

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED SEP 30 1975

DATE ENTERED

NOV 20 1975

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Grand Canyon Village Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Grand Canyon Village

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

AZ 64

CITY, TOWN

Grand Canyon Village

VICINITY OF

Third

STATE

Arizona

CODE

04

COUNTY

Coconino

CODE

005

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☒ DISTRICT☒ BUILDING(S)☐ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☐ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☒ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☒ YES: RESTRICTED☐ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☒ COMMERCIAL☒ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☒ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☒ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER:**4 AGENCY**

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

National Park Service

Western Region Office

STREET & NUMBER

450 Golden Gate Avenue Box 36063

CITY, TOWN

San Francisco

VICINITY OF

STATE

California

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Coconino County Courthouse

STREET & NUMBER

North San Francisco Street (no number)

CITY, TOWN

Flagstaff

STATE

Arizona

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

DATE

☐ FEDERAL ☐ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCALDEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☒ EXCELLENT
☐ GOOD
☐ FAIR

☐ DETERIORATED
☐ RUINS
☐ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☒ ALTERED

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☒ MOVED * DATE _____

*Red Horse moved 1902

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The Grand Canyon Village Historic District consists of a core area of buildings ranging in date from the 1890s to the mid-1930s, beginning along the south rim of the canyon at Verkamp's on the east and extending to Kolb's Studio on the west, stretching south from the rim of Grand Canyon into the ravines and hills south of the rim. The only two significant modern intrusions within the district are Thunderbird and Kachina Lodge buildings, administratively a part of Bright Angel Lodge, built in 1968 and 1971 respectively. The rest of the buildings in the district, and the district itself, is relatively unchanged from the mid-1930s, with many individual buildings virtually unchanged from much earlier years. Almost all of the buildings have been in continual use since construction, and all have undergone the minor alterations which such use entails, hence the specification as "altered" in the categories above; but the alterations are minor in character and have not changed the basic characteristics of appearance of any of these structures. Further back from the rim, south of the boundary of this historic district, and also east of the district but back from the rim, lie the many more modern buildings erected during the Mission 66 program by the National Park Service, the modern Yavapai Lodge, and others. Most are some distance removed from and screened by trees from the historic district, and do not intrude upon the historic scene.

The buildings considered of significance to this district are:

Verkamp's Canyon Souvenir Shop - Building No. 546 - A two-storey "modified-Mission"-style wood-shingled building with roofs designed to catch rainwater and conduct it to a sub-porch storage cistern. The main floor contains a large sales/display room and storage rooms in the rear, and the second floor is living quarters. The building remains significantly unchanged from its original appearance externally, and interior changes appear to be superficial. Condition is excellent. The building is painted brown with white trim.

Hopi House - Building No. 545 - A brown-red coursed sandstone building in the form of a Hopi Indian pueblo, this structure was built by Indians under Fred Harvey Company direction and is three stories high on the northeast, stepping down to one storey on the southwest, with a roof of log vigas covered with savinos and topped with rolled roofing mopped with hot asphalt. The building is essentially unchanged from its original appearance, although the interior furnishings are entirely altered. Condition is excellent.

El Tovar Hotel - Building No. 542 - A three and four storey wooden hotel painted dark brown and combining the architectural qualities, according to a promotional brochure published when it was opened in 1905, of a "Swiss chalet and the Norway villa", this distinguished building is fairly typical of turn-of-the-century rustic mountain resort hotels, but among Fred Harvey/Santa Fe hotels its architecture is unique. The building itself remains largely and significantly unchanged, although the furnishings today are much altered and some interior facilities such as the kitchens have been modernized. Originally containing 103 guest rooms, it now offers 81 rental units, including 8 two-room suites. Condition is good.

Buckey O'Neill Cabin - Building 508 (H.S.-7) - This cabin is built of round logs, today incorporated into Building 508 by the addition of an enclosed passageway connecting it to the rest of Bright Angel Lodge. It was erected during the 1890s as a residence and resort office and today is furnished as hotel rooms rented to tourists, tastefully decorated with some original antiques appropriate to its date of construction and of considerable value. The cabin is probably significantly unchanged, except in interior furnishings and the corridor connected to its south (front) side. Original mud chinking of the log walls has been replaced with a cement chinking.

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 1

Lookout Studio - Building No. 532 - Perched on the rim of the canyon, this building is built of stone of cut face coursed ashlar. Roofs are flat or shed and nearly flat. Probably designed by Harvey architect Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter, it reproduces South-western Indian pueblo style architecture. Wood casement windows are painted brown.

Kolb Brothers' Studio - Building No. 533 - Built over the edge of the rim of the canyon and extending down four or five stories, this gable-roofed structure was built in three phases: the photo studio and darkroom was erected in 1904; an extension to the east was added in 1914, including the present gift shop and part of the living quarters; and the auditorium and additional living quarters were added in 1926. The building has as stone foundation the living rock of the cliff. The building is basically frame, with various exterior finishes: split log planks with dovetailed corners, shingles, and horizontal siding. The building is painted dark brown with cream trim, and has wood casement windows. The shingle roof is painted green. Condition is good.

Red Horse Stage Station - Building No. 526 - Built as a squared log cabin at Red Horse (southeast of Grand Canyon Village), in 1902 this building was moved to its present location and a frame second storey added. During the 1930s, the Fred Harvey Company obtained the building from the government and restored it to its basic original appearance by removing the frame second storey and building a new gable roof. The hewn log walls of the cabin are basically unchanged from 1902, and perhaps from the unknown date of its original construction during the 1890s. It has a stone chimney at the north end, and wood casement windows. Its condition is good.

Superintendent's Residence - Building No. 1 - Built as a small, L-shaped structure, the lower floor of stone, the upper of wood, this building was enlarged in 1931, the addition continuing the "Swiss chalet" architectural style of the original portion. Today the upper floor has eight rooms, the older part clearly identified by its random width oak flooring. The downstairs contains a large family room, and each floor has stone fireplaces. Interior walls are plastered. The building has a gable roof. Condition of the building is excellent.

Park Operations Building - Building No. 103 - This is a rustic, chalet-style wood frame building of two stories, little changed since construction in 1929 except for the addition of a one storey rest room and two one-storey vault additions to the exterior. The rest room, added in 1939, was so carefully designed that it enhances rather than detracts from the overall appearance; the same can not be said for the vaults at the rear. The building has coursed-stone piers at its corners and a stone base, and features some logs used as corner posts and brackets in its construction. Horizontal wood siding finishes the ground floor, vertical board-and-batten wood the second. The building is dark brown, the six-lite casement windows having green trim. Condition of the building is good to fair.

Grand Canyon Railroad Depot - Building No. 549 - This depot is of two stories, the ground floor consisting of a building of round notched logs with a log frame covered waiting platform at the west end. The second storey, framed in wood beams with log brackets and roof beams, is finished on the outside with shingles. The building has gable roofs, one with a north south axis over the center second storey, and with an

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 2

east-west axis over the first storey, with a lower roof over the waiting platform. Floors are concrete except in the baggage room.

Stables (Barns) and Blacksmith Shop - The horse barn or stable is Building No. 562, the Mule Stable is No. 563, and the Blacksmith Shop is No. 564 - The blacksmith shop is an L-shaped building with hipped roof. The horse barn or stable is a rectangular building with gable roof which has hipped ends, and a cross-gable with hipped ends over the hay loft in its center. Apparently it was shortened by fire by about 40 feet at one end, but repaired by closing off the burned end, with the repairs being done in appropriate style so that today there is no evidence in exterior appearance that the building was not built in its present configuration. The horse barn has a spire ventilator over its center. The mule barn is of similar style, but smaller, with a smaller and less attractive ventilator. All three buildings have vertical board-and-batten finish on the lower half of the exterior, wood shingle finish on the upper half and on the gable ends, with attractive brackets. All are painted dark brown with white trim, and have green asphalt shingles on the roofs. Condition is good.

Grand Canyon Power House - Building No. 567 - This rectangular building has a low pitched roof with a broad fascia. The lower facade, below its balconies, consists of rubble rock forming stone piers between tall windows of industrial sash panels. This faces two-thirds of the building's height. Above the decorated balconies is a section of stucco or concrete panels with broad, dark-stained wood trim, below a decorative wood frieze. The roof is covered with green rolled-composition roofing. The decorated balcony rail has arrowhead cut-outs top and bottom and diamond-shaped cutouts in the center, with the bottom edge scalloped. Three windows on the west side have been filled with stone of the same color as the piers, but of smaller size. Condition is excellent.

Grand Canyon Post Office - Building No. 166 - A one-storey log and stud frame building, this post office has a veneer of dressed native stone piers and a dressed stone foundation in front, with exterior surfaces of mixed horizontal and vertical siding and a complex wood finish at the ends alternative horizontal with vertical board and batten siding. The roof frame is of log trusses, purlins and rafters, the decking covered with green shingles. Condition is excellent.

Apache Street Residences - Buildings Nos. 40, 799-808, 812-823 - The residences are of three basic variations of design, but all except No. 40 are of Swiss-chalet architecture, ten of them being duplexes, the remainder single units. All are of mixed stone and wood frame construction with gable roofs and attractive decorative brackets. Condition of the buildings is generally good to fair.

Ranger's Dormitory - Building No. 76 - This building is built of large stones laid in mortar with a wood-shingled gable roof on log rafters, and wood gable ends. It has an off-center main door at the front. A small cement-block addition to the rear houses a heating plant. The building has a stone fireplace and chimney on the west end. Condition is good.

Class VI Lands: 73.05 Acres

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 3

Bright Angel Lodge

Bright Angel Lodge is a complex of buildings consisting of a main lodge, eight separate structures connected to the main lodge by covered walkways, sixteen entirely separate cabins, some single and some duplex, and some small service structures. The main building of the complex is at the east end, and the cabins connected by walkways extend to the west, with the individual separate cabins located on the southwest. The complex has integrity except for a non-historic restaurant addition on the east end of the main lodge known as the Arizona Steak House.

The main lodge is a gable-roofed building constructed of stone and log, with some walls constructed entirely of stone, some entirely of log and some walls constructed with a masterfully handled composite of both materials. All log rafter ends are exposed, enhancing the rustic qualities of the structure. The gable roof of the lobby, with north-south ridge orientation, extends on the south elevation to create a large front entry porch. The log ridge and purlins supporting the roof are received at the front porch in the natural fork of six enormous log columns. The walls of this porch are of native stone. The lobby has walls of rough sawn planks with a flagstone floor and a ceiling with exposed log rafters and beams and rough sawn sheathing. A stone fireplace or inglenook is on the north or rear of the lobby. Perhaps the most significant interior detail is the "geological" fireplace which is located in a room off the lobby that originally was the lounge. The fireplace was made of stone from the strata that formed the canyon itself.

Eight structures extending to the west of the main lodge are constructed of logs or stone or "pueblo" style reflecting styles indigenous in the Southwest. These structures house multiple guest rooms and are tied to the main lodge with log column and beam covered or enclosed walkways, creating a guest house complex. The roofs are mostly gable and are covered with shakes laid with every fifth course doubled. As in the main building all log rafter ends are exposed. Gable ends are enclosed with weather boards or board and batten siding. Log and plastered adobe walls appear in the complex butting against each other. The Buckeye O'Neill cabin has been incorporated as a part of this complex.

The sixteen separate single and duplex cabins are constructed in a combination of the "pueblo" style plastered adobe with flat roofs, log with gable roofs, board and batten, and stone, using western and southwestern design sources. A variety of roof forms are used on these structures, including gable, shed, and flat. Gable and shed roofs are covered with shakes while flat roofs are constructed in the pueblo style with extending vigas and low parapet walls. All rafter ends are exposed in gable and shed roofs. Log and board siding are used both vertically and horizontally, sometimes both in the same wall. Pueblo-style structures are

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INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM**

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

plastered in the traditional pueblo style. Large coursed rubble stones are used for foundations and chimneys in all structures, and are used for wall construction in some structures. In some cases a particular building is inspired by a single pioneer style, such as a gable-roofed log cabin, or a stone cabin. In other instances a variety of styles is blended into a single structure, again as inspired by examples in early southwestern architecture. In the most unique of the structures, exemplified by a number of the individual cabins, several historic styles are blended in a way that does not have any historical precedent to create a new and original architecture which derives from the past and blends with the other structures in the lodge complex.

The log buildings alone represent several variations of the style. Two are historic structures in their own right, the Buckey O'Neill cabin, on its original site, which is built of peeled logs, and the old stage station moved to the rim from Red Horse at a fairly early date for conversion into a post office, which is built of squared logs. Elsewhere in the complex is a building whose peeled logs were adzed to give them a diamond-shaped pattern, and in still other examples peeled logs are used either horizontally, or vertically, or sometimes both in the same structure.

Although many materials and styles have been incorporated in the construction of Bright Angel Lodge, the complex is unified by the design skills of Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter into a complete and coherent little village.

The rustic architecture which is an aspect of the significance of this district extends even to the service buildings in the district, except for one which, on a stylistic basis alone, may be inferred to be a later intrusion: an exposed frame, gable-roofed structure, rectangular in floor plan, near cabin 6174-7. Even this is a rustic structure, of a type common at one time elsewhere in the park, but variant from the other rustic types Colter employed in the Lodge complex.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION
1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE
1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE
1600-1699	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN
1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input checked="" 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 c. 1890 - present BUILDER/ARCHITECT Various, specified below

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Grand Canyon Village Historic District developed as a tourist resort and evolved into the headquarters of Grand Canyon National Park, after which it experienced further development for the accommodation of tourists up to the present day. This district is of regional architectural significance and of regional historical significance in the categories of commerce, transportation and conservation, and it encompasses buildings which individually are of either local or regional significance in one or more categories including the others checked above. The boundaries of the district necessarily also include a number of buildings which are not at present considered of significance.

From 1884 to 1901, tourists reached the Grand Canyon by horse-drawn stagecoach lines, and two of the buildings in this district, adapted to modern lodging purposes, recall the 19th Century stagecoach transportation era at the Grand Canyon. With the arrival of the railroad in 1901, Grand Canyon Village was developed by the famed Fred Harvey organization allied with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway into a resort oriented towards the rail traveler, with accommodations ranging from the luxurious (El Tovar) to the economy (the original Bright Angel tent cabins, which have not survived). At the same time, several small private entrepreneurs developed small businesses, represented by Kolb Brothers' Studio and Verkamp's Canyon Souvenir Shop, and the Fred Harvey firm countered with its own Lookout Studio and Hopi House to compete with Kolb's and Verkamp's. Grand Canyon Village, especially El Tovar, became for the Fred Harvey firm and the Santa Fe Railway their principal resort hotel for many years, replacing the Montezuma Hot Springs resort above Las Vegas, New Mexico, as hot springs resorts declined in popularity.

Subsequent to Fred Harvey/Railway development, Grand Canyon was administered by the U.S. Forest Service and in 1919 became a national park and came under the U.S. National Park Service. During the 1920s, automobiles and buses replaced the railroad as the principal means of tourist access, and in more recent years many visitors have arrived by airplane, but rail passenger trains continued to serve the Grand Canyon until 1968, and the basic character of Grand Canyon Village Historic District is essentially that of the railroad resort era of 1901-1941.

As an architectural district, Grand Canyon village possesses buildings designed especially to fit within the natural environment and harmonize well with the terrain. For example, Fred Harvey's El Tovar Hotel is significantly different in style and material from virtually all the other Fred Harvey hotels of its era, while the Santa Fe Railway's Grand Canyon depot similarly differs significantly from almost all other Santa Fe depots of that era. Even the private buildings reflect adaptation to the environment. Kolb's studio grew almost room by room on the lip of the Canyon, and Verkamp's was designed so that its roof would catch rainwater and conduct it to a storage cistern, Grand Canyon Village having no natural supply of water. Even the essentially industrial buildings--the Fred Harvey power plant, laundry, maintenance shop--all were designed by architects to blend with the environment and harmonize with the buildings on the rim. Similarly, the

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Henderson, James David, "Meals by Fred Harvey;" A Phenomenon of the American West.
Fort Worth: Texas Christian University, 1969.
Hughes, J. Donald, The Story of Man at Grand Canyon. Grand Canyon: Grand Canyon
Natural History Association, 1967.
NPS Superintendent's Monthly Narrative Report files, Superintendent's Annual Report
files, Correspondence files, Grand Canyon National Park Library

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 73.05

See sheet Redone

UTM REFERENCES (clockwise, starting at northeast - see continuation sheet 10-1

A 12 397850 3990825
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C 12 397220 3990240

B 12 397550 3990260
ZONE EASTING NORTHING ⁷⁵⁰
D 12 397000 3990850

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

On the north, the boundary parallels the rim of the canyon, but is 100 feet beyond the rim horizontally; on the east, it descends southward passing 300 feet east of the southeast corner of Verkamp's to the south edge of the park road where it forms a wye at the east end of the railroad yard and immediately north of the Fred Harvey garage; it then follows that southeast edge of the road around the west side of the Harvey garage and 75 feet up Navajo Street; then crossing Navajo Street to the west

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

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Gordon Chappell, Regional Historian, USNPS Western Region Office

ORGANIZATION

National Park Service

DATE

May 10, 1975

STREET & NUMBER

450 Golden Gate Avenue, Box 36063

TELEPHONE

(415) 556-4165

CITY OR TOWN

San Francisco,

STATE

California

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES ☒

NO ☐

NONE ☐

Signature OK Letter in Grants Div. 10-29-75 Dorothy H Hall for Dennis McCarthy
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

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 ☐ Local.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

Deputy Assistant Secretary

DATE

SEP 22 1975

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

Acting

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

DATE

11/20/95

ATTEST:

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DATE

11.14.75

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DATE ENTERED NOV 20 1975

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 1

residential buildings on Apache Street were built of a harmonious architectural style. In furnishing the interiors of public buildings such as El Tovar, Fred Harvey employed Indian relics and handicrafts and designs used by indigenous Indian tribes to emphasize the Indian culture of the surrounding region, and encouraged the manufacture and sale of Indian arts and crafts which had a significant beneficial impact on the economy and culture of the Indian tribes in the region. Subsequent to establishment of the national park, the National Park Service similarly sought to design buildings which would blend well with terrain and environment. This effort of both government and private business to design structures which harmonized with the natural environment enhanced conservation of the natural resources at Grand Canyon. There are thus five architectural categories represented within the district: the buildings of small private entrepreneurs; the Fred Harvey/Santa Fe buildings to accommodate, lodge and serve visitors; the Fred Harvey/Santa Fe buildings of an industrial nature; the Fred Harvey/Santa Fe residential buildings; and the government (NPS) buildings.

Grand Canyon Village has accommodated visitors not only from all of the states but also from many foreign countries, and as operational headquarters for Grand Canyon National Park has played a significant role in the economy of northern Arizona. Individual elements of the historic District represent local historical significance in exploration and settlement, government, and the other categories cited above.

Individual elements of significance within the district are as follows:

Verkamp's Canyon Souvenir Shop Built in 1905 by John G. Verkamp and operated continuously by the same family. With a 70-year history of successful enterprise at Grand Canyon Village specializing in Indian arts and crafts, Verkamp's is individually of local historical significance in the category of commerce.

Hopi House Built by Fred Harvey/Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway in 1905 as an Indian curio shop, with its architectural style copied from a stone Hopi pueblo building at Oraibi, this building served as a center for Hopi and other Indian craftsmen who came from northeastern Arizona and western New Mexico to live there during summer months, producing various Indian arts and crafts for sale to the public and performing native Indian dances for visiting tourists. This building is of regional historical significance under the category of commerce.

El Tovar Hotel Built in 1904-05 by Fred Harvey and the Santa Fe Railway on the railway's station grounds grant, and operated continuously until the present by Fred Harvey as a hotel, this building is unique in architecture when compared with other Fred Harvey hotels, and was especially designed to fit its location and environment on the south rim of the Grand Canyon. It was entered in the National Register as a separate nomination on September 6, 1974, with regional significance in the areas of architecture, commerce and recreation.

Buckey O'Neill Cabin Built during the 1890s by William Owen "Buckey" O'Neill, a noted Arizona author, reporter, editor, judge, superintendent of schools, businessman, sheriff, politician, miner, mayor (Prescott), and soldier who lost his life in the attack on San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War, this cabin served perhaps as his residence and reportedly as an office for his small tourist resort. Subsequently sold to Fred

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 2

Harvey, in 1935 it was incorporated into the new Bright Angel Lodge, with its interior redecorated, to serve as a cabin to house tourists; an enclosed corridor connecting it with the main lodge was added. The cabin is individually of local historical significance in the area of commerce.

Lookout Studio Built by the Fred Harvey firm in 1914, Lookout Studio was designed and placed to compete with Kolb Brothers' Studio, just as the Fred Harvey Hopi House mentioned above was designed and placed to compete with Verkamp's. It continues to serve its original function today.

Kolb Brothers' Studio Begun in 1904 by Emery and Ellsworth Kolb, photographers and explorers who made a career at the Grand Canyon, this building is of at least regional and perhaps national significance as illustrative of the careers of its builders, who had a national impact in American awareness of and interest in conservation at the Grand Canyon by exploring it beyond what exploration already had been accomplished and by publicizing it. Early in this century, Emery Kolb embarked on national speaking tours illustrated with his lantern slides and spectacular motion pictures, and Ellsworth Kolb's book, issued in many editions over a long span of years, may be found in almost any city library in the United States. This building was the base for their various explorations of the canyon--and one of their accomplishments was the discovery of hitherto unknown Cheyava Falls in 1908. Reflecting their careers, Kolb Brothers' Studio is of at least regional and perhaps national significance in the categories of commerce, conservation and exploration.

Red Horse Stage Station/Cameron Hotel/Old Grand Canyon Post Office Built during the 1890s as a station at Red Horse on the horse-drawn stagecoach line connecting Grand Canyon with the main line of the railroad, this building was moved in 1902 to Grand Canyon Village and rebuilt with the addition of a frame second floor into a small hotel by Ralph Cameron. About 1935 the Fred Harvey company, under the direction of Architect Mary E.J. Colter, restored the building to an approximation of its original appearance by removing the second storey and building a new roof over the log portion, converting the interior into a tourist cabin managed as a part of Bright Angel Lodge. This and the Buckey O'Neill Cabin, also now a part of Bright Angel Lodge, are the last two structures remaining from the stagecoach era of the 1890s at the Grand Canyon. This building is of local historical significance in the categories of commerce and transportation.

Superintendent's Residence/First Administration Building (First Park Headquarters) Built in 1921 by the National Park Service as its first headquarters for Grand Canyon National Park, this building was converted into a residence in 1931, after construction of a newer administration building. This building is of local historical significance in the category of conservation, signifying the beginning of Grand Canyon National Park under the National Park Service. This building was entered in the National Register as a separate nomination on September 6, 1974.

Grand Canyon Park Operations Building/Second Administration Building (Second Park Headquarters) This building was built in 1929 as a new park headquarters. Some remodeling of the interior was done in 1938, and there were a few later modifications. It was replaced by a new (third) park headquarters building in 1967 and since that time has continued to serve as staff office space, although known now as the Park Operations Building. The building possesses local architectural significance in exterior design.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED SEP 30 1975

DATE ENTERED

NOV 20 1975

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 3

Grand Canyon Railroad Station Built about 1909 as a depot for the Grand Canyon Railway Company, a subsidiary of and later absorbed into the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, this building served as a railroad depot until the end of passenger train service at Grand Canyon Village in 1968. The second floor housed the station agent and his wife. The railroad yard trackage is a part of the necessary historic scene associated with this depot. The building is unique among Santa Fe Railway depots, its rustic log architecture obviously intended to harmonize with the natural environment and other railway/Fred Harvey buildings at the Grand Canyon. The building was entered in the National Register as a separate nomination on September 6, 1974, with significance of local level in conservation and transportation.

El Tovar Stables and Blacksmith Shop (three buildings) The Fred Harvey organization built the horse barn and mule barn in 1907 and the blacksmith shop in 1908. These buildings housed and serviced horses, mules, carriages and stages which served visitors to the Grand Canyon in the era before predominance of the automobile, and today house and service the mules used in trips to the bottom of the canyon. These buildings were entered in the National Register on September 6, 1974, with local architectural significance and local historical significance in the categories of commerce and tourism.

Grand Canyon Power House Built by the Santa Fe Railway in 1926 to supply power and steam heating for the Fred Harvey buildings a steam to the train lines of trains parked in the rail yards, and designed in "Rocky Mountain Swiss Chalet"-style architecture, this massive building represents a successful effort to design an essentially industrial structure which would be compatible with the natural setting of Grand Canyon National Park and harmonious with other Fred Harvey/Santa Fe buildings. It is of local architectural significance in exterior design.

Grand Canyon Post Office Successor to the Old Post Office (Red Horse Stage Station) mentioned above, this building was erected in 1934-5 according to drawings prepared by National Park Service architects by the Del Webb Construction Company and completed on June 8, 1935. It is of local architectural significance, being a government building designed, like many of the Fred Harvey/Santa Fe Railway buildings, to harmonize with the environment and setting at Grand Canyon.

Apache Street Residences These 23 buildings in three architectural variations were constructed between 1924 and 1930 to provide living space for the upper echelons of management of the Fred Harvey Company and the Santa Fe Railway living at the Grand Canyon. These buildings are of local architectural significance, being designed by Santa Fe/Fred Harvey architects to fit their environment and surroundings, essentially unchanged.

Rangers' Dormitory Built about 1921 as a dormitory for employees, by 1927 this building was in use as a dormitory for park rangers. Later it was used as nurses' quarters, and still later briefly as a clinic. In recent years it has again been used as a rangers' dormitory. The building is considered of local architectural significance and of local historical significance in the area of conservation. (This building is physically separated from the boundaries of the rest of the district and has its own boundary consisting of a rectangle 25 feet out from and parallel to each of its four sides.

Buildings within the boundaries of the historic district but not at present adjudged

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 4

individually of sufficient level of significance to merit National Register nomination are as follows: Bright Angel Lodge and cabins, excepting Buckey O'Neill Cabin and Red Horse Stage Station mentioned above, the remainder being built mostly in 1934-35; Colter Hall (Fred Harvey employees' Dormitory), built in 1937 originally as a dormitory for women employees only; a small railway service structure next to the tracks a short distance west of the depot, built in 1950; the Fred Harvey Laundry, built in 1927 west of the Grand Canyon Power House; the Fred Harvey Maintenance Building, built in 1931 immediately south of the Fred Harvey Laundry; all garages and storage sheds behind residences on both sides of Apache Street, built c. 1924-30; Thunderbird and Kachina Lodge Buildings of Bright Angel Lodge, built in 1968 and 1971 respectively, which at this date constitute intrusive modern elements.

Ownership: There is a respectful difference of opinion as to the present ownership of the land on which all Fred Harvey/Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway buildings stand, in that the railroad has title insofar as its use is consistent with its grant of land under the Railroad Right-of-Way Act of 1875, and the United States of America has title insofar as said use is inconsistent with said grant. In the latter instance, title either has or will revert to the United States of America. For the purpose of this form, the land is considered to be the property of the United States of America and the buildings built by Fred Harvey/Santa Fe Railway are considered to be the property of Fred Harvey/Santa Fe Railway.

Order of Significance (overall for District): Second

Recommended level of treatment: Preservation

Preliminary estimate of cost of treatment (government-owned structures only):
All buildings are in maintenance status.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 5

The following material is an amendment and addition to the nomination form for the Grand Canyon Village Historic District, a property entered in the National Register on November 20, 1975. This material does not expand the 1975 boundary of the District, but specifies the significance and integrity of all the buildings and structures of Bright Angel Lodge except the dining room wing known as the Arizona Steak House added to the east end of the main building. This amendment to the nomination is based on additional research embodied in a National Park Service study of rustic architecture completed in 1977 and even more specifically in a biography of the architect Mary Jane Elizabeth Colter recently published (1980).

Summary of Significance of Bright Angel Lodge

Bright Angel Lodge is of regional significance as a complex of structures associated with and the product of the career of an architect and interior decorator named Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter who designed and/or decorated the interiors of important Fred Harvey Company hotels and other facilities during a career which stretched from 1902 to 1949 and left examples of her work from Chicago to Los Angeles along the system of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. Mary Jane Colter was a significant architect in the history of the American Southwest, and one of the few women to enter that field around the beginning of this century; she is believed to qualify as a master in her field.

The lodge is also of regional significance as a complex of buildings that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, and method of construction, namely rustic architecture of the Depression era, that represents the work of a master, and that possesses high artistic values.

Bright Angel Lodge is also historically significant in association with events in local history as the successor of the first hotel located in Grand Canyon Village, whose construction began in 1896, which extended later into a tent camp. A log cabin which was part of that hotel and is already listed as a significant building in Grand Canyon Village in association with Bucky O'Neill survives today as a part of the present Bright Angel Lodge, as does the old post office near the old Bright Hotel of 1896, which earlier had been a stage station at a different location.

Detailed Justification of Significance

Bright Angel Lodge is of regional significance in the architecture of the Southwest as an achievement in both rustic architecture and interior design which blends the indigenous frontier methods and styles of hewn log, peeled log, adzed log, stone, adobe, and frame board and batten construction into a complex of structures which collectively establishes a unique blend of styles, and incorporates two genuine

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 6

historic buildings of the 1890s and preserves them. The significance lies in the overall blend of styles from building to building and within individual buildings, inside and out, and includes the main lodge and all the individual cabins and service structures. The significance also extends to their interrelationships visually and physically, their relationship with the environment and their siting on and interrelationship with the landscape, and includes the trees and landscape around and within the complex. The blending of styles within certain individual structures is a design believed unique to this complex, and reflected nowhere else in the work of this particular architect. Since Mary Colter was especially conscious of the importance of color, the significance extends also to the original colors she used. The significance furthermore extends to original furnishings obtained by Miss Colter.

Bright Angel Lodge is also of historical and architectural significance as the product of the career of a master of Southwestern architecture and interior design, regionally significant in her field and one of the few women in the field during the early years of this century. In an age before extreme specialization, Colter was something of a generalist, designing buildings, structures, interiors of public and guest rooms, landscaping, even uniforms of waiters and waitresses in Fred Harvey hotels and restaurants and the patterns of china used on the Santa Fe railroad's crack Super Chief passenger train. The principal historian of the Grand Canyon (J. Donald Hughes) has stated that Bright Angel Lodge "represents Mary Jane Colter's masterpiece. A structure of stone and logs, it harmonizes as well with its location near the rim of the Canyon as any building could."

Clearly, the complex qualifies as having the "exceptional significance" required for listing of a building less than fifty years of age (begun 49 years ago as of this 1982 writing, completed 47 years ago, but with some of its design by Mary Colter dating from 50 years ago and some of it, for the separate cabins, dating from 65 years ago.) The property was identified in 1977 in the contextual study, "National Park Service Rustic Architecture, 1916-1942" as appearing to qualify for National Register listing even then, but the additional contextual study in the form of a more recent biography of Mary Colter provided the specific research basis for preparation of this form.

Historical Background to Significance of Bright Angel Lodge

When stagecoach lines began to bring tourists to the south rim of the Grand Canyon in the vicinity of what would become Grand Canyon Village during the 1890s, Ralph Cameron owned the Bright Angel Trail, which he had built to the river primarily by improving an old Havasupai Indian trail. His original purpose was to reach copper mine claims in the canyon. With the advent of tourism, he constructed at the canyon rim in 1896 the log Bright Angel Hotel, incorporating as its western wing a cabin, also of log, attributed to a prominent Arizona pioneer, Buckey O'Neill, who was destined to die in the charge against Spanish positions on San Juan Hill in Cuba during the Spanish-American War as a soldier in Colonel Theodore Roosevelt's 1st

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 7

U.S. Volunteer Cavalry, better known as the "Rough Riders." When the Grand Canyon Railway reached the rim southwest of the Bright Angel Hotel in 1901, it extended its terminal yard eastward along the rim, and in 1904 constructed its own hotel between its depot site and Cameron's Bright Angel Hotel, so that detraining passengers would have to pass the new El Tovar before reaching the Bright Angel. It was only after many years of maneuvering and much litigation that Cameron's claim to a spurious mineral deposit at the rim was voided and the Bright Angel Trail acquired by the government.

Grand Canyon meanwhile had been set aside as a national monument under U.S. Forest Service management, and that agency drew up as a master plan for the village the "Grand Canyon Working Plan" of 1916-1917. In accord with this, the Fred Harvey Company proposed a number of developments both on the rim and in the canyon. Among these was a plan for improvement of the Bright Angel Hotel and camp, including a "cottage village" at the head of the Bright Angel Trail whose cottages were designed by Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter. But the nation soon was involved fully in World War I, and the plans were put on the shelf.

In the years that followed the war, the Fred Harvey Company and Mary Jane Colter were busy with projects elsewhere, but the already inadequate accommodations of Bright Angel Camp became increasingly outdated, and were an eyesore on the rim. The Depression intervened in 1929 and imposed still further delay, but in 1932 the Fred Harvey Company was in consultation with the National Park Service, which had taken over management of the area after creation of Grand Canyon National Park in 1919, and Mary Colter was working on designs for a new Bright Angel Lodge. She modeled in clay two different versions of stone lodge buildings, one a two story structure, one of single story, both reminiscent somewhat of her earlier Lookout Studio, Hermit's Rest, and the recently constructed Desert View Watchtower. The NPS did not approve either of these designs, so Mary Colter went on to design a more traditionally rustic gable-roofed central lodge structure of logs and stone, harmonious in design with El Tovar and incorporating as a connected cabin the old Buckey O'Neill structure which also had been a part of the Bright Angel Hotel built by Ralph Cameron in 1896. As additional accommodations, Colter dusted off her 1916 plans for cottages, and her finished concept was of a complex of buildings which reflected a variety of pioneer building styles of the frontier era at Grand Canyon and elsewhere in northern Arizona. Finally, the post office which sat at one edge of the cottage complex was a two story building consisting of a frame second floor added to a hewn log cabin which had been moved to that location many years earlier from Red Horse where it had served as a stagecoach station on the line up from the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Colter had the building purchased from the government and the inharmonious second floor removed and a shingle-covered gable roof over the first floor restored, thus providing a second element in the lodge, along with the O'Neill cabin, which constituted a direct and tangible tie with the historic past.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 8

In the main lodge building of Bright Angel Lodge, Colter designed a distinctive fireplace whose layers of fieldstone represented in their proper sequence from bottom to top all the major geologic layers of rock exposed in the wall of the great canyon, from river to rim, along the Bright Angel or South Kaibab Trail. The interior of this log and stone main building also displayed such rustic features as the use of natural forks and major branches of peeled logs as structural support for beams.

For the new separate cabins to be erected west of the main lodge, Colter had designed structures and a complex which did not imitate slavishly individual frontier architectural styles, but instead designed cottages which incorporated and blended elements of hewn logs, peeled logs, peeled logs adzed in a decorative pattern, stone, board and batten, and pueblo-style adobe. The result was an imaginative architecture in harmony with past and setting, one which drew on traditional elements but used them in a new fashion. Her use of shed roofs in certain instances contributed to the effect. Colter built a six foot long model of the complex in which not only each cabin, but every tree and bush was shown, so the interrelationships could be studied in detail, and alterations made where desired. Thus it was not only the individual designs that were important to Colter, but how they related to each other visually and how they were sited on and related to the landscape and environment.

Colter spent nearly as much time on the interiors as the exteriors, and not only on the interior architecture but the furnishings. She went to great effort to find pioneer furniture such as old stools and chairs, kerosene lamps, old bathtubs with legs, some of which were original and some of which she had copied and reproduced. Colter was also very, very particular about color, herself mixed the paint until she had exactly the shade she wanted, and thereafter proved a real burden to the painters in her insistence on their precise matching of her selected shade.

Construction began in 1933 and Bright Angel Lodge opened to the public on July 22, 1935, with a barbecue for visiting dignitaries who included not only National Park Service officials and Fred Harvey Company and Santa Fe Railroad brass, but the governor of Arizona. Hopi, Navajo, and Havasupai Indians came from afar, some on horseback, to participate and perform in ceremonials. For the opening, Colter advertised for western hats, and decorated the lobby with 25 hats of famous westerners, among them one allegedly used by General Francisco ("Pancho") Villa in the Mexican Revolution. The opening barbecue fed 2,000 people.

Bright Angel Lodge has served the public since that day, providing some of the principal accommodations offered by the Fred Harvey Company at the South Rim of the Grand Canyon.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 9

Biographical Background to Significance of M.E.J. Colter as an Architect

Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter was born in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, on April 4, 1869, the second daughter of Irish parents who operated a clothing store. The family soon moved to Texas, then Colorado, then back to St. Paul where the parents had lived before Mary was born. Mary always considered St. Paul her home, despite her Pittsburgh birth. Having attended the public schools of St. Paul, Mary developed an interest in art early and desired a career in that field, but it was not until after her father's death in 1886 that she was able to persuade her mother to send her to art school so that she could help support the family by teaching art. With some money her father had left, she finally was able to enter the art school of her choice, the California School of Design in San Francisco.

Mary Colter also worked as an apprentice in the office of a local architect, which is how most architects were trained at that time. She entered architecture just as that profession was experiencing its version of the movement characterized by Frederick Jackson Turner in the field of history, a new emphasis on indigenous American building styles, harmonious with the local environment and history, rather than imitation of European styles. With this training and background, Mary Colter began in 1892 at the age of 23 her fifteen year teaching career at St. Paul's Mechanic Arts High School.

One year while on vacation in San Francisco, Colter visited a friend who worked in a Fred Harvey Company gift shop, and expressed an interest in working for that firm. Nothing seemed to come of it until, while on summer vacation repairing the roof of her cabin in the Minnesota woods, a Western Union messenger suddenly appeared with a hundred word telegram offering her the job of interior decoration of the Indian Building at the new Alvarado Hotel adjacent to the Santa Fe railway depot in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Thus began, in 1902, her forty-six year career with the Fred Harvey firm.

The Fred Harvey Company was a firm allied with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway. Initially the operator of depot lunch rooms in the 1880s, the firm had by 1902 expanded into building and operating hotels adjacent to Santa Fe railway depots, operating depot news, cigar and souvenir stands, resort destination hotels, and even the dining car service on Santa Fe passenger trains. Famed for the "Harvey girl" waitresses dressed in black and white, the Fred Harvey Company was known at that time for the high quality of everything it touched, from its food and its service to its architecture and interior design to the quality of accommodations to the quality selection of merchandise in its gift and souvenir shops. The firm promoted the manufacture and retailing of southwestern Indian pottery, basketry, jewelry, and Navajo blankets. In both the architecture and the interior decoration and furnishing, Mary Colter was to play a significant role.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 10

At first, Mary Colter's role was that of interior decorator working with the Santa Fe Railway architect Charles Whittlesey on such buildings as the new Indian Building, basically a sales outlet, adjacent to the Alvarado Hotel in Albuquerque, and the new El Tovar at Grand Canyon. But as early as 1905 she was not only decorator but architect of Hopi House at Grand Canyon, the gift shop opposite El Tovar. Again she reverted to the role of interior decorator of El Ortiz, the depot hotel at Lamy, New Mexico, designed by architect Louis Curtis, and three years later she did the interior decoration of the Fred Harvey shops in the Union Station in Kansas City, Missouri. Following that job, Mary Colter was on her own as both architect and interior decorator of the Lookout Studio (1914), Hermit's Rest (1914) and Phantom Ranch (1922) at Grand Canyon, and El Navajo (1923), the depot hotel at Gallup, New Mexico. In 1925 she again played second fiddle as interior decorator in two buildings designed by others, the Fred Harvey shops in Chicago's Union Station and the whole interior of the new La Fonda hotel in Santa Fe. But again, from 1930 to 1937, Colter played the dual roles of architect and interior decorator of La Posada, the depot hotel at Winslow, Arizona (1930), the Desert View Watchtower at Grand Canyon (1932), Bright Angel Lodge at Grand Canyon, the Men's Dormitory at Grand Canyon (1936), and the Women's Dormitory at Grand Canyon, eventually to be named Colter Hall (1937). Her next five assignments were again interior decoration: Union Station shops or restaurants in Kansas City (1937), St. Louis (1939), Los Angeles (1939), and La Cosina Cantina in the Alvarado in Albuquerque (1940), and finally the remodeling of the newly acquired Painted Desert Inn at Petrified Forest, Arizona, in 1947.

After the Painted Desert Inn job, Colter retired at the age of 79 to a home in Santa Fe, New Mexico, having put in 46 years with the Fred Harvey Company, and having been one of the firm's major assets. But the company was still not finished with her, and rehired her out of retirement in 1949 to design the interior of a new cocktail lounge, La Cantinita, in Santa Fe's La Fonda. Having completed this one last job, Colter was secure in retirement, receiving pensions from both the Santa Fe Railway and the Fred Harvey Company, not to mention a systemwide pass for free travel over the lines of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe which stretched from Chicago to Los Angeles and San Francisco Bay.

During her entire career, Colter had taken full advantage of her inside position with Fred Harvey and the Santa Fe, as well as her travels throughout the Southwest, to collect Southwestern Indian pottery, basketry, and jewelry, and she had also accumulated an outstanding library of books on architecture and other subjects. The Indian materials she donated to Mesa Verde National Park, and library to the community library at Grand Canyon Village.

Mary Colter died in Santa Fe on January 8, 1958, at the age of 88.

Now the subject of a full biography, Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter clearly qualifies

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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DATE ENTERED

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 11

as a master in the field of architecture and interior design in the American Southwest, with examples of her work stretching from Chicago to Los Angeles across the Santa Fe railway and Fred Harvey systems. Her surviving works are now a cherished part of the culture of the Southwest. In an "Afterword," her biographer concluded, "Of all the places where she worked in the Southwest, Grand Canyon has the largest number of Colter buildings still standing. Six significant buildings remain: Hermit's Rest, the Lookout, Bright Angel Lodge, Phantom Ranch, Hopi House, and the Watchtower. In these structures one may still catch the spirit of the remarkable Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter."

Place in architectural history of the District

The primary and broadest significance of Bright Angel Lodge can best be understood and interpreted in the context of the entire district's development and significant themes. The complex seems integral to the district's significance, because it represents the direction and continuities of the development of the historical and historic architectural values that are present in the earlier portions of the district.

Architecturally, over periods from 1890 through the mid-1930s, the district outstandingly represents a progression of solutions to a particular, and here dramatically present, design problem: providing service buildings within one of the nation's most magnificent natural and scenic preserves. Regarding the significance of architecture within the park system, current research has begun to document its central and germinative position in the development of a "rustic" aesthetic in early 20th Century U.S. architecture. At the turn of the century, the rustic aesthetic along with an appreciation for regionalism and even native cultures can be seen (simplistically, of course) as incipient counter trends in American culture to the then dominant classical (Beaux Arts) aesthetics and its cosmopolitanism; in the 1930s, however, the rustic aesthetic and regionalism became thoroughly popularized and integrated into American culture. This kind of cultural progression is outstandingly embodied in the Grand Canyon Village Historic District, but it is only fully embodied with the inclusion of Colter's 1930s design for Bright Angel Lodge as a contributing portion of the district. Her work well evidences the character that rustic architecture had taken on by the 1930s: small scale, an almost whimsical picturesqueness, and further emphasis on the regional vernacular and the constructive process rather than architectural form--all in an effort to respect the natural setting, harmonize with it, and reflect the particular regional character.

Another major aspect of the Lodge complex's integrality to the district involves Colter's incorporation of earlier historic structures into the Lodge complex. Colter's interest in and relative sensitivity to these earlier resources embodies another highly important aspect of 1930s rustic architecture and regionalism: an early element of historic preservation.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 12

Colter's work and the period of the 1930s is an inextricable part of the district. For the preservation of this district, it is particularly important to include the 1930s as a critical historic period of this district's significant development, because any 1930s alteration of a district structure of an earlier date has historic significance in its own right and is itself worthy of preservation.

The significance of Bright Angel Lodge is embodied in the exterior architecture of all the buildings in the complex, except for one possible intrusion, and except for the restaurant wing added to the east side of the main lodge. The significance is also embodied in the interiors of those public rooms in the main lodge which have integrity, such as the lobby and the room which features the fireplace and chimney made of layers of stone from the Canyon, and it also extends to the murals by the distinguished Hopi Indian artist, Fred Kabotie, in the cocktail lounge.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 2

Grand Canyon National Park Library and official files

Grattan, Virginia L., Mary Colter, Builder upon the Red Earth (Flagstaff: Northland Press, 1980)

Hughes, J. Donald, In the House of Stone and Light (Grand Canyon: Grand Canyon Natural History Association, 1978). Note: this is a thoroughly revised edition of the book listed below.

Hughes, J. Donald, The Story of Man at Grand Canyon (Grand Canyon: Grand Canyon Natural History Association, 1967).

Kabotie, Fred, with Bill Belknap, Fred Kabotie: Hopi Indian Artist. (Flagstaff: Museum of Northern Arizona, with Northland Press, 1977)

Tweed, Dr. William; Laura Soulliere, and Henry Law, "National Park Service Rustic Architecture, 1916-1942." (San Francisco: National Park Service, 1977) ms. reproduced by xerox; printed edition to be published by Government Printing Office.

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DATE ENTERED

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

CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 10 PAGE 1

Due to the irregular boundary involved, six UTM map points were determined; as the nomination form contains space only for four, the additional two are listed below:

between A and B: 1/2/3/9/7/8/4/0/ /3/9/9/0/6/4/0 625
Between C and D: 1/2/3/9/7/0/0/0/ /3/9/9/0/5/0/0
plus: Ranger Dormitory: 1/2/3/9/7/6/9/0 /3/9/9/0/4/5/5

and running in a west-southwesterly direction parallel to but 75 feet southeast of the southern leg of the divided portion of the village loop drive; then due south from that line, cutting midway between Buildings 103 and 554, until even with the south edge of the parking lot north of the old post office and old Babbitt store, then west across Center road and along the south edge of the aforementioned parking lot to a point equivalent to midway between Buildings 501 and 166, then due south on a line midway between those to buildings to a point equivalent to fifty feet behind Building 166, then due west passing fifty feet behind Building 166 to a point equivalent to midway between Buildings 166 and 558, then due north midway between buildings 166 and 558 to a point equivalent to the north edge of Building 558, then due west past the north edge of that building to a point at the northwest corner of the intersection where the road from the power house passing between the two stables meets the Village Loop Drive eastbound, then due south to the north edge of the alley north of Apache Street, then east and southerly following the north and east edge of that alley around to where it meets Apache Street, then eastward along the north edge of Apache Street to a point on the edge of the street equivalent to the midpoint between Buildings 809 and 810, then in a south-southeasterly direction perpendicular to Apache Street at the point it leaves Apache Street and parallel to the east wall of Building 823, southward to a point where it would be intersected by the north edge of the alley south of Apache Street if that alley were extended eastward from its present terminus, then in a west-southwest direction to meet the north edge of that alley, then following the north edge of that alley westward to Coconino Street, then northward along Coconino Street, crossing Apache Street, and continuing to the intersection of Coconino Street with the south leg of the Village Loop Drive, then northeasterly along the south edge of this drive to a point due south of the southwest corner of the corral connected with Building 563, then due north to a point equivalent in latitude to the northern corner of Building 578, then due west along the northern edge of Building 578 to a point twenty feet beyond the western edge of the west leg of the Village Loop Drive, then north to a point 100 feet north of the South Rim of the Grand Canyon.

Ranger's Dormitory is a separate component of this district with its own boundary, the boundary consisting of a rectangle encompassing the building, the sides of the rectangle being parallel to the four walls of the building and 25 feet each out from said walls.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

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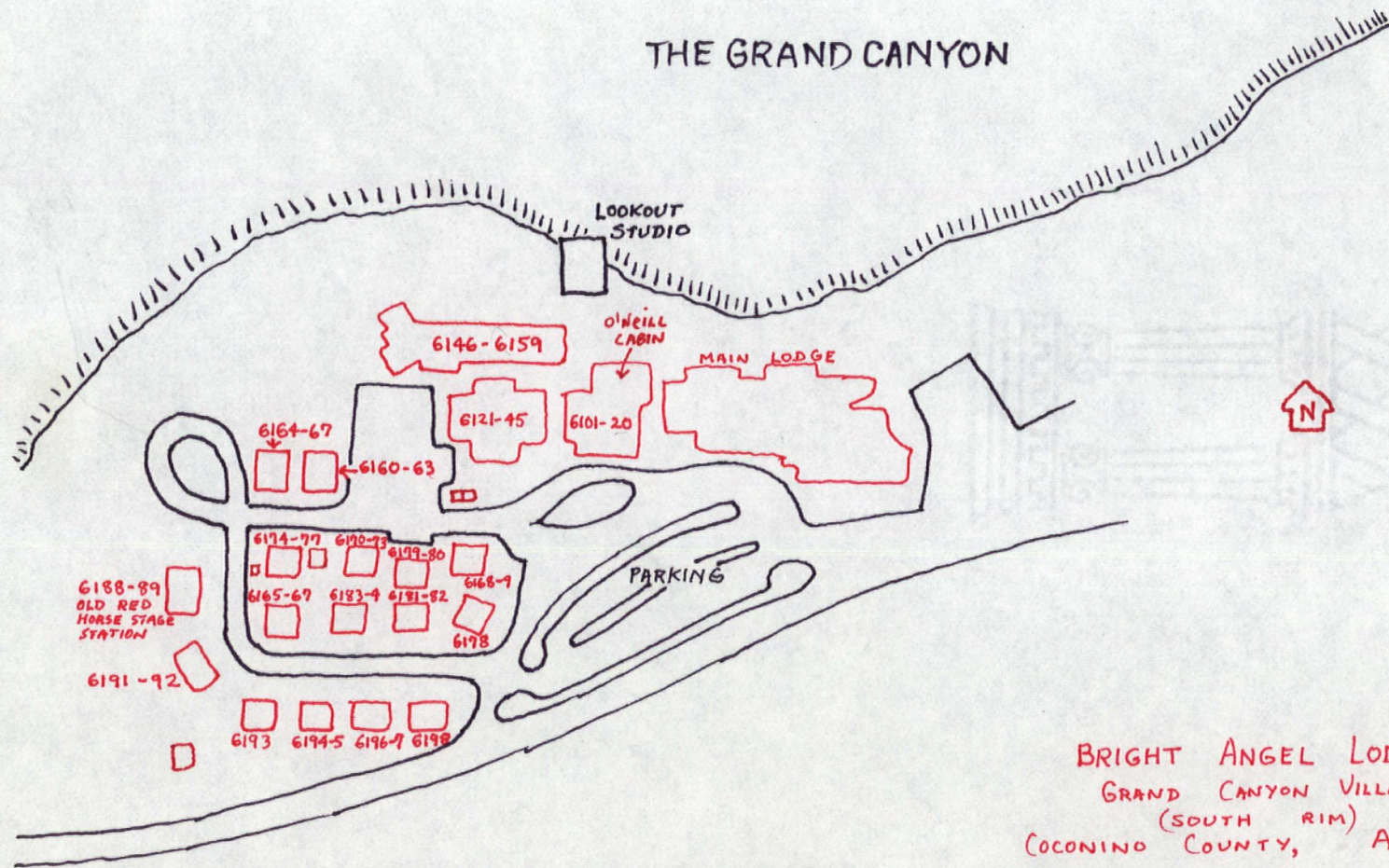
CONTINUATION SHEET

ITEM NUMBER 11 PAGE 2

The continuation sheets addressing Bright Angel Lodge were written by:

Gordon Chappell, Regional Historian	(415) 556-4165
Paul Alley, Architectural Historian	(415) 556-7741
Rick Borjes, Historical Architect	(415) 556-6893

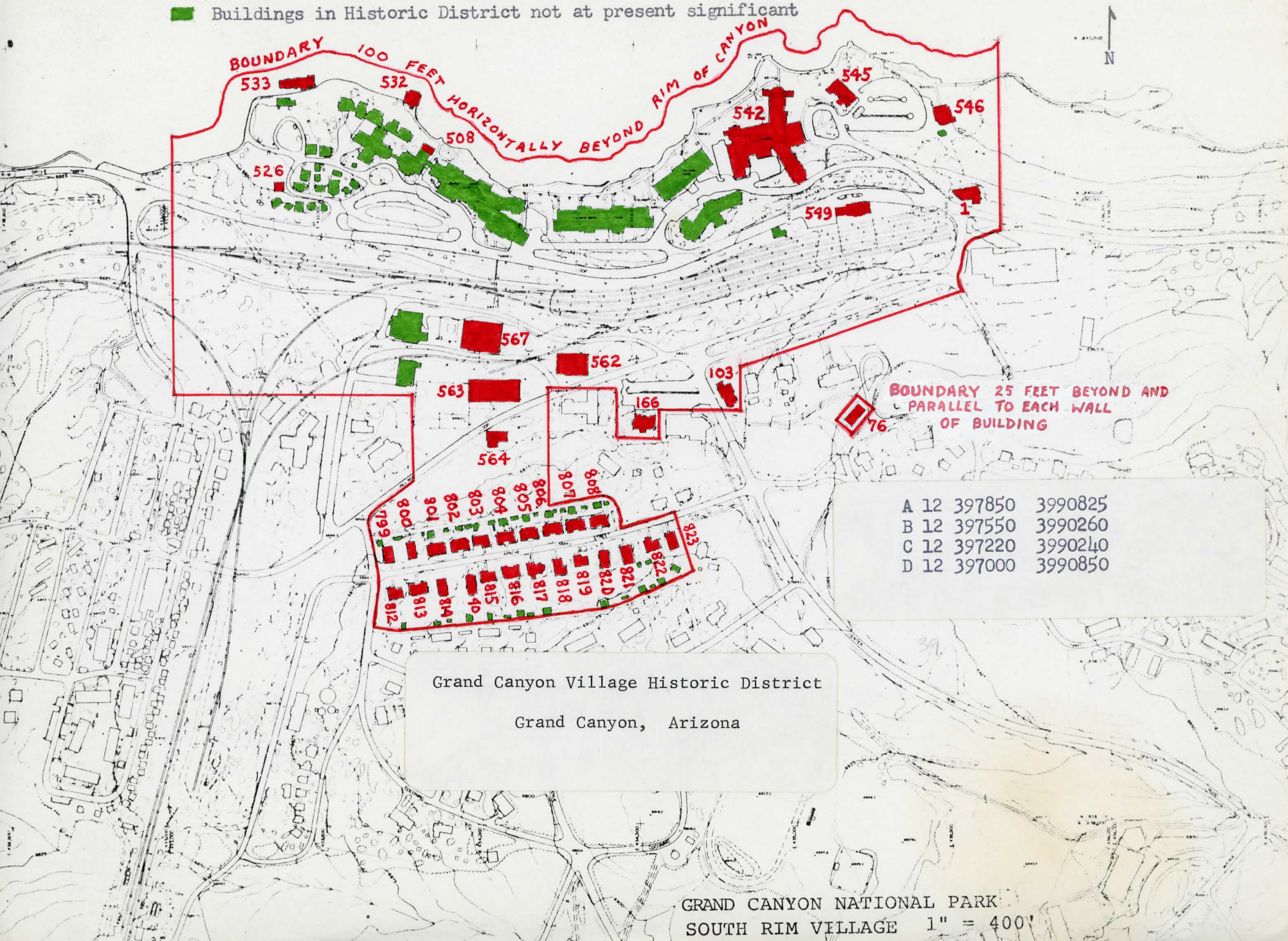
National Park Service Western Regional Office
450 Golden Gate Avenue - Box 36063
San Francisco, California 94102



BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE
 GRAND CANYON VILLAGE
 (SOUTH RIM)
 COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA
 (GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK)

DETAIL WITHIN THE EXISTING BOUNDARY
 OF GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

- Buildings in Historic District specified in Nomination
- Buildings in Historic District not at present significant



Property Grand Canyon Village Historic DistrictState ArizonaWorking Number 9.30.75, 1761

TECHNICAL

Photos 13Maps 1 + sketch

Nothing appears incorrect (D)

CONTROL

pl

17 cont. sheets (#7, 8, 10)

10.6.75

HISTORIAN

Accept
E. Smith

10-11-75

Many insignificant structures within district but this probably could not have been avoided. A greater problem is that one building (Ranger's Dormitory) is outside of the district boundaries thus making it a discontinuous district. However Charles says the

Ranger Dormitory is already on the Register so there's no problem.

ARCHITECTURAL HISTORIAN

well documented

ACCEPT
H. J. ...
11/13/75

ARCHEOLOGIST

OTHER

HAER

Inventory _____

Review _____

REVIEW UNIT CHIEF

Conference
Accept
Cole 10.31.75

BRANCH CHIEF

KEEPER

H. J. ...
for M. ...
11.14.75

National Register Write-up _____

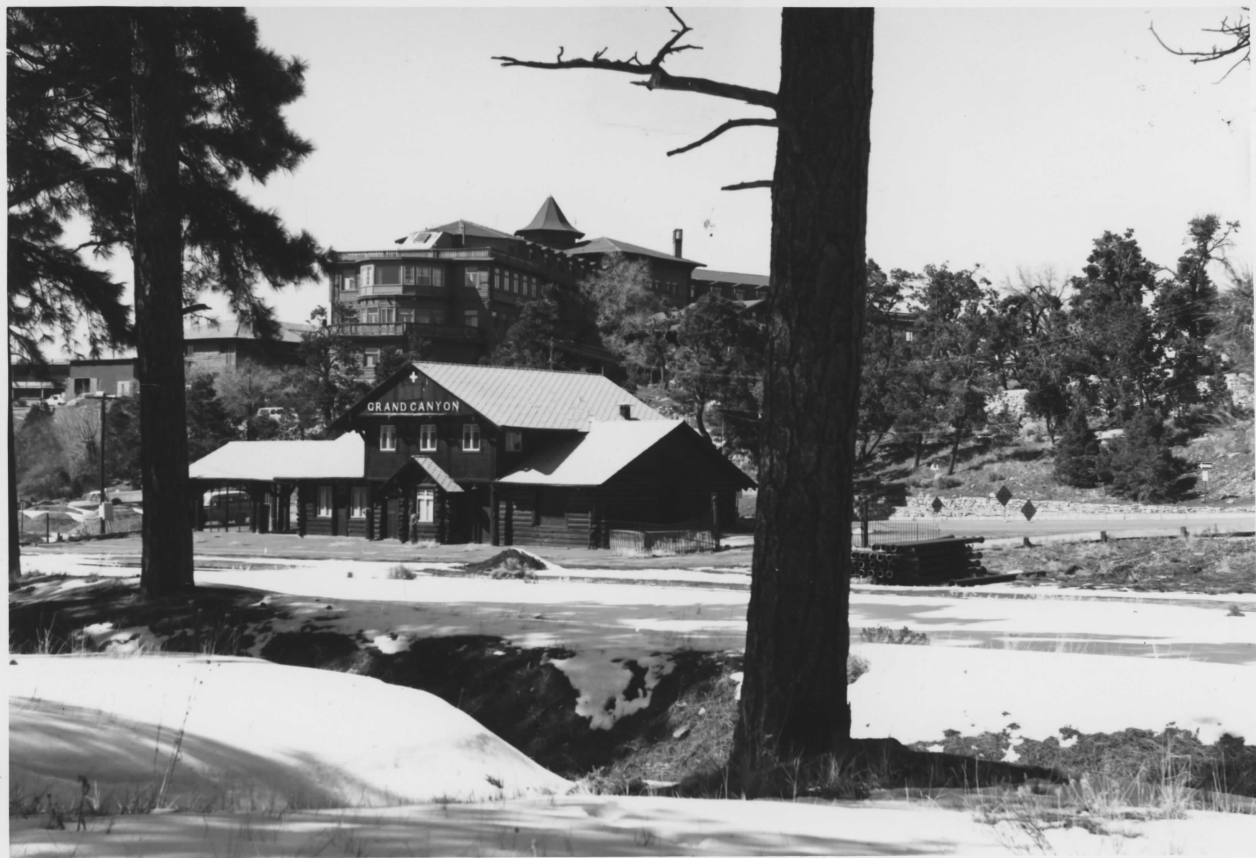
Send-back _____

Entered NOV 20 1975

Federal Register Entry 2-3-76

Re-submit _____

INT:2106-74



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 11/20/75

Title: Grand Canyon Village Historic Dist.
Coconino County, Arizona

Loc. Atcheson, Topeka & Santa Fe RR depot
View towards N-NW

GRAND CANYON RAILROAD STATION
 EL TOVAR HOTEL ON HILL BEHIND IT.

GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

Feb. 26, 1975

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO
 BY TOM MULHERN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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SEP 30 1975

NOV 20 1975

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*

TYPE ALL ENTRIES ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Grand Canyon Village Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Grand Canyon Village

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Grand Canyon Village

____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Coconino

STATE

Arizona

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

National Park Service photo by
Tom Mulhern

DATE OF PHOTO February 26, 1975

NEGATIVE FILED AT

National Park Service, Western Region Office, 450 Golden Gate Avenue,
San Francisco, California 94102

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

PHOTO NO 1413

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway depot or station at Grand Canyon,
with El Tovar Hotel on the hill behind it; view towards north-northwest



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PHOTO NO. 2

NPS Number 11/20/75

Title: Grand Canyon Village Historic Dist.
Coconino County, Arizona

Loc. Kelb Brothers Studio, East side

KELB STUDIO

EAST SIDE

GRAND CANYON, ARIZONA

AUG. 1, 1974

PHOTO BY THOMAS MULHERN
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 11/20/75

Title: Grand Canyon Village Historic District
Coconino County, Arizona

Loc. Kolb Brothers Studio, W side

KOLB STUDIO
 GRAND CANYON, ARIZONA
 AUG. 1, 1974
 WEST SIDE

PHOTO BY TOM MULHERN
 NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



FRONT (NORTH SIDE)

VERKAMP'S CANYON SOUVENIR SHOP
GRAND CANYON, ARIZONA

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER 1910

U.S. FOREST SERVICE PHOTO

NPS Number 11/20/75

Title: Grand Canyon Village Historic Dist.

Coconino County, Arizona

Loc. Verkamps Canyon Souvenir

Shop



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PHOTO NO. 5

NPS Number 11/20/75

Title: Grand Canyon Village Historic Dist.
Coconino County, Arizona

Loc. Verkamp's Canyon Souvenir Shop,
front (N side)

VERKAMP'S CANYON SOUVENIR SHOP ;
FRONT (NORTH SIDE), FACING THE CANYON
GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
ARIZONA

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO BY
TOM MULHERN

JULY 30, 1974

5413



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PHOTO NO. 6

NPS Number 11/20/75

Title: Grand Canyon Village Historic Dist.
Coconino County, Arizona

Loc. Grand Canyon Power House
from E-SE

GRAND CANYON POWER HOUSE

EAST SIDE

GRAND CANYON, ARIZONA

AUG. 1 1974

PHOTO BY THOMAS MULHEARN
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 11/20/75

Title: Grand Canyon Village Historic Dist.
Coconino County, Arizona

Loc. Grand Canyon Power House,
View of north side

GRAND CANYON POWER HOUSE
 NORTH SIDE

GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 ARIZONA

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO BY
 TOM MULHEARN
 AUGUST 1, 1974



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 11/20/75

Title: Grand Canyon Village Historic Dist.
Coconino County, Arizona

Loc. Hopi House, showing N + W sides

Hopi House
 GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 ARIZONA

JULY 30, 1974

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO
 BY TOM MULHEAN

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES ENCLOSE WITH PHOTOGRAPH

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Grand Canyon Village Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Grand Canyon Village

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Grand Canyon Village

____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Coconino

STATE

Arizona

3 PHOTO REFERENCE

PHOTO CREDIT

National Park Service photo by
Tom Mulhern

DATE OF PHOTO July 30, 1974

NEGATIVE FILED AT

National Park Service, Western Region Office, 450 Golden Gate Avenue,
Box 36063, San Francisco, California 94102

4 IDENTIFICATION

DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. IF DISTRICT, GIVE BUILDING NAME & STREET

Hopi House, showing north and west sides

PHOTO NO

8413

AR 11

16



NPS Number 11/20/75

Title: Grand Canyon Village Historic Dist.
Coconino County, Arizona

Loc. Grand Canyon Post Office

GRAND CANYON POST OFFICE
 WEST SIDE

JULY 30, 1974

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO
 BY TOM MULHERN

GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
 ARIZONA

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PHOTO NO. 10

NPS Number 11/20/75

Title: Grand Canyon Village Historic Dist.
Coconino County, Arizona

Loc. _____

PARK OPERATIONS BUILDING
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK
GRAND CANYON, ARIZONA

JULY 30, 1974

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
PHOTO BY TOM MULHERN



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 11/20/75Title: Grand Canyon Village Historic Dist
Cocconino County, ArizonaLoc. Residence No. 4, Apache St

BUILDING 819

(RESIDENCE NO. 4, APACHE STREET)

GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK, ARIZONA

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO BY

TOM MULHEARN

JULY 30, 1974

11/13



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

NPS Number 11/20/75

Title: Grand Canyon Village Historic Dist.

Coconino County, Arizona

Loc. Residences Nos 32 & 33

DUPLEX BUILDING 808 (RESIDENCES 32 & 33,
APACHE STREET)

GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK, ARIZONA

JULY 30, 1974

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO

BY TOM MULHERN



PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

PHOTO NO. 13

NPS Number

11/20/75

Title: Grand Canyon Village Historic Dist.

Coconino County, Arizona

Loc. Residence No. 1, Apache St.

RESIDENCE NO. 1, APACHE STREET

(BUILDING NO. 812)

GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

GRAND CANYON NATIONAL PARK, ARIZONA

JULY 30, 1979

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO BY

TOM MULHERN



BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE - MAIN BUILDING
GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
GRAND CANYON - SOUTH RIM - COCONINO COUNTY,
ARIZONA

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO BY GORDON CHAPPELL
1980

NEGATIVE AT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, WESTERN
REGIONAL OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

VIEW TOWARD WEST-SOUTHWEST OF "ARIZONA ROOM"
ADDITION TO ORIGINAL MAIN BUILDING

PHOTO 14 OF 27



BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE - MAIN BUILDING COMPLEX, CANYON SIDE
GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
GRAND CANYON - SOUTH RIM - COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO BY GORDON CHAPPELL
1980

NEGATIVE AT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE WESTERN
REGIONAL OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

VIEW TOWARD WEST-SOUTHWEST OF CANYON SIDE
OF MAIN LODGE BUILDING

PHOTO 15 OF 27



BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE - MAIN BUILDING - SHOWING EXTERIOR OF
FIREPLACE/CHIMNEY OF LAYERS OF CANYON ROCK

GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

GRAND CANYON, SOUTH RIM, COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA

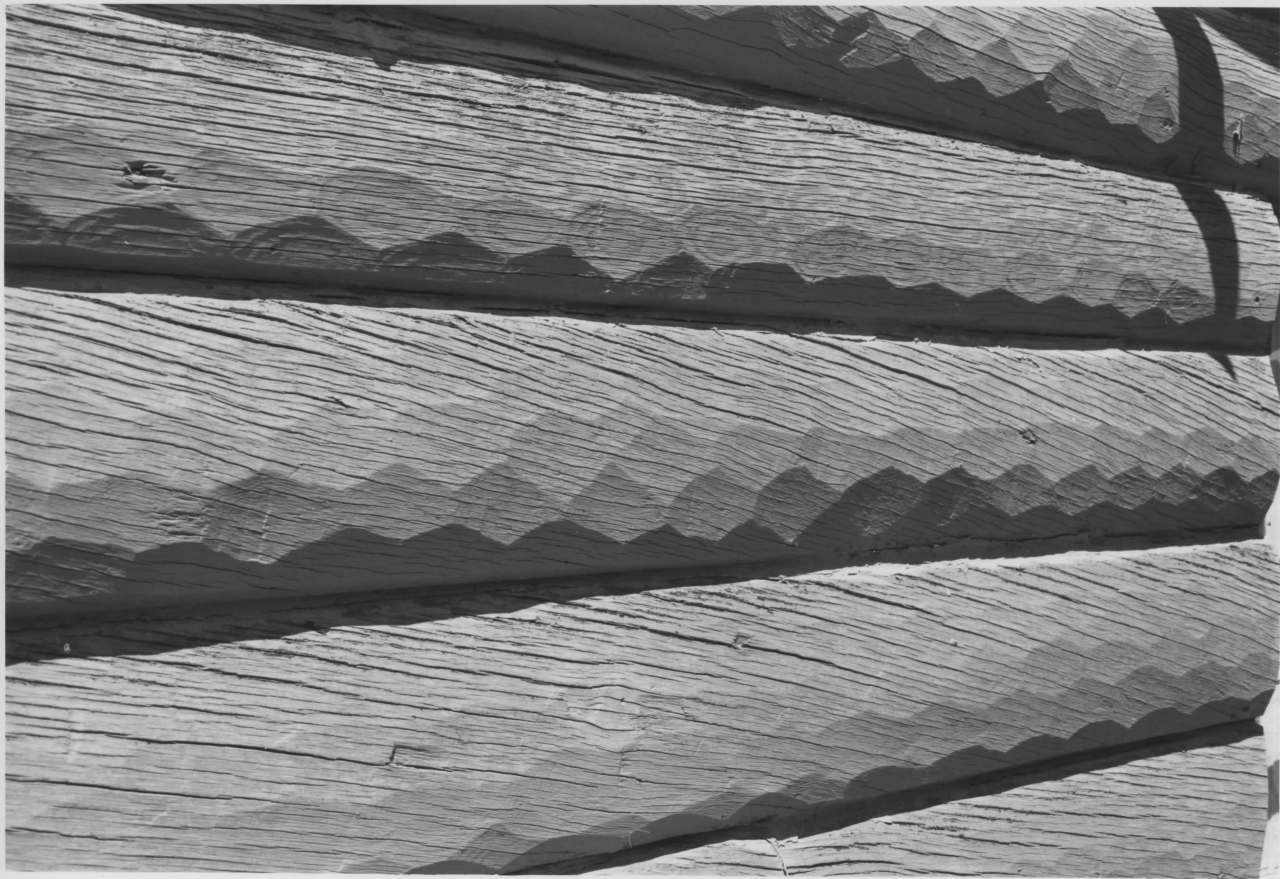
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO BY GORDON CHAPPELL

NEGATIVE AT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, WESTERN
REGIONAL OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

VIEW TOWARD SOUTHWEST OF CANYON SIDE OF
LOUNGE WITH CHIMNEY OF CANYON ROCK - NOTE
STONE FOUNDATION, USE OF BOTH HORIZONTAL AND
VERTICAL LOGS - NOTE "PUEBLO"-STYLE EXTENSION AT RIGHT
- NOTE FLAGSTONE TERRACE
PHOTO 16 OF 27



BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE - RIM ACCOMMODATIONS
GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
GRAND CANYON, SOUTH RIM, COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO BY GORDON CHAPPELL
1980
NEGATIVE AT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, WESTERN
REGIONAL OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO
VIEW TOWARD NORTHWEST OF HEWN LOG CABIN
NEAR THE RIM
PHOTO 17 OF 27



BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE - HEWN LOG BUILDING
GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
GRAND CANYON - SOUTH RIM - COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO BY GORDON CHAPPELL
1980
NEGATIVE AT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, WESTERN
REGIONAL OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO
DETAIL OF ADZING PATTERN ON HEWN LOGS
PHOTO 18 OF 27



BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE - RIM ACCOMMODATIONS

GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

GRAND CANYON - SOUTH RIM - COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO BY GORDON CHAPPELL
1980

NEGATIVE AT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, WESTERN
REGIONAL OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

RIM CABIN COMBINING ARCHITECTURALLY, LAP SIDING,
HORIZONTAL LOG, PICKET OR VERTICAL LOG, STONE
AND PUEBLO STYLE ADOBE, WITH GABLE AND FLAT
PARAPET ROOFS, AND WITH MILLED LUMBER RAFTERS,
LOG RAFTERS, AND LOG VIGAS. - VIEW TO SOUTH

PHOTO 19 OF 27



BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE — RIM ACCOMMODATIONS

GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

GRAND CANYON, SOUTH RIM, COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO BY GORDON CHAPPELL
1980.

NEGATIVE AT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, WESTERN
REGIONAL OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

RIM CABIN COMBINING STONE, HEWN LOG AND
VERTICAL PLANK CONSTRUCTION ARCHITECTURALLY,
VIEW TO SOUTH - SOUTHEAST

PHOTO 20 OF 27



BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE - STONE AND LOG CABIN

GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

GRAND CANYON, SOUTH RIM, COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA

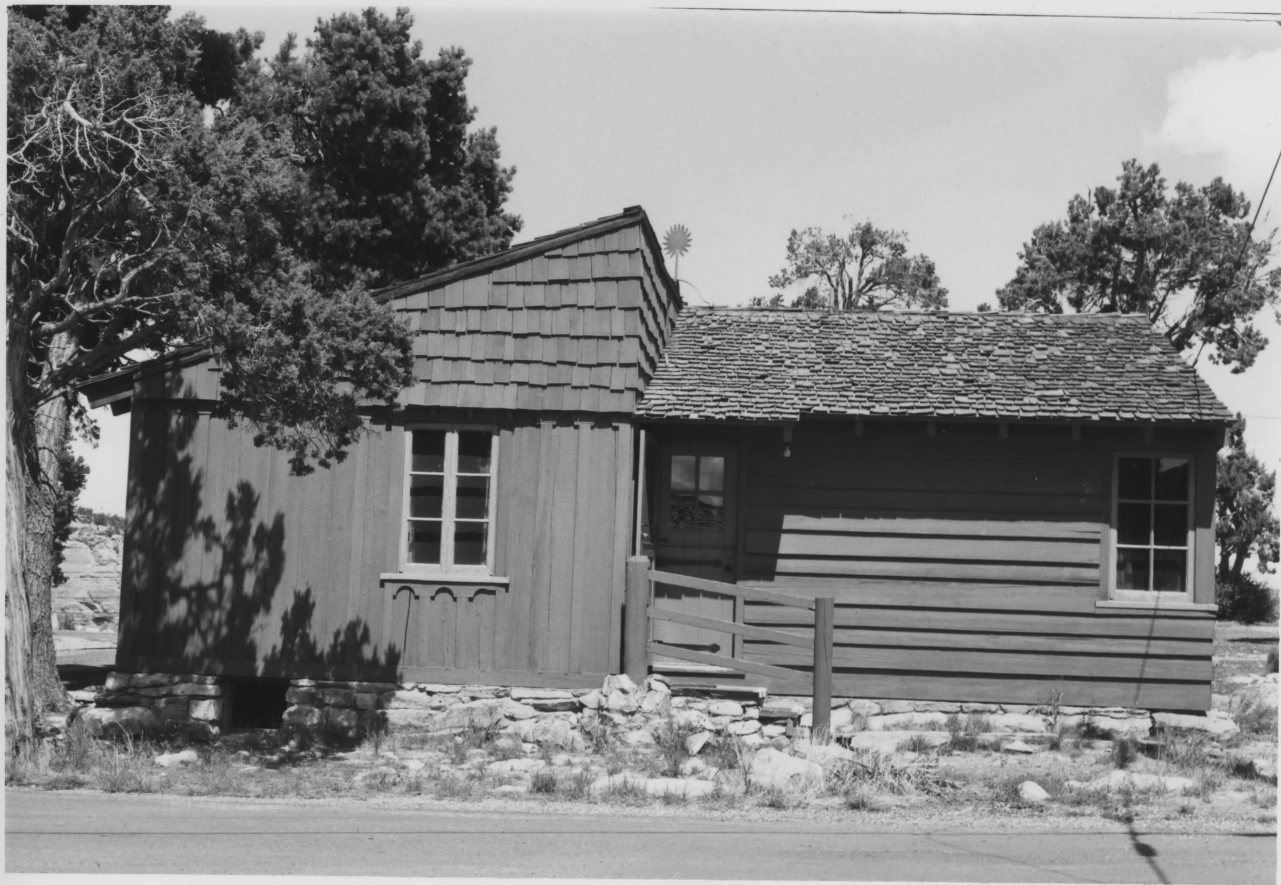
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE photo by GORDON CHAPPELL

1980

NEGATIVE AT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, WESTERN REGIONAL
OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

STONE AND LOG GUEST CABIN NEAR RIM, VIEW TO WEST

PHOTO 21 OF 27



BRIGHT ANGEL Lodge - GUEST CABIN

GRAND CANYON Village HISTORIC DISTRICT

GRAND CANYON, SOUTH RIM, COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO BY GORDON CHAPPELL

NEGATIVE AT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, WESTERN
REGIONAL OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

GUEST CABIN COMBINING STONE FOUNDATION, BOARD AND
BATTEN WITH DECORATIVE TRIM, RANDOM WIDTH HORIZONTAL LAP
SIDING, AND SHED ROOFS, VIEW TO NORTH

PHOTO 22 OF 27



BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE - GUEST CABIN
GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
GRAND CANYON, SOUTH RIM, COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO BY GORDON CHAPPELL
NEGATIVE AT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, WESTERN REGIONAL
OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO
GUEST CABIN OF STONE "PUEBLO" STYLE
VIEW TO SOUTHWEST

PHOTO 23 OF 27



BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE - SERVICE BUILDING

GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

GRAND CANYON, SOUTH RIM, COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA

1980

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO BY GORDON CHAPPELL

NEGATIVE AT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, WESTERN REGIONAL
OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

SERVICE STRUCTURE NORTH OF CABIN 6168-9

PHOTO 24 OF 27



BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE - LOG CABIN

GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

GRAND CANYON, SOUTH RIM, COCONINO COUNTY, ARIZONA

1980

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO BY GORDON CHAPPELL

NEGATIVE AT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, WESTERN
REGIONAL OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

PEELED LOG CABIN OF "PICKET" LOG CONSTRUCTION

VIEW TO NORTHEAST

PHOTO 25 OF 27



BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE - FLAGSTONE PATH
GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
GRAND CANYON, SOUTH RIM, COCONINO
COUNTY, ARIZONA

1980

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO BY
GORDON CHAPPELL

NEGATIVE AT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE,
WESTERN REGIONAL OFFICE, SAN
FRANCISCO

TYPICAL FLAGSTONE PATHS IN
BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE COMPLEX

VIEW TO SOUTH

PHOTO 26 OF 27



BRIGHT ANGEL LODGE - EXPOSED FRAME CABIN
GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT
GRAND CANYON, SOUTH RIM, COCONINO COUNTY,
ARIZONA

1980

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PHOTO BY GORDON
CHAPPELL

NEGATIVE AT NATIONAL PARK SERVICE, WESTERN
REGIONAL OFFICE, SAN FRANCISCO

EXPOSED FRAME CABIN ON CONCRETE FOUNDATION - ON A
STYLISTIC BASIS ONE MAY INFER THIS IS A
LATER ADDITION TO THE DISTRICT AS A SERVICE
STRUCTURE AND NOT A COLTER DESIGN

PHOTO 27 OF 27

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
PROPERTY MAP FORM**

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SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- ENCLOSE WITH MAP

1 NAME

HISTORIC Grand Canyon Village Historic District

AND/OR COMMON

Grand Canyon Village

2 LOCATION

CITY, TOWN

Grand Canyon Village

____ VICINITY OF

COUNTY

Coconino

STATE

Arizona

3 MAP REFERENCE

SOURCE Map supplied by ROMA associates

SCALE 1 inch = 400 feet

DATE 1974

4 REQUIREMENTS

TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS

1. PROPERTY BOUNDARIES
2. NORTH ARROW
3. UTM REFERENCES

Ⓐ 12/397850 / 3990825

Ⓑ 12/397850 / 3990625

Ⓒ 12/397550 / 3990450

Ⓓ 12/397550 / 3990275

Ⓔ 12/397225 / 3990225

Ⓕ 12/397250 / 3990500

Ⓖ 12/397000 / 3990500

Ⓗ 12/397000 / 3990875

UTM Ft.

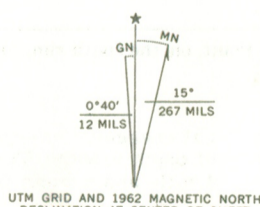
GRAND CANYON Village Hist. Dist.



Grand Canyon Village Historic District
Grand Canyon, Arizona

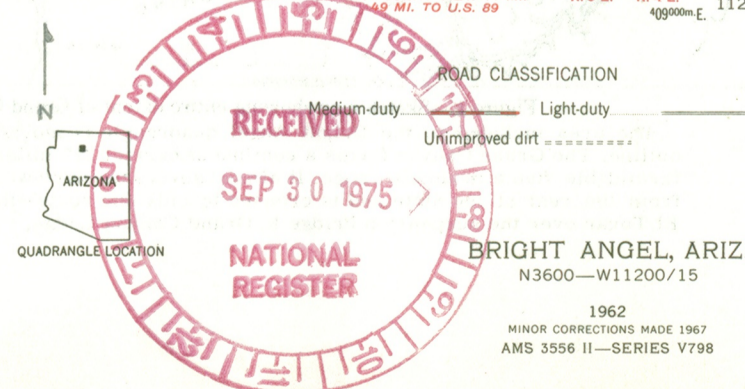
A 12 397850 3990825
B 12 397550 3990260
C 12 397220 3990240
D 12 397000 3990850

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 based on Arizona coordinate system, central zone
1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks,
zone 12, shown in blue
Where omitted, land lines have not been established



SCALE 1:62500
CONTOUR INTERVAL 80 FEET
DOTTED LINES REPRESENT 40-FOOT CONTOURS
DATUM IS MEAN SEA LEVEL

THIS MAP COMPLIES WITH NATIONAL MAP ACCURACY STANDARDS
FOR SALE BY U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, DENVER, COLORADO 80225 OR WASHINGTON, D.C. 20242
A FOLDER DESCRIBING TOPOGRAPHIC MAPS AND SYMBOLS IS AVAILABLE ON REQUEST



1962
MINOR CORRECTIONS MADE 1967
AMS 3556 II—SERIES V798

THE GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO RIVER

By Francois E. Matthes

Of all the geographic features of the United States that are famed for their scenic grandeur, the most extraordinary, the most truly unique, is the mile-deep canyon which the Colorado River has carved across the high plateaus of northwestern Arizona. The alpine mountain ranges of this country are equaled and excelled in height, if not in spectacular beauty, by those in other lands, but though there are elsewhere deep canyons, some of even greater depth than the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, there is not one that can match its vastness, its majesty, its ornate sculpture and its wealth of color. Whoever stands upon the brink of the Grand Canyon beholds a spectacle unrivaled on this earth.

The Grand Canyon is about 217 miles long, not counting the 60 miles of the Marble Gorge above, figure 1. Much of the most impressively beautiful part is within the Grand Canyon National Park. In depth the canyon ranges between 3,000 and 6,000 feet; in width from rim to rim, between 4 and 18 miles. The portion represented on this map--the portion best known to the tourist public--has the greatest depth and greatest width. The north rim, the higher of the two, here reaches altitudes as high as 8,500 feet; the river flows at a level of about 2,400 feet. The width between opposing promontories of the rims averages 8 miles; between opposing embayments it increases to 18 miles.

The Grand Canyon is much more than a simple V-shaped gash. It is an intricately sculptured chasm that contains between its terraced walls a host of peaks and buttes, canyons within canyons, ramifying gulches and ravines. To one viewing it from the rim, or from the air, its aspect suggests a fairy city filled with colossal edifices. The more prominent of its rock forms, indeed, have become known as the "temples," resembling as they do many-storied structures of pagan type. Some of them, as the Shiva Temple and Brahma Temple, shown on this map, tower about a mile above the river.

Throughout the Grand Canyon horizontal lines of sculpture prevail. Its walls are carved in stepwise descending cliffs and terraces that extend with great regularity as far as the eye can see. The rocks in which the Grand Canyon is hewn consist mainly of level strata, piled one upon another in orderly succession but differing in hardness and durability. The cliffs are formed by massive beds of sandstone and limestone, the shelving slopes and terraces by thin-bedded shale.

Each of these strata, or groups of strata, moreover, has a distinctive hue, and as a consequence the chasm as a whole is rich in contrasting colors arranged in horizontal bands. The dominant tone is a dull red that glows when lit by the sun, but there are also bands of pale buff and gray or of delicate green and pink, and in the lowermost depths are masses of chocolate-brown, slate-gray, and other somber hues. All are suffused in the distance by a transparent blue-purple haze that softens the shadows and contrasts with the deep green of the pine trees on the rim, which frame the picture, and with the intense blue of the Arizona sky.

CLIMATE AND VEGETATION

The observer may not realize at once that these harmonies of color and sculpture result from the very barrenness of the chasm. The rocks are bare throughout, largely unmasked by soil or vegetation. Indeed, the Grand Canyon, though not a desert in the commonly accepted sense, has many of the attributes of a desert. Only the lofty plateaus that flank it are clad with forests, but even they are devoid of living streams and have but scanty soil.

The great range in altitude in the Grand Canyon region naturally gives rise to marked climatic gradations, and these, again, are reflected in successive zones of vegetation. In the bottom of the canyon, where an oven-like heat prevails on summer days and where frost is rare in winter, there is a sparse growth of desert bushes and cactus, above which rise, here and there, the graceful flower-bearing stalks of the century plant and Spanish bayonet. Only the courses of a few perennial streamlets are marked by strips of brilliant verdure. The upper terraces are dotted with gnarled piñon and juniper trees. The Coconino Plateau, which ranges between 6,000 and 7,000 feet in altitude, receives enough precipitation--snow in winter, occasional showers in summer--to support an open forest of these same drought-enduring trees, and on its higher portions stand groves of tall, straight yellow pines. The Kaibab Plateau, which rises to altitudes between 8,000 and 9,000 feet, has a mountain climate, snowy and severe in winter, delightfully cool, though marked by frequent thunderstorms, in summer. It bears majestic forests of

yellow pine mixed here and there with Engelmann spruce. Clumps of aspen line the grassy glades and natural "parks" in its valleys, where browse many deer and, outside the limits of the national park, great herds of cattle.

DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION

The visitor approaching the Grand Canyon from any direction is obliged to traverse large areas of waterless, barren land. The chasm lies in the midst of a vast desert province, which before the advent of the railroad and the motor car was impenetrable to all but the most hardy pioneers. This fact explains why, in spite of its great extent, the Grand Canyon so long remained unknown. Although it had been sighted several times before the Civil War, it was not until the seventies and eighties of the last century that the chasm was fully explored and that its fame spread through the world.

The first white man to behold the Grand Canyon was a Spaniard, Garcia López de Cárdenas, who in 1540 had been dispatched from Zúñi, New Mexico, by his commander, Vázquez de Coronado, to find a mysterious "large river" far to the west, of whose existence the young ensign Pedro de Tovar had brought the first news. Guided by Hopi Indians, Cárdenas and his twelve men, after a long, hard march, reached the "banks" of the chasm, which, it seemed to them, were fully "3 or 4 leagues" above the river. Cárdenas's name, appropriately, is now born by an eminence in the upper bend of the Grand Canyon, not far from the east rim, whence, it is presumed, he had his first view. And the name El Tovar is now familiar to travelers the world over as that of the hotel on the south rim.

This early visit and later ones by the Spaniards, however, had been all but forgotten by the middle of the nineteenth century, when American exploration of the arid Southwest was in full swing. In 1857 Lieut. Joseph C. Ives, after taking a stern wheel boat up the lower course of the river, reached the chasm with a pack train, traveling over the southern plateaus and down through the gorge of Diamond Creek. Thence he continued his march eastward to Havasu Canyon, the San Francisco Mountains, the Little Colorado, and the country of the Hopi Indians. In this report he wrote: "Ours has been the first and will doubtless be the last party of whites to visit this profitless locality. It seems intended by nature that the Colorado River, along the greater portion of its lonely and majestic way, shall be forever unvisited and undisturbed." To John S. Newberry, the geologist who accompanied the Ives expedition, the world is indebted for the first graphic description of the Grand Canyon and for the first explanation of its geologic significance.

Ives and Newberry, however, got little more than an occasional glimpse of the Grand Canyon. It remained for Major John Wesley Powell, scientist and Civil War veteran, to make the first passage through its depths and to chart its course from end to end. Embarking in May, 1899, at the bridge of the Union Pacific Railroad over Green River, in Wyoming, with nine companions, in four small rowboats, he descended the stream, running the gamut of all its turbulent rapids, and three months later, after a voyage beset with peril and hardship, he emerged from the lower end of the Grand Canyon, thus proving that the stream known in the north as Green River is continuous with that in the south named Colorado and dispelling forever the myths that had been woven about its dread "lost course."

On the south rim of the Grand Canyon a simple monument has been erected by the Congress of the United States in commemoration of Powell's achievement, which stands without parallel in the annals of western exploration. Other brave men have repeated the hazardous voyage, but it was Powell who faced the unknown and who succeeded in filling a large gap in the map of the arid Southwest.

Among the names in the Grand Canyon that hark back to Powell's first passage through its depths is that which is on every visitor's lip--Bright Angel. Powell relates that his party, as it descended the river through Utah, examined one day the mouth of a tributary stream for drinking water, the river which they navigated being ever muddy and charged with alkali. Finding the tributary even fouler than the Colorado, they pronounced it a "dirty devil." (The name Dirty Devil Creek has since been changed to Fremont River.) Some weeks later, exhausted by their struggles through some of the wildest rapids they had met, they discovered to their surprise and joy "a clear, beautiful creek, coming down through a gorgeous red canyon," and to express their relief named it Bright Angel Creek.

In 1870, under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, Powell set out on a second, more thorough exploration of the Colorado River and the territory through which it flows. For several years he carried on his studies, geographic, geologic, and ethnologic. Under his direction the first map of the Grand Canyon region was made, and to that region he brought some of the most distinguished geologists this country has produced, Grove K. Gilbert, Clarence E. Dutton, and Charles D. Walcott. Also he brought William H. Holmes to portray the chasm in hand-drawn panoramas of rare beauty and marvelous accuracy and Thomas Moran to paint its glories on canvas for the National Gallery of Art.

ORIGIN

How was the Grand Canyon formed? To one who had not given the question of its origin much thought, a chasm so vast and so profound might well seem inexplicable save as a great yawning fissure in the crust of the earth. That it could have been fashioned by running water might not even occur to him--it would seem too improbable. Yet to those acquainted with the geologic history of this region nothing is more evident, more definitely proved, than that the Colorado River is the principal author not only of the Grand Canyon but of every one of the lesser canyons through which it flows.

But that does not imply that the Colorado has carved the Grand Canyon to its full width as well as to its full depth. At no time in the past has the river been as wide as the chasm, nor even half or quarter as wide. Neither has it cut the embayments that scallop the rims of the plateaus by swinging from side to side in great loops and bends. The river has cut its channel vertically downward, maintaining its course essentially unchanged. It has done this cutting in part by tearing out slabs and blocks, in part by wearing its bed with the boulders, gravel, and sand swept along by its current. But while it was thus cutting deeper and deeper, the rock walls of its trench, being exposed to the destructive action of rain, frost, and other atmospheric agents, weathered and disintegrated; the loosened fragments were washed away, and side ravines and gulches were carved by storm waters, the materials removed being ultimately carried by the river to the sea. Thus the sides of the chasm were "eroded"--literally gnawed--away from the river in opposite directions.

It is, then, by these processes of erosion that the Grand Canyon has been carved to its present width. That these processes are still at work the visitor may readily verify for himself by direct observation: every year fresh scars on the cliffs reveal places from which scales or spalls of rock, loosened in the course of centuries, have recently fallen, and during almost every one of the frequent thunderstorms of mid-summer countless rills, rivulets, and torrents, charged with mud and rock fragments, dash down through the ravines and gulches and leap in temporary waterfalls over the cliffs. Let no one imagine that, because the climate of Arizona is prevailingly arid, running water has played or is now playing only a subordinate part in the sculpturing of the Grand Canyon. Though it acts spasmodically, at intervals, it is none the less a very effective agent, and it works rapidly, not only because of its speed down the steep slopes but also because no soil or vegetal covering protects the disintegrating rock from its attack.

To the wind some have attributed a significant, even a large share of the sculpturing of the Grand Canyon, but a discriminating study of its features leaves no doubt as to the fallacy of this idea. The sculptured forms are throughout characteristic of stream erosion, and the well-known effects of wind erosion are wholly absent.

It would be natural to suppose that the amphitheatres in the sides of the Grand Canyon have been carved mainly by waters pouring down the bordering plateaus, but such is not the case. The rain falling directly into them is the principal sculpturing agent. This is most readily evident from the fact that the amphitheatres on the south side have developed without receiving any water from the Coconino Plateau, which slopes to the southwest, away from the Grand Canyon. On the north side the evidence is not so clear, for the Kaibab Plateau slopes toward the Grand Canyon, and its valleys drain into the amphitheatres. But in reality very little water issues from those valleys: most of the water sinks into the cavernous limestone that forms the surface of the plateau. Moreover, the side canyons and amphitheatres are out of all proportion to the areas of upland surface that are tributary to them. Bright Angel Canyon, the longest side canyon portrayed on this map, heads in an upland valley of only moderate extent, and the almost equally long canyons of Dragon Creek and Crystal Creek head in insignificant vales. On the other hand, one of the main drainage channels of the Kaibab Plateau, known as Outlet Canyon, empties into a small recess, and Walla Valley, which also drains a considerable area of upland surface, leads out almost to Point Sublime.

It is significant, further, that many side canyons and amphitheatres have encroached upon the Kaibab Plateau in utter disregard of its valley system. The Transept, the great abyss seen from Grand Canyon Lodge, has developed at right

angles to several southwestward-trending upland valleys, and the abyss next above the Transept has been cut obliquely across the southward-trending vale into which the automobile road dips just before it reaches Grand Canyon Lodge. Other examples abound along the rim of the Kaibab Plateau.

The explanation is found in the fact that erosion in the Grand Canyon progresses mainly from below upward. Each cliff is undercut by the removal of the soft shale beneath it and, being left overhanging, spalls off. The recession of the cliffs and rims is therefore governed primarily by the erosion going on in the bottoms of the gulches and amphitheatres. But that is not all. This erosion is guided in many places by fractures that cut almost vertically through the rocks and extend for distances of several miles. On these "faults," as they are termed, the strata are offset by slipping, in the manner shown in the cross section, figure 2. (See canyon of Phantom Creek.) The amount of displacement ranges from only a few feet to more than a hundred feet, but what is particularly important is that in the vicinity of these faults the rocks are as a rule shattered and therefore readily eroded.

In the area shown on this map most of the side canyons and amphitheatres have been developed along lines of faulting. Bright Angel Canyon follows one of the longest of these lines, and the strata are more than 100 feet higher on its west side than on its east side. The amphitheater of Garden Creek, into which one looks from El Tovar, has been eroded along the southward continuation of this fault line, and so has the little valley on the Coconino Plateau which is followed by the railroad. The Transept has been developed along a cross fault, and so has every one of the branches of Bright Angel Canyon. Even the trails leading to the Kaibab Plateau follow the faults, for along these fractures the cliff-forming Redwall Limestone and the other cliffs break down.

The "temples" are sculptured from the blocks of essentially unfractured strata that stand between the faults. They have become detached from the plateaus by the headward growth of the gulches surrounding them. Only one temple within the area of the Bright Angel quadrangle--the Shiva Temple--still retains on its summit an undissected remnant of plateau surface.

Most of the temples stand on the north side of the river. Indeed, the north rim is more than twice as far from the river as the south rim, and it is manifest that erosion has made more rapid progress on the north side than on the south side. This is due to several circumstances: First, and least important, the waters of the Kaibab Plateau drain into the Grand Canyon, whereas those of the Coconino Plateau drain away from it; second, the southwesterly slope of the strata causes the ground water to flow out into the chasm on the north side but away from it on the south side; third, as the north rim is higher than the south rim, its waters make a greater descent and do correspondingly more erosional work; fourth, and most important, faults are more abundant on the north side--they die out southward in the Coconino Plateau. It may be truly said, therefore, that the intricate sculpture of the Kaibab side, which is the most spectacular part of the Grand Canyon, was foreordained largely by the network of fractures in its rocks.

The question remains, how did the Grand Canyon originate? What caused the Colorado River to trench the earth so deeply? The answer is, briefly, the rise of the land with respect to sea level. Gradually, the entire region has been raised by an upwarping movement of the earth's crust--one of those slow, prolonged movements affecting a large part of the continent, which have occurred many times during geologic history in alternation with movements of subsidence but the causes of which are still a mystery to scientists. The river, accelerated by the steepening of its path, deepened its bed and sharply entrenched itself, as the uplift continued to progressively greater heights, it cut its canyon to correspondingly greater depths. Doubtless the Colorado will continue to deepen its canyon for a long time to come, for its bed is still between 1,000 and 3,000 feet above the level of the sea; however, the recent construction upstream of the Glen Canyon Dam greatly reduces the erosive activity of the river within Grand Canyon.

It is not possible here to elaborate on the long train of events that preceded the uplift and the circumstances by reason of which the Kaibab and Coconino Plateaus, and in less measure the other plateaus to the west of them, have come to stand as great highlands directly across the Colorado's course, yet without deflecting the river--matters of paramount interest, which are as yet imperfectly understood. Suffice it to emphasize the fact that the cutting of the Grand Canyon, a stupendous piece of work though it may seem, has required in all probability only a few million years and has taken place in the latest brief chapter of geologic history. Vast and profound, and ancient as compared with the few thousand years of recorded human history, the Grand Canyon really is still a new, youthful feature of the earth.

THE ROCKS AND THEIR STORY

As if nature had especially intended to impress the observer with the relative youth of the Grand Canyon, she has displayed in the rocks of the chasm a comprehensive record of the ages of the past. In few localities elsewhere is there a more

orderly record of earth history, or a clearer picture of the succession of life forms in a constantly ascending scale through the ages. The record contained in the strata of the Grand Canyon is, however, far from being complete. The later chapters and some of the earlier chapters of geologic history are missing, but the story is nevertheless tremendously impressive, for it goes back to the earliest periods of which geologists have knowledge. At Yavapai Museum the visitor will find an exhibit of rock specimens containing fossil remains from the different strata that present the story in compact, visual form.

The youngest rock formation represented in this part of the Grand Canyon is the Kaibab Limestone, which forms the surfaces of the bordering plateaus and the pillars and pinnacles along the rims. Its buff-colored strata, about 300 feet in aggregate thickness, originated in a shallow sea as beds of sandy lime, and some of them contain fossil shells, others fossil sponges. These strata were formed near the end of the Paleozoic Era (the era of ancient life) more than 225,000,000 years ago. They were formerly overlain by younger rocks to a depth of several thousand feet, but these younger rocks have been worn away in this area in the course of time.

Beneath the Kaibab Limestone is the Toroweap Formation, composed partly of limestone and partly of red sandstone and mudstone. Like the Kaibab, it was formed largely under the sea, but at an earlier time. It overlies the hard light-gray Coconino Sandstone, which forms a sheer cliff 400 feet high, traceable throughout the canyon as a whitish band contrasting with the deep-red strata below. The crossbedded structure of this rock shows that it originated as a deposit of wind-blown sand. A fossil Sahara it might be termed. In some places the wind ripples in the sand and footprints made by primitive reptiles, the highest order of animals then in existence, remain astonishingly well preserved.

Below the cliff of the Coconino Sandstone the bright-red Hermit Shale, a deposit of ancient mud and silt 300 feet in thickness, forms a shelving slope. Among its thin layers some contain remains of ferns and insect wings, also fossil tracks of reptiles and amphibians. Next in order are the alternating beds of sandstone and shale of the Supai Formation, all of a deep-red hue, which aggregate nearly 1,000 feet in thickness and produce a succession of minor cliffs and terraces. In some of these rocks also tracks of reptiles have been found.

Below the Supai Formation is the Redwall Limestone, whose massive beds form the great red wall, the most imposing of all the cliffs of the Grand Canyon. About 550 feet in height, this wall is remarkable for its verticality and for the gigantic alcoves with arching roofs that are recessed in it. The rock is a bluish-gray marine deposit, but the face of the cliff is stained by the wash from the overlying red rocks.

At the foot of the Redwall begin the slopes of light-buff Muav Limestone and greenish Bright Angel Shale, which lead down 700 feet to the broadest and lowest terrace of all, known as the Tonto platform, or simply as the lower plateau. The edge of this terrace is composed of the brown Tapeats Sandstone, an ancient near-shore deposit, 200 feet thick, of whose ripple marks, primitive shells, and seaweeds many remain preserved in fossil form. This is one of the oldest formations of the Paleozoic Era, estimated to have an age of more than 500,000,000 years.

The Tapeats Sandstone rests in most places directly upon the unstratified crystalline rocks--mainly schist and gneiss--into which the Colorado has cut its V-shaped inner gorge. These rocks are of early Precambrian age, the earliest known to geologists, probably more than 1,000,000,000 years remote. Between them and the Tapeats Sandstone, therefore, there is really a great gap in the geologic record, due to the wearing away of great thicknesses of rock during long periods of erosive action. The lower Precambrian rocks are intensely crumpled and mashed, as a result of mountain-building stresses in the earth. The fissures in them, moreover, were invaded by molten granite, hence the name Granite Gorge. The mass as it now appears represents only the roots of an ancient mountain system that was worn down by prolonged erosion to a nearly level plain. This plain, submerged by the sea, was finally covered by the marine sand of the Tapeats.

In some parts of the Grand Canyon occur bodies of stratified rocks intermediate in age between the lower Precambrian and the overlying Paleozoic rocks. These, the upper Precambrian strata, lie as a rule tilted at an angle to the north and give rise to inclined cliffs and terraces of many different hues. A small mass of them, which formed a rocky isle in the sea of early Paleozoic time, projects from under the Isis Temple, as is shown in the cross section (fig. 2). Its lower beds contain some of the earliest traces of life yet found on this continent.

Aside, then, from its scenic splendor, aside also from the fact that it is the most remarkable example extant of earth sculpture produced by ordinary processes of erosion, the Grand Canyon is of supreme interest because of the vast perspective of past ages which its rock formations afford--a perspective that extends back to those dimly known epochs when life began upon the earth.

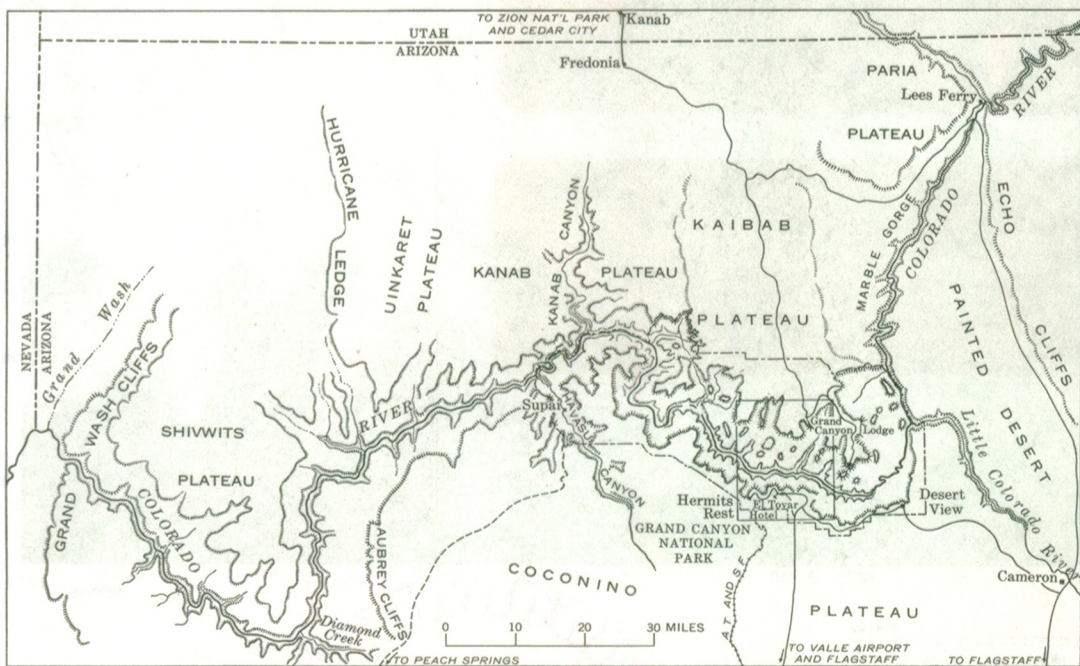


Figure 1.--Sketch map showing entire extent of Grand Canyon.

The area included in the Bright Angel quadrangle is indicated by a rectangular outline. The Grand Canyon forms a continuous barrier 217 miles in length and more formidable than a mountain range. It almost severs the northwest corner of Arizona from the rest of the State and is crossed by only one route--the trail leading from El Tovar over the suspension bridge to Grand Canyon Lodge.

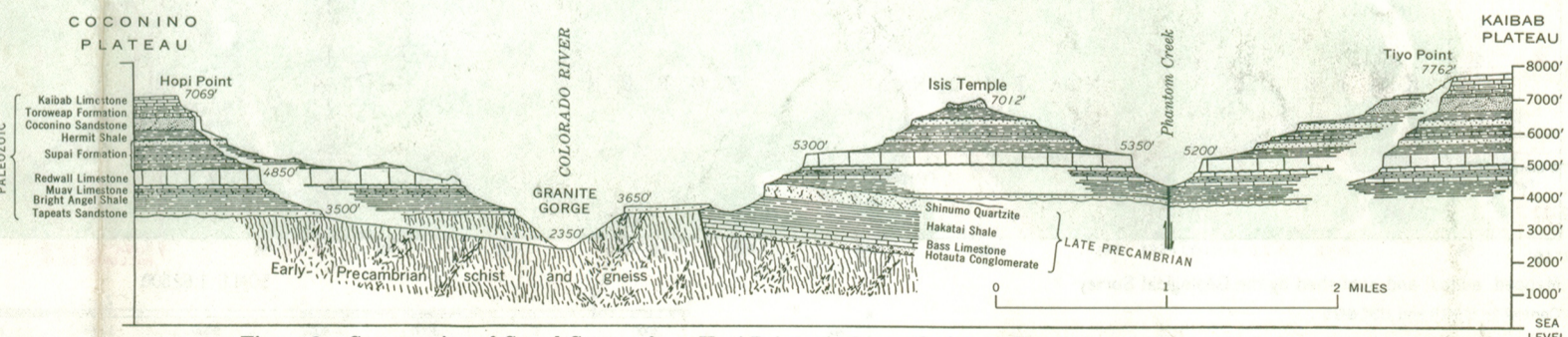


Figure 2.--Cross section of Grand Canyon from Hopi Point, on the south rim, to Tiyo Point, on the north rim.

This section shows the strata of rock into which the canyon is hewn and the alternating cliffs and terraces to which they give rise. It is drawn strictly to scale--that is, without verti-

cal exaggeration--and therefore shows the actual proportions of depth to width. The Grand Canyon here has a depth of about 1 mile and a width from rim to rim of 7 1/2 miles.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WESTERN REGION
450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, BOX 36063
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30
(WR) PSH

September 3, 1975



Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Professional Services, National Park Service
Attention: Assistant Director, Park Historic Preservation

From: **ACTING**
Regional Director, Western Region

Subject: Nomination to the National Register, Grand Canyon
Village Historic District

Enclosed is the subject nomination, approved by the State Historic
Preservation Officer of Arizona.

The Development Concept Plan for the Grand Canyon Village is moving
forward and we would appreciate any expediting of the nomination
which is possible with the National Register.

Lyle M. Dorell

Enclosure





United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H34PC

SEP 19 1975

Memorandum

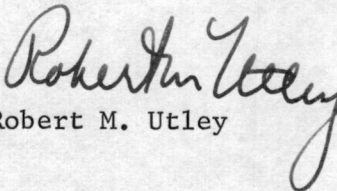
To: Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Through: Federal Representative to the National Register,
Department of the Interior

From: Federal Representative, National Park Service

Subject: Nomination to the National Register of Historic Places

Enclosed is the nomination of "Grand Canyon Village Historic District"
in the Grand Canyon National Park, Western Region of the National
Park Service, submitted for inclusion in the National Register of
Historic Places, in compliance with Executive Order No. 11593.


Robert M. Utley

Enclosure



Save Energy and You Serve America!

ENTRIES IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

STATE ARIZONA

Date Entered NOV 20 1973

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>
Grand Canyon Village Historic District	Grand Canyon Village Coconino County
Ripley Intaglios	Ripley vicinity Yuma County
Perry Mesa Archeological District	Yavapai County

Also Notified

Hon. Paul J. Fannin
Hon. Barry Goldwater

Hon. Sam Steiger

Mr. Douglas Wheeler, Deputy Asst.
Secretary for Fish and Wildlife
and Parks

Mr. Robert M. Utley, Asst. Director,
Park Historic Preservation

Mr. Alden Sievers, BLM

State Historic Preservation Officer
Mr. Dennis McCarthy
Director, State Parks Board
1688 West Adams
Phoenix, Arizona 85007

ROUTING AND REVIEW SLIP

THE ENCLOSED NOMINATIONS ARE ROUTED TO YOU FOR YOUR PROFESSIONAL REVIEW AND COMMENT ON THE CORRECTNESS AND ADEQUACY OF THE STATEMENTS AND EVALUATIONS CONTAINED THEREIN, SUPPLYING ADDITIONAL OR CORRECTIVE INFORMATION AS APPROPRIATE. REVIEWER WILL SIGN HIS NAME HEREON FOR LATER REFERENCE IF NECESSARY. USE ADDITIONAL SHEET FOR COMMENT IF NEEDED AND ATTACH HERETO.

NOMINATED PROPERTY GRAND CANYON VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

FROM AREA OF: Grand Canyon NP (8710)

3 PA

CHIEF ARCHEOLOGIST: *Another example of overkill on #8. Significance is there, however obfuscatory. Concur with Second (2nd) Order of Significance.*

SIGNED:

Jackson W. Moore, Jr.

2 PD

CHIEF HISTORIAN:

The nomination contains generally adequate information but the actual reason why certain structures are significant for architectural or other reasons must be inferred. Such inference is sometimes difficult.

SIGNED:

Henry W. Fry

1 PC

CHIEF HISTORICAL ARCHITECT:

Agree with District approach to NR

SIGNED:

H. A. Judd

4 PC

REGISTRAR, LCS

PR KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER:

G. O. Meek

Registrar, LCS

Tel: 343-2532

☐ RECOMMENDED FOR THE NATIONAL REGISTER

☒ ENTERED ON THE LCS

1975

INT: 4937-74 REGISTRAR LCS

*7001 1000 9/5/75
LCS 5149's*

PLEASE RETURN TO REGISTRAR, LCS BY

SEP 22 1975

197

SEP 5 - 1975



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

WESTERN REGION

450 GOLDEN GATE AVENUE, BOX 36063
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA 94102

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H2215(WR-RCH)

September 17, 1982

Memorandum

To: Associate Director, Cultural Resources, National Park Service
From: **ACTING** Regional Director, Western Region
Subject: Addition to National Register Form, Grand Canyon Village
Historic District

Enclosed are continuation sheets for inclusion in the Grand Canyon Village Historic District, National Register form. The forms address structures within the existing historic district. The historic district was added to the National Register on November 30, 1975 and since that date new historical and architectural information has become available.

We will appreciate your office transmitting the enclosures to the National Register. We are also supplying the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer with a copy of the data.

Enclosures

cc:
Superintendent, Grand Canyon, w/c enc.

TELEPHONE REPORT

OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

PROJECT: GRAND CANYON VILLAGE - COCINO CO. AZ

TO/FROM: KAREN REHM

DATE: 10-6-82

ADDRESS: NPS - Fed Pres Of. PHONE:

STAFF MEMBER: McCLELLAND

DIVISION: NR

REPORT:

Western Reg. Office NPS
has sent her office continuation
sheets to "include" several
addition buildings in NR listing -
No boundary changes are
being made.

I explained all buildings
within boundaries were listed
in village's listing in '75.
We would be happy to
evaluate the additional
documentation (based on
recent research) finding
additional buildings "contributing."
(over)

and add continuation sheets to file.
No SHPO signature was needed
since no actual change of
boundaries, and thus legal
listing was being recommended.
(SHPO had been sent copies
of new continuation sheets).

I explained that her submission
should include Fed. Pres. Officer's
letter requested that ^{the} additional
info. be added to file and that
it demonstrated that additional
structures possessed sign. to distinct
than realized in nomination (175).
We would likely respond with
a short letter giving our
opinion.



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

IN REPLY REFER TO:

H32(408)

OCT. 13 1982

Memorandum

To: Chief of Registration, Interagency Resource Management Division,
National Register Programs

From: Federal Preservation Officer, National Park Service

Subject: Addition to National Register Form, "Grand Canyon Village Historic
District," Grand Canyon National Park

Enclosed are continuation sheets for "Grand Canyon Village Historic District" which was entered on the National Register of Historic Places on November 30, 1975. The continuation sheets document structures located within the district's boundaries which were omitted from the original nomination form due to the insufficient amount of information available at that time on the structures.

We have provided the Arizona State Historic Preservation Officer with a copy of the data. Please notify us upon acceptance of the additional information.

F. R. Holland Jr.

Enclosure



Nov. 30, 1982

Review Comments.

1975 nomination lists the Bright Angel Lodge and Cabins non-contributing due to lack of further documentation indicating their significance. The new continuation sheets describe and discuss in depth the significance of this complex to overall architectural and historic significance of district and as the work in rustic architectural style of master, Mary Colter. Additional documentation includes description, statement of significance, photographs, and sketchmap. It augments 1975 nomination and should be accepted and added to file. Exceptional importance demonstrated for 1930's and early 40's construction.

Accept add'l Documentation.

L McClelland
Arch. Hist.

LmC Clelland
12-7-82

DEC 8 1982

Memorandum

To: To Federal Preservation Officer, National Park Service
From: Chief of Registration, Interagency Resource Management Division
Subject: Addition to National Register Form, "Grand Canyon Village Historic District", Grand Canyon National Park

We have received and reviewed the additional documentation for the "Grand Canyon Village Historic District". We agree with the assessment of the contributing character of the Bright Angel Lodge and Cabins that is reflected in the new documentation. The continuation sheets and photographs have been added to our permanent record for the district. We have noted that the continuation sheets expand the description and discussion of significance for the district as listed in the National Register of Historic Places on November 20, 1975, and do not call for any change in boundaries. We appreciate your efforts to update the records for this property.

bcc: Regional Director, Western Region

710

FNP:L McClelland:dyw:12/7/82:23504

BASIC FILE RETAINED IN NR

Disk #3 - 5004

Form 10-306
(Oct. 1972)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL 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:

Old Post Office (H.S.-4)

AND/OR HISTORIC:

Red Horse Stage Station; Cameron Hotel

2. LOCATION

STREET AND NUMBER:

Grand Canyon National Park, Sec. 23, T 31N, R2E, G & SR BM

CITY OR TOWN:

Grand Canyon

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:

Third

STATE:

Arizona

CODE

04

COUNTY:

Coconino

CODE

005

3. CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY
(Check One)

- ☐ District ☒ Building
☐ Site ☐ Structure
☐ Object

OWNERSHIP

- ☐ Public
☒ Private
☐ Both

Public Acquisition:

- ☐ In Process
☐ Being Considered

STATUS

- ☒ Occupied
☐ Unoccupied
☐ Preservation work
in progress

ACCESSIBLE
TO THE PUBLIC

Yes:

- ☒ Restricted
☐ Unrestricted
☐ No

PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Agricultural ☐ Government ☐ Park ☐ Transportation ☐ Comments
☒ Commercial ☐ Industrial ☐ Private Residence ☒ Other (Specify)
☐ Educational ☐ Military ☐ Religious Lodge
☐ Entertainment ☐ Museum ☐ Scientific

4. AGENCY

(owner of property) * (See notation #7)
Fred Harvey, subsidiary of Amfac Corp.

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: (If applicable)

Grand Canyon National Park

STREET AND NUMBER:

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:

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

STATE: Arizona

COUNTY: Coconino

ENTRY NUMBER

DATE

FOR NPS USE ONLY

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

7. DESCRIPTION

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

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Preservation recommended

At one time, this was a two-story structure with a squared log first floor and a wood shingled upper floor. In view of this difference in material, there is a strong possibility that this building was originally just one story and the second story was added later. By 1902, though, it was a two-story structure, for a photograph of that vintage shows it as such.

As a two-story building, it had a wood shingle roof, a covered porch that ran around three sides of the first floor, and an outside stairway that projected across the top of the porch and then descended to the ground alongside the porch. At one end of the structure, a projection, also of squared logs, gave the basically rectangular cabin an irregular shape.

Today, the cabin is only of one story. It is still of squared logs, and is now chinked with cement. There is a stone chimney at the northeast end of the cabin (photographs of the two-story building show that it had a brick chimney. There is a stone foundation. The roof is wood shingle, and the gable ends are of vertical boards.

The building has been remodelled into a two-room guest cabin. The walls are the uncovered logs, with partitions of board marking off the closets and bathrooms. The ceiling is made of logs and plaster, and the floor is random width, pegged oak boards.

Boundary: There is no historic land associated with this structure as the cabin will undoubtedly be moved to a "historical village" at a future date.

Class VI lands: none

Cost: not owned by the Federal Government

*(Ownership - there is a respectful difference of opinion as to the present ownership in that the railroad has title in so far as its use is consistent with its grant under the Railroad Right-of-Way Act of 1875 and in the United States of America in so far as said use is inconsistent with said grant, in which case it has or will revert to the United States of America.)

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

8. SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

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

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) 1902 - 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 checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other (Specify) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Historic | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | | <u>Tourism</u> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Invention | <input type="checkbox"/> Science | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Landscape | <input type="checkbox"/> Sculpture | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Art | <input type="checkbox"/> Architecture | <input type="checkbox"/> Social/Humanitarian | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commerce | <input type="checkbox"/> Literature | <input type="checkbox"/> Theater | |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Communications | <input type="checkbox"/> Military | <input type="checkbox"/> Transportation | |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation | <input type="checkbox"/> Music | | |

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

3rd order

Built in the 1890's, this structure was originally a stage station at Red Horse, which was between Flagstaff and Grand Canyon. Around 1902, Ralph Cameron moved the structure to the Bright Angel vicinity and converted it to a hotel. In 1907, the building was made into a post office, and it served in that capacity until 1935, when the Santa Fe Railroad purchased it and remodelled it into a two-room tourist cabin at Bright Angel Lodge. The building is still in active use as a tourist cabin at Bright Angel Lodge.

The significance of this structure lies in its long and varied association with the history at Grand Canyon National Park. It played various roles as the South Rim area of Grand Canyon slowly grew in popularity as a scenic attraction. The uses the building was put to through the years throws a spot light upon several phases of history that the South Rim, the most popular section of Grand Canyon National Park, has passed through. The structure is a tangible link with the history of the development of Grand Canyon as a scenic attraction and the growth of the area into one of the nation's great national parks.

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Photographic collection in the Library of Grand Canyon National Park

J. Donald Hughes, The Story of Man at Grand Canyon (Grand Canyon Natural History Assn. c. 1967)

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' 23"	112° 08' 36"	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: none

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

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Arizona	04	Coconino	005
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE: F. Ross Holland, Jr., Historian		DATE: August 31, 1972
BUSINESS ADDRESS: Denver Service Center, NPS		
STREET AND NUMBER: 7200 W. Alameda		PHONE:
CITY OR TOWN: Denver	STATE: Colorado	CODE: 08

12. CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

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

Lyle M. Lawrence 2/1/74
 Federal Representative Signature Date

Carl Reg. Director
 Title

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

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 PHOTOGRAPH FORM

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

STATE Arizona	
COUNTY Coconino	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

1. NAME			
COMMON: Old Post Office			
AND/OR HISTORIC: Red Horse Stage Station; Cameron Hotel			
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER: Grand Canyon National Park			
CITY OR TOWN: Grand Canyon			
STATE: Arizona	CODE 04	COUNTY: Coconino	CODE 005
3. PHOTO REFERENCE			
PHOTO CREDIT: F. R. Holland, Jr.			
DATE OF PHOTO: May 1972			
NEGATIVE FILED AT: Denver Service Center			
4. IDENTIFICATION			
DESCRIBE VIEW, DIRECTION, ETC. Front view of Old Post Office as a tourist cottage			

GPO 921-737



Form 10-301
(July 1969)UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES

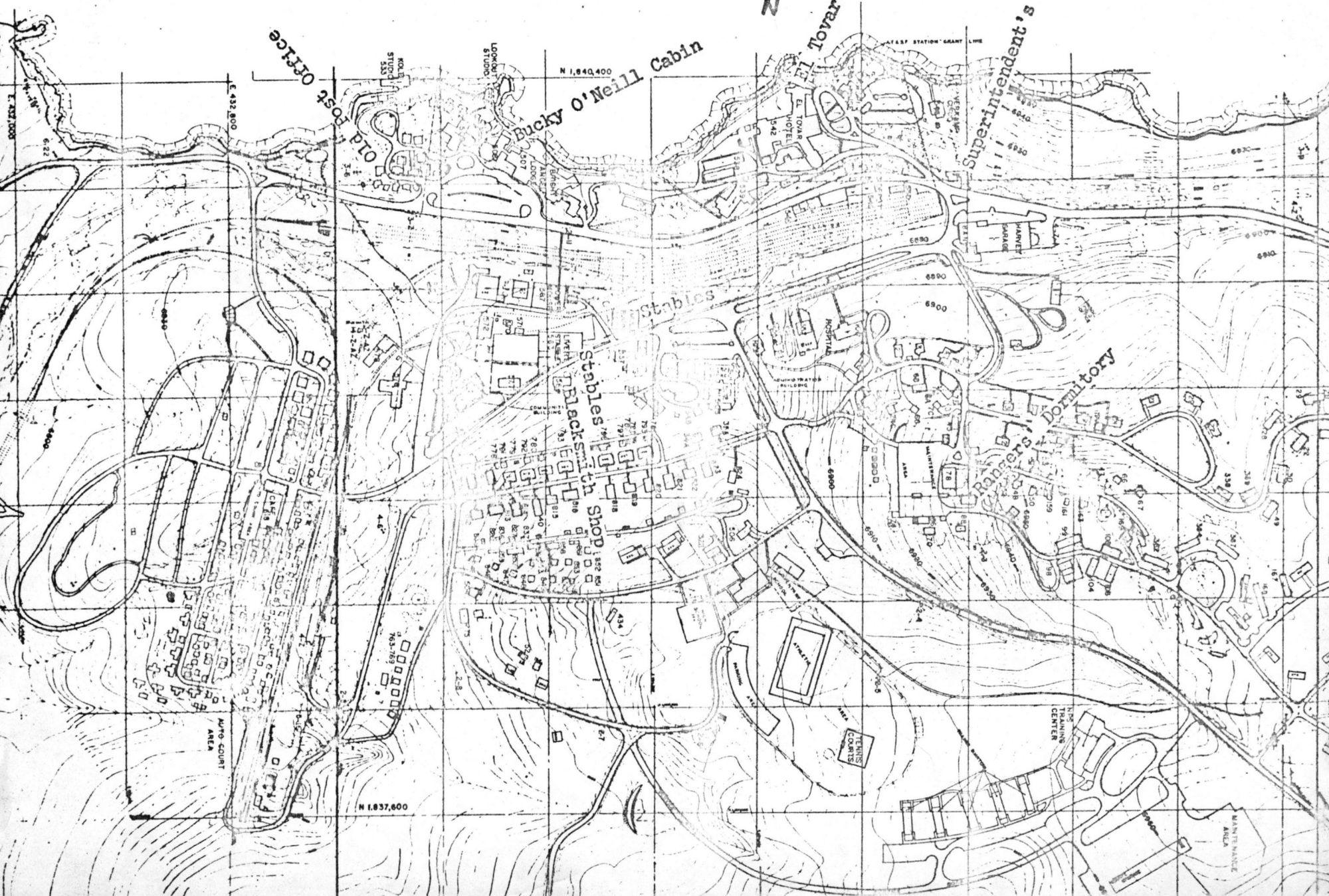
PROPERTY MAP FORM

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

STATE Arizona	
COUNTY Coconino	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE

1. NAME			
COMMON:		Old Post Office	
AND/OR HISTORIC:		Red Horse Stage Station; Cameron Hotel	
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Grand Canyon National Park			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Grand Canyon			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Arizona	04	Coconino	005
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
National Park Service, Grand Canyon Village			
SCALE:			
1" = 500'			
DATE:			
1971			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

(original of this map not available)

$$1'' = 500'$$


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:		Old Post Office	
AND/OR HISTORIC:		Red Horse Stage Station: Cameron Hotel	
2. LOCATION			
STREET AND NUMBER:			
Grand Canyon National Park			
CITY OR TOWN:			
Grand Canyon			
STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE
Arizona	04	Coconino	005
3. MAP REFERENCE			
SOURCE:			
U.S.G.S., Bright Angel, Arizona			
SCALE:			
1:62500			
DATE:			
1962			
4. REQUIREMENTS			
TO BE INCLUDED ON ALL MAPS			
1. Property boundaries where required.			
2. North arrow.			
3. Latitude and longitude reference.			

Bright Angel Quad
Cocconino Co. AZ
PASTURE WASHINGTON STATE

20

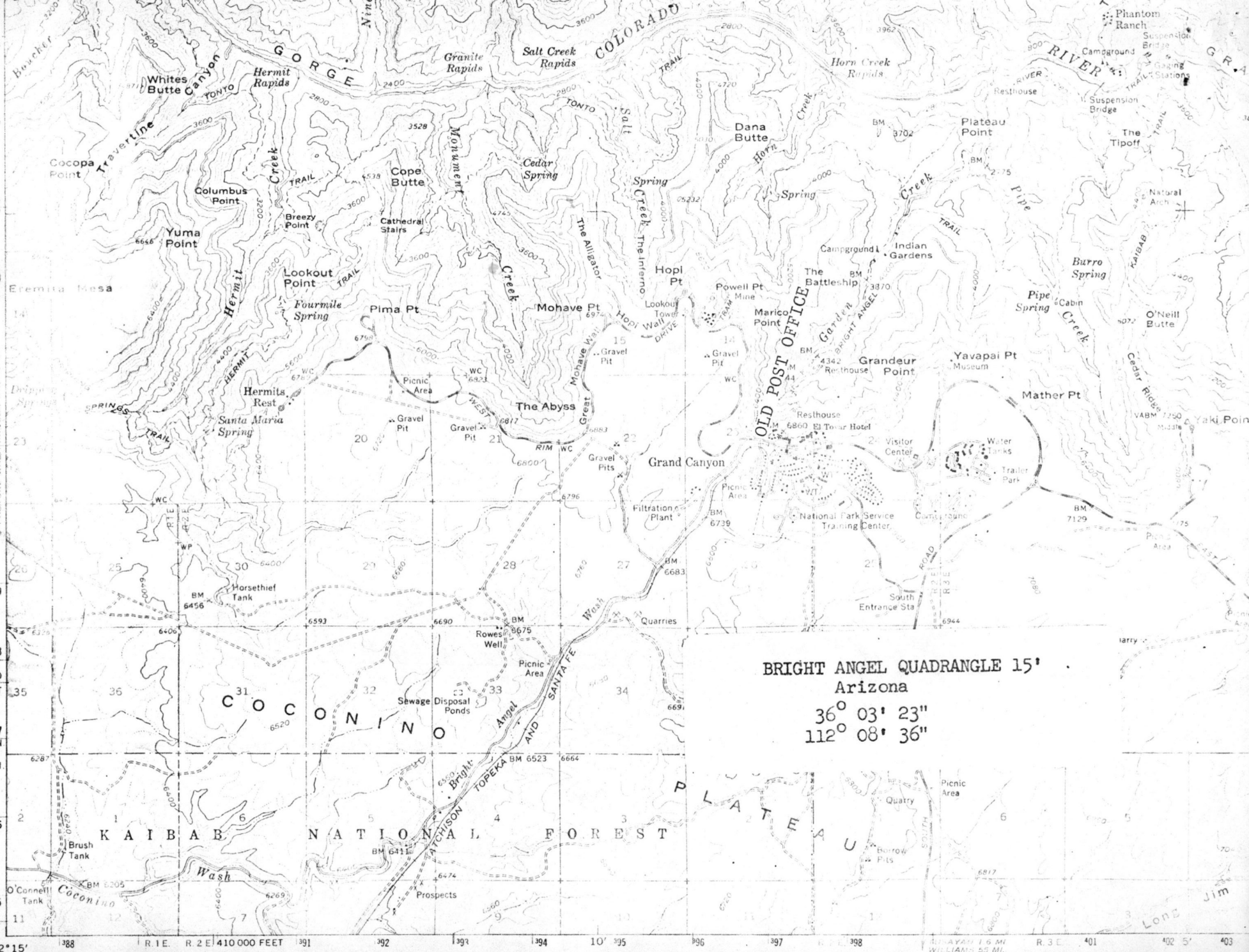
830 000
FEET

T. 31 N.
T. 30 N.

1986

1985

36° 00'



BRIGHT ANGEL QUADRANGLE 15'
Arizona
36° 03' 23"
112° 08' 36"

KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST

PLATEAU

112° 15'

36° 00'

NR Data Sheet

DATE: Reviewer INITIALS:

NR DOE 11/20/75

NAME AS IT APPEARS IN FEDERAL REGISTER: Grand Canyon Village Historic District

OTHER NAMES: Grand Canyon Village

LOCATION: AZ 64

STREET & NUMBER

CITY, TOWN
Grand Canyon
STATE

VICINITY OF

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

COUNTY

code

Arizona

Coconino

OWNER OF PROPERTY: (Circle) PRIVATE. STATE LOCAL GOV'T MUNICIPAL COUNTY OTHER

ADMINISTRATOR (underline)

FEDERAL (AGENCY NAME): NPS

NPS REGION: (CIRCLE) N. ATLANTIC MID ATLANTIC SOUTHEAST MIDWEST

SOUTHWEST ROCKY MOUNTAIN WEST PACIFIC NORTHWEST

FEATURES:

INTERIOR

Substantially intact-1
unknown - 4
not applicable - 7

EXTERIOR

Substantially intact-2
unknown - 5
not applicable - 8

ENVIRONS

Substantially intact-3
unknown - 6
Not applicable-9

Interior, exterior, environs not intact-0

CONDITION -

EXCELLENT
GOOD
FAIR

DETERIORATED
RUINS
UNEXPOSED
Unexcavated

UNALTERED
ALTERED
Reconstructed
Excavated

ORIGINAL SITE
MOVED
Unknown

ACCESS -

Yes-restricted

Yes-unrestricted

No access

Unknown

historic district?

YES

NO

WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT?

YES

NO

IF YES, NAME:

WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK?

YES

NO

IF YES, NAME:

ADAPTIVE USE:

YES

NO

Saved?

YES

NO

FUNCTION(S): (use vocabulary words)

then-

now-

SIGNIFICANCE:

ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC

ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC

AGRICULTURE

ARCHITECTURE

ART

COMMERCE

COMMUNICATIONS

CONSERVATION

ECONOMICS

EDUCATION

ENGINEERING

EXPLORATION

INDUSTRY

INVENTION

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE

LAW/Gov't/politics

LITERATURE

MILITARY

MUSIC

PHILOSOPHY

POLITICS/GOVERNMENT

RELIGION

SCIENCE

SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN

TRANSPORTATION

OTHER (SPECIFY)

entertainment

health

recreation

settlement

socio/cultural

urban & commun

planning

Claims

"first" YES NO

"oldest" YES NO

"only" YES NO

ARCHITECTURAL STYLE:

architect/m.builder:

landscape/garden designer:

interior decorator:

engineer:

artist/artisan:

builder/contractor:

ETHNIC GROUP:

NAMES:

(label role

&

appropriate date)

personal

events

institutional

DATES:

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION (Specific date or 1/4 of century):

DATE(S) OF "MAJOR" ALTERATIONS:

HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT DATE(S):

SOURCE:

(OF NOMINATION)

PRIVATE

STATE

LOCAL GOV'T

MUNICIPAL

COUNTY

OTHER

FEDERAL AGENCY:

NPS

ACREAGE:

(to nearest tenth of an acre)

73.05 acres

COMMENTS: (include architectural information here)

SIGNIFICANCE: (maximum two sentences)

NATIONAL REGISTER DATA SHEET

1 NAME as it appears on federal register:
Grand Canyon Village Historic District

2 OTHER NAMES:

3 date of entry: 11-20-75 **4 county code:** 005

5 LOCATION street & number city / town vicinity of state county **6 NPS REGION:**
AZ 64 Grand Canyon AZ Coconino Western

7 OWNER ☐ PRIVATE ☐ STATE ☐ MUNICIPAL ☐ COUNTY ☐ MULTIPLE ☒ FEDERAL (agency name) NPS **8 ADMINISTRATOR:**

9 EXISTING SURVEYS ☐ NABS ☐ HAER ☐ NHL **10 FUNDED?** ☐ YES ☐ NO **11 CONGRESS. DISTRICT** 3 **12 SOURCE OF NOMINATION** ☐ STATE ☒ FEDERAL N.P.S.
if state who prepared form?

13 WITHIN NATIONAL REGISTER HISTORIC DISTRICT? ☐ YES, NAME ☒ NO **14 WITHIN NATIONAL HISTORIC LANDMARK?** ☐ YES, NAME ☒ NO **15 ACREAGE** 73.05 ☐ LOCAL ☐ PRIVATE ORGANIZATION

16 CONDITION
☒ excellent ☐ deteriorated ☒ altered ☒ original site
☐ good ☐ ruins ☐ unaltered ☒ moved 1902
☐ fair ☐ unexcavated ☐ reconstructed ☐ unknown ☐ excavated

17 features:
INTERIOR ☒ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-1 ☐ NOT INTACT-0 ☐ UNKNOWN-4 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE-7
EXTERIOR ☒ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-2 ☐ NOT INTACT-0 ☐ UNKNOWN-5 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE-8
ENVIRONMENT ☒ SUBSTANTIALLY INTACT-3 ☐ NOT INTACT-0 ☐ UNKNOWN-6 ☐ NOT APPLICABLE-9

18 ACCESS ☒ YES-Restricted ☐ YES-Unrestricted ☐ No Access ☐ Unknown **19 ADAPTIVE USE** ☐ YES ☒ NO **20 SAVED?** ☐ YES ☒ NO **IS PROPERTY A HISTORIC DISTRICT?** ☒ yes ☐ no

21 AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE:
☐ ARCHEOLOGY-prehistoric-2 ☒ COMMERCE-6 ☐ ENTERTAINMENT-26 ☐ LANDSCAPE ARCH.-15 ☒ GOVT.-21 ☒ RECREATION-28
☐ ARCHEOLOGY-historic-1 ☒ COMMUNICATIONS-7 ☐ EXPLORATION-12 ☐ LAW-16 ☐ RELIGION-22 ☐ SETTLEMENT-29
☐ AGRICULTURE-3 ☒ CONSERVATION-8 ☐ HEALTH-27 ☐ LITERATURE-17 ☐ SCIENCE-23 ☐ URBAN PLANNING-31
☒ ARCHITECTURE-4 ☐ ECONOMICS-9 ☐ INDUSTRY-13 ☐ MILITARY-18 ☐ SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN-24 ☐ OTHER (SPECIFY)
☐ ART-5 ☐ EDUCATION-10 ☐ INVENTION-14 ☐ MUSIC-19 ☒ SOCIAL/CULTURAL-30 ☒ TRANSPORTATION-25

22 CLAIMS: explain
'first' ☐
'oldest' ☐
'only' ☐

23 functions
WHEN HISTORICALLY SIGNIFICANT: Multiple
CURRENTLY:

24 dates of initial construction: 1890s - mid 1930s
major alterations:
historic events:

25 ETHNIC GROUP ASSOCIATION

26 architectural style(s): Mission, Prairie Style, Swiss Chalet **27 architect:** **28 master builder:** **29 engineer:**

30 landscape architect / garden designer: **31 interior decorator:** **32 artist:** **33 artisan:** **34 builder/contractor:**

35 NAMES give role & date
PERSONAL: Fred Harvey - group built El Tovar hotel with railroad.

EVENTS:

INSTITUTIONAL: inclusion - Topeka & Santa Fe - built depot and El Tovar hotel.

36 NATIONAL REGISTER WRITE-UP Resort/recreational district of 39 log construction, masonry, frame; 1-3 story structures construction notable are the terraced stone Hopi House (1905), the Grand Canyon Powerhouse with Prairie style elements, the log railroad station and Verkamp's Souvenir Shop in a shingled Mission style; also includes examples of imitation Swiss chalets. Developed late 19th C. as a tourist resort; later became and evolved into National Park headquarters; retains 19th C. -- early 20th C. resort character.

Service

Grand Canyon Village Historic District

(Resource Name)

75000343

(Reference Number[s])

12 / 5 / 2016

(Date Form Completed)

Coconino

(County)

AZ

(State)

WACC

(Completed by)

STATUS:

1. MISSING ____ 2. REMOVED/ DEMOLISHED ____ 3. NHL ☒ 4. TR ____ 5. MRA ____ 6. OVERSIZED ____ 7. NPS UNDOCUMENTED ____ 8. DOE- OWNER OBJECTION ____ 9. RESTRICTED ____

EXPLANATION:

1. Missing Status: Entire Folder (); Nomination (); Map(s) (); Photos ();
Available on: Microfiche (); Optical Disk ();

2. _____
(Cause for Removal)

3. Grand Canyon Village Ref # 95001226
(NHL Name, if different than NRHP Name)

4. _____
(If Multi-state/county TR, state/county where filed and location)

(TR or MRA Name)

5. _____
(If Multi-state/county MRA, state/county where filed and location)

6. _____
(Location of oversize file)

7. _____
(Current source of partial documentation)

(Date Removed)

(Date Designated)

(Target Date)

COMMENTS: (Where found or source of replacement)

(Date Found/Replaced)