

EVALUATION OF STRUCTURES AT GRAND CANYON VILLAGE 1974

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July 29 - August 2, 1974

Study Background

The National Park Service has advanced a Development Concept Plan with Environmental Impact Statement for the Grand Canyon Village, Grand Canyon National Park, Coconino County, Arizona.

As required by the Council on Environmental Quality, Department of the Interior, and the National Park Service, Guidelines, the Development Concept Plan and Environmental Statement were submitted for consultation under the Procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, in compliance with Executive Order 11593 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966.

By letter of June 11, 1974, the State Historic Preservation Officer, Dennis McCarthy, State Park Director commented under the Procedures of the President's Advisory Council on Historic Preservation.

Eleven sites within the Park were reviewed and approved by the Arizona Historic Sites Review Committee for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. Comments were received in the review process from a member of the Review Committee that a Historic District should be considered.

The State Historic Preservation Officer also mentioned four other sites referred to in the Plan which might meet the Criteria of the National Register and stated that his office would be pleased to review the submissions. In the same letter, strong displeasure was expressed at the proposed moving of historic structures to form a "historic interpretive district."

In May 1972, Historian, Ross Holland, Historic Preservation Team, Denver Service Center, National Park Service, evaluated buildings at Grand Canyon Village. Nominations to the National Register prepared from the survey were submitted to the National Register, but returned due to format requirement changes which occurred in the interim period, subsequent to nomination.

To comply with Executive Order 11593 and the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, in regard to the Development Concept Plan being advanced a new survey of the structures to be affected by the Plan was undertaken by the Historic Preservation Team, Western Region, National Park Service.

The evaluation of structures located at Grand Canyon National Park was accomplished by: Historical Architect, Robert M. Cox; Historian, Gordon Chappell; Archeologist, Roger E. Kelly; and Acting Chief, Division of Historic Preservation, Thomas D. Mulhern, Jr.

National Register of Historic Places

The National Register Criteria, 800.10, as published in the Federal Register of February 19, 1974, "Procedures of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation," were applied to all structures in the evaluation process.

Director, Ronald H. Walker's, National Park Service, memorandum of January 26, 1973, to all Field Directors on Historic Buildings also was applied to all structures. The directive requires the professional evaluation of structures proposed for alteration or removal, extending the coverage of Executive Order 11593, establishing procedures and responsibility for the consideration of the potential significance of structures.

STATUS of HISTORIC SITES

National Register of Historic Places

Water Disposal Plant	(entered 9/6/74)
Superintendent's Residence	(entered 9/6/74)
Grand Canyon Railroad Station	(entered 9/6/74)
El Tovar Hotel	(entered 9/6/74)
El Tovar Stables	(entered 9/6/74)
Tusayan Ruins	(entered 7/10/74)
Grandview Mine	(entered 7/9/74)
Hermits Rest Concession Building	(entered 8/7/74)

DECLARED ELIGIBLE for NATIONAL REGISTER
(Federal Register, September 3, 1974)

Old Post Office Building (Red Horse Stage Station)

Buckey O'Neill Cabin

Rangers Dormitory

NOMINATIONS to NATIONAL REGISTER

(Pending action by the State Historic Preservation Officer, Arizona)

Kolb Studio: recommended, National significance

Hopi House: recommended, regional significance

Verkamp's Studio: recommended, local significance

Grand Canyon Power House: recommended, local significance

* Park Operations Building: recommended, local significance

* Post Office Building: recommended, local significance

* The Western Regional Office has requested an Executive Order 11593 determination, as to whether or not they do indeed qualify.

NOMINATIONS PENDING SUBMISSION

Apache Street Historic District. Recommended for submission based on architectural values and to determine if indeed the area qualifies for the National Register. Comments to be obtained from the Superintendent before the forms are submitted.

OTHER STRUCTURES of NOTE

1. At the Auto Lodge, original Bright Angel cabins and auto lodge cabins. The Historic Preservation Team recommends that three of each be preserved. Their present location is in the extreme southeast corner of the Auto Lodge area.
2. Lookout Studio, noteworthy, but fails to meet the Criteria of the National Register at this time.
3. Colter Hall, noteworthy, but fails to meet the Criteria of the National Register at this time.

Brief History of Park Development

As a tourist attraction, the Grand Canyon developed slowly during the 19th Century. The Atlantic & Pacific Railroad was constructed across northern Arizona from Albuquerque to Needles via Williams between 1880 and 1884. After its completion, sporadic stagecoach service connected the railroad with the canyon. Several minor hostelries served tourists during the 1880's, and later more impressive ones were built, such as the Grand View, erected in 1895, and the Bright Angel, built in 1896. A small number of adventurous and hardy tourists visited the canyon during these years.

In 1898, a firm which owned a copper mine at Anita, about fifteen miles south of the rim of the Canyon, sponsored and financed construction of the Santa Fe and Grand Canyon Railroad north from Williams. However, the copper mine played out almost as soon as the railroad reached it. At that point, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, a co-owner of the Atlantic & Pacific which would eventually absorb the A&P totally, became interested in the potential of the Grand Canyon as a tourist attraction and resort site, and consequently in 1901 acquired the Santa Fe & Grand Canyon Railroad Company. Reorganizing this mining railroad as the Grand Canyon Railway Company, the AT&SF pushed construction of track north from the terminus at Anita over the final fifteen miles to the South Rim. The first train reached that point on September 17, 1901.

The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway was allied with the Fred Harvey Company, the latter operating depot restaurants, depot souvenir shops and news stands, hotels located along the railroad, and dining cars operated by the railroad. Since 1883, one of the jewels in the Harvey chain was the Montezuma Hotel above Las Vegas, New Mexico, to which the railroad had built a branch line. The Montezuma featured some hot springs and was conceived in the pattern of European spas; unfortunately, this type of resort was declining in popularity at the turn of the century. The Santa Fe/Fred Harvey companies viewed the Grand Canyon with its magnificent scenery as a successor to the Montezuma as a major tourist attraction adjacent to its main lines. As the focus of this new resort area, the Santa Fe bought out many existing local tourist enterprises, such as the Bright Angel Hotel, and in 1905 erected on a station ground grant on the rim of the canyon a massive Oregon-log and wood-frame Swiss-chalet-style hotel named El Tovar for an early Spanish explorer. The firm also built a museum and souvenir shop named Hopi House in the form of an Oraibi Indian pueblo. About the same time, stimulated by this Santa Fe/Fred Harvey development, two photographer brothers set up the Kolb Brothers' Studio on the rim of the canyon west of the Bright Angel Hotel as a base for their business of photographing groups descending into the canyon on the adjacent Bright Angel Trail, as well as a base for their own exploration and photographing of the canyon. Similarly, east of Hopi House,

on an old mining claim, John G. Verkamp built in 1905-1906 the canyon souvenir shop still operated by a member of that family. In 1907 the railroad built barns to house horses and mules used by tourists at the canyon, and in 1908 constructed a rustic log depot to serve the railroad.

Beginning in 1905, the U.S. Forest Service administered the Grand Canyon area for the Government, and in 1910 the Forest Service produced a townsite plan for the south rim of the canyon. There was little development of this townsite by 1919, when the National Park Service (established three years earlier) replaced the Forest Service at the Grand Canyon. Subsequently, the National Park Service developed its own quite different plans for development at the south rim of the canyon. In this, the National Park Service had to work closely with the Santa Fe/Fred Harvey companies, which held the prime rim land under a station ground grant, and the National Park Service chose to make the already-established Harvey organization the principal concessioner at the canyon. The two organizations worked closely and well together during the next two decades.

During the first decade of National Park Service administration of the Grand Canyon, automobile travel increased sharply while at the same time rail travel decreased markedly. Total visitation climbed steadily from 66,335 at the south rim in 1920 to 162,715 in 1929, the last year before the Great Depression (and then dropped rapidly to 89,074 in 1933). During this pre-Depression period of growth, the percentage of visitors who traveled to the canyon by rail declined steadily, although the total numbers of visitors arriving by rail continued to climb until it peaked at 70,279 in 1927. Thereafter, not only the percentage, but the total, declined. The year 1927 was the first year that less than 50 percent--47.6 percent to be precise--came to the canyon by rail. Conversely, 1927 was the first year that more than fifty percent (52.4 percent) came to the canyon by auto. The growth in the percentage of tourists arriving at the south rim by auto was so fast (15.5 in 1920, 57.1 in 1928, 60.2 in 1929, 66.5 in 1930, 74.4 in 1931) that although total visitation rapidly decreased after the onset of the Depression in 1929, the total number of tourists arriving by auto continued to climb for two full years before the decline in overall visitation overcame the percentage rise in auto arrivals. Consequently, the 1920's and early 1930's were a period when the concessioner and the National Park Service increasingly had to gear their services and facilities to the auto-oriented traveler.

This meant, among other things, the development of the "motel," in those days generally called "auto camps," "auto lodges," "tourist camps," and the like. Some of them were really camps, in the sense that the structures were "wall" tents, canvas tents above wooden floor and walls. Others, although called "camps" consisted of small log or frame or stucco buildings. As accommodations of this type proliferated, some eventually were connected with covered car ports between them, or even garages with doors. Eventually, as building and land costs soared, rendering car ports

and garages an expensive luxury, and at the same time automotive finishes improved to the point that overnight car shelters were really unnecessary, the motel developed to the stage it has reached today. Various buildings at Grand Canyon illustrate that development. Although none of the Bright Angel wall tents have survived, the first of the Bright Angel cottages or cabins (although not on their original sites), the original auto camp cottages or cabins, and modern accommodations such as Yavapai Lodge illustrate the increasing quality of motel-type accommodations in America, although the original cabins now serve as employee rather than tourist housing.

In addition to the changing emphasis in the type of concessioner facilities being built to house tourists, the 1920's encompassed other development at the south rim of the Grand Canyon, including the basic National Park Service buildings and facilities which would serve for the next forty years. Housing had to be supplied by the concessioner for its employees, ranging all the way from obsolete tourist cabins and dormitories for the waitresses, busboys, bellhops, maids and janitors to comfortable residences for the supervisors and managers of the Fred Harvey enterprises. There were also residences to accommodate a few railway officials who lived at the Grand Canyon, although the Santa Fe station agent lived in an apartment above the depot. Then there were facilities built by the National Park Service, such as an administration building, a hospital, a post office, a school, and shops and garages. Additionally, the National Park Service had to provide housing for its own employees, ranging from seasonal ranger to park superintendent.

The proliferation of structures at the Grand Canyon slackened but did not abate with the beginning of the Depression in 1929. Various programs to stimulate the private sector and provide relief for the unemployed (such as the Civilian Conservation Corps) contributed to continued growth in Government buildings. Furthermore, after a low of 89,074 visitors at the depth of the Depression in 1933, visitation at the south rim recovered spectacularly, reaching a new all-time high of 174,676 as early as 1935 and continuing to climb until it more than doubled that number in 1941. At the first sign of a reversal of the Depression-era decline in visitation in 1934, the Santa Fe/Fred Harvey combine prepared to implement plans for expansion of their facilities, much encouraged to do so by National Park management. Consequently, construction of visitor facilities resumed, including construction of a completely new Bright Angel Lodge and further development of an "auto camp" for the less affluent and economy-minded visitor. It was not until the beginning of World War II that construction of new facilities in the park halted--and halt it did. Resumption of park development did not fully recover until the 1960's, especially after the beginning of the Mission 66 program.

Thus the majority of the buildings near or on the south rim of the Grand Canyon represent both the pre-park development of the Grand Canyon as a major tourist objective and the first two decades of development of Grand Canyon National Park. All of them have played a part in the history of

Grand Canyon National Park, although only a handful are of sufficient architectural or historical significance to merit nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The following report deals with those buildings which in the opinion of the Historic Preservation Team do not merit nomination to the National Register at this time.

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM
FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: Arizona
COUNTY: Coconino
FOR NPS USE ONLY
ENTRY DATE

1. NAME

COMMON:
Apache Street Historic District

AND/OR HISTORIC:

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:
Apache Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Grand Canyon

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
Third

STATE:
Arizona

CODE: 04

COUNTY:
Coconino

CODE: 005

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP		STATUS	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> District <input type="checkbox"/> Site <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Building <input type="checkbox"/> Structure <input type="checkbox"/> Object	<input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> Private <input type="checkbox"/> Both	Public Acquisition: <input type="checkbox"/> In Process <input type="checkbox"/> Being Considered	<input type="checkbox"/> Occupied <input type="checkbox"/> Unoccupied <input type="checkbox"/> Preservation work in progress	Yes: <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted <input type="checkbox"/> Unrestricted <input type="checkbox"/> No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

<input type="checkbox"/> Agricultural	<input type="checkbox"/> Government	<input type="checkbox"/> Park	<input type="checkbox"/> Transportation	<input type="checkbox"/> Comments
<input type="checkbox"/> Commercial	<input type="checkbox"/> Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private Residence	<input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify)	
<input type="checkbox"/> Educational	<input type="checkbox"/> Military	<input type="checkbox"/> Religious		
<input type="checkbox"/> Entertainment	<input type="checkbox"/> Museum	<input type="checkbox"/> Scientific		

4. AGENCY

Grand Canyon National Park - National Park Service

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)
Western Region, San Francisco

CITY OR TOWN:
Grand Canyon

STATE:
Arizona

CODE: 04

5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.:
Coconino County Courthouse

STREET AND NUMBER:
San Francisco Street

CITY OR TOWN:
Flagstaff

STATE:
Arizona

CODE: 04

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE OF SURVEY:

DATE OF SURVEY: Federal State County Local

DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS:

STREET AND NUMBER:

CITY OR TOWN:

STATE:

CODE:

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE:
COUNTY:
ENTRY NUMBER
DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

CONDITION	(Check One)					
	<input type="checkbox"/> Excellent	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Good	<input type="checkbox"/> Fair	<input type="checkbox"/> Deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> Ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> Unexposed
	(Check One)			(Check One)		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Altered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Unaltered		<input type="checkbox"/> Moved	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Original Site	

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

This historic district consists of a group of 23 buildings of three basic architectural variations, all built using similar materials and details and all painted in the same manner and colors. The structures are all built along one street, facing one another, and are apparently unaltered. One was built in 1924, 14 were built in 1927, seven were built in 1929, and one was built in 1930.

Building No. 40, erected in 1924, is a rectangle in plan with a projecting porch centered across the front, the porch being shorter than the building itself. There is no stone base, and nearly no decoration. The porch roof is supported by large simple square-shaped columns, and there is a wood baluster on each side of the porch steps. This is an open porch, and the front door of the house is just off centre in front. There is one double-hung window on each side of the door. The roof overhang is carried by simple triangular brackets. Horizontal siding and wood trim is employed in the structure.

The smallest of the buildings along Apache Street are buildings 814, 818, 820, 823, 799, 800 and a duplex, 821. (These carry numbers posted on the buildings which are, in the same sequence, 4,9,11,15,16,17 and the duplex 12/13.) From the front, these buildings are simple rectangles in plan. There is a main entrance, glazed, centered with a bank of three windows on each side, the composition giving the appearance of an enclosed porch the full width of the structure.

A third type of building consists of numbers 812, 815, 817, 819, 822 and 803. (These carry posted numbers which, in the same order, are 1, 5, 8, 10, 14 and 23.) This type of structure is again rectangular in plan, but with a front projecting entrance pavilion on one side or the other. The pavilion is an enclosed entrance porch, with the door centered and a pair of windows on each side.

The largest buildings along Apache Street are the duplex units, numbers 813, 816, 801, 802, 804, 805, 806, 807 and 808. (These carry paired posted numbers in sequence 2 & 3, 6 & 7, 19 & 20, 21 & 22, 24 & 25, 26 & 27, 28 & 29, 30 & 31, and 32 & 33.)

Except for Building No. 40 described above, all three types of residences may be described as modified Swiss chalet-style. All are single storey, all have broad fascias and extended overhangs and the basic unit is constructed of wood frame. The south side of Apache Street is the uphill side so the houses built there have a higher rock foundation with greater exposure above grade. This stone-work has been continued as high as the window sills to form a stone veneer which is both handsome and serves visually to tie the buildings to the ground. From the window sills to the roof soffits the finish is horizontal siding, painted a medium gray color. All wood doors, windows, and trim have been painted pale green. These colors combine with the yellowish beige of the rock work to form a very attractive combination.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

(Continuation Sheet)

STATE	
Arizona	
COUNTY	
Coconino	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

(Number all entries)

7. Description (continued)

The broad overhangs of the gable roofs are supported on two sorts of brackets. The minor ones support the gable peaks and the third-points. These are stepped brackets which are composed of three 3 inch by 6 inch members set one on top of another and stepped out. The major brackets are more elaborate and occur at each front elevation corner. They are representative of single wall log or slab construction where two wall surfaces intersect and project at a corner. About mid-way up this curves out to meet a short vertical and then the curve reverses itself and continues up to join the fascia.

The pediment of the gable is enriched through the use of vertical boards which have had their bottom edge cut on an angle which when lined with their neighbors gives a scalloped bottom to the pediment decoration. The verticals of the pediment are further accentuated by deeply beveling the meeting joint. The center of each gable are four cut-out shapes set symmetrically about the mid-bracket. The background of these cut-outs have been painted a contrasting color which accentuates them. The roof surfaces of the buildings are varied in color: green; grey or red--and are of rolled mineral surface composition roofing. Chimneys are faced with or constructed of stone which matches the base course.

Nearly all of the buildings above described have behind them small sheds and garages reached by a rough service road/alley behind the main buildings. Due to their obsolete small size most of the garages cannot be used for vehicle storage today. Nearly all of the garages are of poor appearance and badly deteriorated due to sub-standard construction, and they could be removed without impairing the historic scene.

The building numbers are as given above. Class VI lands consist of 8.95 acres. The structures are of the third order of significance architecturally. Their condition is good. Recommended level of treatment: preservation. Preliminary estimate of cost: none beyond normal maintenance for the residential units. (Improvements related to parking, sidewalks, removal of garage units, etc., vary depending upon design.)

C. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Pre-Columbian | <input type="checkbox"/> 16th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 18th Century | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 20th Century |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 15th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 17th Century | <input type="checkbox"/> 19th Century | |

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1924, 1927 to the present

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aboriginal | <input type="checkbox"/> Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Political | <input type="checkbox"/> Urban Planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prehistoric | <input type="checkbox"/> Engineering | <input type="checkbox"/> Religion/Philosophy | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | _____ |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Third Order of Significance

These 23 buildings on both sides of Apache Street in Grand Canyon Village at the South Rim of the Grand Canyon were built as residences and are still so used. They were constructed to provide living space for the upper echelons of management of the Fred Harvey Company at the Grand Canyon, such as the managers and supervisors at El Tovar Hotel and the Bright Angel Lodge, and for one or two Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway officials stationed there.

The Fred Harvey Company developed the tourist industry at the Grand Canyon beginning in 1905 with El Tovar Hotel, this Grand Canyon development replacing the Montezuma Hotel at the hot springs above Las Vegas, New Mexico, as one of the principal Fred Harvey/Santa Fe tourist attractions. (The Santa Fe Railway, with which the Fred Harvey Company was closely allied, took over in 1901 the mining railroad which other interests had built from Williams to within 15 miles of the Grand Canyon in 1898.)

The first townsite at the south rim of the Grand Canyon had been laid out by the U.S. Forest Service in 1910, but was little developed during the nine years that followed. Grand Canyon National Park was established in 1919 and under the National Park Service development of Grand Canyon Village accelerated in what might be called a "building boom" beginning during the mid-1920's. Apache Street (originally called Avenue "A") and the structures lining it date from the late 1920's when construction of new buildings reached its peak at the Grand Canyon.

Building No. 40 was erected in 1924; buildings Nos. 799, 800, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, and 823 were erected three years later in 1927; buildings Nos. 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, and 807 were erected two years after that in 1929; and building 808 was erected in 1930, at the beginning of the Depression.

Historically and architecturally the buildings are of local significance. They represent a continuation of the effort of the Fred Harvey/Santa Fe architects to employ appropriate rustic styles of architecture which would be compatible with the forest setting on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon. This policy pre-dated establishment of the national park, but at the time these particular buildings were built, authority for review and acceptance or rejection of proposed designs was vested in the National Park Service itself, so that these structures bore the stamp of approval of the NPS architects. The Apache Street structures represent the application of this policy and this style of architecture to small residential structures. Such buildings have proved both more durable and more attractive than modern residences.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Hughes, J. Donald, The Story of Man at Grand Canyon. Grand Canyon: Grand Canyon Natural History Association, 1967.
 USNPS Correspondence Files, Grand Canyon National Park.
 Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Reports, Grand Canyon National Park.
 W.R. Mattoon, "A Townsite Plan for Grand Canyon National Monument," ms., 1910, Grand Canyon National Park Library.
 Henderson, James David, "Meals by Fred Harvey;" A Phenomenon of the American West. Fort Worth: Texas Christian University, 1969.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			O R	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE	LONGITUDE		LATITUDE	LONGITUDE	
	Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds		Degrees Minutes Seconds	Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	36° 03' 14"	112° 08' 28"		36° 03' 18"	112° 08' 20"	
NE	36° 03' 19"	112° 08' 30"				
SE	36° 03' 21"	112° 08' 15"				
SW	36° 03' 16"	112° 08' 13"				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY:

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: Gordon S. Chappell Regional Historian, Western Region, NPS		DATE: Oct. 10, 1974
BUSINESS ADDRESS: U.S. National Park Service, Western Regional Office		
STREET AND NUMBER: 450 Golden Gate Avenue		PHONE: 415 556-4165
CITY OR TOWN: San Francisco	STATE: California	CODE: 06

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

State Liaison Officer recommendation:

Yes
 No
 None

 State Liaison Officer Signature

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

 Federal Representative Signature _____
 Date

 Title

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

 Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date _____

ATTEST:

 Keeper of The National Register

Date _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

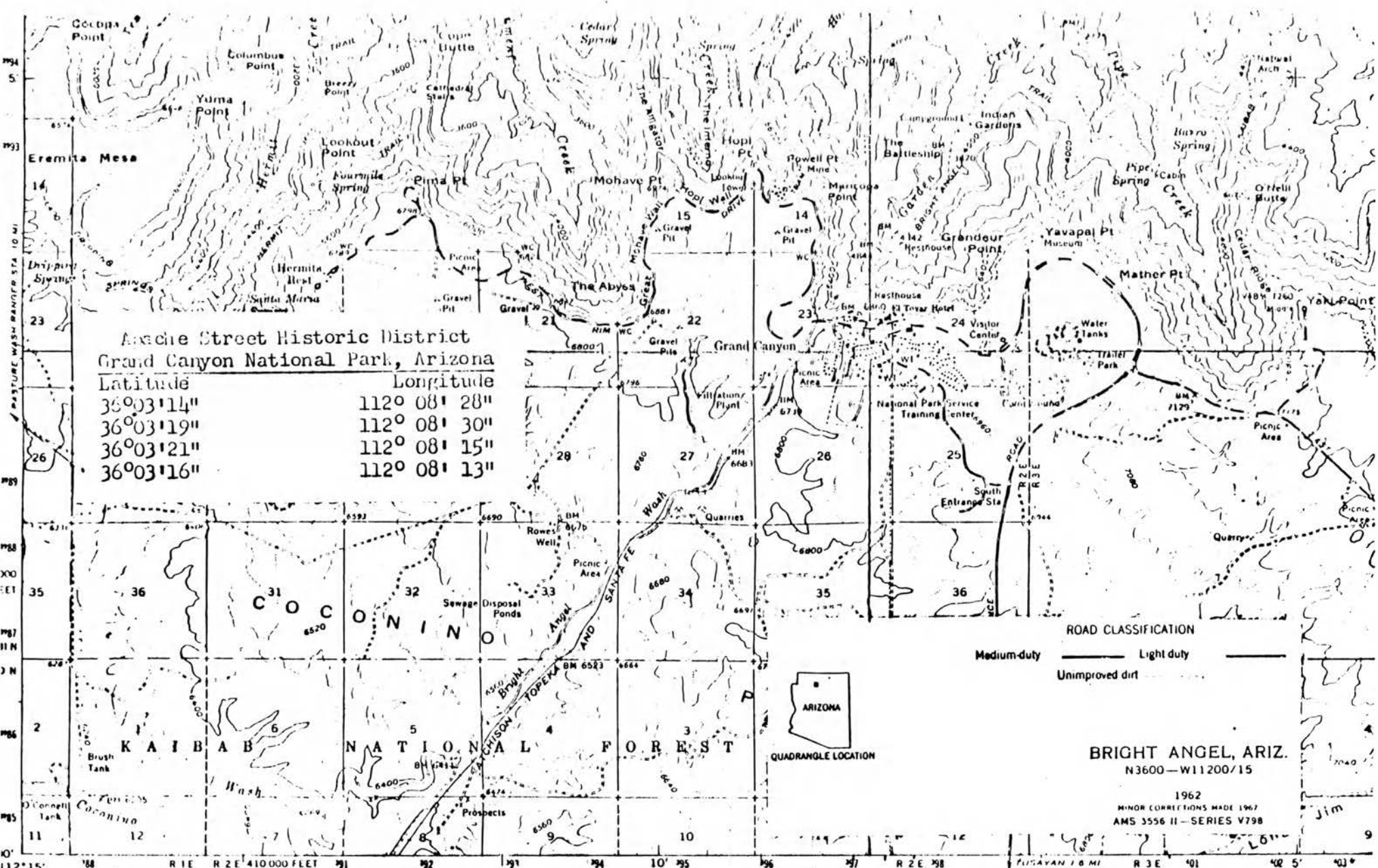
NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with map)

STATE	
Arizona	
COUNTY	
Coconino	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Apache Street Historic District	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Apache Street			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Grand Canyon			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Arizona	04	Coconino County	005
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
U.S. Geological Survey, Bright Angel, Arizona, Quadrangle			
SCALE: 1:62,500			
DATE: 1962 corrected to 1967			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			



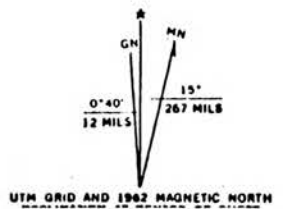
Mapped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey

Control by USGS and USC&GS

Topography by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs taken 1954 and 1960. Field checked 1962

Polyconic projection 1927 North American datum
 10,000 foot grid on Arizona coordinate system, central zone
 1000 meter Univ. Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 12, shown in blue

Where omitted, land lines have not been established



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Arizona	
COUNTY Coconino	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTION

1. NAME			
COMMON: Building No. 1 (No. 812) Apache Street Historic District			
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Apache Street			
CITY OR TOWN: Grand Canyon			
STATE: Arizona	CODE 04	COUNTY: Coconino	CODE 005
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: National Park Service photo by Tom Mulhern			
DATE OF PHOTO: August 1, 1974			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Front view of Building No. 1 (No. 812), on south side of Apache Street at Grand Canyon (South Rim), Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. This residence is one of six of the same design, the others being Numbers 803, 815, 817, 819, and 822.			

INT: 154-72



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

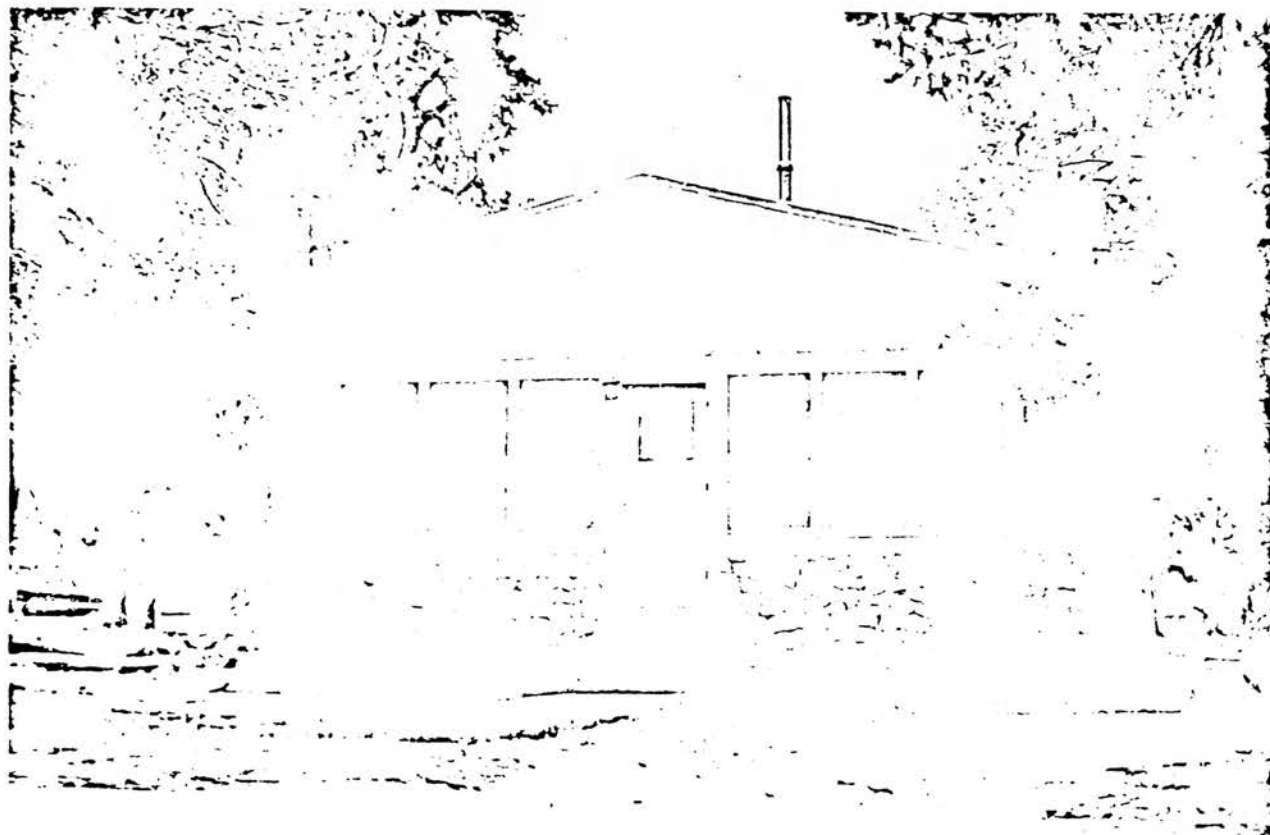
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

Arizona	
COUNTY Coconino	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTION

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Building No. 4 (No. 814) Apache Street Historic District	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Apache Street			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Grand Canyon			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Arizona	04	Coconino	005
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: National Park Service photo by Tom Mulhern			
DATE OF PHOTO: August 1, 1974			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Front view of Building No. 4 (No. 814) located on the south side of Apache Street, Grand Canyon (South Rim), Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona; this structure is one of seven of the same pattern, the others being Numbers 799, 800, 818, 820, 821, and 823.			

INT: 184-72



NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

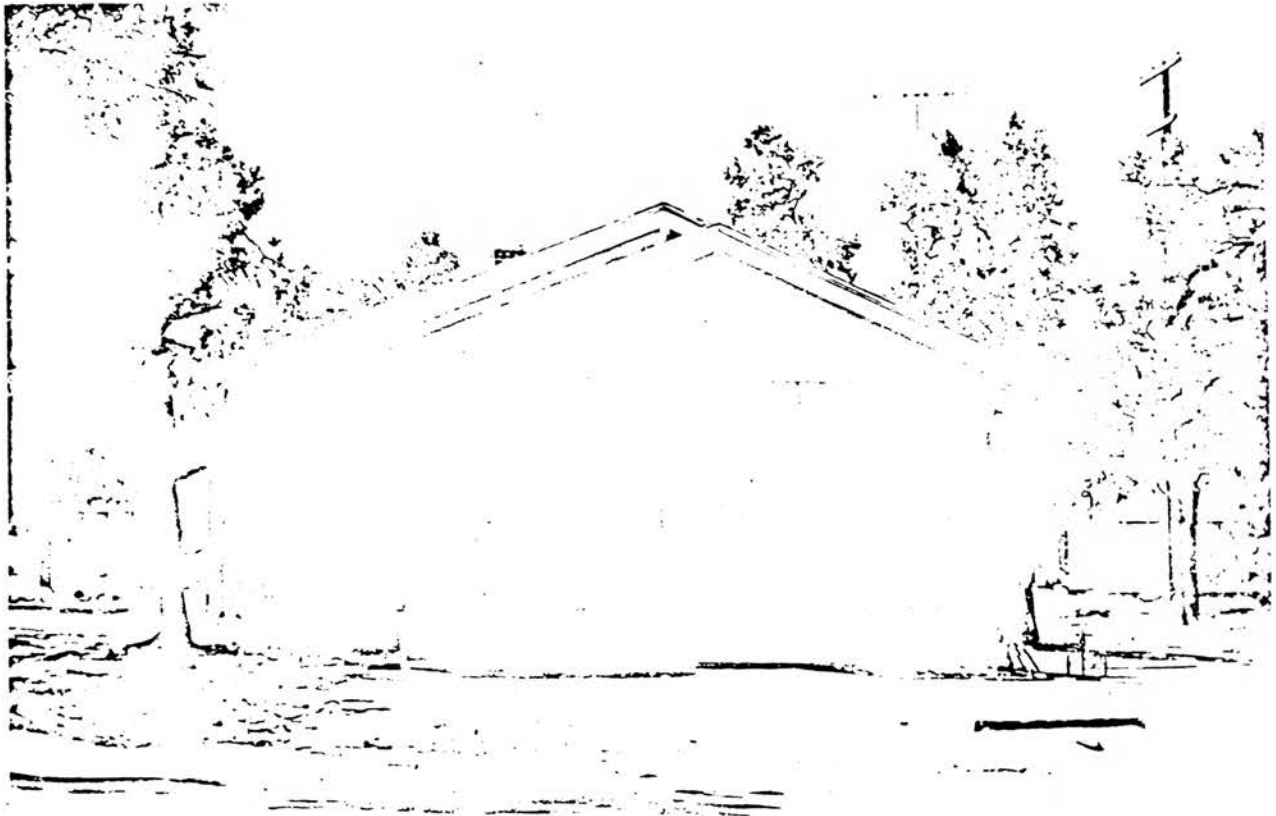
(Type all entries - attach to or enclose with photograph)

STATE Arizona	
COUNTY Coconino	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTION

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Building No. 40 Apache Street Historic District	
AND/OR HISTORIC:			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Apache Street			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Grand Canyon			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Arizona	04	Coconino	005
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: National Park Service photo by Tom Mulhern			
DATE OF PHOTO: August 1, 1974			
NEGATIVE FILED AT:			
National Park Service, Western Region Office, San Francisco			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC.			
Residence (building) No. 40, located on south side of Apache Street, Grand Canyon (South Rim), Arizona, in Grand Canyon National Park.			

INT: 154-72



PRESERVATION STUDY - GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK

BUILDING Nos. 2 and 3 - National Park Service Residences

Both of these residences were built in 1923, four years after the establishment of Grand Canyon National Park, and they were among the first of the NPS staff residences to be erected during a "building boom" at the Grand Canyon in the mid-1920's. These are rectangular buildings with gable roofs, the ridge being parallel to the longer axis. Building No. 2 has an open porch with partial stone piers on the downhill side; a similar porch on Building No. 3 has been altered by being enclosed. Both residences have a second floor window in the gable ends. Both have stone foundations and stone chimneys and both were finished with horizontal lap siding. Building No. 2 is painted pink with light green trim, and Building No. 3 is painted light green with cream-colored trim.

Located under a clothesline between these two structures is an apparent archeological site where some chipped arrow points and other artifacts were found. This site needs further investigation before there is any development or alteration of the site.

Neither of the buildings is, in itself, architecturally or historically of sufficient significance to merit nomination to the National Register of Historic Places. The archeological site between them, however, would need a clearance before removal of the structures could be accomplished.

