone foundation, it is a gable-roofed, wood frame structure whose exterior walls and gable ends are finished in horizontal 1 by 12 lap siding, with the roof finished in wood shingles. It has a fine fieldstone fireplace and chimney, the fireplace opening into the living room. The gable-roofed front porch, its gable at right angles to the main gable, is supported on peeled log posts, with a peeled log railing on each side between the posts and the front wall of the house. In addition to the fireplace and its chimney, the building has two other chimney flues which, above the roof line at least, are of fieldstone. The building has a living room 12 by 22 feet, a kitchen 12 by 13 feet, a storage room/rear entry 8 feet 3 inches by 12 feet, a bathroom five by seven feet, nine inches, two 12 by 12 bedrooms, a short hallway, and three closets.

Only two exterior alterations, of minor extent, have affected this building: addition of an exterior electrical fuse box and vertical conduit on the west end which are intrusive, and addition of an intrusive metal gutter along the angles where the gable of the front porch meets the slope of the front of the main gable roof. Both are easily reversed alterations of no permanent character.

Building No. 102A - Garage

Built in 1931 at a cost of \$300 as the garage for Residence No. 102, this gable-roofed structure is of matching lap siding exterior wall finish on a wooden frame, with a shingled roof. The floor was dirt, and the interior walls were left unfinished. The garage had one 9½ by 19½ vehicle stall entered by double doors from the west, and featured a window to the east, while the rest of its interior was a fuel shed 7½ by 19½ feet, entered by a single pedestrian door from the east, and featuring a window on the west. The interior of this area also was unfinished.

The garage has been slightly altered by conversion of the window on the front side into a door, and by addition of a basketball backstop and hoop at the west gable end.

Building No. 111 - Dormitory

Built in 1931 at a cost of \$3,658.97, this gable-roofed rectangular building encloses 1144 square feet and is one of the most highly stylized "rustic" buildings in the headquarters complex. The building is finished on the exterior with a combination of horizontal lap siding and vertical board and batten, the lap siding constituting a wainscot entirely around the building which reaches to the bottom of the windows. The board and batten is above this, and on the gable ends, except that it is divided on the gable ends at the level of the eaves by a horizontal batten or belt rail which interrupts and thus diminishes the verticality emphasized by the battens. The building has a fine limestone foundation. It is entered by doors centered in the north and south ends; the doors were originally without windows, but each now has a small window. There is also a door at the north end of the south side which enters the furnace room. The interior is divided by a north-south hallway

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which extends from one end door to the other. The interior featured, west of the hallway, north to south, three 10 feet 2 inch by 12 feet bedrooms, each including a small closet, although the closets are now gone. East of the hallway were, north to south, two more identical bedrooms with closets, these closets also now gone, plus a bathroom 10 feet 2 inches by 18 feet which included two toilets, a urinal, four sinks, and three stall showers. Today, one bedroom has been converted to a kitchen; the bathroom is between the other bedroom and the kitchen, and now has only three sinks and is without a urinal. Chimney flues were arranged to serve two rooms each, except for one which served the bathroom alone; above the roof line the chimneys were fieldstone. The front and back porches each had a small shingled shed roof supported on brackets, the back porch consisting of a simple wooden platform and one wooden step, the front porch on the south end being of limestone with four steps. Neither porch had a railing.

The interior of the dormitory has been slightly altered by addition of central heating and ducts, and by being painted a lighter color on the exterior than was original. There are no significant interior values.

Building No. 118 - Warehouse

Apparently originally a structure of unknown character built in 1925, it was moved to its present location by the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935 and rebuilt as a warehouse with an exterior of board and batten walls, the battens being larger than normal battens, apparently for architectural effect. Originally shingled, its gable roof is asymmetrical in that the ridge of the gable is offset from center toward the front of the building. When relocated in 1934, it was placed on a limestone foundation. A single storey structure, the building encloses 1,100 square feet. It has a grouping of three six-lite windows on its north side, with a single four-lite window above them and below the ridge of the gable. The rear has four sets of windows. On the south end there is a grouping of two six-lite windows, one of which has been remodeled with plywood added, plus another six-lite window below the ridge of the gable.

The office in this building is now called the "Fire Pit" and the building's planked front platform porch or loading dock has been replaced with a solid concrete porch.

Building No. 119 - Administrative Offices

Originally an equipment shed built in 1934, probably by the Civilian Conservation Corps, this building had four equipment stalls and a small office on the south end. In 1976 it was converted into resource management administrative offices, and given a roofed porch clear across the front or west side. The garage-type doors were removed, the building was given a wooden floor, a new front wall featuring pedestrian doors and windows was erected in place of the garage doors, and the interior was partitioned into offices. Today neither the interior nor the front possess any

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relation to the building erected in 1934, although the exterior of the north and south ends and the back remain comparatively unchanged. A shingled, gable roof whose ridgepole is offset towards the front, gives the two sides of the gable an uneven length, the rear being longer.

This building is not considered to have integrity, but neither is it considered an intrusion upon the other values of this historic complex.

Building No. 120 - Ranger Station (Old Administration Building)

Located in the residential part of the North Rim Headquarters area, this gable-roofed wood frame building was erected in 1931 and originally the Civilian Conservation Corps mess hall, being moved to its present location from the site of the old C.C.C. camp located near the trailhead of the North Kaibab Trail. The building is finished in horizontal lap siding over a limestone foundation. It stands with its longer axis and the ridge of its gable at right angles to the street which passes to the west, and is entered principally from either end, although there is a door on the south side. The interior was divided into eight rooms of unequal sizes. The building encloses 1,400 square feet, and cost \$3,350.

Building No. 123 - Equipment Shed

Built in 1929 as an equipment shed, this frame, gable-roofed structure measures 22 by 47 feet and had four vehicle stalls, each with double doors on the front, facing west. It had a shingled, gable roof, with the ridge of the gable offset to the front, giving the roof slopes an uneven length. The walls are vertical board and batten, built of 1 by 12 inch planks.

Converted in recent years into a plumbing and electric shop, this building has been altered on the exterior by having the front doors of the northernmost equipment bay removed, the wall filled in with board and batten, and a pedestrian door with a four-lite window installed, all about 1976. Additionally, an open wood frame rack for plumbing pipe has been erected against its south wall. These alterations are reversible.

Building No. 124 - Machine and Blacksmith Shop

Built in 1932 at a cost of \$1,701, this 22 by 45½ foot building featured four double equipment doors on its front (east) side, as well as a single pedestrian door of a design matching in form the double doors, near the south end of the front. It was built across the street from and facing Building 123. Erected in a limestone foundation, the exterior walls were finished in board and batten, and the gable roof was shingled. The ridge of the gable was offset as in Building No. 123 toward the front, creating slopes of unequal length. An important element in this and some other buildings in this district was the use of wrought iron hinges on the doors, providing an element of decoration.

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In recent years this building has been converted into a carpenter shop, and the roof has been refinished with corrugated metal, but the exterior of the building is otherwise unchanged.

Building No. 125 - Gas and Oil Station

Built in 1933, this frame service station has a gable roof with the ridge running east-west at right angle to its front. Originally, it was a frame, lap siding structure with shingled roof, and an extension of the gable roof over the vehicle passageway was typical of service stations of the era. The outer edge of this gable was supported on four peeled log posts, creating three spaces between posts. The center and northernmost of these spaces were once occupied by old fuel pumps. The building enclosed 225 square feet and was 12 by 17 feet, not counting the vehicle passage.

The building has been altered primarily by removing the two centermost peeled log supports of the east end of the gable, as well as all the original pumps. Angular bracket bracing of milled lumber, tying the two remaining peeled log posts to a truss support of the outer edge of the gable, has been added to provide the support originally supplied by the two peeled logs which are now gone. In the single space between the two remaining peeled log posts are three modern gasoline pumps on a concrete base. The concrete base was poured in 1978.

Building No. 126 - Fire Equipment Shed

This two stall fire station, built in 1934, was largely functional in design, is of wood frame construction with the walls and roof finished in corrugated metal, and has a limestone foundation. The gable roof has a centered ridgepole, and the ridge runs at right angle to the front of the structure. The sole "rustic" element in the original design of the building was the use of decorative wrought iron hinges, three to each half of each double firetruck door. The building encloses 900 square feet.

Building No. 127 - Equipment Shed

Built at an unknown date, probably during the 1930s by the Civilian Conservation Corps, this building does not have integrity of site, having been moved in 1951 from the old Civilian Conservation Corps Camp down to the headquarters area across from Building No. 171. A gable-roofed structure roughly thirty feet square with the gable at right angle to the front, it was composed of wood frame on a concrete foundation, with shingled roof, and possesses no qualities of historical or architectural significance. It is now used as a warehouse for roads and trails maintenance.

Building No. 129 - Horse Barn

Built in 1926 at a cost of \$943.76, this rectangular horse barn, later called

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a mule barn, provided six 5 by 10½ foot stalls, split by a hall 10 by 15 feet; and a saddle room 8 by 16 feet, and a grain room 8 by 10½ feet, split by a small hall 8 by 4½ feet. Erected on a limestone foundation, this wood structure was finished on the exterior with vertical board and batten, and the gable roof was shingled. Adjacent to it on the south and west was a peeled log corral fence, later replaced with a corral fence of milled lumber (planks nailed to square posts).

The only alteration to the building itself, a minor one, is the addition of intrusive corrugated metal roofing, probably added over the original shingled finish of the roof. However, the historic scene of this building has been adversely affected by removal of the wooden plank corral fence and its replacement with a corral fence of a combination of welded and screw joint metal pipe, consisting generally of upright pipe posts and three horizontal pipe rails.

Building No. 171 - Equipment Shed

Built in 1936 at a cost estimated at \$1,000, this wood frame equipment shed has four vehicle stalls each with a double entrance door. It is a gable-roofed structure, 22 by 47 feet, with the ridge of the gable parallel to the front of the building, but offset from the center toward the front so that the portions of the shingled roof on each side of the gable are of different widths. Each end of the building has a grouping of three six-lite casement windows, while the rear has four separate pairs of casement windows. The one distinguishing rustic feature of the building is its stylized, wrought-iron hinges on the doors to the equipment bays. The walls are finished in board and batten, and the building has a limestone foundation.

Buildings Nos. 151, 152 - Residences

These rustic, "T"-shaped buildings were constructed at an unknown date, and are "rustic" in character. They have gable roofs finished in shingles, and the exterior walls are of lap siding forming a belt course to the bottom of most of the windows, with vertical board and batten finish above and on the gable ends. The front door to No. 151 is several steps above grade, and these doors are reached by two limestone steps. The older part of the structures rest on limestone foundations, but a newer wing added probably in 1968 is on concrete block foundations. The buildings are not considered to possess integrity, or, therefore, significance, but they are harmonious in general and do not constitute an intrusion.

Building No. 155 - Residence

Similar but not identical to Nos. 151 and 152, this "T"-shaped small residence has a shingled gable roof and exterior walls that are entirely of horizontal lap siding, except for vertical planking on the gable ends, with each of these planks scalloped at the bottom to provide a modicum of decoration. The shingles on the

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roof of the older portion of the residence are wood, while on the added wing are composition. The older part of the structure rests on a limestone foundation, the newer on concrete block foundation. The building is not considered to possess integrity or significance, but is harmonious and does not constitute an intrusion. Another identical building, Residence No. 153, burned to the ground in 1979.

Buildings Nos. 175, 177, 150 - Residences

These small gable-roofed structures were erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1933 and 1936 as CCC quarters at the CCC Camp on the North Rim. Originally they were wood frame structures with plank walls finished on the exterior with tarpaper and battens, and gable roofs finished with a roofing paper. At an unknown later date these were moved to the NPS headquarters district, placed on concrete foundations, had what was either another such cabin, or possibly a tent frame, moved immediately next to them with its gable at right angles, and the two structures were connected to make one. The resulting structure was finished in each case with 1 by 12 horizontal lap siding on the exterior walls and gable ends, and with composition shingles on the roof. The buildings are considered to have neither integrity of site nor of design, therefore lack significance, but are harmonious and do not constitute an intrusion.

Buildings Nos. 176, 178 - Residences

These small, gable-roofed structures were erected by the Civilian Conservation Corps between 1933 and 1936 as CCC quarters at the CCC Camp on the North Rim. Originally they were wood frame structures with plank walls finished on the exterior with tarpaper, and gable roofs finished with a roofing paper. At an unknown date these were moved to the NPS headquarters area, placed on concrete foundations, had an old CCC "Tent Frame" similarly moved to concrete foundations a short distance behind each of them, and then had a narrow hallway connection built between each building and its adjacent tent frame. Both structures were then refinished on the exterior with horizontal 1 by 12 lap siding on the walls and gable ends, with the roofs shingled with composition shingles. The buildings are considered to have neither integrity of site or original design, nor significance, but are harmonious and do not constitute an intrusion.

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ADDENDUM - On March 5, 1982, an electrically ignited fire totally destroyed Building No. 120, the Ranger Station which had been the Old Administration Building.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION		

SPECIFIC DATES 1926 and following

BUILDER/ARCHITECT Nat'l Park Svc. & C.C.C.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The North Rim Headquarters District of the National Park Service in Grand Canyon National Park is of local historical significance reflecting, and as a product of, the efforts of the National Park Service to open up the North Rim of the Grand Canyon to tourists. The buildings there are primarily utilitarian in style, although several of them, and some particular features of others, represent rustic architecture or decoration, and significance applies locally to them. Significance is limited to, or embodied in, the exterior architecture, and the interior fireplace of Building 102.

Established in 1919 as a National Park, the Grand Canyon's North Rim area nevertheless remained remote and difficult to reach, and experienced little development until 1925. During the first six years of the park, the only buildings available for rangers were an old U.S. Forest Service ranger station and a hunter's cabin. Despite efforts of park management to obtain appropriations for development, funding was blocked, principally by Senator Ralph Cameron, a bitter enemy of national parks. He succeeded in having Congress stipulate in 1923, for example, that "No expenditure shall be made . . . for maintenance or construction of physical improvements on the North Rim." Park Superintendent J.R. Eakin, undeterred, reported again in 1924, "The development of the wonderful North Rim section of the park has been too long delayed and must be begun as soon as possible." The first "permanent" construction began in 1926 with a ranger residence, wood shed, and horse barn. Other structures followed during the late 1920s and early 1930s, especially various shop, equipment storage, and warehouse structures to support National Park Service maintenance of roads and trails, the campground, and the NPS structures themselves. An equipment shed was erected in 1929. A ranger residence and garage, ranger station, and a dormitory were added in 1931. A machine and blacksmith shop was added in 1932, a gas and oil station (service station) in 1933, another equipment shed and a two stall fire station in 1934, and a final equipment shed in 1936. Some other buildings have been moved in from other sites, or built new, within the headquarters area, and while specified in the description block as not significant, are harmonious and unintrusive.

Over the years, uses of these buildings have changed considerably, with changing times-- for example the blacksmith shop is no longer used for that purpose because technological development of electrical welding and acetylene torches has replaced the blacksmithing profession. Thus the "Machine and Blacksmith Shop" has become a carpenter shop. The poverty of NPS appropriations over the years is illustrated in adaptations as extreme as a fuel shed into a residence, and tent frames into parts of permanent houses, although those particular structures in this district are not considered significant ones.

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In many instances, the change in use has not affected the exterior architecture of the building, or has affected it minimally. In other instances it has, particularly in the case of the equipment shed converted into resource management offices, changing the whole character of the front and interior of the structure. Thus the integrity of certain structures and of the headquarters area as a whole have been compromised to a certain extent, but sufficient integrity remains to retain the overall character of the complex of buildings.

The significant qualities are considered to apply only to exterior features, the fireplace of residence No. 102, and to the wrought iron equipment door hinges on several of the maintenance buildings.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

"The Civilian Conservation Corps and Resources Management of the North Rim, 1933-1934," unpublished manuscript, CCC files, Grand Canyon National Park Library Strong, Douglas Hillman, "The Man Who 'Owned' Grand Canyon," The American West, VI (September 1969), pp. 33-40

(continued)

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 12.2

UTM REFERENCES

A	<u>12</u>	<u>404440</u>	<u>4008260</u>	B	<u>12</u>	<u>404720</u>	<u>4008250</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING
C	<u>12</u>	<u>404710</u>	<u>4007900</u>	D	<u>12</u>	<u>404430</u>	<u>4007910</u>
	ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING		ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundary is a rectangle composed of a north-south line which is 50 feet east of the easternmost corner of Building No. 102, an east-west line 25 feet south of the southernmost corner of Building No. 155, a north-south line 25 feet west of the westernmost corner of Building No. 175, and an east-west line 25 feet north of the northernmost corner of the corrals adjacent to Building 129; the boundary is entered by road from the east past Buildings 101 and 102, hence the added buffer on that side.

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	N/A	CODE	N/A	COUNTY	N/A	CODE	N/A
STATE	N/A	CODE	N/A	COUNTY	N/A	CODE	N/A

11 FORM PREPARED BY Ron Johnson, Research Historian, Denver Service Center
 NAME/TITLE Anthony Crosby, Historical Architect, Denver Service Center
 Gordon Chappell, Regional Historian, Western Region (revision) (all USNPS)

ORGANIZATION	National Park Service - Western Region	DATE	November 12, 1981
STREET & NUMBER	450 Golden Gate Avenue - Box 36063	TELEPHONE	(415) 556-4165
CITY OR TOWN	San Francisco	STATE	California (94102)

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES NO NONE

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE *Ann A. Puckliff*

In compliance with Executive Order 11593, I hereby nominate this property to the National Register, certifying that the State Historic Preservation Officer has been allowed 90 days in which to present the nomination to the State Review Board and to evaluate its significance. The evaluated level of significance is National State X Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE *J. B. McClard* DATE **JUL 20 1982**

TITLE *Associate Director Cultural Resources Management*

FOR NPS USE ONLY	
I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER	
<i>Beth Grovenor</i>	DATE <i>9/2/82</i>
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION	
ATTEST: <i>Kenda McClard</i>	DATE <i>8/31/82</i>
KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER	

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"Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Reports," Superintendent's Files, Grand Canyon National Park Library.

"Superintendent's Annual Reports (1920-1940), Superintendent's Files, Grand Canyon National Park Library.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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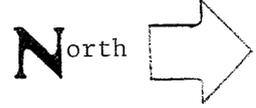
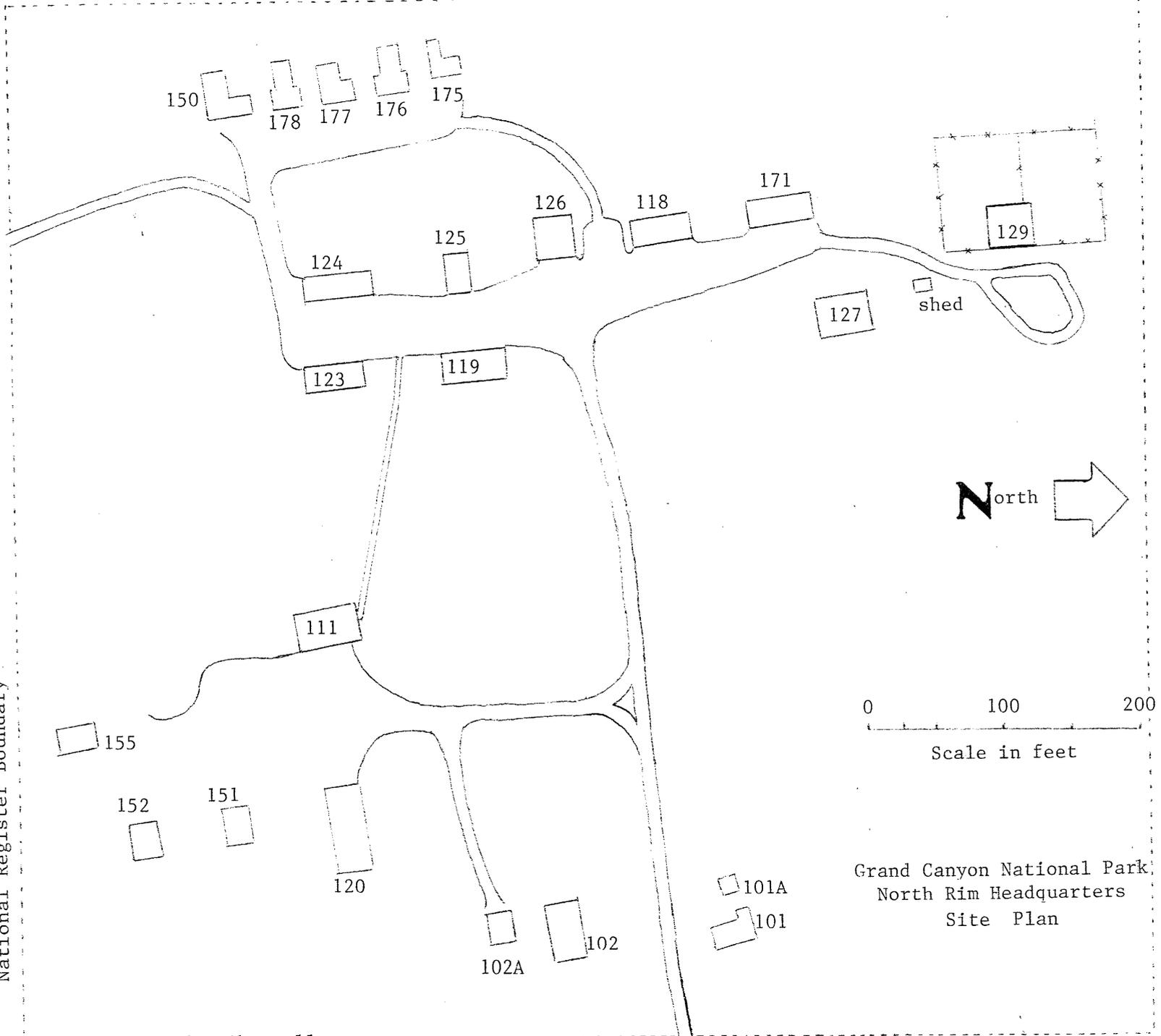
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The 12.2 acres contained in the boundary is not a large area in view of the fact that the buildings are scattered across a rural landscape, not compressed into urban city blocks. The boundary, perhaps seemingly large to those accustomed to urban National Register properties, is justified on the basis that it is needed to include the various buildings.

National Register Boundary



0 100 200
Scale in feet

Grand Canyon National Park
North Rim Headquarters
Site Plan

Drawn by Gordon Chappell

Entrance
Road