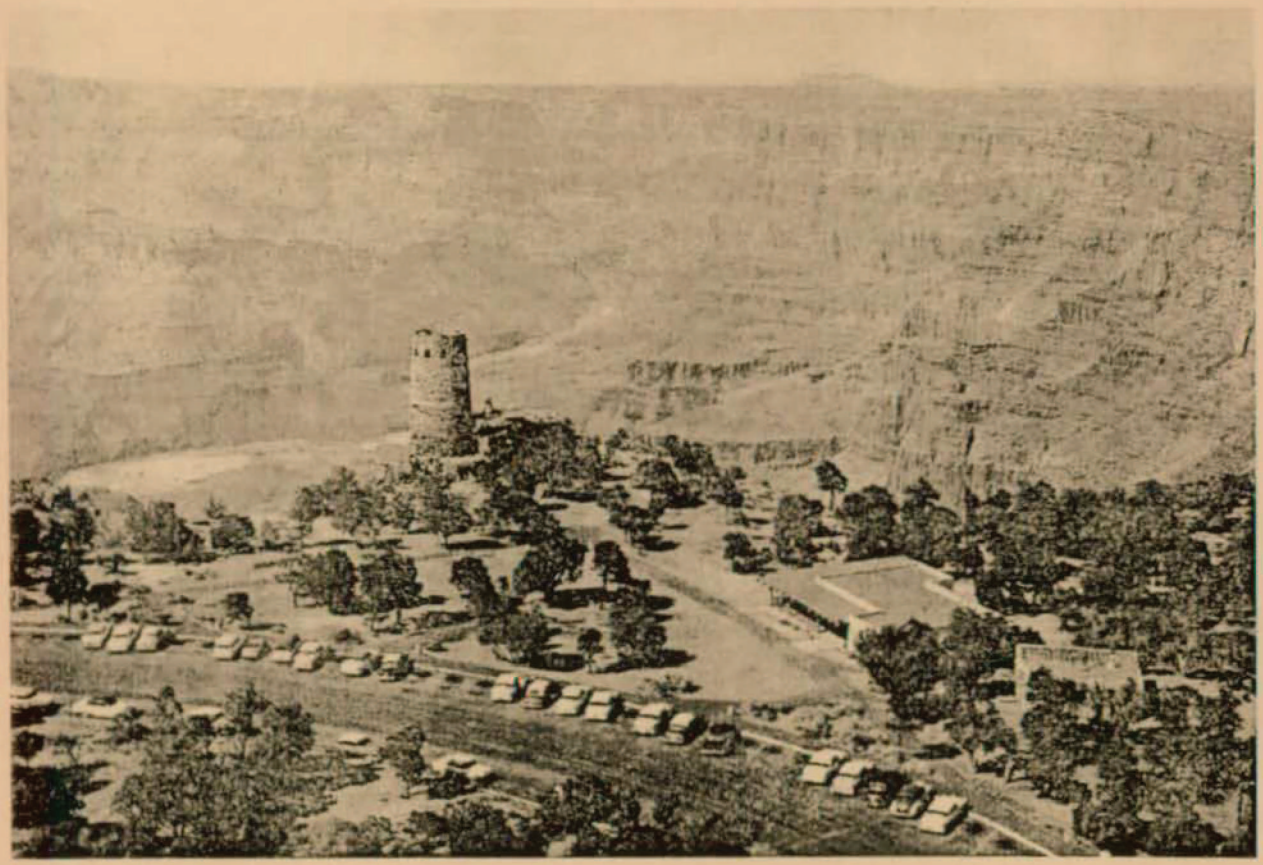
Desert View

Cultural Landscape Inventory and Treatment Recommendations



GRAND CANYON

National Park • Arizona

Color Scans
3/16/2004

RECOMMENDED
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Project Manager, Denver Service Center — April 10, 2003

APPROVED:
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Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park — January 8, 2004

Cover: Aerial view of Desert View Area, ca. 1957, Grand Canyon National Park Archives, photograph No. 8456

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Grand Canyon Park Headquarters

Cultural Landscape Inventory and Treatment Recommendations

prepared for the
National Park Service

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GRAND CANYON

National Park • Arizona

United States Department of the Interior

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General Information

Property Level and CLI Numbers *(to be provided/revised by NPS)*
Property Level: Component Landscape
Name: Desert View
CLI Identification Number: *(to be provided/revised by NPS)*
Parent Landscape CLI ID No.: *(to be provided/revised by NPS)*

Park Information

Park Name: Grand Canyon National Park
Park Organizational Code: 8210
Park Alpha Code: GRCA

Inventory Summary

Inventory Level: Level II
Completion Status:
Level II
Date of Level II Inventory: June 2001
Level II Recorder: Rob McGinnis, Rachel Lloyd, Gina Haney
Level II Site Visit: Yes

Explanatory Narrative:
This inventory relied upon available primary and secondary source materials used to describe the physical history of the Desert View component landscape. While these materials have yielded a sufficient level of historic documentation for a Level II Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI), future investigations of this component landscape would benefit from additional primary source research. Though documentation has benefited from limited archeological survey work—some small isolates and lithic scatters do exist within the larger developed area and the corresponding component landscape—additional future archeological research and investigations may yield new information that could supplement the CLI findings.

Revisions:

CLI Hierarchy Description *(to be provided/revised by NPS)*

Descriptive and Geographic Information

The following information on historic and current names focuses on names associated with tourism and park development periods. Information on names associated with ethnographic resources and use by indigenous peoples was not documented as part of the scope of this CLI.

Historic Name(s):

Navajo Point
Painted Desert View
Desert View
Indian Watchtower at Desert View
Desert View Watchtower
East Entrance, Grand Canyon National Park

Current Name(s):

Desert View
Desert View Watchtower
East Entrance, Grand Canyon National Park

Component Landscape Description:

The Desert View component landscape, located in Coconino County, Arizona, along the East Rim Drive (Route 64) near the eastern entrance to the Grand Canyon National Park, occupies one of the highest points (7,500 feet above MSL) of the southern-sloping Coconino Plateau. Slopes throughout the Coconino Plateau are gradual, yet numerous small canyons averaging 50-100 feet deep cut through the plateau. In these canyons slopes may exceed 20% locally.

Desert View's location on a topographic high point means it is at the border between local watersheds. Surface water runs off from Desert View into the Little Colorado watershed to the south and east, and to the Grand Canyon watershed to the north and west (Environmental Assessment Draft June 2000, 5). Drainages within the component landscape include several unnamed swales and washes that drain into adjacent Tanner Canyon, Lee Canyon, and Cedar Canyon. The approximately 190-acre site is underlain by Precambrian rocks overlain by the isolated remnants of the Grand Canyon Supergroup (younger rocks from the Precambrian period). These rocks represent a significant portion of the geologic record at the Grand Canyon and include a variety of sedimentary and igneous rocks. The Grand Canyon Supergroup can best be seen from Desert View. In addition to these deposits, horizontally bedded sedimentary rocks from the Paleozoic period are visible (Price 1999, 23-27) Developed areas on the South Rim, including the Desert View component landscape, are underlain by Kaibab limestone, a porous and fossil-laden rock layer (General Management Plan 1995, 133). Views from Desert View include dramatic panoramas of the Grand Canyon and distant views of the Painted Desert.

The Desert View component landscape is representative of various layers of landscape history. The existing landscape reflects to a great extent its recreational heritage. In evidence are the scenic overlooks from constructed buildings, structures, and trails, self-guided trails, camping area, concessions, and visitor amenities such as comfort stations, housing and support areas, and various smaller features such as walls, signs, and fencing. Historically significant features associated with early 20th century rim development, including those buildings and structures attributed to the Fred Harvey Company and architect Mary Jane Colter, are located within this component landscape. New Deal-era National Park development and management have added another layer of history.

The Desert View component landscape is nationally significant for its association with the 1914-42 development of tourist facilities in the American West, Southwest and Arizona and with the arrival and influence of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad (AT&SF), and the Fred Harvey Company. The landscape retains integrity to its early 20th century period of significance. Known and potential prehistoric and historic archeological resources associated with the site have not yet been assessed for their significance. These resources may span the periods ranging from the PaleoIndians through the 20th century. Information concerning the condition and integrity of archeological resources was not available to contribute to this CLI.

Overall, the property appears to be in good condition although some of the individual landscape features, such as the 1941 Comfort Station (now the Visitor Contact Station) and 1984 Comfort Station are in fair condition.

The developed area of the Desert View component landscape is characterized by its long-standing recreational heritage and is most representative of its 20th century appearance as a tourist destination. Although the landscape has an additive quality—features survive throughout the landscape that originated during the prehistoric period—the predominance of the existing landscape features reflect 20th century uses. However, is important to note that the Desert View landscape as a whole should also be viewed as potentially significant for its ethnographic value achieved through its association with pre-historic and American Indian use and occupation.

Location Map:

(see Location Map at end of the CLI)

Regional Context:

Physiographic Context:

Grand Canyon National Park is located within the southern portion of the Colorado Plateau in Northwestern Arizona, and borders the Hualapai Indian Reservation, the Havasupai Indian Reservation, and the Kaibab National Forest to the south; the Navajo Indian Reservation to the east; the Kaibab National Forest and Kanab Plateau to the north; and the Lake Mead National Recreation Area to the west. The Colorado Plateau is characterized by a gently sloping plateau incised by the Colorado river and its tributaries. The Grand Canyon extends for more than 220 miles from Nankoweap Creek to its end at the Grand Wash Cliffs. It is consistently more than 4,000 feet deep from beginning to end. The Desert View component landscape occupies a portion of the southeastern rim of the Grand Canyon adjacent to the East Rim park entrance and has an elevation of 7,500 feet.

Cultural Context:

Since the establishment of the Grand Canyon National Monument (1908), and, later, the Grand Canyon National Park (1919), this component landscape has been a popular international attraction that draws thousands of visitors each year. Located approximately 80 miles from Flagstaff, Arizona, the corridor from the East Entrance to Flagstaff includes open land comprising the Kaibab National Forest and the Navajo Indian Reservation and, closer to Flagstaff, portions of historic Route 66.

Political Context:

The Desert View component landscape is located within Coconino County, Arizona. It falls within the boundaries of Grand Canyon National Park, and is administered by the National Park Service.

Management Unit:

Tract Numbers: *(to be provided by NPS)*

State and County: Arizona, Coconino

Size (Acres): Approximately 200 acres.

Boundary Description:

(see Desert View Cultural Landscape Area Map at end of the CLI)

Boundary of the Desert View Cultural Landscape

In general the boundary of the cultural landscape is the extent of development of tourism and park facilities. The cultural landscape boundary has been configured as following the rim of the canyon on the north and west; the extent of the housing and water treatment facility development to the south; and, the extent of the campground and water treatment facility to the east.

It is important to note that the boundary that has been recommended is strictly associated with the designed landscape and no ethnographic values have impacted the boundary determination. Furthermore, a determination of a cultural landscape boundary is a planning tool and does not necessarily indicate the limits of a National Register of Historic Places-eligible historic site or district.

Also, given that the whole purpose behind establishing Desert View is the remarkable scenic views from the rim of the canyon and the Painted Desert beyond, the boundary along the canyon rim should be viewed as extending beyond the rim. The views and the viewing experience are extremely important characteristics contributing to the cultural landscape.

Recommendations for a Revised Boundary of the Desert View Watchtower Historic District

The limits of the Desert View Historic District should be revised as part of any reassessment of this historic district. A revised Historic District boundary should encompass the historic designed landscape including all resources associated with the period of significance of 1914 to 1942; including spatial organization and views, landform and topography, natural features and systems, buildings and structures, circulation systems, and small-scale features. The boundary of the recommended revised Historic District includes the canyon rim along the north and west; the extent of the site of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) camp on the east; and the extent of the historic housing complex on the south.

Historic American Engineering Record Documentation: Recommendation for a East Rim Drive Historic District Corridor

The Historic American Engineering Record (HAER) documentation of East Rim Drive recommends a historic district corridor extending the length of the road between the Village and

the eastern boundary of the park. In addition, the documentation recommends that the historic road corridor encompass developed areas associated with the road such as waysides, pull offs, scenic overlooks, and associated development. The recommended revised boundary of the Desert View Historic District is based in part on the findings of the HAER study.

Component Landscape Boundary UTMs:

Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Northing	Easting
USGS Map 1:24,000	Line	NAD 27	12	3988720	426520
USGS Map 1:24,000	Line	NAD 27	12	3987640	426260
USGS Map 1:24,000	Line	NAD 27	12	3987960	425460
USGS Map 1:24,000	Line	NAD 27	12	3988660	425060
USGS Map 1:24,000	Line	NAD 27	12	3989200	425720

Site Plan

(see Desert View Cultural Landscape Area Map and Existing Conditions Maps at end of the CLI)

National Register Information

National Register Documentation: **Entered-Inadequately Documented**

Explanatory Narrative:

The focus of previous assessments of the landscape focused primarily on the architectural significance of the developed area. Additional historical research on the development of the area and new context information on the development of the national park system and planning and design undertaken by the National Park Service supports a revised and new understanding of the significance of the recreational and designed landscape of Desert View.

NRIS Information:	**NRIS Number:**	94001503
	Primary Certification:	Entered in National Register
	Primary Cert. Date:	01/03/1995
	Other Certification:	N/A
	Name in Nat. Register:	Desert View Watchtower Historic District
	Other Names:	Desert View
	NRIS Number:	87001436
	Primary Certification:	Entered in National Register
	Primary Cert. Date:	05/28/1987
	Other Certification:	N/A
	Name in Nat. Register:	Mary Jane Colter Buildings (Grand Canyon National Park)
	Other Names:	Hopi House, Lookout Studio, Hermit's Rest, Desert View Watchtower

National Register Eligibility: **Undetermined**

Explanatory Narrative:

The buildings and structures attributed to Mary Jane Colter were listed as a National Historic Landmark in 1987 as part of a nomination for Colter-designed buildings at Grand Canyon National Park. Though a Determination of Eligibility has not been prepared for a revised Desert View Watchtower Historic District as a designed historic landscape, sufficient primary source documentation was available to determine the historical significance of the designed landscape within the established context of early recreation in the West, the development of the national park system, and design within the National Park Service during the New Deal-era. In addition, insufficient documentary information was available to evaluate the cultural landscape of Desert View for its direct association with American Indians.

Date of Eligibility Determination:

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: National (association with the development of tourist facilities in national parks in the West, the Southwest, and Arizona and with the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and the Fred Harvey Company; and the association with Neal Deal-era design in the National Park Service).

Contributing/Individual: Individual

Significance Criteria:

A—Inventory Unit is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history;

B—Inventory Unit is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.

C—Inventory Unit embodies distinctive characteristics of type/period/method of construction; or represents the work of a master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents significant/ distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction;

D—Inventory Unit has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important to prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations: N/A

Period of Significance:

The period of significance of the Desert View historic designed landscape is as follows:

Time Period: 1914 –1942 Development of Tourist Facilities in National Parks in the West, the Southwest, and Arizona-The Atchison, Topeka & Sante Fe Railroad/The Fred Harvey Company

Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Historic Context Subtheme:	American Ways of Life
Historic Context Facet:	Consumer Society of the 20th Century
Historic Context Theme:	Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Historic Context Subtheme:	Recreation
Historic Context Facet:	General Recreation (Tourism)
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Historic Context Subtheme:	Architecture
Historic Context Facet:	Rustic Architecture
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Historic Context Subtheme:	Landscape Architecture
Historic Context Facet:	The 1930s: Era of Public Works
Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Historic Context Subtheme:	Painting and Sculpture
Historic Context Facet:	Regionalism (1915-35) (Indigenous art)
Historic Context Theme:	Transforming the Environment
Historic Context Subtheme:	Conservation of Natural Resources
Historic Context Facet:	Origin and Development of the National Park Service

Future research and analysis may result in the determination of additional periods of significance. Research for this CLI suggests that the Desert View cultural landscape may also be significant for its association with the following periods:

Time Period: Ca. 2500 BP – 1950s AD

Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Historic Context Subtheme:	Prehistoric Archeology
Historic Context Facet:	Prehistoric Transportation and Travel

Time Period: No traditional date can be assigned to the period.

Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Historic Context Subtheme:	Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations
Historic Context Facet:	Becoming American Indian

Time Period: Ca. 1700 – 1950s

Historic Context Theme:	Peopling Places
Historic Context Subtheme:	Ethnohistory of Indigenous American Populations
Historic Context Facet:	Becoming American Indian

Time Period: 1850-72 Scientific and Topographic Surveys / Transcontinental Railroad / Homesteading and Mining Acts

Historic Context Theme:	Expressing Cultural Values
Historic Context Subtheme:	Dance
Historic Context Facet:	Ritual Dance

Areas of Significance:

The areas of significance for the historic designed landscape include:

Category:	Entertainment/Recreation
Priority: 1	
Category:	Ethnic Heritage
Subcategory	American Indian
Priority: 1	

Category:	Architecture
Priority: 1	
Category:	Landscape Architecture
Priority: 2	
Category:	Engineering
Priority: 2	
Category:	Art
Priority: 2	
Category:	Community Planning and Development
Priority: 3	

Statement of Significance:

A single large area of the designed landscape of the Desert View cultural landscape is likely nationally significant for its association with the development of tourist facilities in national parks in the West, the Southwest, and Arizona and for its relationship with the AT&SF and the Fred Harvey Company. Mary Jane Colter's landmark Watchtower and Ruin, Fred Kabotie's artwork in the Watchtower, and the Civilian Conservation Corps' numerous construction initiatives express this important period.

Based on an analysis of existing and available documentation, including a preliminary assessment of the post-World War II period, the period of significance is 1914-42. The 1914 date relates to the earliest date that the Fred Harvey Company conveyed tourists from Grand Canyon Village to what they initially referred to in their promotional literature as "Painted Desert View." The end date, 1942, is the recorded year that the Civilian Conservation Corps stopped work at Desert View after completing numerous improvement projects in the area.

While the extent of improvements made by the Fred Harvey Company at the site during the first quarter of the 20th century is to be determined in a future submission, it is clear that by 1930 infrastructure facilitating visitor use and comfort has been established. A map of Desert View dated 1930 shows five existing buildings, a water tank, and catchment area in the area south of Navajo Point. Labeled as government property, one of these buildings is likely an early ranger cabin dating from 1925 or 1927 (Anderson 1999, 145; GCNP Annual Report 1928). By 1926 there was a Park Service campground at Desert View and in 1930 the Fred Harvey Company constructed a lounge/refreshment building also near Navajo Point. This building still survives, although it was moved and remodeled for use as a Caretaker's Residence in 1934. Today it

stands in the service area inside the East Rim Drive loop. Permanent development at Desert View began after the completion of East Rim Drive in 1931.

East Rim Drive, originally known as the Grand Canyon Village (GCV) – Desert View Road, derived from a stage road built by an early tourism developer in 1896. The National Park Service completed a newly aligned and modern gravel road from the village to Grandview Point with an extension to Desert View in 1931. The road has been re-engineered and realigned significantly since its original construction, once in 1941-42, and most significantly between 1956-63. The latter reconstruction work transformed this scenic drive into a modern high-speed highway with gentler curves and grades.

The road was included as a Park Service priority early on because of pressure from the Fred Harvey Company, who wanted to develop Desert View as a destination on their auto tours along the canyon rim. The later improvements made to the road reflected its changing status and the needs of the Park Service to accommodate more visitors and move them swiftly and safely through the park. With the completion of the Desert View – Cameron Road (Route 10), East Rim Drive became not only a cross-park route, but also the primary eastern entrance to the park. The East Rim Drive as a component of the Desert View landscape is nationally significant for its association with the early development of Desert View as part of the Grand Canyon National Park.

Established at Desert View as early as October 1935, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) occupied the Desert View site seasonally (October through May) until April 1938 when the camp was abandoned. Buildings comprising the camp were dismantled and moved to Winona Siding near Flagstaff, Arizona later that year. However, CCC crews continued to do work at Desert View into 1942, the year the program ended.

A few years prior to the termination of CCC activities at Desert View, several permanent buildings were constructed. Three of these buildings are still standing and contribute to the significance of this component landscape. In 1941 the AT&SF constructed the Indian Quarters at Desert View. Built to house the Fred Harvey Company's American Indian employees at the site, this dwelling stands near the Caretaker's Residence and is now used as a four-plex apartment unit. The storeroom adjacent to the Watchtower and Ruin was built between 1941-42 by the CCC. According to available documentary evidence, there was very little construction activity during World War II and through the 1950s.

Additional Significance Considerations:

Prehistory and American Indian Culture

The Desert View Landscape is likely significant for its historical and ethnographic associations with the Navajo, Havasupai, Hopi and earlier prehistoric Puebloan and Cohonina cultures.

The general vicinity of Desert View Watchtower has long been an especially important traditional cultural property with multiple layers of significance for the Navajo, Havasupai, Hopi and earlier cultures. The general area of the Desert View cultural landscape is proximate the head of a trail that leads down to a salt mine within the inner canyon. Salt is sacred to all of the American Indian groups that are associated with the Grand Canyon National Park and was traded far beyond the Grand Canyon region. Oral histories document that this salt trail was used by the 'old people,' most likely the prehistoric Puebloan and Cohonina cultures, ca. 2500 – 775 BP. The Navajo first began coming to the Grand Canyon region for trade with the Havasupai by the late 17th century.

Although insufficient archeological investigation has been conducted within this area to evaluate its National Register-level significance, the property appears significant for its potential to yield additional important information about regional and local history. According to Grand National park cultural resources staff discussions have been undertaken with the Arizona SHPO and affiliated tribes regarding the possibility of assessing the entire Grand Canyon as a Traditional Cultural Property as well as the possibility of preparing a Determination of Eligibility.

Mission 66

Mission 66 was a ten-year intensive planning and construction program undertaken by the National Park Service. The program, begun in 1956, aimed at upgrading and extending the national parks' infrastructure, visitor services, and building stock in order to accommodate the projected boom in visitors predicted by the Service's 50th anniversary in 1966. The program came on the heels of a long period of congressional under-funding of the parks, and during a period in which the number of national park visitors increased exponentially.

Some of the design and planning philosophies that informed the Mission 66 program included the use of modern design principals and materials to create functional and economical buildings,

the decentralization of services and destinations in order to diminish overcrowding, and the accommodation of large numbers of visitors.

Although the Grand Canyon Museum Collection did not have copies of most of the superintendent's annual reports between 1956 and 1966, some information from a set of Mission 66-related documents archived in the Grand Canyon National Park repository was made available. In relation to Desert View, it appears that although significant plans were made (before and during the Mission 66 period), very little expansion was carried out during the ten-year period.

During the 1950s the park planned to develop significant tourist accommodations on the east side of the East Entrance Road (known today as East Rim Drive). These included plans for: lodging, a substantial campground, a store, and a cafeteria. Notably, plans for overnight accommodations in the form of lodges or housekeeping cabins appear to date back at least to the 1938 Master Plan for the Desert View area.

It seems that several factors led to the failure of Mission 66 expansion plans at Desert View. These include significant focus and expenditures at Grand Canyon Village, as well as the reluctance of the Desert View concessionaires to invest in large-scale development in the face of difficult economic times and related management pressures.

The expansion and construction that occurred at Desert View during the Mission 66 period include the following:

1. The expansion of the parking area and partial realignment of East Rim Drive southeast of the parking area. This reworking included the realignment of the pathways from the parking area to the Watchtower. The three paved paths that were constructed by the CCC in 1941-42 were replaced by a single asphalt paved path located along the easternmost original walkway.
2. The replacement of the 1937-38 gas station with a new service station in a different location in 1963.
3. The construction of the Babbitt Brothers General Store in 1966. This building burned down and was replaced by the current building in 1983. Note: the Trading Post appears to date from around 1955, just prior to Mission 66 kick-off; however, it could be called part of the overall expansion plans started after World War II.

4. The extension of a water line from the village to Desert View and the construction of water lines and a sanitary sewer system to accommodate the development of a lodging area, campground, and separate National Park Service residential and utility area (this project was completed in 1967). Subsequent sporadic construction has filled in a portion of the planned residential and utility area with residential units in 1975, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1991, and 1993.
5. The relocation and construction of the entrance station. The new entrance station, completed in 1964, included a spare, pueblo-revival style ranger's office and checking station kiosk.

There was ongoing tension among Park Service administrators about how to expand and where. One approach was to expand to outlying attractions like Desert View, and therefore draw the crowds away from the congested Grand Canyon Village area. The other argument advocated expanding within the established visitor district where the infrastructure was nearby (water especially), and where destruction of natural and scenic resources could be limited. Desert View was the focus of extensive expansion plans, and could be defined as one of the main prospects for decentralization at the Grand Canyon. However, it seems to have lost out to Grand Canyon Village as the focus of visitor accommodation expansion.

As guidelines for evaluating the Mission 66 landscape are not yet available, Ethan Carr, a former NPS Historical Landscape Architect and expert on Mission 66 landscape design was consulted. Though a designed landscape context for the Mission 66 period has yet to be completed, available documentation, and communications with knowledgeable experts support a finding that the overall developed areas associated with the Mission 66 period are not likely significant.

National Historic Landmark

National Historic Landmark:	Yes (Desert View Watchtower is part of the Colter (Mary Jane) Buildings, Grand Canyon National Park National Historic Landmark listing)
Date Determined Landmark:	5/28/1987
Landmark Theme:	Architecture in the Parks

World Heritage Site Status:	Yes
Date Determined Site:	10/26/79
World Heritage Category	Both Cultural and Natural

Historical and Ethnographic Information

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type	Historic Designed Landscape Ethnographic Landscape

Current and Historic Use/Function

Use/Function Category:	Domestic (Residential)
Use/Function:	Single Family Dwelling, Multiple Dwelling, Camp
Detailed Use/Function:	Single Family Houses, Single Family Apartments, Single-Wide Trailer, Recreational Vehicle
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic
Use/Function Category:	Commerce/Trade
Use/Function:	Business, Specialty Store, Restaurant
Detailed Use/Function:	Concession
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic
Use/Function Category:	Government
Use/Function:	Government Office, Public Works
Detailed Use/Function:	Ranger Station, Maintenance Facility, Comfort Station, Entrance Station, Information Center (not Visitor Center)
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic

Use/Function Category:	Religion
Use/Function:	Ceremonial Site
Detailed Use/Function:	Ceremonial Site
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic
Use/Function Category:	Recreation/Culture
Use/Function:	Museum
Detailed Use/Function:	Historic Furnished Interior, Wayside Exhibit
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic
Use/Function Category:	Recreation/Culture
Use/Function:	Outdoor Recreation
Detailed Use/Function:	Campground/Picnic Area
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic
Use/Function Category:	Recreation/Culture
Use/Function:	Monument, Recreation-Other
Detailed Use/Function:	Marker, Scenic Overlook
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic
Use/Function Category:	Industrial/Processing/Extract
Use/Function:	Water Works, Utility Service Structure
Detailed Use/Function:	Water Treatment Facility, Water Storage Facility
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic
Use/Function Category:	General Storage
Use/Function:	Equipment/Vehicle Storage, Warehouse, Fuel Storage Site, Storage Yard, General Storage-Other
Detailed Use/Function:	Borrow Pit
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic
Use/Function Category:	Landscape
Use/Function:	Scenic Landscape
Detailed Use/Function:	Vista, Overlook, View
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic

Use/Function Category:	Landscape
Use/Function:	Scientific Landscape
Detailed Use/Function:	Geological Laboratory
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic
Use/Function Category:	Transportation
Use/Function:	Road-Related
Detailed Use/Function:	Automobile, Bus, Truck, Motorized Equipment, Parking Area, Service Station
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic
Use/Function Category:	Transportation
Use/Function:	Pedestrian Related
Detailed Use/Function:	Hiking Trail, Handicapped Trail, Interpretive Trail
Type of Use/Function:	Both Current and Historic

Chronology and History

Chronology

The scope of work for the CLI was limited to documenting the tourism, recreational, and park period of development. Grand Canyon National Park cultural resources staff should be consulted regarding sources of information on land use and occupation of the Desert View landscape prior to the period of tourism and recreational development.

Year	Event	Description
1882	Completed	Atlantic and Pacific Railroad line completed to Williams, Arizona.
1884	Initiated	Philip and William Hull, early sheep ranchers at Grand Canyon, took the first tourists into the Canyon near Grandview Point (Anderson1998, 59). They were led by partner, Captain John Hance, who built the canyon trail to facilitate prospecting(Anderson 1998, 61).
1885	Built	73-mile wagon road constructed from Flagstaff to Hull Ranch and on to John Hance's cabin at Grandview Point (Anderson 1998, 59).

1889	Improved	Prospectors Seth Taylor, Fred Bunker and Lewis Bedlias made improvements to an old trail that descended into the canyon from a point just east of the present Desert View Watchtower site. Originally known as Bunker Trail or Horse Thief Trail, the Tanner Trail has been relocated and now descends from Lipan Point to the west of Desert View (Billingsley, Spamer and Menkes, 74).
1890	Established	Prospector, Peter D. Berry claimed the "Last Chance Mine" in the canyon below Grandview Point, west of Navajo Point. He also claimed a mill site on the rim (Hughes, 54).
1892	Built	Peter Berry built Grandview Trail from Grandview Point to his "Last Chance Mine" in the Canyon below (Hughes, 54).
1892	Commenced	Flagstaff-to-Grandview stage line inaugurated. The line was run by Philip and William Hull who had maintained a cabin and sheep ranch near Grandview since the early 1880s.
1892	Commenced	The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad inaugurated a thrice-weekly stage line to Grandview over the 1885 Flagstaff wagon road (Anderson 1998, 64).
1892	Published	The Santa Fe Railroad [precursor to the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad (AT&SF)] published its first promotional booklet on the Grand Canyon (Howard and Pardue, 90).
1893	Established	Grand Canyon National Forest established by President Benjamin Harrison.
1895	Purchased	J. Wilbur Thurber assumed the operation of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad's Flagstaff-to-Grandview stage line. Thurber also purchased John Hance's ranch, trails and tourist business at Grandview Point in the same year (Anderson1998, 63-64).
1896	Built	Thurber built the Bright Angel Hotel (later Bright Angel Lodge) at the present site of Grand Canyon Village, and extended the stage road from Grandview to this new tourist hotel (Anderson 1998, 64).
1896	Purchased	Santa Fe Railroad purchased rights to Thomas Moran's painting entitled *Grand Canyon*. The railroad made color reproductions of the painting that were elaborately framed and hung in railroad terminals across the country. Moran was hired by the

		railroad to produce paintings of the southwest (Howard and Pardue, 95-96).
1897	Built	Peter Berry opened Grandview Hotel, west of Navajo Point at Grandview Point. The hotel quickly became a popular tourist destination at the Grand Canyon (Hughes, 54).
1901	Built	Santa Fe Railroad completed the railroad tracks from Williams, Arizona to the South Rim of the Grand Canyon.
1904	Built	El Tovar Hotel opened November 1, 1904. The Santa Fe Railroad hired architect Charles Whittlesey to design the luxury resort at the rim of the Grand Canyon.
1905	Built	Hopi House, designed by Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter, opened on the South Rim.
1906	Created	Painter, Louis Akin came to the southwest at the request of the Santa Fe Railroad and created a painting entitled *El Tovar Hotel, Grand Canyon* (Howard and Pardue, 96).
1908	Established	Grand Canyon National Monument established under purview of U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.
circa 1914	Built	AT&SF made improvements to the existing stagecoach road from El Tovar to Grandview Point and construct ed an eight-mile extension to Navajo Point. The railroad soon began to promote this destination as "Painted Desert View." They leased an acre of land from the U.S. Forest Service and set up a tent camp there (Desert View Historic District, NR Nomination, section 8, 2).
1915	Organized	By 1915, the Fred Harvey Company was offering seven different "Harveycar" tours of Grand Canyon (Howard & Pardue, 123).
1919	Established	Grand Canyon National Monument abolished and Grand Canyon National Park established. The National Park Service (created in 1916) assumed administrative control of the new park the same year.
1920-1925	Completed	Improvements made to the "El Tovar-Desert View Road," including some widening, partial realignments, and grading (Anderson 1999, 149).
1923	Planned	Park Service engineers began planning for construction of a replacement Grand Canyon Village-

		to-Desert View Road. This road became a high priority project after the AT&SF. threatened to halt all South Rim development until the road was built. Planning continued between 1923 and 1925. Funds became available in 1927 and construction was completed in 1931 (Anderson 1999, 150-151).
1925	Organized	"Indian Detours" guided automobile tours organized by the Fred Harvey Company at the Grand Canyon. This expansion of the company's guided tour program took tourists from trains by bus or car to various southwestern destinations, focusing on Native American sites and villages (Howard and Pardue, 123-124).
1925	Built	By 1926, the National Park Service had constructed a ranger cabin at Desert View (Anderson 1999, 145).
1926	Established	National Park Service had established a primitive campground at Desert View (Anderson 1999, 159).
1927 – 1931	Built	East Rim Drive to connect Desert View to Grand Canyon Village built.
1927	Built	Caretaker's residence built (GCNP Annual Report, 1928).
1928	Built	Improvements made to Desert View including the construction of a public campground (GCNP Annual Report, 1928).
1930	Built	AT&SF erected a small frame lounge building at Desert View. Later moved and remodeled as Fred Harvey caretaker's residence (1934), (Building #914), (Annual Report, 1931).
1931	Built	Bureau of Public Roads begins project to extend East Rim Drive (Route 10) east from Desert View to connect to the park approach road from Cameron, Arizona.
1932	Built	AT.&SF erected a power plant/utility building at Desert View. The structure was designed in the same style as the watchtower with native stone.
1933	Built	Designed by architect Mary Elizabeth Jane Coulter, the Desert View Watchtower (Building #907) was dedicated on May 13, 1933. Due to nationwide interest, the dedication ceremonies were covered by newspapers and radio stations throughout the United States. (Grattan 1992, 80). As part of the dedication, the Hopi of the Second Mesa hosted the "bless[ing] of the kiva of the Indian Watchtower" via a

		ceremonial dance. ("Blessing of the Kiva at Desert View Watchtower/May 13, 1933" GC-NP Archives Accession #04330).
1933	Published	In conjunction with the opening of the Desert View Watchtower, architect Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter wrote an influential, 100-page handbook titled *Manual for Drivers and Guides Descriptive of the Indian Wathchtower at Desert View and Its Relation, Architecturally, to the Prehistoric Ruins of the Southwest* for use by the guides at the Watchtower. (Howard and Purdue 1996, 118).
1933	Built	CCC Projects: Stone checking station built. Serves as east entrance to Grand Canyon National Park (CCC Project), (List of CCC Projects, 1983). Building demolished and replaced in 1964.
1933-1934	Built	CCC Projects: Repairs made to roads at Desert View. Improvements made to campground and parking area (List of CCC Projects, 1983). Improvements included the construction of approximately 905 feet of gravel footpaths with stone borders along the rim east of the Watchtower. They also constructed a 50-car parking lot within the loop road.
1934 - 1935	Built	CCC Projects: Water lines developed. Water catchment built (List of CCC Projects, 1983).
1934	Moved	AT&SF moved the original Desert View Lounge building (1930) back from the rim and remodeled it as the caretaker's residence for the Fred Harvey Company.(Building #914).
1934	Completed	Bureau of Public Roads Project: East Rim Drive extension to park boundary completed, creating an East Entrance Road from Cameron, Arizona, officially opened June 22, 1935. The road consisted of a 3.5-mile-long, surfaced 18-foot-wide pavement. (Anderson, HAER report for "East Rim Drive," 23), (Annual Report, 1935).
1935	Built	CCC Projects: Constructed campground road. Erected shop building and equipment shed (List of CCC Projects, 1983).
1935 – 1938	Occupied	CCC camp established and occupied at Desert View.
1936	Built	CCC Project: Reconstructed telephone line completed to Desert View (List of CCC Projects, 1983).
1936	Built	Ranger residence built (Building #149).

1937	Built	CCC Projects: Latrines installed at Desert View campground. Roadside bank and shoulder sloping. Obliteration of landscape scars through transplantation of trees and shrubs. Underground power line dug. Construction of two, short service roads leading from the highway to the park ranger's cabin and to the refuse dump (List of CCC Projects, 1983; Annual Report, 1938).
1937-1938	Built	Rustic-style gas station erected on east side of Cameron Road, southeast of the Watchtower.
1938	Built	CCC Project: Cut and finished log posts and rails and installed them as guardrail along the Desert View Road (List of CCC Projects, 1983).
circa 1940	Built	AT&SF erected Indian Quarters building at Desert View. The building was built to house the Fred Harvey Company's Native American employees at Desert View. It was later remodeled as a four-plex apartment unit (Building #915), (drawings dated Dec. 30, 1939).
1940	Built	Two outbuildings, one privy and one coal shed, associated with the Fred Harvey Caretaker's residence (1930) erected adjacent to house (Desert View Historic District, National Register Nomination).
1941 - 1942	Built	CCC Projects: Surfaced Desert View Road. Completed construction of the comfort station. (Building #41) Erected building housing power generator (List of CCC Projects, 1983; Annual Report 1942).
1941	Built	AT&SF erected storeroom building located approximately 170 feet southwest of the Watchtower ("Desert View Historic District," N.R. Nomination, 1994).
1941-1942	Built	Between August 1941 and December 1942 the Public Roads Administration completed improvements to East Rim Drive between Grapevine and Desert View. In addition, the project included the reconstruction of the parking area at Desert View (Annual Report 1942).
July 1942		CCC activities terminated at Grand Canyon.
1943	Built	Rustic-style signs erected along East Rim Drive, replacing old enamel signs (Annual Report 1943).

1943-1946	Closed	Fred Harvey facilities at Desert View closed due to wartime economic hardships.
1950	Built	Park service light plant built (Building #1170).
circa 1955	Built	Trading Post erected (Building #1168), (Fred Harvey Drawings, 1954-1955).
1956-1963	Built	Bureau of Public Roads Projects: In a series of three projects, engineers redesigned and reconstructed East Rim Drive, including pullouts and spur roads. The highway was widened to 22 feet. Grades and curves were eased. The highway was designed to accommodate speeds up to 60 miles per hour. At this time all spur roads and parking lots along the route were reconstructed, and many of the former "wye" spur intersections were converted to "T" intersections (Anderson 1999, 312).
1960	Built	Storage shed erected (Building #328).
1961	Redesigned	Parking lot redesigned and reconstructed to accommodate additional vehicles. Overlook built below the Watchtower.
1961 & 1963	Built	Nine exhibit panels, located in stone, timber and glass structures, were constructed along East Rim Drive (Anderson 1999, 312, 336).
1963	Demolished	1937-1938 gas station razed.
1963	Built	Desert View service station completed. Replaced 1937-38 gas station. (Building #1112), (Anderson 1999, 323).
1963	Built	East entrance sign erected. Replaced rustic-style, masonry-and-log sign (Anderson 1999, 312, 336).
1964	Demolished	1933, stone checking station demolished and replaced by new ranger station and entrance station (see below).
1964	Built	Pueblo-style Ranger Station and new Entrance Station complex constructed (Building #295, #298).
October 1966	Opened	Grand Canyon Airport in Tusayan opened (Annual Report 1966).
1966	Built	Extension of the water system at Grand Canyon Village to within nine miles of Desert View (Annual Report 1966).

1966	Built	Babbitt Brothers general store erected. Replaced by current general store in 1983. The 1983 drawings for the existing store refer to "Desert View General Store."
1967	Built	Construction of water distribution mains, sewer collection mains, and a sewer treatment lagoon at Desert View. This project alleviated sanitary and maintenance problems and provided adequate facilities and greater convenience to the increasing number of visitors to Desert View (Annual Report 1966).
1975	Built	One six-plex and two duplex apartment units built (Building #1295, #1296, #1297).
1980	Built	Garage (storage) built (Building #913).
1983	Built	NPS General Store erected (Building #1388).
1984	Built	Restroom building and Campground restroom built (Buildings #1410 and #1411).
1988	Built	Two, single-family residences constructed (Buildings #1448 and #1449).
1990	Built	Maintenance Building erected (Building #1486).
1991	Built	Two duplex residences built (Building #1493A and B).
1993	Built	Hazardous waste storage building erected (Building #1522).
2000	Built	Concrete masonry unit Comfort Station erected and pedestrian path to it improved with asphalt.

History

(see Figures and Chronology Maps at the end of the CLI)

The scope of work for the CLI was limited to documenting the tourism, recreational, and park period of development. Grand Canyon National Park cultural resources staff should be consulted regarding sources of information on land use and occupation of the Desert View landscape prior to the period of tourism and recreational development.

1848-1919: Explorers, Scientists, and Tourism: the Grand Canyon as Destination

With the signing of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the United States government gained all Mexican territory north of the Rio Grande River and increased its territorial holdings by twenty percent. This new American territory encompassed what is now the Grand Canyon National Park, including Desert View. With the 1854 Gadsden Purchase from Mexico, the United States added the land south of the Gila River and more territory in what would become the state of Arizona.

Later in the decade, Americans began to lead organized expeditions to explore and survey the Grand Canyon territory. In 1858, Lt. Joseph Ives led a US Army steamboat expedition to the Colorado River. The chief scientist of the Ives expedition was John Strong Newberry, who would go on to become one the founders of the modern study of American geology. (Figure 3)

With the outbreak of the American Civil War (1861-1865), American exploration basically halted. In 1869, American-led exploration returned in full force when John Wesley Powell, an one-armed veteran of the Civil War and future founder of the United States Geological Survey (USGS), led a small expedition that completed the first organized and successful run of the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon. In 1869, another event significant to the future Grand Canyon National Park occurred when the first transcontinental railroad in the United States was completed at Promontory Point, Utah.

In 1871, another Army Corps of Engineers expedition, led by Lieutenant George Wheeler set out to conduct a geological survey of the land west of the 100th meridian (Figure 4). One member of the Wheeler expedition was photographer Timothy O'Sullivan who, in 1872, published the first photographs of the Grand Canyon. In 1871-1872, John Wesley Powell led a second expedition on the Colorado (Figure 3A). In 1873, invited by Powell, noted American landscape painter Thomas Moran visited the North Rim of the Grand Canyon and painted the soon-to-be-famous Chasm of the Colorado (Figure 4A). This image was published and distributed widely, which helped broaden the fame of the Grand Canyon. In 1874, the United States Congress bought the painting to hang next to Moran's Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone in the United States Capitol.

In 1875, John Wesley Powell would publish his recordings of his Colorado River investigations in Exploration of the Colorado River of the West followed in 1878 by his historic work on the need for land reform in the West, *Report on the Lands of the Arid Regions of the*

United States. In 1882, geologist and U.S. Army Captain Clarence Dutton released the penultimate 19th century study of the region with the publication of the *Tertiary History of the Grand Canon District*. (Figure 5)

The link of rail lines from both the eastern and western United States, the wide distribution of the first images of the Grand Canyon, and Powell's writings about his travels foreshadowed how development would occur in the Grand Canyon in the century that followed. The creation of a transcontinental rail network eventually provided the first mass access to the Grand Canyon. The first photographs of the Grand Canyon and Moran's paintings exalted a natural and national monument that, by the beginning of the 20th century, would become the Canyon's significant industry: tourism. Americans in the second half of the 19th century had begun to see the Grand Canyon as a destination to view and experience rather than a hazardous chasm to be avoided.

Tourism Comes to the South Rim

In the 1870s, several copper mine districts were developed in areas close to the Grand Canyon, including Grand Wash Cliffs, Mt. Trumbull and the Grand Gulch Mine, north of the Canyon's lower end. In the 1880s, south of the western Grand Canyon, Pine Springs and other mines were developed (Hughes 1978, 47) but hoped-for mining riches in the Grand Canyon itself never materialized. By the mid-1880s, prospectors like Captain John Hance chose to make their home at the Canyon, supporting themselves by entertaining tourists. Hance built a cabin east of Grandview Point where visitors could stay, and built trails into the Canyon that he used to guide tourists below the South Rim (Anderson 1998, 59). William W. Bass, another miner turned tourist guide and promoter, established a camp facility near Havasupai Point on the South Rim. Bass built a wagon road from Ash Fork, Arizona to the southwest end of his property, and ran a stage line that conveyed tourists to the rim.

In 1892, the Santa Fe Railroad published its first promotional booklet on the Grand Canyon (Howard and Pardue, 1996, 90), and thus began to execute its plans to bring travelers to the Southwest and to the Grand Canyon. In 1901, the Santa Fe Railroad completed railroad tracks from Anita, Arizona to the South Rim and inaugurated service to the Grand Canyon on the 17th day of September that year. Within the next ten years, nearly 50 buildings, both permanent and temporary sprang up near the railroad's Grand Canyon terminus. Included among the new structures was the photography studio of brothers Ellsworth and Emery Kolb built directly on the rim in 1904. That same year, the railroad-sponsored luxury resort, the El Tovar (designed by

architect Charles Whittlesey) opened. The Grand Canyon, specifically what came to be called the Grand Canyon Village on the South Rim, had become a premier American tourist destination.

Federal Ownership of the Grand Canyon Begins

In 1903, President Benjamin Harrison established the Grand Canyon National Forest, bringing all territory in and immediately adjacent to the Grand Canyon under the purvey of the federal government. In 1905, another event significant to the Grand Canyon's development occurred when all U.S. forest reserves were transferred from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Division of Forestry, the precursor to the U.S. Forest Service. The new division was led by Gifford Pinchot, a noted conservationist and close political ally of President Theodore Roosevelt. In 1903, Roosevelt himself visited the Grand Canyon and stated what would be the guiding U.S. principal and contested ideal of the Grand Canyon in the twentieth century. Namely, he declared that the Grand Canyon was a place of singular national importance and a singular national destination:

> "The ages have been at work on it, and man can only mar it. What you can do is to keep it for your children, your children's children and for all who come after you, as one of the great sights which every American, if he travels at all, should see" (Quoted in Pyne 1998, 113).

In 1906, Roosevelt issued a presidential proclamation making the entire Grand Canyon a federal forest preserve. In 1908, Roosevelt, again by presidential proclamation, created the Grand Canyon National Monument. In 1919, the Grand Canyon's designation as a national monument was abolished with the creation of the Grand Canyon National Park. The park was to be administered by the National Park Service (NPS), the newly-created agency (1916) within the United States Department of the Interior. (Figure 6)

1914-1942: Development of Desert View as a Permanent Facility and the Dominance of M. J. Colter's Desert View Watchtower

In 1914, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad (AT&SF) and the Fred Harvey Company, the longtime business partner of the AT&SF and the primary private concessionaire at the Grand Canyon, began to improve an old stagecoach road that was originally developed in 1896 by J. Wilbur Thurber, an early tourism operator in the Grand Canyon. The stage road led from the El Tovar Hotel in Grand Canyon Village to Grandview Point. The AT&SF built an eight-mile extension to Navajo Point, an area that the railway publicized first as "Painted Desert View" and then simply as "Desert View." The railroad used the road to transport tourists first

by horse-drawn carriages, and after 1915, by automobiles from Grand Canyon Village to tent encampments at Desert View. It promoted Navajo Point as the place in the Grand Canyon to view the morning sunrise. The introduction of automobile tours meant that visitors could travel from the Village to Desert View and back within a single day, removing the need for overnight accommodations at the site. (Figure 7)

After the establishment of Grand Canyon National Park in 1919, the AT&SF and the Fred Harvey Company began to exert pressure on the NPS to make modern improvements to the Grand Canyon Village- to- Desert View Road. Although planned as early as 1925, road improvements to what would become known as East Rim Drive were not funded until 1927. They would not be completed until 1931.

Between 1927 and 1931, the road was realigned and paved with gravel. In 1931, the Bureau of Public Roads (U.S. Department of Commerce) began constructing an extension of East Rim Drive to the east to connect with the road from Cameron, Arizona. In 1934, with the completion of the 3.5-mile-long East Entrance Road, the park gained a second, main entrance.

The interest of the NPS in developing Desert View dates to the mid-1920s when it built a primitive campground for visitors and the first permanent ranger cabin. Although the Fred Harvey Company had promoted Desert View as a tourist destination since 1914, the company delayed establishing permanent facilities at the site, preferring instead to focus attention on more pressing demands for tourist accommodations at the Grand Canyon Village. However, by 1930, with the imminent completion of the modern NPS road between the Village and Desert View, the AT&SF and the Fred Harvey Company turned its attention again to Desert View. (Figures 8, 9)

In 1931-1932, AT&SF and the Fred Harvey Company would define the present character of Desert View as a permanent and important tourist destination when they constructed a single, signature building, The Indian Watchtower. The Watchtower (Figure 10) was conceived, designed, and built by architect Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter (1869-1958). Colter graduated from the California School of Design in 1890, but did not work as a designer until 1902, when the Fred Harvey Company hired her as an interior decorator for several hotels in the American Southwest. Colter executed her first full building design for the company in 1905 at Hopi House in Grand Canyon Village (Anderson 1998, 88). She went on to design seven other projects in Grand Canyon National Park. Colter was the progenitor of the architectural aesthetic

that has since become known as the National Park Service Rustic style. The Desert View Watchtower was her last commission at the Grand Canyon, and has been recognized as one of her signature designs.

The Fred Harvey Company commissioned Colter to design a combined rest stop and gift shop facility at the end of East Rim Drive to replace the small, lounge building built in 1930. Colter had created several similar facilities for Fred Harvey near Grand Canyon Village that included Hermit's Rest (1914) and Lookout Studio (1914). Both of these structures were conceived by Colter to transcend the simple functional aspects of the buildings. They were designed to act as focal points that would draw visitors with their dramatic and picturesque siting and exotic allure. At Desert View, Colter conceived of a similar program where the building would serve its function as a gift shop and rest stop, and further provide a singular and distinctive destination. Her idea was to create an observation point that would play up the stunning views from Navajo Point. She adapted the form of pre-historic Native American stone towers found in the region to create an observation tower and kiva round in form. She visited and studied numerous examples of these building types and then incorporated the forms into a 70-foot high, stone tower with an attached, one-story, circular gift shop building known as the Kiva. She selected well-known Hopi-painter, Fred Kabotie to decorate the interior of the tower with traditional Hopi paintings and symbols. By adopting native materials for the building, incorporating regional, Native America forms and imagery, and siting the building dramatically at the edge of the canyon, Colter set up a dramatic visitor experience that transformed Desert View from a natural stopping point that afforded an enhanced view of the chasm, into a permanent and distinctive destination for visitors to the canyon.

The Watchtower was blessed and dedicated in an elaborate Hopi ceremony that was held on May 13, 1933. Immediately following its open hour, the Watchtower building became a distinct and recognizable monument within Grand Canyon National Park— one that evoked vague impressions of the prehistoric past and the native cultures that occupied the region. (Figures 13, 14)

The AT&SF and the Fred Harvey Company made additional improvements to the facilities at Desert View in the early 1930s. Each new building continued the architectural aesthetics of the Watchtower by using native stone and a rustic idiom that helped to blend them into the landscape and to convey false age and a sense of permanence. In 1932, the AT&SF erected a

power plant (Figure 12), and in 1934, moved and remodeled the 1930 lounge building as its caretaker's residence.

Both private and public investment at Desert View was well rewarded. Beginning in 1934, despite the financial challenges of the 1930s posed by the Great Depression, park visitation rates once again began to increase after five years of visitor decline.

The Civilian Conservation Corps, 1933-1942

The Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) program of the 1930s made an important imprint on the Desert View landscape. Between 1933 and 1942, CCC crews undertook approximately 20 major and minor construction projects at Desert View. Focused on small-scale building construction and major landscape and road improvements, these projects significantly altered the appearance of the area and are still recognizable, in part, today. In addition, a CCC encampment was located at Desert View between October 1935 and April 1938. The camp housed CCC workers seasonally between October and May.

The CCC projects undertaken at Desert View provided needed infrastructure to support the Fred Harvey-run tourist destination at the Watchtower. In addition, by improving the campground and even planning for permanent lodge accommodations, the NPS committed itself to developing the area as an overnight destination. The infrastructure projects completed by the CCC at Desert View included the development of water lines, a water tank, power lines and a generator building, and improved parking facilities (Figures 17, 18). The campground was expanded and latrines were installed. A checking station (Figure 15) was erected on the East Entrance Road to act as a welcome station for visitors entering the park from the east.

Significant aesthetic improvements were also made at Desert View during the CCC period. These included the extension, gravel paving, and enhancement of footpaths around the Watchtower and along the rim, the grading of roadways, the installation of plantings to eliminate road scars, and the installation of log posts and rails along East Rim Drive. (Figure 15A)

In addition, several permanent buildings were constructed during the CCC period at Desert View. In 1936, CCC crews erected a Ranger residence in the Park Service Rustic architectural style, and in 1937-1938 they built a rustic-style gas station. In February 1941, the AT&SF constructed the Indian Quarters building at Desert View. Built to house the Fred Harvey Company's American Indian employees, the building has been remodeled and is now used as a

four-unit, apartment house for Park Service employees. Between 1941-1942, a new, rustic-style Comfort Station (now the Information Center) was built for the Park Service by CCC crews. The buildings were completed just in time for the Fred Harvey Company's decision to close its Desert View facilities after the United States entered World War II in December 1941. (Figures 16, 19, 20A-D)

1946-Present Day: Dramatic Postwar Increase in Visitation to Desert View

With the return of the peace-time economy in 1946, Desert View reopened and overall visitation to the Grand Canyon National Park increased exponentially. Despite the great increase in visitation that occurred after World War II, the park remained grossly under funded for many years and thus unprepared to handle its deluge of visitors.

The Mission 66 Era

Mission 66 was a ten-year, intensive planning and construction program undertaken by the NPS to address the extraordinary demands being made on the nation's parks. The program, begun in 1956, aimed at upgrading and extending the national parks' infrastructure, visitor services, and building stock in order to accommodate the projected boom in visitors predicted by the Service's 50th anniversary in 1966. The program came on the heels of a long period of congressional under funding of the parks, and during a period in which the number of national park visitors increased exponentially.

Some of the design and planning philosophies that informed the Mission 66 program included the use of modern design principals and materials to create functional and economical buildings, the decentralization of services and destinations in order to diminish overcrowding, and the democratic accommodation of large numbers of visitors.

In relation to Desert View, it appears that although significant plans were made before and during the Mission 66 period, only minor expansion was actually accomplished during the ten-year period. During the 1950s the park planned to develop significant tourist accommodations on the east side of the East Entrance Road at Desert View. The development included plans for lodging, a substantial campground, a store, and a cafeteria.

During the 1950s and 1960s, there was an ongoing tension among NPS administrators about how and where to expand visitor services. One approach was to expand to outlying attractions like Desert View, and therefore draw the crowds away from the congested Grand Canyon

Village area. The other argument advocated expansion near the established visitor district where the infrastructure was convenient (water especially), and where destruction of natural and scenic resources could be limited to a central area. Desert View was the focus of extensive expansion plans, and could be defined as one of the main prospects for decentralization at the Grand Canyon. However, Desert View lost out to the area around Grand Canyon Village as the focus of expansion of visitor accommodations during the Mission 66 era. (Figures 21-23)

Several factors led to the failure of Mission 66 expansion plans at Desert View. These included significant expenditures on the area near Grand Canyon Village, as well as the reluctance of the Desert View concessionaires to invest in large-scale development in the face of difficult economic times.

The expansion and construction that did occur at Desert View (Figure 24) during the Mission 66 era included the expansion of its parking area and the partial realignment of East Rim Drive southeast of the parking lot (Figure 25). This reworking included the realignment of the pathways from the parking area to the Watchtower. In 1963-1964, Mission 66 work also included the replacement of the 1937-38 gas station with a new service station in a different location. Another important Mission 66-era project that reflected the growing congestion in the park at Desert View was the relocation and construction of a new entrance station (Figure 26). The new entrance station, completed in 1964, incorporates a spare, pueblo-revival style ranger's office and checking station kiosk on the East Entrance Road that is more distant from the Watchtower than the original checking station.

The realignment and reconstruction of most of East Rim Drive was also important to the development of Desert View under the Mission 66 program. The road had been re-engineered and realigned once in 1941-1942. Between 1956-1963, major portions of the roadway were redesigned to remove sharp turns and uncontrolled intersections. The reconstruction work transformed the meandering, scenic drive into a modern high-speed highway with gentler curves and grades. This meant that visitors in cars could pass more swiftly between Desert View and Grand Canyon Village. (Figure 27)

New visitor facilities were also added at Desert View as well. The Babbit Brothers General Store was erected in 1966 (the building burned down and was replaced by the current building in 1983). Though efforts had begun to develop permanent lodging at Desert View, new lodging plans never materialized. The extension of a water line from the village to Desert View and the

construction of water lines and a sewage system to accommodate the development of a planned lodging area, campground, and separate National Park Service residential and utility area were completed in 1967 (Figure 28). Subsequent sporadic construction has filled in a portion of the planned residential and utility area with residential units built in 1975, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1991, and 1993.

At Desert View, additional construction occurred sporadically during the last three decades of the twentieth century. Additional Park Service housing and maintenance facilities were erected, and an expanded restroom building was completed for visitors in 1984. Currently, the park is under pressure to redesign and plan for expanded facilities at Desert View in order to accommodate the steady growth in visitation. (Figures 29, 30)

Ethnographic Information

The scope of work of this CLI was limited to documenting tourism, recreational, and park development periods. Consult with Grand Canyon National Park cultural resources staff regarding ethnographic information.

Ethnographic Survey(s):
According to the 1995 Draft GMP and EIS, the National Park Service is currently undertaking ethnographic studies of the Hopi, Haulapai, Navajo, Southern Paiute, and Zuni tribes.

Associated Group(s):
Name:
Type:

Significance Description:

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?

No

Adjacent Lands Description:

N/A

Graphic:

N/A

Management Information

Management Category: *(To be provided by NPS)*

Management Category Date: *(To be provided by NPS)*

Explanatory Narrative: *(To be provided by NPS)*

Maintenance Location Code: *(To be provided by NPS)*

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Level of Impact Severity: Low

Impact:

Type of Impact: Erosion
Internal/External: Internal
Description: Erosion appears to have impacted trails and natural areas. Improved and additional drainage may alleviate erosion.

Type of Impact: Fire
Internal/External: Both Internal and External
Description: Fire, both in its natural and introduced forms, is a threat to this component landscape. Continued measures to prevent loss of historic and natural features and systems.

Type of Impact: Maintenance
Internal/External: Internal
Description: Many older and historic buildings, structures, and landscape features appear to need repair and maintenance. Budget increases are required to adequately maintain and preserve historic and natural resources. Planned improvements and development will likely result in the upgrade of facilities in poor condition.

Type of Impact:	Pollution
Internal/External:	Both internal and external
Description:	Pollution from larger metropolitan areas trapped within the canyon and other area may contribute to the deterioration of natural and cultural resources at Desert View, including impacts to historic views. Continue efforts to ensure desirable air quality.
Type of Impact:	Visitation
Internal/External:	Internal
Description:	Visitation levels appear to exceed the capacity if the site resulting in degradation of natural areas, trails, and the rim. Control of access to sensitive areas may mitigate impacts.

Agreements, Legal Interests, and Access

Management Agreement:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
NPS Legal Interest:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
Public Access:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
Type of Access:	*(To be provided by NPS)*

Treatment and Stabilization Costs

Treatment

Approved Treatment:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
Approved Treatment Document:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
Document Date:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
Explanatory Narrative:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
Approved Treatment Completed:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
Approved Treatment Costs:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
LCS Structure Approved Treat. Cost:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
Other Approved Treatment Cost:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
Cost Date:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
Level of Estimate:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
Cost Estimator:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
Explanatory Description:	*(To be provided by NPS)*

Stabilization Costs

LCS Structure Stabilization Cost:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
Other Stabilization Cost:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
Cost Date:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
Level of Estimate:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
Cost Estimator:	*(To be provided by NPS)*
Explanatory Description:	*(To be provided by NPS)*

Documentation Assessment

Documentation Assessment: Fair

Documentation Checklist

Document:	General Management Plan (GMP)
Year of Document:	1995
Amplifying Details:	
Adequate Documentation:	Yes
Explanatory Narrative:	The documentation of cultural resources appears adequate for the purposed of a GMP.

Document:	Other
Year of Document:	2002
Amplifying Details:	Draft Environmental Assessment, Desert View Improvements.
Adequate Documentation:	Yes
Explanatory Narrative:	

Analysis and Evaluation Summary

The Desert View cultural landscape is predominantly characterized by its long-standing recreational heritage tied to the early development of the National Park System. While extant features express various periods of landscape history, the overall landscape most closely reflects its 20th century appearance as an early visitor facility in a national park. During the first half of the 20th century, a number of extant landscape features were established. These features include: a component of the circular entrance road and visitor parking area; borrow pits; some National

Park Service and concessionaire employee housing; visitor support and concession buildings; Desert View Watchtower and Ruin; the western path leading to the Watchtower; the CCC-built Rim Trail; and the eastern service road (previously a road to the CCC camp). Landscape features pre-dating these cultural features, such as natural systems and topography, have remained relatively consistent throughout the historic periods that are the focus of this study. However, since the end of the 19th century land uses of the larger landscape including this area shifted from agricultural, cultural, and religious to recreational as the area has been appropriated by early settlers, tour operators, and business owners. As Desert View was incorporated into the Grand Canyon National Monument and, later, into the Grand Canyon National Park, visitor amenities were developed. They include a visitor parking area, concessions, trails and paths, signage and gates, a campground, an entrance station, wastewater treatment facilities, comfort stations, and a service station. Understanding the nature of these features and systems supports a synthetic, or integrated, appreciation of the cultural land uses and practices that have evolved over time within the component landscape.

Desert View is nationally significant for its association with the development of tourist facilities in National Parks in the West, the Southwest, and Arizona (1892-1942) and for its association with architect Mary Jane Colter (Desert View Watchtower and Ruin) and artist Fred Kabotie (Interior, Hopi Room, Desert View Watchtower). Known and predicted archeological resources also exist within the component landscape and likely are associated with various periods of landscape history, spanning the Paleo-Indian period of prehistory through the 20th century.

This component landscape still retains integrity as a site for its importance to American Indian culture, its late 19th and early 20th century association with park development and the rise of tourism in the Southwest, and Mary Jane Colter and Fred Kabotie. The analysis that follows will offer assessments of extant landscape features and determine with which historic period they are associated. The period of significance is 1914-42, as described in the National Register Information section above. The year 1914 is the earliest known date that the Fred Harvey Company conveyed tourists from Grand Canyon Village to the site, then called "Painted Desert View." The end of the period of significance is 1942, the recorded year that the Civilian Conservation Corps stopped work at Desert View after completing numerous improvement projects in the area. As part of the larger canyon landscape, the component landscape is also likely significant for its association with prehistoric and historic American Indian use of the site. However, insufficient information was available to determine the significance of the American Indian use and occupation of the landscape at Desert View. Clearly, the canyon as a

whole is significant as a traditional cultural property; however, future research and documentation is required to fully evaluate the significance of those resources associated with American Indian traditional use and located within the Desert View component landscape.

The information included in this section is organized into landscape characteristic categories drawn from the list identified in the "Cultural Landscapes Inventory Professional Guide." Some characteristics, such as buildings, structures, and cluster arrangements, have been addressed together due to their interrelated nature at Desert View. An inventory list of landscape features includes an evaluation of each feature's contributing status, an LCS number if known, a building number if known, and a CLI number. The landscape characteristic inventory follows each appropriate summary landscape characteristic description. Archeological sites are not included in the evaluation of contributing resources in this CLI. Information included in archeological survey reports from 1992 and 1999 provide a list of known sites located within the component landscape.

Landscape Characteristics and Features

Natural Systems and Features

The Desert View component landscape is comprised of a gently sloping plateau cut by the Colorado River and its tributaries. The river, which is distantly visible from the Watchtower and from along the rim at Desert View, shaped the canyon form that currently defines this landscape. Along the rim, the canyon edge of the component landscape is jagged, with numerous rock outcrops. At many points, the topography falls suddenly and steeply into the canyon. Jutting out from the Desert View overlook is Navajo Point, a rocky promontory (currently inaccessible to visitors). This point falls below the Desert View overlook and forms a broad, vegetated, triangular broad ridge extending out into the Canyon.

The geomorphology of the Desert View area is ancient and complex. Geologically, the high, sloping Coconino Plateau is capped by the Kaibab Formation of highly erosive and fractured stone including sandstone, chert, dolomite, and limestone (Environmental Assessment Draft June 2000, 17). Desert View ground surface conditions include a variety of boulders, large rocks and smaller stone fragments as well as shallow, poorly developed soil over limestone bedrock.

The relationship between surface and subsurface water is complex and what exists today is generally a result of 20th-century water collection and distribution systems. Little or no surface

water is present because, due to arid conditions; what little precipitation falls (and does not evaporate) penetrates quickly through well-drained soil and rock layers. Water that infiltrates into the groundwater system here is incorporated into the Blue Springs system, the largest groundwater drainage system in the Grand Canyon. Desert View's location on a topographic high point means it is at the border between local watersheds. Surface water runs off from Desert View into the Little Colorado watershed to the south and east, and to the Grand Canyon watershed to the north and west (Environmental Assessment Draft June 2000, 5). Drainages within the component landscape include several unnamed swales and washes that drain into adjacent Tanner Canyon, Lee Canyon, and Cedar Canyon.

With an elevation of 7,500 feet above mean sea level, Desert View receives an average of about 14.5 inches of rainfall and 65 inches of snow per year; most rainfall occurs between June and September. Average temperatures range between 18° and 84° Fahrenheit. During the prehistoric Puebloan and Cohonina period, the climate of the region was relatively stable; the arid conditions were similar to today. By 1000 BP, the regional climate became wetter with increased precipitation.

Desert View's biotic communities are generally defined by juniper/pinyon forest and big sagebrush, with low understory diversity. Wildlife is plentiful and includes many species of birds including peregrine falcons, small mammals such as squirrels; as well as mule deer, elk and coyote (Environmental Assessment Draft June 2000, 17).

Spatial Organization

Spatial organization within the Desert View component landscape reflects the importance of dramatic views and vistas of the Grand Canyon and Painted Desert. Additionally, the landscape was designed during the 20th century to accommodate infrastructure supporting tourism at this East Rim destination. Generally, the spatial organization of the component landscape includes the forested areas with little opportunity of expansive views which is dramatically contrasted with the panoramic vistas and views of the canyon interior, North Rim, and the Painted Desert. Additionally, the clustering of buildings and vehicular circulation creates a third type of spatial organization of smaller spaces edged by buildings and forest cover.

Initially, development at Desert View occurred along the very edge of the rim, as tourist parties camped overnight to view the canyon and sunrise. Arrival by road was from the west,. A single structure, a lodge/rest stop to accommodate tours, existed along the canyon rim at Desert View before the 1930s (Figure 8). The Watchtower and more comprehensive visitor services were

added in the 1930s, as was East Rim Drive and an East Entrance to the park including a checking booth (Figure 15). These features created a zone of development both at the rim and along the route of the road, which now carries an increasing volume of through traffic. The visitor parking area, initially a simple loop (Figure 17), was later developed into a larger crescent-shaped paved area, pulled back slightly from the edge of the rim. A portion of the existing main visitor parking area corresponds with the 1942 configuration of the parking area (Figures 20 and 20A). Today, this entrance route and rim-edge historic cluster can be considered contributing resources.

Historic spatial organization from the 1914-42 Period of Significance is also visible from the Watchtower area heading east along the Rim Trail built by the CCC (see Circulation section). The scenic views along the rim edge are a key contributing feature (see Views and Vistas section).

A portion of the Road to Cedar Mountain, which leads from the entrance station east through the maintenance and NPS housing area, is a remnant of an earlier road (see Circulation section). An old dump site, water catchment areas, and borrow pits from road construction are screened by native vegetation near service areas and on the periphery of the component landscape (see Topography and Structures sections). These were largely created during the period of significance and form secondary landscape features.

In the early 1940s and again in the1960s, East Rim Drive was realigned and the visitor parking area was expanded to accommodate faster and larger volumes of auto traffic. During and after this time, new development was added including a campground and clusters of park housing and maintenance buildings; these were further recessed and screened from the Rim and its historic features. Likewise, wastewater treatment lagoons and utility lines were developed further back from the rim and Watchtower (Figure 28).

The principal and public entrance to the site is the Entrance Station on East Rim Drive (Photograph 1). As visitors enter the park at this point, East Rim Drive curves to the north and west; branching off from the Drive is the crescent-shaped visitor parking area southwest of the Desert View Watchtower. Entering vehicles have views of the visitor service buildings and the historic Watchtower from the parking area (Photograph 2).

Public buildings and structures, including concessions, restrooms, and telephones, are sited around the northeast side of this main parking area. Additional buildings and structures not open to the public, but supporting the public use of the area, are thoroughly screened from view by topography and by plantings of native vegetation. They are located within the circular drive (NPS historic residences, other housing, and utilities) and to the southeast of the entrance station (maintenance and NPS housing). A network of secondary, vehicular paved and unpaved roads cross the landscape, serving to connect the Watchtower and nearby public areas with these service spaces supporting them. Most of these are short stretches and loop roads.

Historic and contemporary public trails and paths connect the Watchtower and visitor service areas to the nearby campground. The Rim Trail, the major footpath along the Canyon edge at Desert View, was built in the 1930s by the CCC (Photograph 3). This designed trail system overlaps with a system of less formal paths connecting to service areas.

A campground with fifty camp sites is located to the east of the East Rim Drive, southeast of the main developed area of Desert View (Photograph 4). Historically, in the 1930s, campsites were located right on the Rim near the location of the Watchtower. While a formal campground in this location was planned, it was not constructed. The current campground, added in the 1960s, is slightly recessed from the Rim (Figures 9 and 28). It is comprised of a single loop road with numerous pull-offs at campsites, and a central comfort station.

The dominant vertical landmarks within Desert View include the Watchtower and, from some vantage points, the flagpoles marking the Visitor Contact Station near the Watchtower and the East Rim Entrance Station to the south (Photograph 2).

As mentioned, ground space is defined by historic and contemporary circulation patterns and extant vegetation. In sum, the organization of space at Desert View is determined by the expansive views and vistas of the Grand Canyon and Painted Desert and by the discrete separation of building clusters, vehicular circulation, and forest areas.

Land Use

Although the Desert View area was initially identified as a place important to American Indian peoples, late 19th and early 20th century development has greatly altered this landscape. Continuously developed as a destination for tourists for more than one hundred years, the Desert View component landscape now includes a wide range of visitor services and substantial NPS infrastructure.

American Indian uses at Desert View are not highly apparent in the landscape today, possibly because these uses did not include the construction of large structures or long-term habitation. Ritual use of the site, as in the Fire Dance, appears to be the main type of activity at Desert View before the arrival of European-American settlers. The Salt Mine Trail was among the routes that were used by American Indians for transportation through the area and across the Canyon at that time.

Many of the 19th century settlers at the Grand Canyon arrived as prospectors. Although examined documentation reveals little information about prospecting at Desert View, early attempts at mineral extraction may have altered this landscape as they did other areas in the Grand Canyon.

The use of early transportation systems, such as roads and trails serving stagecoaches, horses, and mules, shaped the land. The Tanner Trail existed to the west of Desert View, near Lipan Point, by 1889. A few remnant road traces have been noted in the Desert View area, but their dates of origin are unknown. As early as 1896, a stagecoach road ran from Grand Canyon Village to Desert View for use by touring parties. While trains were responsible for bringing most of the tourists to Grand Canyon, no train track was ever laid at or near Desert View.

Present land uses were developed in the first half of the 20th century. The first automobiles to regularly visit Desert View were Fred Harvey "Harveycar" auto tours from the Village. In the 1920s and 1930s, Desert View was used primarily as a rest stop and also as a camping destination for visitors who were escorted by tour operators.

World War II represents a watershed period after which American tourism changed drastically. While much of the park was out of operation during the war years, the 1950s saw a swift rise in tourism based on travel in privately owned automobiles. Desert View became a major visitor driving stop on East Rim Drive and remains so today. As the first stop in the park adjacent to the East Rim Entrance Station, it functions as an essential visitor orientation and service facility providing information and basic necessities (groceries, restrooms, fuel) as well as a "first view" of the Grand Canyon for some visitors. About 1.8 million visitors traverse the East Rim Drive through Desert View each year (Environmental Assessment Draft June 2000, 21).

Topography

The gently sloping Coconino Plateau defines the Desert View component landscape. The landform slopes gently down to the north from this point to the developed area at Desert View on the rim, about 7,438 feet above sea level at the Watchtower. While the topography of the developed area is generally gently sloping, and flat in some areas, the Desert View component landscape is most notable for its situation on the Rim, straddling the edge of two systems: the plateau and the Canyon. The strongly articulated change in landform that occurs at the Rim is the essential defining feature of the topography. The edges of this landscape are rough and jagged and at times sharply fall into the canyon. This dramatic natural landform dictated the siting, orientation, and overall development patterns of Desert View.

Major land disturbances resulting from human use that have re-shaped the natural landforms include the grading of circulation features such as East Rim Drive, including associated construction material borrow pits, alterations to accommodate buildings, and extensive buried infrastructure and utility systems. Further research is required to better determine whether the road construction borrow pits were established in locations of prehistoric and American Indian quarry sites.

Vegetation

Existing vegetation patterns generally reflect land use and management practices dating from the early 20th century onward. When new planting has been undertaken, it has generally been replanting of locally occurring species not unlike the appearance of the natural vegetation. The exception is more recent landscape restoration of open areas that may have been forested prior to recreational development and use.

Clusters of ponderosa pine forest, pinyon/juniper woodland, and big sagebrush associations are permeated by open areas generally containing visitor operations and support systems [see Photo 6]. The few understory species include bluegrass, snakeweed, prickly pear, and blue grama. Introduced species occur within these cleared, developed areas at Desert View. Exotic invasive plants have not been considered a significant problem at Desert View at this time (Environmental Assessment Draft June 2000, 18).

Similar native flora existed in the region during the prehistoric Puebloan and Cohonina period. By 1000 BP, the regional climate had become wetter, accommodating a rise in agriculture and the production of corn, beans, squash, and cotton. From about 1700 AD onward, the

introduction of cattle, sheep, burros, and cows greatly impacted the native vegetation of the region. Grazing and herding adversely affected the route of traditional seasonal migration and fertile bottomlands were converted to permanent pastures. As a result, vegetation was lost and erosion increased.

Prospectors and tourist operations of the late 19th and early 20th centuries almost certainly altered the vegetative composition of the Desert View landscape, clearing native vegetation to accommodate mining and visitor needs. The Civilian Conservation Corps was employed in replanting and re-vegetating some areas during the late 1930s and early 1940s, particularly along roads and other recent construction sites. Selective clearing of vegetative cover continues through the present day as new infrastructure is built.

Tourism has had an impact on local vegetation. As visitors drive to and park within the Desert View site, vegetation is affected by exhaust fumes, visitor pedestrian traffic, and pets. Noticeable re-vegetated areas include the space around the new comfort station and the triangular, fenced area between the Desert View Watchtower and the visitor parking area (Photograph 7).

In summary, vegetation that contributes to the component landscape's periods of significance includes patterns of forested areas of native species found throughout the component landscape. While not addressed within the limited scope of this CLI, it is possible that some trees may be considered individually significant, particularly those trees and plants that survive form the period of significance and located within and around the canyon rim and the Watchtower complex. Historic documents suggest that the scenic value of vegetation and trees were considered in the development of Desert View along the rim. Further study of the vegetation at Desert View is recommended including age-dating to determine which trees survive from the period of significance.

Character Defining Feature	Contributing/Non-contributing	CLI #
Vegetation *(see Existing Conditions/Vegetation Map at end of CLI)*		
Naturally-occurring vegetation/re-vegetated areas (Ponderosa pine forest, juniper/pinyon woodland, big sagebrush)	Contributing	Veg-1
Areas re-vegetated after 1942	Non-contributing	Veg-2

Circulation

Some existing circulation patterns, such as the Salt Mine Trail, pre-date early European settlement. While the component landscape likely included additional pre-historic and historic footpaths, mining camps, and early trails and roads, little is currently known about these routes.

The origins of extant circulation patterns are found within the first half of the 20th century history of Desert View. These features include the existing East Rim Drive and road corridor, a portion of the crescent-shaped visitor parking area (Photograph 2), the westernmost path (Photograph 8) connecting this parking area to the Watchtower, the eastern portion of the Rim Trail (Photograph 3) constructed by the CCC, the pedestrian paths connecting the Watchtower and visitor services complex to the camping areas, the overlook point (Photograph 9), and most of the Road to Cedar Mountain (Photograph 11). It is important to note that the Road to Cedar Mountain, though not directly contributing to the designed historic landscape at Desert View, may be significant and could contribute to a larger historic district encompassing the South Rim.

East Rim Drive, (Photograph 12) a part of Arizona State Route 64, is a 25.4-mile scenic highway stretching between the South Entrance Road near Mather Point and the eastern park boundary adjacent to Desert View. It originated in 1896 as a stage road built by an early tourism developer. In 1931, the National Park Service completed a newly aligned and modern gravel road from the village to Grandview Point with an extension to Desert View. The road has been re-designed and realigned since its original construction, once in 1941-42, and between 1956-63. The latter reconstruction modified this scenic drive to accommodate higher-speed traffic and to increase safety. However, much of the new modifications followed and were laid upon and utilized the existing road surface and alignments.

The road was included as a Park Service priority early on because of pressure from the Fred Harvey Company, who wanted to develop Desert View as a destination on their auto tours along the canyon rim. While a 25-mile trip over the early rough roads took the better part of a day in each direction, and necessitated an overnight stay, the later development of the East Rim Drive and faster vehicles led to the current use of Desert View by most visitors as a stopping point along the South Rim rather than as an overnight destination. Subsequent improvements reflected its changing status and the needs of the Park Service to accommodate more visitors and move them swiftly and safely through the park. With the completion of what was then called Route 10, also known as the Desert View – Cameron Road, East Rim Drive became the

primary eastern entrance to the park. Auto caravans led by NPS rangers in the 1930s to Desert View from Grand Canyon Village averaged 28 vehicles per tour (Anderson 1994, 29).

By 1965, circulation patterns had been enhanced and enlarged to accommodate the large number of visitors entering the Grand Canyon National Park by car. These changes were a result of a ten-year intensive planning and construction program undertaken by the National Park Service known as Mission 66.

Changes to the early 20th-century circulation patterns at Desert View in the 1950s and 1960s included the eastward expansion of the crescent-shaped visitor parking area; construction of a new, linear pathway to the Watchtower from the east; removal of the center path that was on axis with the lookout point (the westernmost path was left intact during this construction period and still exists today); construction of pedestrian paths and feeder roads from the campground to the newly-constructed Service Station; construction of an open area at the new service station for pull-up gas pumps; realignment of the western end of the Road to Cedar Mountain; and the widening of the East Rim Drive with the addition of a new multi-lane Entrance Station area. Interior pedestrian paths and service roads leading to and from the East Rim Drive loop at Desert View improved access to the borrow pits, utility lines, and employee residences located just inside the loop. The campground itself was relocated and significantly improved during this time with the addition of individual parking areas and other visitor amenities.

The 1960s expansion of the visitor parking area and partial realignment of East Rim Drive included the realignment of the pathways from the parking area to the Watchtower. Two of the three paved paths that were constructed by the CCC in 1941-42 were replaced by a single asphalt paved path located along the easternmost original walkway. The westernmost path was not realigned.

Between 1965 and today the most significant alterations to circulation patterns have included the addition of a small parking area behind the General Store, and the construction of new roads, parking areas, pedestrian paths, and staging areas within the new residential and maintenance area to the southeast of the service station. The construction of new stabilized aggregate paths (Photograph 13), concrete sidewalks, and the addition of crosswalks to and around the new comfort station is a very recent development made necessary due to its location between the parking area and roadway. While all of the public roads and many of the public, handicapped-accessible paths are asphalt, most of the service roads, primary paths, and secondary paths along

the rim are of hard-packed earth and road base material. Some of the more recent paths are constructed of unit pavers. The small overlook west of the Watchtower is accessed by a path lined with rough stones.

In sum, the evolution of circulation systems and features within the component landscape has generally been an additive and alteration process; the earliest 20th century roads have continued in use and been expanded and enhanced as needed. While components of these early 20th century circulation routes survive their alignments, edge conditions, and surface materials have typically been modified over the years, particularly to support automobile traffic.

All of the surviving circulation routes that date from this period (1914-42) contribute to the significance of the component landscape.

Character Defining Feature	Contributing/Non-contributing	CLI #
Circulation *(see Existing Conditions/Circulation Map at end of CLI)*		
East Rim Drive	Contributing	C-1
Western end of visitor parking area	Contributing	C-2
Road to Cedar Mountain	Contributing	C-3
Trace alignment of Road to Cedar Mountain	Contributing	C-4
Service road from General Store to Service Station (former CCC camp road)	Contributing	C-5
Western end of paths of visitor parking area	Contributing	C-6
Rim Trail	Contributing	C-7
Overlook and path	Contributing	C-8
Western path leading to Watchtower	Contributing	C-9
Pedestrian paths within East Rim Drive loop	Contributing	C-10
Service roads	Non-contributing	C-11
Entrance Station circulation	Non-contributing	C-12
Service parking area behind General Store	Non-contributing	C-13
Eastern path leading to Watchtower	Non-contributing	C-14
Open area in front of Service Station	Not determined	C-15
Campground loop road	Non-contributing	C-16
Parking at campground	Non-contributing	C-17
Path to campground	Non-contributing	C-18
Maintenance area roads/parking, southeast	Non-contributing	C-19
Residential area roads, southeast	Non-contributing	C-20
Eastern end of visitor parking area	Non-contributing	C-21
Eastern end of paths of visitor parking area	Non-contributing	C-22
Walks around Comfort Station	Non-contributing	C-23

Buildings, Structures, and Cluster Arrangements

The buildings, structures, and cluster arrangements within the Desert View landscape express the 20th century history of the site.

No permanent structures are thought to have existed at Desert View during the prehistoric period and up through the 19th century. In the early 20th century, before permanent structures were added, camping parties pitched tents at the Rim east of the site of the Watchtower.

The oldest existing structures were built in the late 1920s and 1930s. The earliest structure at Desert View was located right at the edge of the Rim. This was a small lounge (later moved and renamed the Caretaker's Residence). The Watchtower and Ruin were added directly on the Rim in 1931-32. At this time, the entrance road ran all the way up to the buildings (Figure 8).

By the end of the 1930s, as East Rim Drive was developed through Desert View, new clusters of buildings were added as the site became a popular stop for those entering the park at the new east entrance. In the 1930s, buildings along East Rim Drive at Desert View included an entrance station (Figure 15), fuel station, and various other structures that have since been removed, such as the rustic-style 1932 Fred Harvey Company Electric Light Plant demolished in 1950 (Figure 12).

Prior to the termination of CCC activities at Desert View, several permanent buildings were constructed; three remain. These include the existing four-plex apartment unit (originally the Fred Harvey Company's Indian Employee Quarters), the Storeroom, and the Visitor Contact Station (originally a comfort station).

Buildings and structures within the Desert View Watchtower Historic District are significant for their early 20th century association with architect Mary Jane Colter and Hopi artist Fred Kabotie and the development of tourist facilities in National Parks in the West, the Southwest, and Arizona. Designed by Colter, the Desert View Watchtower (Bldg. #907) and Ruin (Bldg. #909) are the most prominent and well-known buildings in the component landscape (Figures 10 and 14; and Photographs 5, 14, and 15). This building and adjacent structure are located on the Rim just south of the overlook point.

The Desert View Watchtower, built in 1932, is an outstanding example of Ethno-Rustic Park style architecture. Colter's design was strongly influenced by American Indian building

traditions and forms, and was ultimately derived from precedents within the region, particularly ruins and cliff dwellings. The tower was patterned after a similar structure at the Cliff Palace in Mesa Verde in southwestern Colorado. Ultimately, the Watchtower was constructed to function as a facility supporting modern tourism while harmoniously blending into its surroundings.

The Watchtower building is comprised of three principal sections: a lounge modeled after a kiva, forming the approximately 40-foot-diameter, single-story portion; a five-story circular tower about 30 feet in diameter and 70 feet tall, tapering toward the top; and a circular connecting section with a rectangular portion housing two restrooms. Unlike a traditional kiva, the lounge sits several steps above ground. The interior of the building includes many other American Indian touches such as genuine petroglyphs from Arizona, log ceilings, and painted pictographs on the walls. The lounge's centerpiece is an original sand painting by Fred Kabotie, a young Hopi artist at the time, recognized today as one the major American Indian artists of the 20th century.

The exterior stonework of the Watchtower and accompanying buildings is patterned after the ruins of Hovenweep, which employs similar stone. The use of massive boulders as a foundation was inspired by the ruins at Wupatki, and make the buildings appear to grow organically from the earth around them. Colter also deliberately designed the stonework to look as if the building had become partly ruinous.

The adjacent replica Ruin, just west of the Watchtower, was also designed by Colter, and is based on a similar concept. Its intended 20th century function as a firewood storage structure is disguised by its appearance as a prehistoric stone ruin (Photographs 15 and 16). The Ruin was built at the same time as the Watchtower.

Other buildings are associated with the Watchtower, forming a cluster of mostly visitor service and storage structures, many of which are historic. To the southeast of the Watchtower is a former ranger cabin built circa 1935. This wood frame house with stone foundation and gable roof is now used by NPS Search and Rescue as a fire cache/storage building (Bldg. #83) (Photo 17). It measures twenty-four by fourteen feet, and is considered an example of typical Park Rustic design and similar to many other ranger buildings in the park.

A Storeroom building (Bldg. #908) located just south of the Watchtower and Ruin was built in 1941 by the AT&SF Railway for the Fred Harvey Company, and emulates the Watchtower's

rustic style (Photographs 18 and 19). It is ten by thirteen feet in dimension and constructed of concrete with irregular, banded stone veneer and a parapet roof that is in fair condition. The Storeroom is accessed by a single wooden door and has two small windows.

To the south of the Watchtower is another cluster of buildings servicing the park visitor. The Trading Post (Bldg. #3351), a 1955 building constructed under the purview of Fred Harvey, stands at the junction of the eastern Watchtower path and the trail to the campground (Photograph 20). Constructed of concrete and timber, this one-story building houses a gift shop and an eating establishment. This building is listed as non-contributing because it post-dates the 1914-42 period of significance; however, it may have intrinsic value as it is designed using the same sensibility as earlier rustic structures. Evaluation by an architectural historian would be necessary to determine this building's value.

To the south of the Trading Post is the Visitor Contact Station (Bldg. #41) operated by the Grand Canyon Association to orient and inform park visitors (Photograph 21). This building contributes to the significance of the landscape. Constructed by the AT&SF Railway as a comfort station in 1941, this low, flat-roofed concrete building contains log vigas and has a banded stone veneer that associates it with the Watchtower. It was converted to its current use in 1991, requiring interior alterations, but its exterior retains integrity.

To the south and west of the Visitor Contact Station is the site of a General Store (Bldg. #1388) (Photograph 22). This large one-story building was supported by stone-faced pillars and covered by a flat roof accommodates a large souvenir and consumable goods shop. The General Store was built in 1966 for the Babbitt Brothers, a park concessionaire. After the store burned it was replaced on the same site by the current building, constructed in 1983. This building is non-contributing.

Directly south of this building are several non-contributing buildings and structures including a stuccoed restroom building constructed in 1984 (Bldg. #1410) (Photograph 23), a number of small, frame utility buildings, and two portable toilets. A new comfort station constructed by the NPS in 2000 is located across the parking area to the west of the 1984 restroom building, on the edge of the curve of East Rim Drive as it passes through Desert View (Photograph 24). This concrete block building is covered by a corrugated metal roof.

Further south and east along the East Rim Drive is a gateway cluster comprised of the Service Station and Ranger Station/Entrance Station. The Desert View Service Station (Bldg. #1112) was constructed in 1963 to replace an earlier 1930s gas station located to the north of its current site (Figures 25 and 26; Photographs 25, 30). This Pueblo Revival style building is composed of stuccoed concrete with timber vigas and armadas, and contains two auto-sized, glazed bays. To the west of the Service Station is another 1984 restroom building servicing the campground site. This building and associated site development, though non-contributing, should be evaluated by an architectural historian for its potential design significance and association with the Mission 66 period.

Forming a contiguous cluster, the Entrance Station complex, including the Ranger Station building and kiosk buildings, mark a major point of arrival to the Grand Canyon National Park. The original Entrance Station was opened in 1933 and was located further north along East Rim Drive; it was demolished when the new entrance was built in 1964 to the south. The entrance cluster is comprised of a spare, Pueblo Revival style Ranger Station (Bldg. #298) and two Entrance Station checking booths or kiosks (Bldg. #295) (these names are according to 1961 plans for the Entrance Station area and to the Park's "Building Numbers for Existing Structures" list) (Figure 26). The Ranger Station, the largest building in the cluster, is situated parallel to and facing East Rim Drive (Photographs 1 and 26). It is constructed of concrete with a stucco veneer. The flat roof and log vigas and ramada are reminiscent of indigenous architecture. The two Entrance Station checking booths are frame structures covered by clapboards (Photograph 27). The booth closer to the Ranger Station is sheltered by a low-pitched gable roof with exposed ceiling joists. Its exterior wall and trim color matches that of the Ranger Station. The further booth, which may be listed as a "kiosk" (Bldg. #345), may also have been constructed later.

The Service Station and Entrance Station gateway cluster corresponds with Mission 66 improvement of the component landscape; these buildings require further study to determine their possible significance to the development of this landscape.

Two cluster arrangements define the service areas within the component landscape. One is the area immediately inside the loop formed by the East Rim Drive, which contains some historic, contributing buildings. Another is the maintenance/residential area established after the 1960s, which is comprised of non-contributing buildings and structures.

The area immediately inside the Rim Drive contains a number of historic and contributing buildings. Heading south along the service road leading from the East Rim Drive is a single-family residence, formerly the Fred Harvey Caretaker's Residence, and originally a lodge [see Photo 28]. Constructed in 1930, the Caretaker's Residence is the oldest building at Desert View. The dwelling of timber and stone was moved to its current location in 1934 and is now a residence for concessionaire employees.

Adjacent to the former Caretaker's Residence is a small historic wooden shed (Bldg. #912) [see Photo 29]. Measuring eight by ten feet with shiplap siding and a gable roof, this shed has one window and one door. It is possible that this is a coal shed outbuilding constructed in 1940 for the residence.

South of this building is the Ranger Cabin (Bldg. #149) and a four-plex apartment unit formerly known as the Fred Harvey Indian Employees' Quarters (Bldg. #914) (Figure 18A). A frame dwelling, the Ranger Cabin was constructed in 1936. The former Indian Quarters originally housed the Fred Harvey Company's American Indian employees at Desert View. This frame building, remodeled as a four-plex apartment unit, is sheathed by horizontal tongue-and-groove boards and sheltered by a gable roof. Near this dwelling are two frame utility sheds, one covered by a gable roof and one covered by a pyramidal roof. South of these buildings is a large water storage tank. Immediately adjacent to this tank are several frame, gable roofed storage sheds. A metal shed with a gambrel roof stands near the four-plex. Several recreational vehicles housing seasonal employees are parked in this area, and a cluster of towers and posts supporting satellite dishes, including a microwave relay station, are also found in the immediate area. The buildings and structures of the residential cluster arrangement are contributing resources.

The maintenance and residential areas in the southeast part of the landscape, off the Road to Cedar Mountain, comprise a relatively new cluster developed between 1975 and 2000. The maintenance area consists of two, single-wide metal and frame mobile homes, two metal and frame garage and storage buildings, a single-cell frame utility structure, and a metal container, all supporting National Park Service functions [see Photo 31]. Further east of the maintenance area is a series of residential units including single-wide mobile homes, seasonally parked recreational vehicles, and multiple-family dwelling units [see Photos 32 and 33]. This residential area is also characterized by a number of structures including small frame and gable-roofed storage sheds adjacent to individual dwellings (see Small-scale Features section for more details

on how this area has been accommodated and personalized). Frame porches have been added to many of the mobile homes. The buildings and structures of these cluster arrangements are non-contributing resources.

Other structures within the Desert View landscape include retaining and guard walls, culverts, former reservoir and catchment areas, and borrow pits from construction projects. Some culverts near the Rim Trail are made of corrugated metal while some are of glazed ceramic.

There are a few retaining or free-standing site walls at Desert View. A low, mortared stone wall connects the Watchtower with the Ruin. This wall may be the one noted as being built by the CCC in 1937. Structures associated with the overlook point west of the Watchtower along the rim include a three to four foot high guard wall built in the 1960s (Boyle 1997, 7). However, it is possible that few retaining walls were require because the prevailing design approach in the 1930s and 1940s was to site buildings and roads on the land with minimal land disturbance, and the overall landform of the core developed area was relatively gently sloped.

In the vegetated island between East Rim Drive and the visitor parking area lie the remnants of a reservoir/cistern built circa 1930. This structure is noted on a 1944 map as being made of concrete and holding 20,000 gallons of water (Figure 20A). As noted on maps from the 1930s and 1940s, some catchment areas also existed within the service cluster within the curve of East Rim Drive for the purpose of collecting rainwater (Figures 9, 20C). These likely went out of use by the time the major water line infrastructure was completed in the 1960s, but the structures themselves may still exist. In addition, during the construction process for East Rim Drive, several borrow pits were excavated along the east side of the roadway as it straightens to the west of the Desert View parking area (see Photograph 34). This series of pits is still visible and may hold archeological information.

Utilities encompass another layer of structural systems in the landscape. Visible above-ground utilities are addressed here, but underground systems are only discussed insofar as they are related to above-ground development. Above-ground power and telephone lines come into the site on timber poles running through a right-of-way located out of view of East Rim Drive within the loop road, ending at the service cluster south of the loop. The major overhead system of power line follows a corridor established during the period of significance.

Narrow metal water pipes can be seen aboveground near the Rim Trail. Above-ground storage tanks of metal and concrete, one with a metal standing pipe, are also visible within this path area and may be remnants of a water supply system (Photograph 35). In 1967, a water line system was extended from the village to Desert View and water lines and sanitary sewer systems were constructed to accommodate the planned development of a lodging area, campground, and separate National Park Service residential and utility areas. Although the utility infrastructure was installed, the development was never completed (Figure 28). Subsequent sporadic construction has filled in a portion of the planned residential and utility area with residential units in 1975, 1984, 1988, 1990, 1991, and 1993. Wastewater lagoons located south and east of the developed area of Desert View currently serve to hold and treat wastewater from the site. These are non-contributing features. Some above-ground propane fuel tanks exist in the maintenance area and in the service area within the East Rim Drive loop.

Character Defining Feature	Contributing/Non-contributing	CLI #	LCS#	Bldg. #
Buildings *(see Existing Conditions/Buildings and Structures Map and end of CLI)*				
Watchtower	Contributing	B-1	55579	907
Ruin	Contributing	B-2		909
Storeroom	Contributing	B-3	60397	908
Trading Post	Non-contributing	B-4		3351
Single Family Residence (Caretaker's Residence)	Contributing	B-5	55581	914
Ranger Cabin	Contributing	B-6		149
Shed	Contributing	B-7	60400	912
Four-plex Apt. Unit (Fred Harvey Indian Employee Quarters)	Contributing	B-8		915
Fire Cache/Storage (Ranger Residence)	Contributing	B-9		83
Contact Station	Contributing	B-10		41
Entrance Station Complex	Non-contributing	B-11		295, 298
Light Plant	Not determined	B-12		1170
Service Station	Not determined	B-13		1112
Storage shed	Non-contributing	B-14		1137
General Store	Non-contributing	B-15		1388
Restroom building	Non-contributing	B-16		1410
Campground restroom	Non-contributing	B-17		1411
Comfort Station (2000)	Non-contributing	B-18		
Duplex Apartment Units	Non-contributing	B-19		1493A, 1493B
Duplex Apartment Units	Non-contributing	B-20		1296,1297
Six-plex Apartment Unit	Non-contributing	B-21		1295
Single family residences	Non-contributing	B-22		1448,1449
Single-wide mobile homes	Non-contributing	B-23		
Garage/Shed	Non-contributing	B-24		913
Laundry facility and weight room (employees)	Non-contributing	B-25		1136
Maintenance buildings	Non-contributing	B-26		1486,1522

Character Defining Feature	Contributing/Non-contributing	CLI #	LCS#	Bldg. #
Structures *(see Existing Conditions/Buildings and Structures Map at end of CLI)*				
Remnant reservoir	Contributing	S-1		
Overlook below Watchtower	Contributing	S-2		
Masonry wall near Watchtower	Not determined	S-3		
Sewer treatment lagoons	Non-contributing	S-4		
Various small sheds and storage structures	Non-contributing	S-5		
Water tank	Non-contributing	S-6		
Utility poles/lines	Not determined	S-7		

Views and Vistas

Views and vistas are crucial to the understanding of the prehistory and history of this component landscape, and of the entire Grand Canyon National Park. Colter's Watchtower and Ruin are situated on a prominent point of the plateau affording expansive views of the Grand Canyon, including the Colorado River; and to the east, the nearby Painted Desert [see Photos 36, 37 and 38]. The adjacent overlook also takes advantage of these panoramic views and vistas.

Desert View was first utilized in the early 20th century by tour operators as a place to bring overnight camping parties to witness the spectacle of the sun rising over the Painted Desert. The appeal of this view as a destination point led to the further development of the site.

Today, visitors are encouraged to enjoy views and vistas from certain areas within this component landscape. Constructed overlooks adjacent to the Watchtower and design elements of the Watchtower itself, such as the parapet roof and the wide windows on all sides of the room at the top of the tower, invite the visitor to enjoy panoramic views of the Grand Canyon and the nearby Painted Desert. Cleared areas along the Rim Trail frame scenes of the Watchtower and the canyon [see Photo 5]. Finally, a designed element of the recently constructed comfort station frames the southern façade of the Watchtower and the visitor parking area. Nearby concessions also enjoy this view.

Character Defining Feature	Contributing/Non-contributing	CLI #
Views and Vistas *(see Existing Conditions/Views and Vistas Map at end of CLI)*		
Views from Watchtower and overlooks of the Grand Canyon and Painted Desert	Contributing	V-1
Views of the Watchtower from Rim Trail	Contributing	V-2

Small-scale Features

Little or nothing is known about small-scale features that existed in the area during the prehistoric, European contact, or early development periods. However, numerous small-scale features survive from the 20th and early 21st centuries. These are primarily associated with the development of visitor services and maintenance/residential areas occupied and used by National Park Service employees and concessionaires. They will be described from north to south by cluster areas. The public areas are described first and the NPS, or service areas, second.

Numerous and various small-scale features exist within the Desert View Watchtower area including (beginning from the lookout point) wood and metal brown trash receptacles; concrete ash urns, three elevated telescopes (Photograph 9), and tubular metal handrails approximately three feet in height with chain link fencing panels. The guardrail and fencing continues beyond the overlook point towards the Rim Trail.

In the immediate vicinity of the Watchtower are several trash receptacles (wood and metal painted brown with macadam-faced panels); ash urns; a series of concrete and stone steps with a metal handrail, leading to the Watchtower entrance; metal benches painted brown; interpretive waysides with text and illustrations; and a pictograph (out of context) dating from the construction of the Watchtower or later (Photographs 39 and 40). A marker, supported by a stone and concrete pedestal, signifying the National Historic Landmark status of the Watchtower site, is also found within this area (Photograph 41). Overhead lighting attached to a nearby tree illuminates the Watchtower vicinity.

Movable metal trash receptacles are found along the low stone wall between the Watchtower and Ruin. A poured concrete pad with attached metal bars is located adjacent to the Ruin(Photograph 42). Stone and concrete steps and a metal handrail mark the head of the trail leading to Navajo Point, now closed to visitors. A concrete and stone foundation sits just west of the ruin near the Rim.

Post-and-rail fencing edges both sides of the western path to the Watchtower as well as the re-vegetated triangular area between the western and eastern paths to the Watchtower (Photograph 43).

Cut, hand-worked, and natural stone edging lines the Rim Trail (Photograph 44). Flagstone remnants are visible along a secondary path east of the Watchtower. In areas where paths are designated, edging materials, usually stones and boulders, are often used to prevent visitors from trampling vegetated areas. The visitor parking area is edged with cut sandstone. Edging along service roads in this area consists of large boulders (Photograph 46).

Within the concessionaire cluster are metal bike racks; trash receptacles and ash urns (as described above), waste disposal units (green metal units behind trading post); metal benches; picnic tables; stave fencing concealing propane tanks; and parking area signage. Post-and-rail fencing edges the vegetated area south of the Visitor Contact Station, in front of and to the south of the General Store and down the edge of the visitor parking area. Cut sandstone curbing edges the parking area and metal grates drain the paved parking areas (Photograph 47). Directional signage is found along the East Rim Drive in this area.

The campground area west of the East Rim Drive is characterized by sheltered wayside signage, picnic tables, upright metal grills, and large boulders used to control vehicle access (Photograph 4). The campground was built in the 1960s as part of a larger development plan that was never completed.

Inside the East Rim Drive loop, cut sandstone blocks are arranged around the access holes to a historic underground water reservoir (Photograph 48) (see Structures).

Within the gateway area (the cluster containing the Service Station, Ranger Station, and Entrance Station) are several small-scale features including low, stone-edged planting beds at the service station, a flagpole marking the East Rim entrance, metal post overhead lighting and gas pumps at the Service Station, frame post overhead lighting at the Entrance Station near pedestrian paths, metal guard rails around entrance stations, cut sandstone curbing edging the road and medians containing the entrance stations, traffic lights and signage, cut stone steps leading to a pedestrian path behind the Ranger Station, and a rain gauge.

Small-scale features found in the service clusters within the East Rim Drive loop and off the Road to Cedar Mountain are less uniform and express the individuality of those living and working within the Desert View landscape.

The entrance to the service cluster inside the East Rim Loop is marked by road signage indicating the official use of the area, and a metal swing gate of a type commonly used to close off the service roads connecting public and service areas (Photograph 49). Here local stone edges the yards and walks of residential units (Photograph 28). A wire and metal post fence separates the back yard from the front at the Ranger Cabin. Sandstone slab and wooden benches are found within the yard area attached to the four-plex apartment unit. A series of concrete pads for recreational vehicles (and associated small-scale items including satellite dishes, stone hearths, waste disposal units, and outside furniture such as picnic tables) reveal the seasonal residential use of this area.

Within the maintenance and residential areas in the southeastern quadrant of the landscape, off the Road to Cedar Mountain, are numerous features from the latter part of the 20th century including overhead lighting, NPS signage, fencing, picnic tables, trash receptacles and waste disposal units.

Evidence of features missing from the 20th century appears in various annual reports summarized in the Chronology and History sections of this document. The 1930s-era photographs and annual reports indicate the concessionaire cluster was reorganized and expanded to accommodate more infrastructure at that time; as a result, many of the small-scale features were replaced or removed. Photographs from the 1950s show square, green metal trash receptacles in the visitor service cluster and along the edge of the visitor parking area (Figure 24). Post and rail fencing which now dominates the path system in this area was not yet installed at that time.

While there is a lack of documentation regarding the configuration and nature of small-scale features that may have existed within the landscape between prehistory and the beginning of the 20th century, there are numerous surviving elements that appear to have originated during the period of significance, 1914-42. These may be considered contributing resources. Others are from the Mission 66 period and will need further investigation to determine their significance when associated with the Snack Bar and the Service Station.

Archeological Sites

To date, two reconnaissance level surveys have been undertaken within the Desert View project area. National Park Service archeologists conducted a survey in 1992 and again in 1999. Both

surveys identified material culture ranging from the prehistoric Puebloan and Cohonina period ca. 2500 – 775 BP, up to the mid-20th century. At least three sites had both prehistoric and historic contexts.

One of the more important sites AZ C:13:422, contained a large amount of prehistoric ceramics, lithic debitage and ground stone. The quantity and type of diagnostic artifacts identified suggest a possible habitation site.

Given the findings from the previous two surveys, there is the potential that a more intensive survey or future pre-construction mitigation may identify other sites (*Draft Environmental Assessment, Desert View Improvements*, n.d. 2000).

CSI # Feature Name	Bldg. #	Source	Identified?
AZ C:13:422, Prehistoric			Reported
AZ C:13:423. Prehistoric			Reported
AZ C:13:545, Prehistoric/historic			Reported
AZ C:13:547, Prehistoric/historic			Reported
AZ C:13:549, Historic site			Reported
AZ C:13:550, Prehistoric/historic			Reported

Landscape Integrity Assessment

Assessment of integrity is based on evaluation of the existence and condition of physical features dating from a property's period of significance, taking into consideration the degree to which the individual qualities of integrity are present. The seven aspects of integrity included in the National Register criteria are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. As noted in National Register Bulletin 15: *How to Apply the National Register Criteria for Evaluation*:

> **Location** is the place where the historic property was constructed or the place where the historic event occurred; **design** is the combination of elements that create the form, plan, space, structure, and style of a property; **setting** is the physical environment of a historic property; **materials** are the physical elements that were combined or deposited during a particular period of time and in a particular pattern or configuration to form a historic property; **workmanship** is the physical evidence of the crafts of a particular culture or people during any given period in history or prehistory; **feeling** is a property's expression of the aesthetic or historic sense of a particular period of time; and **association** is the direct link between an important historic event or person and a historic property.

National Register Bulletin 15 also states that:

> Integrity is the ability of a property to convey its significance....Historic properties either retain integrity (that is convey their significance) or they do not. Within the

> concept of integrity, the National Register criteria recognizes seven aspects or qualities that, in various combinations, define integrity. To retain historic integrity a property will always possess several, and usually most, of the aspects. The retention of specific aspects of integrity is paramount for a property to convey significance. Determining *which* of these aspects are most important to a particular property requires knowing why, where, and when the property is significant.

Overview of Landscape Integrity

Based on the analysis and evaluation of the Desert View component landscape, the historic designed district retains integrity from the period of significance 1914-42. In particular, this period especially embodies the integrity aspects of location, design, setting, feeling, and association. In assessing the landscape character of the recommended Desert View historic district, the 1914-42 period has had particular influence over the larger landscape. In addition, when weighting the assessment of those areas of the landscape associated with viewing the canyon—the rim, the Watchtower and environs—as well as the visitor experience (versus the workers' or employees' experience), the Desert View landscape retains a high level of integrity.

Due to the limited scope of documentation of the American Indian significance, use, and occupation, an assessment of the integrity of the landscape as it relates to ethnographic significance was not undertaken.

Landscape Integrity Assessment

The property retains **integrity of location** given that many of the landscape features and systems surviving from the period of significance are still extant today.

Given that much of the overall site plan and site organization of the early 1940s survives in 2001, the site retains **integrity of design**. The 1950s and 1960s and later additions including the Snack bar, new comfort stations, altered parking and roads, are not highly intrusive, and do not compromise the integrity of the overall 1940s site plan.

The site retains **integrity of setting** for the period of significance. The general character of the surrounding forest areas and the canyon remains little changed from the period of significance.

The landscape retains **integrity of materials and workmanship**. Much of the overall architectural character established during the 1930s and 1940s survives.

The landscape as a whole retains many of the primary components and characteristics of the landscape of 1942 and therefore retains **integrity of feeling**.

A direct link between those who influenced the landscape during the period of significance – including the AT&SF, the Fred Harvey Company, Mary Jane Colter, and Civilian Conservation Corps – and the 2001 landscape areas, features, and systems that date to the 1940s remains. Therefore, the overall landscape retains **integrity of association**.

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Citation Title: *In The House of Stone and Light: Introduction to The Human History of Grand Canyon.* Grand Canyon, AZ: Grand Canyon Natural History Association.
Citation Author: Hughes, J. Donald
Year of Publication: 1978
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name: National Register of Historic Places Archives
Citation Title: "Grand Canyon Railroad Station"
Citation Author: Jaramillo, Ezekiel D.
Year of Publication: 1971
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: History Matters Collection
Washington, DC

Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title: *National Parks and The Woman's Voice, A History.* Albuquerque, NM: University of New Mexico Press
Citation Author: Kaufman, Polly Welts
Year of Publication: 1996
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title:	"Southern Paiute," Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11 Great Basin, Warren L. D'Azevedo, ed., pp: 368-397. Washington: Smithsonian Institution
Citation Author:	Kelly, Isabel T. and Catherine S. Fowler
Year of Publication:	1986
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Oculus Library Charlottesville, VA

Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title:	*The Best of Grand Canyon Nature Notes, 1926-1935*. Grand Canyon, AZ: Grand Canyon Natural History Association
Citation Author:	Lamb, Susan, editor.
Year of Publication:	1994
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Oculus Library Charlottesville, VA

Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title:	"Euro-American Impact Before 1870," Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11 Great Basin, Warren L. D'Azevedo, ed., pp: 499-516. Washington: Smithsonian Institution
Citation Author:	Malouf, Carling I. and John M. Findlay
Year of Publication:	1986
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Oculus Library Charlottesville, VA

Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	A Townsite Plan for Grand Canyon National Monument. Prepared for U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Tusayan National Forest.
Citation Author:	Mattoon, W. R.
Year of Publication:	July 18, 1910
Citation Number:	GC-NP Archives Accession #17460
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC

Source Name:	-
Citation Title:	Park Review Draft: Environmental Assessment for Desert View Improvements, Grand Canyon National Park, Coconino County, Arizona.
Citation Author:	SWCA Environmental Consulting, Inc. for Van Dijk Pace Westlake Architects
Year of Publication:	May 2002
Citation Number:	-
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Oculus Library Charlottesville, VA

Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	A Working Plan for Grand Canyon National Monument. Prepared for United States Department of Agriculture. Forest Service.
Citation Author:	Mattoon, W. R.
Year of Publication:	June 28, 1909
Citation Number:	GC-NP Archives Accession #58395
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC

Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title:	*Building The National Parks: Historic Landscape Design and Construction*. Baltimore, MD: The Johns Hopkins University Press
Citation Author:	McClelland, Linda Flint
Year of Publication:	1998
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Oculus Library Charlottesville, VA

Source Name:	National Register of Historic Places Archives
Citation Title:	*Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks*, Washington, DC
Citation Author:	McClelland, Linda Flint
Year of Publication:	1995
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Oculus Library Charlottesville, VA

Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title:	Guidelines for Evaluating and Documenting Rural Historic Landscapes, National Register Bulletin, No. 30. Washington: U. S. Government Printing Office
Citation Author:	McClelland, Linda Flint, J. Timothy Keller, Genevieve P. Keller and Robert Z. Melnick
Year of Publication:	1990
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC

Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title:	"Walapa," Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 10 Southwest, Alfonso Ortiz, ed., pp: 25-37. Washington: Smithsonian Institution
Citation Author:	McGuire, Thomas R.
Year of Publication:	1983
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Oculus Library Charlottesville, VA

Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title:	"Prehistoric Environments," Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11, Great Basin, Warren L. D'Azevedo, ed., pp: 31-50. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.
Citation Author:	Mehringer, Peter J.
Year of Publication:	1986
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Oculus Library Charlottesville, VA

Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	Memorandum to Division Chief, Res. Mgmt.; Historic Architect; Cultural Resource Manager; Res. Mgmt. Files on Historic Structures, Regarding CCC Work Projects in Grand Canyon National Park.
Citation Author:	Mott, Patricia
Year of Publication:	November 28, 1983
Citation Number:	GC-NP Archives Accession #58700
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC

Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title: *Ancient Peoples of the American Southwest.* London: Thames and Hudson
Citation Author: Plog, Stephen
Year of Publication: 1997
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title: *The Ace in The Hole: A Brief History of Company 818 of The Civilian Conservation Corps.* Columbus, Georgia: Brentwood Christian Press
Citation Author: Purvis, Louis Lester
Year of Publication: 1989
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title: *An Introduction to Grand Canyon Geology.* Grand Canyon, Arizona: Grand Canyon Association.
Citation Author: Price, L. Greer
Year of Publication: 1999
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title: *How the Canyon Became Grand: A Short History.* New York: Penguin Books.
Citation Author: Pyne, Stephen J.
Year of Publication: 1998
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title: *Cowboys, Miners, Presidents and Kings; the Story of the Grand Canyon Railway.* 4th edition.
Citation Author: Richmond, Al
Year of Publication:
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name: National Register of Historic Places Archives
Citation Title: "Grand Canyon Railway"
Citation Author: Richmond, Al
Year of Publication: January, 1998
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: History Matters Collection
Washington, DC

Source Name: Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title: Bits' iis Nineezi (The River of Never Ending Life): Navajo History and Cultural Resources of the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River. Submitted to the Glen Canyon Environmental Studies Program. Submitted by the Navajo Nation Historic Preservation Department.
Citation Author: Roberts, Alexa, Richard M. Begay and Klara B. Kelley
Year of Publication: 1995
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title: "The Pueblo Revolt," Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 9, Southwest, Alfonso Ortiz, ed., pp: 194-197. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.
Citation Author: Sando, Joe S.
Year of Publication: 1979
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name: Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title: *On the Edge of Splendor: Exploring Grand Canyon's Human Past*. Santa Fe: The School of American Research
Citation Author: Schwartz, Douglas W.
Year of Publication: [n.d.]
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title: "Havasupai," Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 10 Southwest, Alfonso Ortiz, ed., pp: 13-24. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.
Citation Author: Schwartz, Douglas W.
Year of Publication: 1983
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title: "A Historical Analysis and Synthesis of Grand Canyon Archaeology," American Antiquity, Vol. 31, # 4, (April 1966): 469-484.
Citation Author: Schwartz, Douglas W.
Year of Publication: 1966
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title: *Unkar Delta: Archaeology of the Grand Canyon*, Vol. 2. Santa Fe: School of American Research
Citation Author: Schwartz, Douglas W., Michael P. Marshall and Jane Kepp
Year of Publication: 1980
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title: *The Bright Angel Site. Archaeology of the Grand Canyon*, Vol. 1. Santa Fe: School of American Research Press
Citation Author: Schwartz, Douglas W., Michael P. Marshall and Jane Kepp.
Year of Publication: 1979
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title: *Images of America: The Grand Canyon, Native People and Early Visitors*. Chicago, IL: Arcadia Publishing.
Citation Author: Shields, Kenneth, Jr.
Year of Publication: 2000
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title:	"The Introduction of the Horse," Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 11 Great Basin, Warren L. D'Azevedo, ed., pp: 517-524. Washington: Smithsonian Institution
Citation Author:	Shimkin, Demitri B.
Year of Publication:	1986
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Oculus Library Charlottesville, VA

Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title:	"History of Pueblo-Spanish Relations to 1821," Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 9 Southwest, Alfonso Ortiz, ed., pp: 178-193. Washington: Smithsonian Institution
Citation Author:	Simmons, Marc
Year of Publication:	1979
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Oculus Library Charlottesville, VA

Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title:	"History of the Pueblos Since 1821," Handbook of North American Indians, Vol. 9 Southwest, Alfonso Ortiz, ed., pp: 206-223. Washington: Smithsonian Institution.
Citation Author:	Simmons, Marc
Year of Publication:	1979
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Oculus Library Charlottesville, VA

Source Name:	Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title:	Pia'Paxa'Huipi (Big River Canyon): Ethnographic Resource Inventory and Assessment for Colorado River Corridor, Glen Canyon National Recreation Area, Utah and Arizona, and Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona (Second Preliminary Draft). Submitted to David E. Ruppert, RegionalEthnographer, National Park Service. Submitted by the Bureau of Applied Research in Anthropology, University of Arizona. Ms. on fileat Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon, Arizona.
Citation Author:	Stoffle, Richard W., David B. Halmo, Michael J. Evans, Diane E. Austin
Year of Publication:	1993
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	Oculus Library Charlottesville, VA

Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title: *The Kolb Brothers of Grand Canyon: Being A Collection of Tales of High Adventure, Memorable Incidents, & Humorous Anecdotes.* Grand Canyon, AZ: Grand Canyon Natural History Association
Citation Author: Suran, William C.
Year of Publication: 1991
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title: *Sinews of Dirt and Stone: Grand Canyon's Backcountry Trails System, An Historic Summary.* Grand Canyon, National Park Service
Citation Author: Sutphen, Debra
Year of Publication: 1992
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title: People and Places of the Old Kaibab. Cultural Resources Management, Report # 10
Citation Author: United States. Department of Agriculture. Forest Service. Southwestern Region.
Year of Publication: 1990
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: History Matters Collection
Washington, DC

Source Name: Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title: Cultural Landscape Assessment. Mather Point Overlooks and Pullouts along East Rim Drive by Susan Calafate Boyle
Citation Author: United States. Department of Interior. National Park Service.
Year of Publication: 1997
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: History Matters Collection
Washington, DC

Source Name:	HAER
Citation Title:	Historic American Engineering Record. Anderson, Michael F., "Desert View Road," HAER # AZ-44
Citation Author:	United States. Department of Interior. National Park Service.
Year of Publication:	1994
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Both Graphic and Narrative
Citation Location:	Oculus Library Charlottesville, VA
Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	Final Construction Report. Grand Canyon – Desert View Route. Grand Canyon National Park, Route 1, Sec. A3, B & F. Submitted by C.H. Sweetser, District Engineer
Citation Author:	United States. Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Public Roads. District # 2.
Year of Publication:	May 27, 1931
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC
Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	Final Construction Report. Grand Canyon – Desert View Highway. Grand Canyon Project 1A3, B, C, D, F & G: Seal Coat. Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. Approved by C.H. Sweetser, District Engineer
Citation Author:	United States. Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Public Roads. District # 2.
Year of Publication:	March 27, 1933
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC
Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	Final Construction Report. Grand Canyon – Desert View Route. Grand Canyon National Park, Day Labor. Grading and Surfacing.
Citation Author:	United States. Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Public Roads. District # 2.
Year of Publication:	December 12, 1928
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC

Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	Final Construction Report on Project 1A1: Rectification and Surfacing; Project 1A2, 2A1, 2B: Grading and Surfacing; Project 2A2: Surfacing and Project 102: Grading at Grand Canyon National Park Highway System (Routes 1 and 2). Submitted by C.H. Sweetser
Citation Author:	United States. Department of Agriculture. Bureau of Public Roads. District # 2.
Year of Publication:	March 20, 1929
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC

Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	Annual Report For 1933: Grand Canyon National Park and Grand Canyon National Monument. Prepared by M.R. Tillotson, Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park.
Citation Author:	United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service.
Year of Publication:	1933
Citation Number:	GC-NP Archives Accession #54708
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC

Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	Highlight Briefing Statement, 1966 Calendar Year for Grand Canyon National Park.
Citation Author:	United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service.
Year of Publication:	1966
Citation Number:	GC-NP Archives Accession #54706
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC

Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	Highlight Briefing Statement, 1967 Calendar Year for Grand Canyon National Park.
Citation Author:	United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service.
Year of Publication:	1967
Citation Number:	GC-NP Archives Accession #54706
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC

Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	Superintendent's Annual Reports for Grand Canyon National Park.
Citation Author:	United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service.
Year of Publication:	1920-1928; 1931-1932; 1934-1940, 1942-1948; 1950-1953;1966
Citation Number:	GC-NP Archives Accession #54706
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC

Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	Final Construction Report on Account # 543: Grandview – Desert View Cleanup. Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon, AZ
Citation Author:	United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Grand Canyon National Park.
Year of Publication:	February 8, 1933
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC

Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	Final Construction Report on Project F.P. 20: Oil Surface Roads and Paths, South Rim. Submitted by C.M. Carrel, Park Engineer. Grand Canyon National Park, Grand Canyon, AZ
Citation Author:	United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Grand Canyon National Park.
Year of Publication:	December 10, 1936
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC

Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	Final Construction Report on Project # 501: Service Roads. Grand Canyon National Park. Grand Canyon, AZ. Submitted by C.M. Carrel, Park Engineer
Citation Author:	United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Grand Canyon National Park.
Year of Publication:	December 5, 1936
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC

Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	Catching Sight of the New Frontier, Remarks of Conrad L. Wirth, Director, National Park Service, Department of the Interior, at the Mission 66 Frontiers Conference of the National Park Service, Grand Canyon National Park,
Citation Author:	United States. Department of the Interior. Information Service.
Year of Publication:	April 24, 1961
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC

Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	Guidelines [for] National Park Service Roads.
Citation Author:	United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Western Office Division of Design and Construction.
Year of Publication:	1961
Citation Number:	GC-NP Archives Accession #49290
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC

Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	Final Construction Report. Grand Canyon Park Projects 1-A3, B: Grand Canyon - Desert View and Project 8: Hermit Rim Road (West Rim Drive) Surface Repairs. Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. Submitted by L.I. Hewes, Chief, Western Headquarters
Citation Author:	United States. Federal Works Agency. Public Roads Administration. Western Headquarters.
Year of Publication:	June 14, 1948
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC

Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	Draft Environmental Assessment: Desert View Improvements. Denver: Denver Service Center
Citation Author:	United States. Department of Interior. National Park Service.
Year of Publication:	2000
Citation Number:	
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC

Source Name: Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title: Memorandum for the Washington Office and all Field Offices from Arno B. Cammerer, Director.
Citation Author: United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service.
Year of Publication: August 1, 1935
Citation Number: GC-NP Archives Accession #54708
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: History Matters Collection
Washington, DC

Source Name: Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title: *Mission 66 For Grand Canyon National Park and Monument.*
Citation Author: United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service.
Year of Publication: 1956
Citation Number: GC-NP Archives Accession #57838
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: History Matters Collection
Washington, DC

Source Name: Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title: *Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter: Fact Sheet and Background.* Los Angeles, CA
Citation Author: Victoria King Public Relations, Inc.
Year of Publication: 1996
Citation Number: GC-NP Archives Accession #68716
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name: Library of Congress/Dewey Decimal
Citation Title: *South Rim Grand Canyon: Your Step by Step Guide.* 2nd Revised Text, 1976. Original Edition
Citation Author: Webb, C. R.
Year of Publication: 1972
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name: Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title: *The Great Southwest of the Fred Harvey Company and the Sante Fe Railway.* Phoenix, AZ: The Heard
Citation Author: Weigle, Marta and Barbara A. Babcock
Year of Publication: 1996
Citation Number:
Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: Oculus Library
Charlottesville, VA

Source Name:	Grand Canyon Museum Collection
Citation Title:	Mission 66 Revisted: A Report Submitted by Conrad L. Wirth, Former Director, National Park Service, on the Occasion of the 20th Anniversary of the Launching of Mission 66 and the 60th Anniversary of the Establishment of the National Park Service. (signed)
Citation Author:	Wirth, Conrad L.
Year of Publication:	1976
Citation Number:	GC-NP Archives Accession #65030 and #57838
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Location:	History Matters Collection Washington, DC

Supplemental Information

Title:	CCC Camp Layout & Topo, Desert View.
Description:	Not dated.
Title:	Desert View Area, Grand Canyon National Park: Preliminary Sketch of Proposed Development.
Description:	Not dated. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Drawn by Kuebler (NP-GC Drawing # 2030).
Title:	Topographic Map of Desert View, Grand Canyon, Arizona.
Description:	Not dated. United States. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Public Roads. Region 7. San Francisco, California. (NP-GC Drawing # 9046)
Title:	Topographic Sheet 1 of 5, Desert View, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description:	Not dated. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. (NP-GC Drawing #3510).
Title:	Topographic Sheet 3 of 5, Desert View, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description:	Not dated. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. (NP-GC Drawing #3510).
Title:	Watchtower Sales Room, Desert View, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description:	Not dated. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. (NP-GC Drawing #3302).
Title:	Map of Rio Colorado of the West.
Description:	1858. Egloffstein von, F. W., Maps of Grand Canyon National Park. [Online] Available HTTP: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4302c.np000062, 1858. Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

Title: Tertiary History of The Grand Cañon District, with Atlas.
Description: 1882. Dutton, Clarence E., [Online] Available HTTP: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4332gm.gnp00002, 1882, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

Title: Grand Canyon of the Colorado.
Description: 1904. Underwood & Underwood, [Online] Available HTTP: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4332g.np000095, 1904, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

Title: Guide Map of Grand Canyon National Monument.
Description: 1909. United States. Department of Agriculture. Forest Service. June 23, 1909. (GC-NP Archives Accession #27764).

Title: Working Plan Grand Canyon. Tusayan National Forest, Rim Area.
Description: 1917. United States. Department of Agriculture. Forest Service. Surveyed by H.D. Burrall. August 1917. (GC-NP Archives Accession #28344-G).

Title: Grand Canyon National Park Arizona.
Description: 1919. Rand McNally and Company, [Online] Available HTTP: http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.gmd/g4332g.np000099, 1919, Library of Congress, Washington, DC.

Title: Preliminary Sketch For Desert View Development, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1930. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Landscape Division. Drawn by Thomas C. Vint, Chief Landscape Architect. December 15, 1930. (NP-GC Drawing #3118).

Title: Desert View Tower Building. Desert View, Grand Canyon, Arizona in the Grand Canyon National Park (To Be Occupied and Used By Fred Harvey Under 20 Year Contract with the Secretary of the Interior, Dated February 16, 1920).
Description: 1931. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company/Fred Harvey Company. July 22, 1931. Sheets 1-2 of 2. (Drawing # C.E.C.L. 89-19628).

Title: Water Development Project at Grand Canyon, Arizona in the Grand Canyon National Park to be Occupied and Used by Fred Harvey Under 20 Year Contract with the Secretary of the Interior.
Description: 1931. February 16, 1920. Sheet 1 of 8. Revised September 26, 1931. C.E.C.L. 89-19506. (GC-NP Archives Accession #71369).

Title: Developed and Special Area Map. Part of the Master Plan. Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1932. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Plans and Design. "From Data as of October 1, 1932." (GC-NP Archives Accession #28345).

Title: Preliminary Sketch. Scheme B. Desert View Development. Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1932. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Landscape Division.
December 21, 1932. Sheet 1 of 1. (NP-GC Drawing # 3118C).

Title: Water Tank and Electric Plant Building For Use of Desert View Tower Building at Desert View, Grand Canyon, Arizona in Grand Canyon National Park (To Be Occupied and Used By Fred Harvey Under 20 Year Contract with the Secretary of the Interior, Dated February 16, 1920.
Description: 1932. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company/Fred Harvey Company (Drawing # C.E.C.L. 89-19973). August 1, 1932. Sheet 2 of 2. (Denver Service Center Drawing # 113/70175).

Title: Grand Canyon National Park. Desert View Ranger Station.
Description: 1933. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Plans and Design. Approved by Director October 30, 1933. Sheets 1 and 3 of 3. (NP-GC Drawing #3057A).

Title: Campground Roads and Campsites Layout - Desert View, Grand Canyon National Park, South Rim.
Description: 1935. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Plans and Design June 26, 1935. Sheet 1 of 3. (NP-GC Drawing # 3121).

Title: Grand Canyon National Park, Desert View Area.
Description: 1935. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Office of the Chief Engineer, San Francisco, Calif. 8 sheets, April 1935. (note: "This set supercedes dwg. # GC 4595").

Title: Landscape Developments - Desert View, Grand Canyon National Park, South Rim.
Description: 1935. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Plans and Design. October 4, 1935. Sheet 1 of 1. (NP-GC Drawing # 3141).

Title: Minor Developed Areas. Part of the Master Plan for Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1935. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Drawn by the Branch of Plans and Design from N.P.S. data as of January 1, 1935. (NP-GC Drawing #3045-B). (GC-NP Archives Accession #28342).

Title: Shop Building at Desert View, Grand Canyon National Park, South Rim.
Description: 1935. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Plans and Design. August 22, 1935. Sheet 1 of 1. (NP-GC Drawing # 3133A).

Title: Desert View Area, Grand Canyon National Park (Topographic maps).

Description: 1936. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Office of the Chief Engineer. San Francisco, CA. Sheet 6 of 6. Dated April 1936.

Title: Grand Canyon National Park. Master Plan – Vegetation Type Map 1936.
Description: 1936. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Forestry – Western Division. (GC-NP Archives Accession #66875).

Title: Heating Room & Blacksmith Shop Addition to Workshop E.C.W. Desert View, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1936. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Plans and Design. November 2, 1936. Sheet 1 of 1. (NP-GC Drawing # 3237).

Title: Portal - Desert View Entrance, Grand Canyon National Park, South Rim.
Description: 1936. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Plans and Design. September 5, 1936. Sheet 1 of 1. (NP-GC Drawing # 3232).

Title: Gasoline Station at Desert View, Grand Canyon, Arizona.
Description: 1937. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company/Fred Harvey Company. Chicago, IL, July 1937. Sheet 1. (Case file 8583).

Title: Proposed Power Cable, Desert View, South Rim, Job 690-134, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1937. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Engineering. November 4, 1937. Sheet 1 of 1. (GC-NP Drawing # 5101).

Title: South Rim – Desert View Area. Part of the Master Plan for Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1938. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Division of Landscape Architecture. Regional Office. Drawn by the Branch of Plans and Design From National Park Service Data as of January 1, 1938. 1938 Master Plan. (NP-GC Drawing # 2107),

Title: Development Outline. Road and Trail System Plan. Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1939. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. January 1, 1939. (GC-NP Archives Accession #26806).

Title: Indian Quarters, Desert View, Grand Canyon, Arizona.
Description: 1939. Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railway Company/Fred Harvey Company. December 30, 1939. (prepared by Chief Engineer, Los Angeles, M.C. Blanchard, corrections, Architect, Coast Line, H.L. Gilman(?).C.E.C.L. 192-22095. 4 sheets of plans and elevations.

Title: South Rim – Desert View Area. Part of The Master Plan of Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1939. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Division of Landscape Architecture. Western Office, Design and Construction. 1941 Master Plan . January 1939; (NP-GC Drawing # 2107-A), (GC-NP Archives Accession #74826).

Title: Utility Trenches & Operator's Facilities, Desert View Residential Area, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1940. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Park Engineering Department. Superintendent's Office. Approved October 29, 1940. (NP-GC Drawing # 8450).

Title: Comfort Station, Desert View, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1941. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Plans and Design. Approved by Regional Director May 1, 1941. Sheet 1 of 2. (NP-GC Drawing # 2206).

Title: Parking Area and Walk Details, Desert View, South Rim, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1941. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Plans and Design Division Approved by Superintendent May 20, 1941. Sheet 1 of 1. (NP-GC Drawing # 2134-D).

Title: Base Map of Desert View, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1944. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Park Engineer. Prepared by Park Superintendents Office. June 20, 1944. 4 sheets plus 1 index sheet.

Title: Cross Section Studies: Improvement Route #1, South Rim to Desert View, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1945. (Author unknown). October 22, 1945.

Title: Roads System. Part of the Master Plan for Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1949. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Division of Landscape Architecture. Regional Office. 1950 Master Plan. November 1949. (NP-GC Drawing #2123), (GC-NP Archives Accession #26771).

Title: Development Plan of Desert View Area – South Rim, Part of the Master Plan for Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1950. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Division of Landscape Architecture. Regional Office. 1950 Master Plan. May 1950. (NP-GC Drawing #2107-B), (GC-NP Archives Accession #26771).

Title: Development Plan, Desert View Area – South Rim, Part of the Master Plan, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1950. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Division of Landscape Architecture. Western Office, Design and Construction. November 1951. (NP-GC Drawing # 2107B).

Title: Development Plan, Desert View Area – South Rim, Part of the Master Plan, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1951. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Division of Landscape Architecture. Region III Office. November 1951. (GC-NP Drawing # 2107-C).

Title: Alterations: Babbitt Brothers Trading Company Store, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1953. Babbitt Brothers Trading Company. December 1, 1953. Sheet 2 of 2. (NP-GC Drawing # 8691).

Title: Grand Canyon N.P. Aerial Survey.
Description: 1954. United States. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Public Roads. August 1954. 5 sheets and index sheet, (Denver Service Center Drawing # 113/41099).

Title: Watchtower Sales Room, Desert View, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1954. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Western Office Division of Design and Construction. November 16, 1954. 1 sheet. (NP-GC Drawing # 3302).

Title: Trading Post at Desert View.
Description: 1955. Lester B. Knight & Associates, Inc. Prepared for the Fred Harvey Company. Chicago, Illinois. Various plans and drawings dated between August 9, 1954 and March 4, 1955. 9 sheets. (NP-GC Drawing # 8605-A-C).

Title: Aerial Photography of Desert View, Arizona, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1960. United States. Department of Commerce. Bureau of Public Roads. Completed by Continental Engineers, Inc. Denver, Co. October 27, 1960. 4 sheets and index sheet.

Title: Index to Photography, Desert View, Arizona, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1960. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. October 27, 1960. 4 photo sheets plus cover sheet.

Title: Desert View Parking Area. East Rim Drive, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1961. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Landscape Architecture Branch. Western Office Division of Design and Construction. March 1961. 2 of 2 sheets.

Title: Desert View, Part of the Master Plan for Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1961. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Landscape Architect. Park Office. March 3, 1961. (NP-GC Drawing # 2107-L).

Title: Desert View, Part of the Master Plan, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1961. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Prepared by Landscape Architect, Park Office. (NP-GC Drawing # 2107-L), March 3, 1961. (note in pencil: "Overlay---NP-GC Drawing # 2107 K & J).

Title: Entrance Station Plaza, Desert View, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1961. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Landscape Architectural Branch. Western Office of Design & Construction Office. March 1961. (NP-GC Drawing #3537)

Title: Realignment of Desert View Loop Road and Parking Area. Desert View, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1961. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Landscape Architecture. Western Office of Design and Construction. February 1961. (NP-GC Drawing # 3509).

Title: (Topographical) Sheet Index: Desert View Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1961. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Engineering. WODC. Bureau of Public Roads, Denver, CO. January 1961. (NP-GC Drawing # 3510).

Title: Topographic Sheets of Desert View, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1961. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Engineering. Western Office of Design and Construction. Bureau of Public Roads Prepared January 1961. 5 Sheets plus 1 index sheet. (NP-GC Drawing # 3510).

Title: Campground Roads & Parking, Desert View, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.
Description: 1962. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Landscape Architecture. Western Office of Design & Construction Office. August 2, 1962. 3 sheets. (NP-GC Working Drawing #3546-A).

Title: Campground Roads and Parking. Desert View. Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.
Description: 1962. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Landscape Architecture. Western Office Division of Design and Construction. August 2, 1962. 1-3 of 3 Sheets. (NP-GC Drawing # 3546-A).

Title: Desert View, Part of the Master Plan, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1962. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Prepared by Branch of Landscape Architecture, Division of Design & Construction. (NP-GC Drawing # 2107-M, June 1962). (Approved by director Hillary A. Tolson, 9/12/62).

Title: Desert View, Part of The Master Plan for Grand Canyon National Park.

Description: 1962. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Landscape Architecture. Western Office Division of Design and Construction. June 1962. 1-2 of 2 Sheets (several versions of both with sketches). (NP-GC Drawing #2107-M).

Title: Proposed Service Station Site Layout and Vicinity Map For Desert View, South Rim, Grand Canyon National Park

Description: 1962. American Oil Company. Los Angeles Region. February 1962. Drawing # P1. Sheet 24 of 37. (Denver Service Center Drawing # 113/41901).

Title: As Constructed Plans For Project Grand Canyon N.P.H. 1-B10, Route # 1, East Rim Drive
Grand Canyon National Park, Highway System, Arizona.

Description: 1963. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. October 1963. 45 sheets.

Title: As Constructed Plans For Project Grand Canyon N.P.H. 1-B10, Route # 1 – East Rim Drive. Grand Canyon National Park Highway System, Arizona.

Description: 1963. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Prepared by United States Department of Commerce. Bureau of Public Roads. Revised October 1963. 1, 3-5, 17-18 of 46 sheets. (Denver Service Center Drawing # 113/41, 901).

Title: Entrance Station and Kiosk, East Gate, Grand Canyon National Park.

Description: 1963. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. 4 sheets showing details, elevations, site plan, and specifications). July 1963. (NP-GC Drawing #3545-B).

Title: Entrance Station and Kiosk, East Gate. Grand Canyon National Park.

Description: 1963. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Division of
Architecture. Western Office Division of Design and Construction. July 1963. 1 of 4 sheets.

Title: Desert View Water and Sewer System. South Rim, Grand Canyon National Park.

Description: 1965. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Division of Engineering. Western Office of Design and Construction September 1965. 1-3 of 11 Sheets.

Title: A Grocery Store For Babbitt Brothers, Grand Canyon, Arizona (Desert View).

Description: 1965. Gonzales, Bennie M. (approved 5/13/66 by regional director, Daniel B. Beard?) (1 of 4 sheets – site plans and details; 2 of 4 sheets – floor plan and elevations). May 24, 1965 (?illegible). (NP-GC Drawing # 8651).

Title: Master Plan of Grand Canyon National Park. Chapter 1: Basic Information.
Description: 1965. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Prepared by Thomas DeHaven, Park Landscape Architect. February 5, 1965. (GC-NP Archives Accession #50704).

Title: Site Plan – Residential and Maintenance Area. Desert View. Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1965. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Division of Landscape Architecture. Western Office Division of Design and Construction. January 1965.

Title: Site Plan – Residential and Maintenance, Desert View. Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1965. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Branch of Landscape Architecture. Western Office of Design & Construction Office. (preliminary drawings). (Designed by J.A. Russell, drawn by R.E. Wiley). January 1965. (NP-GC Drawing #3623).

Title: Site Plan – Residential and Maintenance. Desert View. Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1965. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Division of Landscape Architecture. Western Office Division of Design and Construction January 1965. Sheet 1 of 1. (NP-GC Drawing # 3623-A).

Title: A Grocery Store For Babbitt Brothers. Desert View, Grand Canyon, Arizona.
Description: 1966. Gonzales, Bennie M., Architect Phoenix, AZ. May 2, 1966. 1-2 of 4 Sheets. (NP-GC Drawing # 8651).

Title: Trading Post at Desert View, Grand Canyon, Arizona.
Description: 1966. Ensign, Mel C. Prepared for the Fred Harvey Company. Phoenix, AZ. January 18, 1966 and July 14, 1966. 2 sheets. (NP-GC Drawing # 8605-E-F).

Title: Desert View.
Description: 1973. [no author]. [Map that shows buildings, construction dates, and building numbers.] December 26, 1973.

Title: Desert View, Arizona Quadrangle Map.
Description: 1988. United States. Department of the Interior. United States Geological Survey 7.5 Minute Series. 1988.

Title: Route: Grand Canyon E.R. [East Rim], Desert View.
Description: 1989. United States. Department of Transportation. Federal Highway Administration. Central Federal Lands Highway Division. Denver, Colorado. Map compiled by Corbin and Jackson, October 25, 1989.

Title: Desert View Developed Area Plan, Grand Canyon National Park.
Description: 1999. United States. Department of the Interior. National Park Service. Western Region - Park Planning. Revised 2/1999. Sheet 1 of 2. (Denver Service Center Drawing # 113/80.027).

Title: Site Plan. Project PRA GRCA 11(2) East Rim Drive (Desert View).
Description: 2000. United States. Department of Transportation. Federal Highway Administration. Central Federal Lands Highway Division. Denver, Colorado. Sheets 5 and 11. May 30, 2000.

Title: Topo Map: Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona.
Description: 2000. National Geographic Society/Trails Illustrated. 1987. Revised 2000.

Site Plans

Title: Desert View Location Map
Description: 2003. OCULUS. Map showing the location of the project site.

Title: Desert View Cultural Landscape Area Map
Description: 2003. OCULUS. Map showing existing conditions and existing and proposed historic district boundaries and the boundary of the Desert View component landscape.

Title: Desert View Landscape Chronology Map Circa 1930
Description: 2003. OCULUS. Map showing circa 1930 landscape overlaying 2002 existing conditions.

Title: Desert View Landscape Chronology Map Circa 1935
Description: 2003. OCULUS. Map showing circa 1935 landscape overlaying 2002 existing conditions.

Title: Desert View Landscape Chronology Map Circa 1944
Description: 2003. OCULUS. Map showing circa 1944 landscape overlaying 2002 existing conditions.

Title: Desert View Landscape Chronology Map Circa 1960
Description: 2003. OCULUS. Map showing circa 1960 landscape overlaying 2002 existing conditions.

Title: Desert View Landscape Chronology Map Circa 1965
Description: 2003. OCULUS. Map showing circa 1965 landscape overlaying 2002 existing conditions.

Title: Desert View Photograph Station Points Maps
Description: 2003. OCULUS. Maps showing station points of existing conditions photographic documentation.

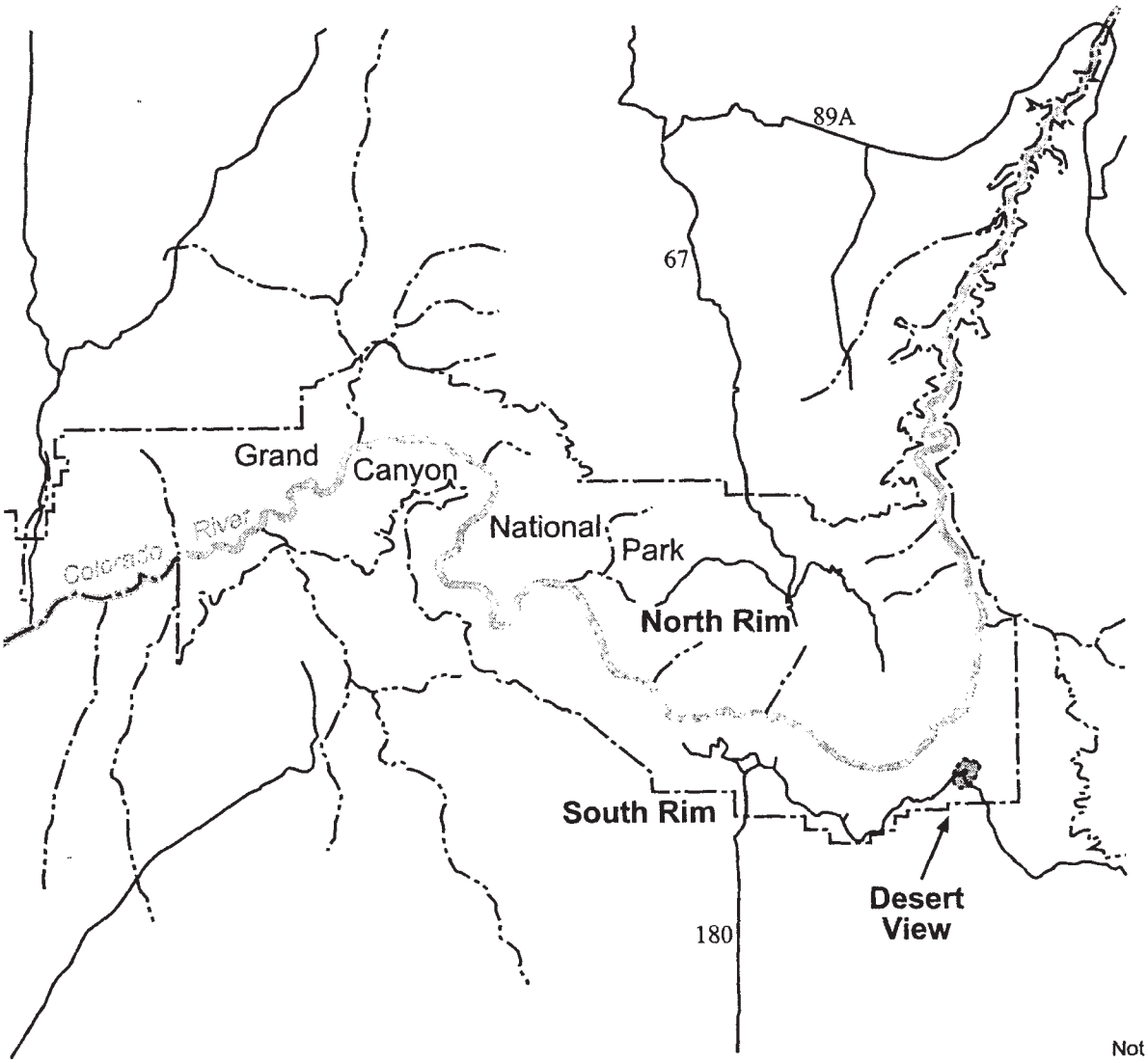
Title: Desert View Existing Conditions Building and Structures Maps
Description: 2003. OCULUS. Maps showing inventoried contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined resources.

Title: Desert View Existing Conditions Circulation Maps
Description: 2003. OCULUS. Maps showing inventoried contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined resources.

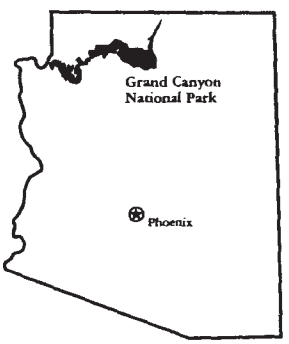
Title: Desert View Existing Conditions Vegetation Maps
Description: 2003. OCULUS. Maps showing inventoried contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined resources.

Title: Desert View Existing Views and Vistas Maps
Description: 2003. OCULUS. Maps showing inventoried contributing, non-contributing, and undetermined resources.

END



Not to Scale

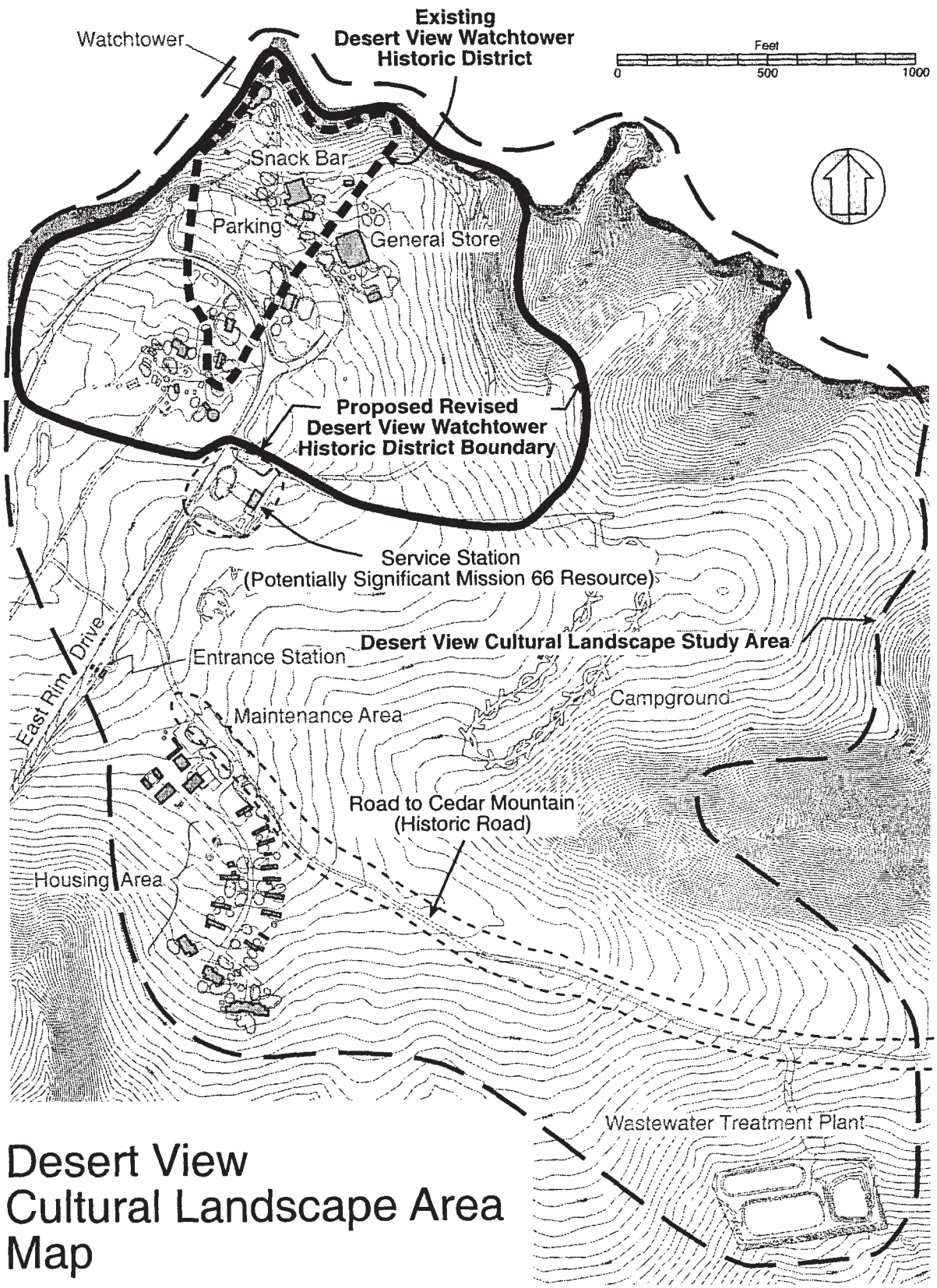


Grand Canyon National Park

Desert View

Location Map

April 2003



Desert View Cultural Landscape Area Map

Figures



Figure 1. Detail, Map of the Father Silvestre Velez de Escalante-Father Francisco Dominguez expedition, 1546. (Sanchez 1997)

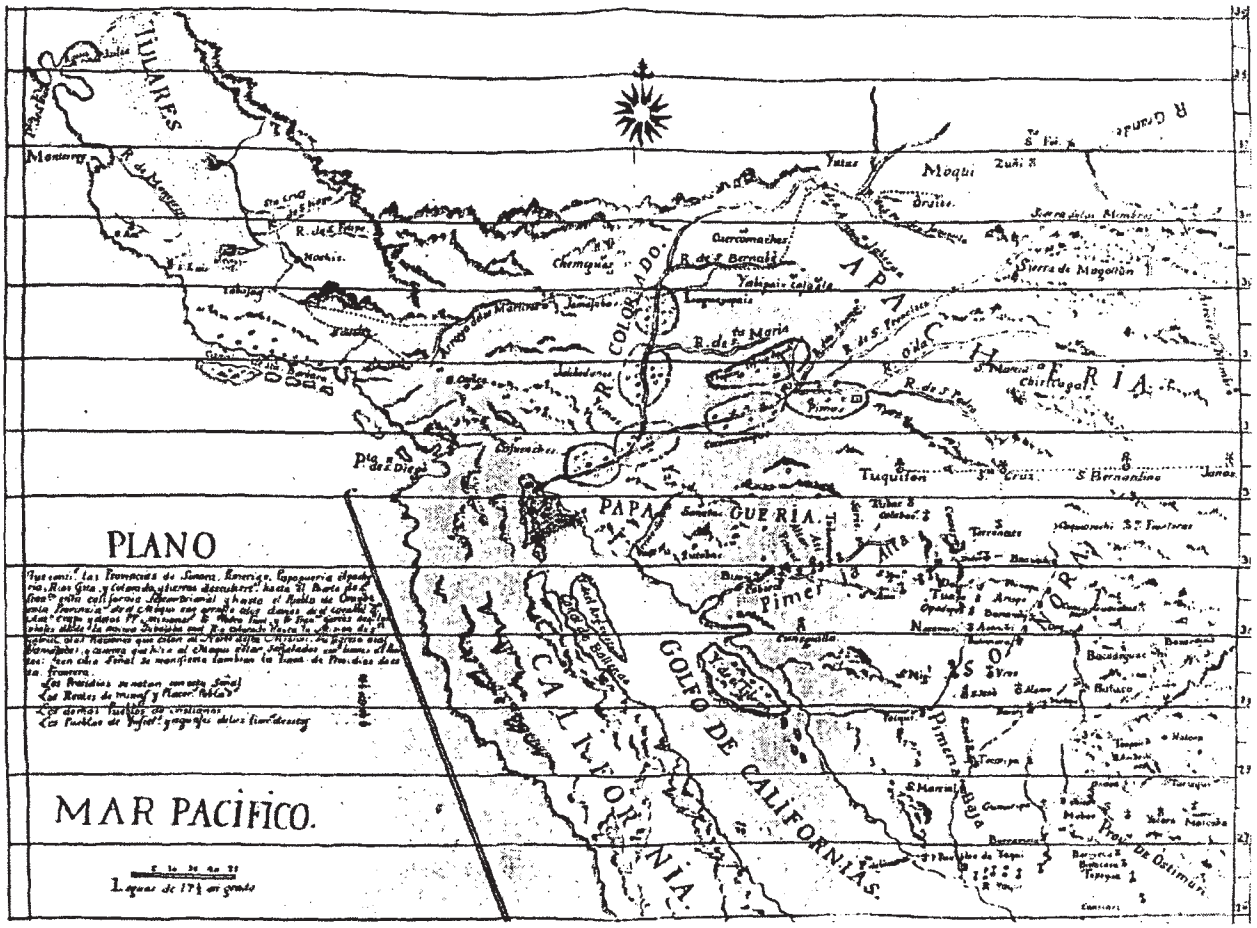


Figure 2. Map of the expedition to the Moqui by Father Francisco Tomas Garces, ca.1776-77. (Galvin 1965)

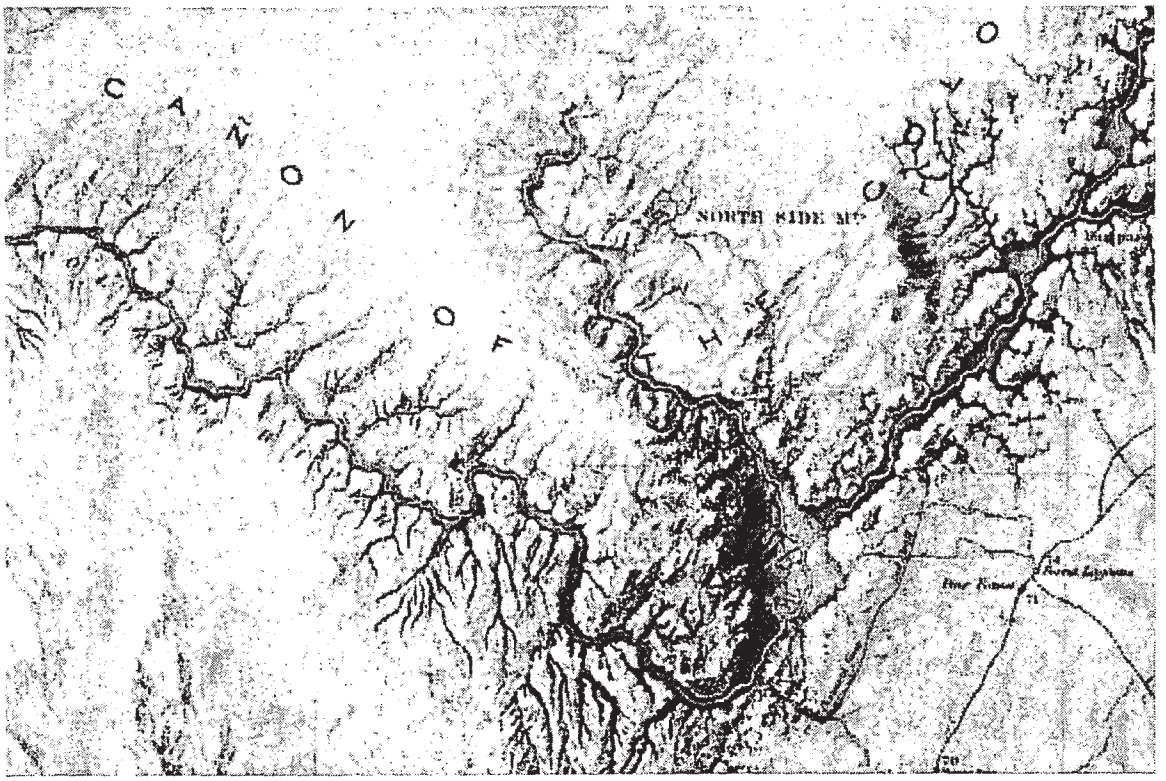


Figure 3. Detail from Map of Rio Colorado of the West, based on exploration by 1st Lieutenant Joseph C. Ives, 1858. (University of Virginia Alderman Library)



Figure 3A. Engraving by R. A. Muller illustrating Powell's Second Colorado River Expedition, ca.1873. (Grand Canyon Museum Collection Catalog #17262)

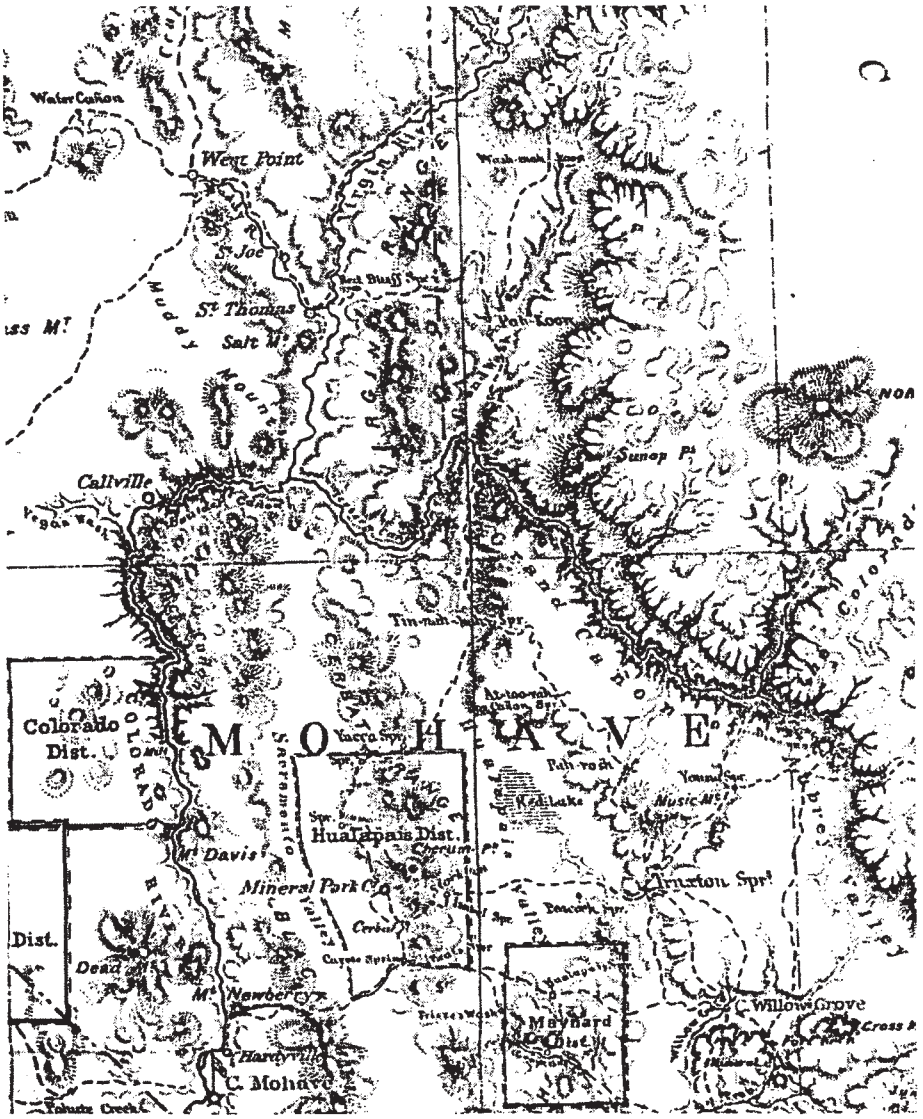


Figure 4. Detail, *Explorations and Surveys South of the Central Pacific Railroad,* by George M. Wheeler, 1871. (University of Virginia Alderman Library)

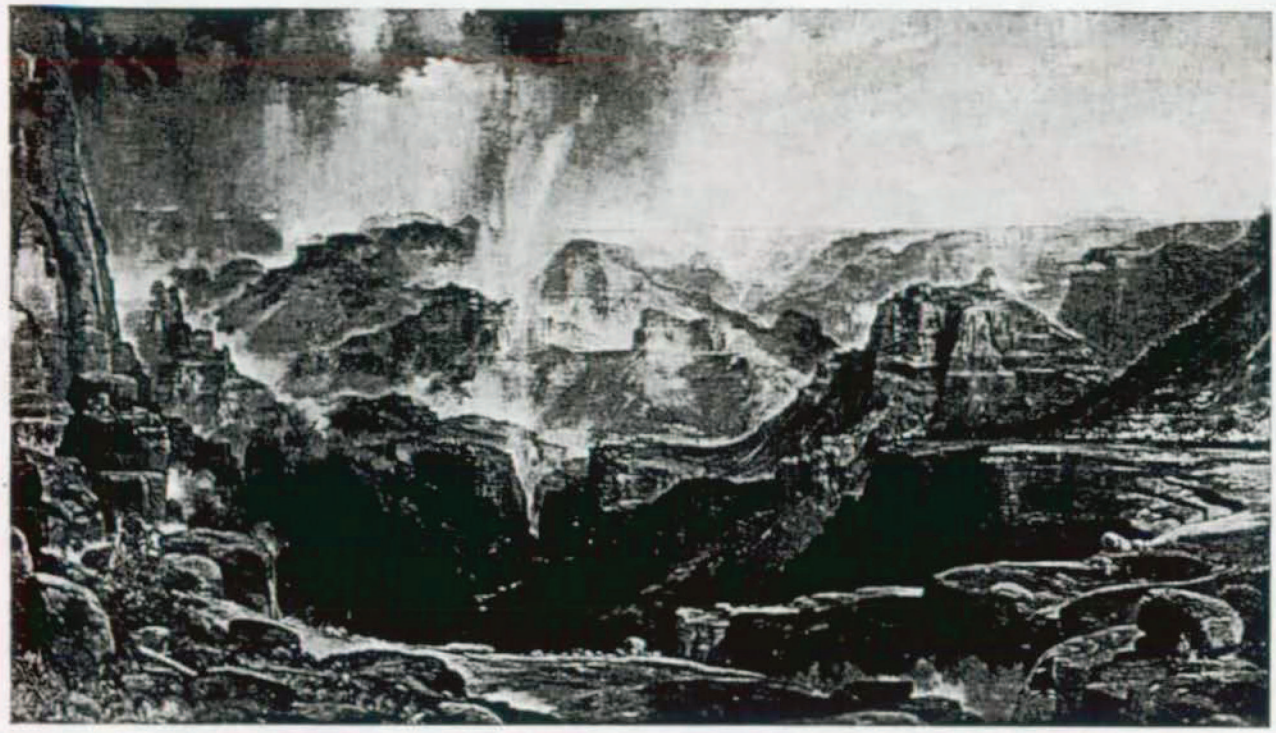


Figure 4A. Thomas Moran, "Chasm of the Colorado," 1873-74. (collection of National Gallery of Art, Washington DC).

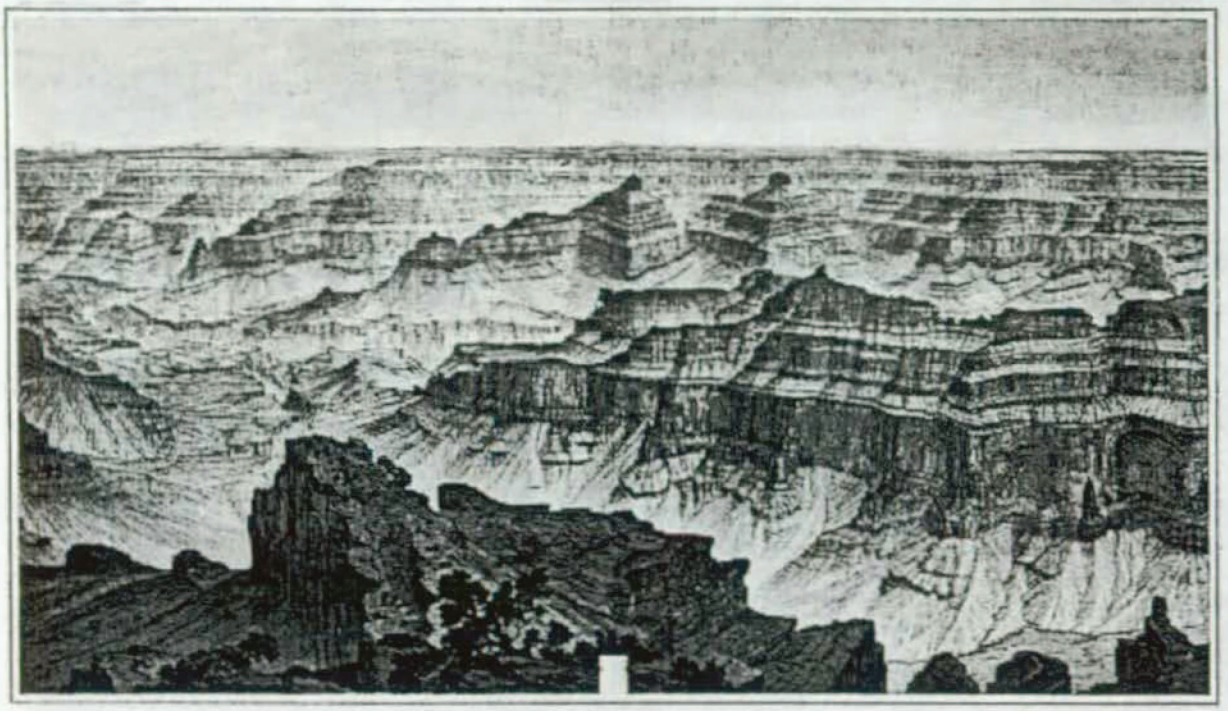


Figure 5. "Panorama from Point Sublime" from Clarence Dutton's *Tertiary History of the Grand Canyon District,* 1882. (Dutton 1882)

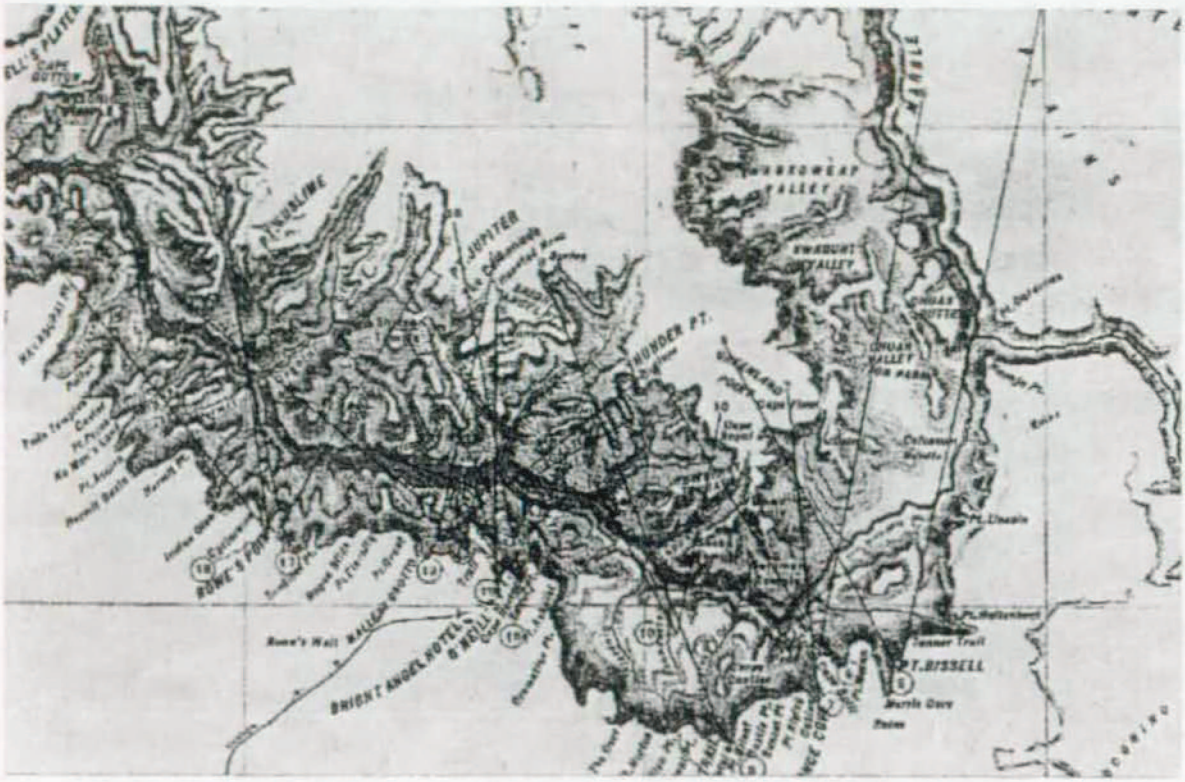


Figure 6. 1904 map of the Grand Canyon showing the locations and extents of stereographic views of the area as published by Underwood and Underwood. (Library of Congress)

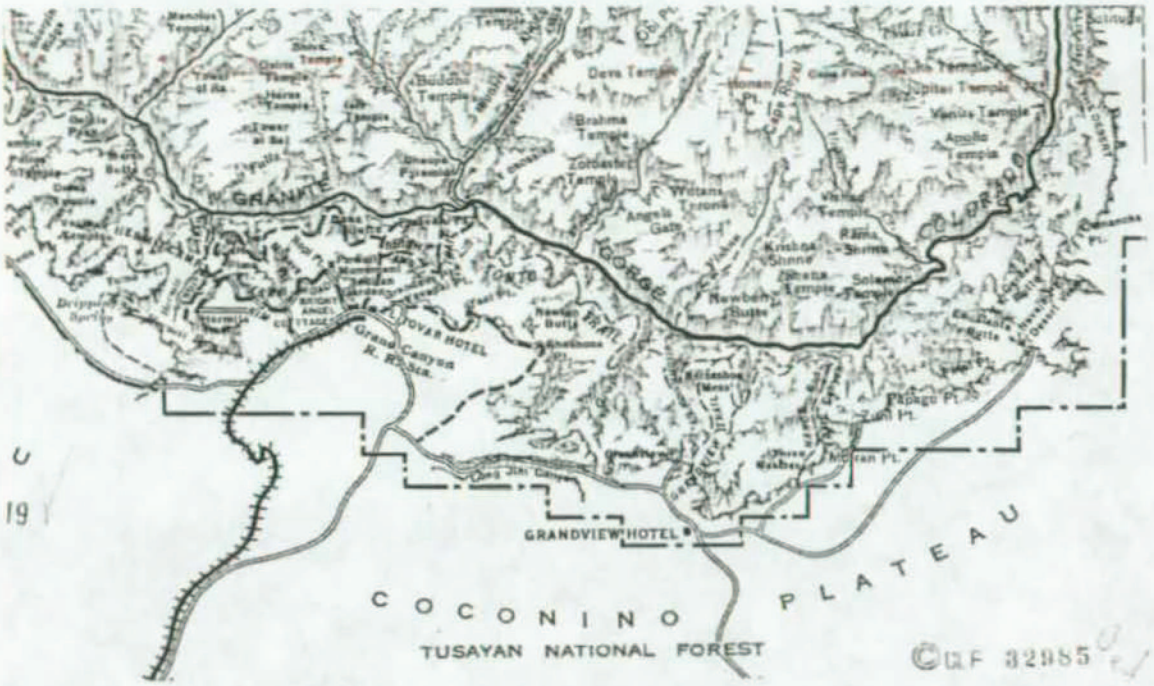


Figure 7. Detail of Rand McNally and Company's 1919 map of Grand Canyon National Park. (Library of Congress)

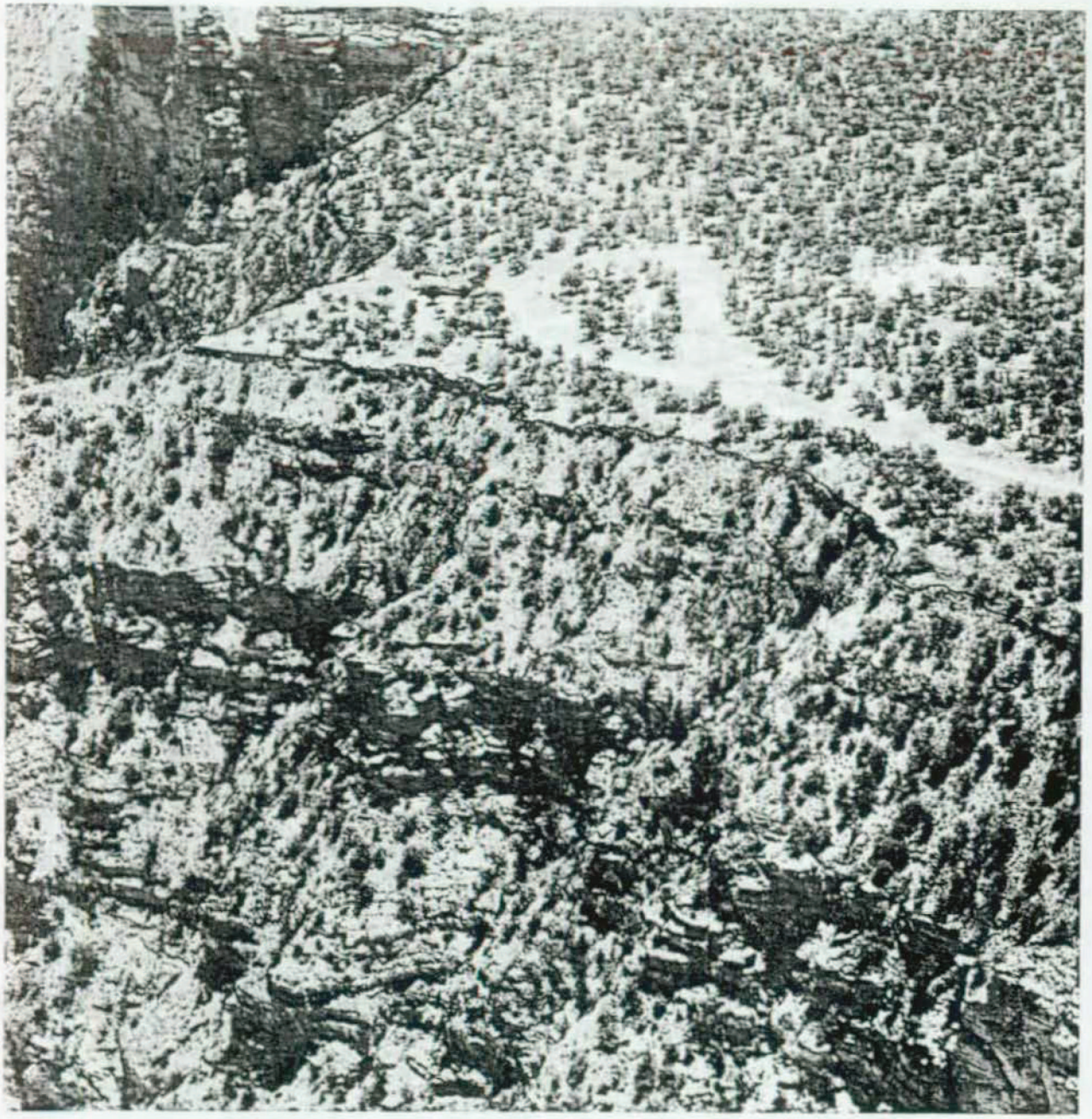


Figure 8. Aerial photograph of Desert View area prior to construction of the Watchtower, showing original refreshment building and lounge, circa 1930. (Grand Canyon Museum Collection, Accession #8425A)

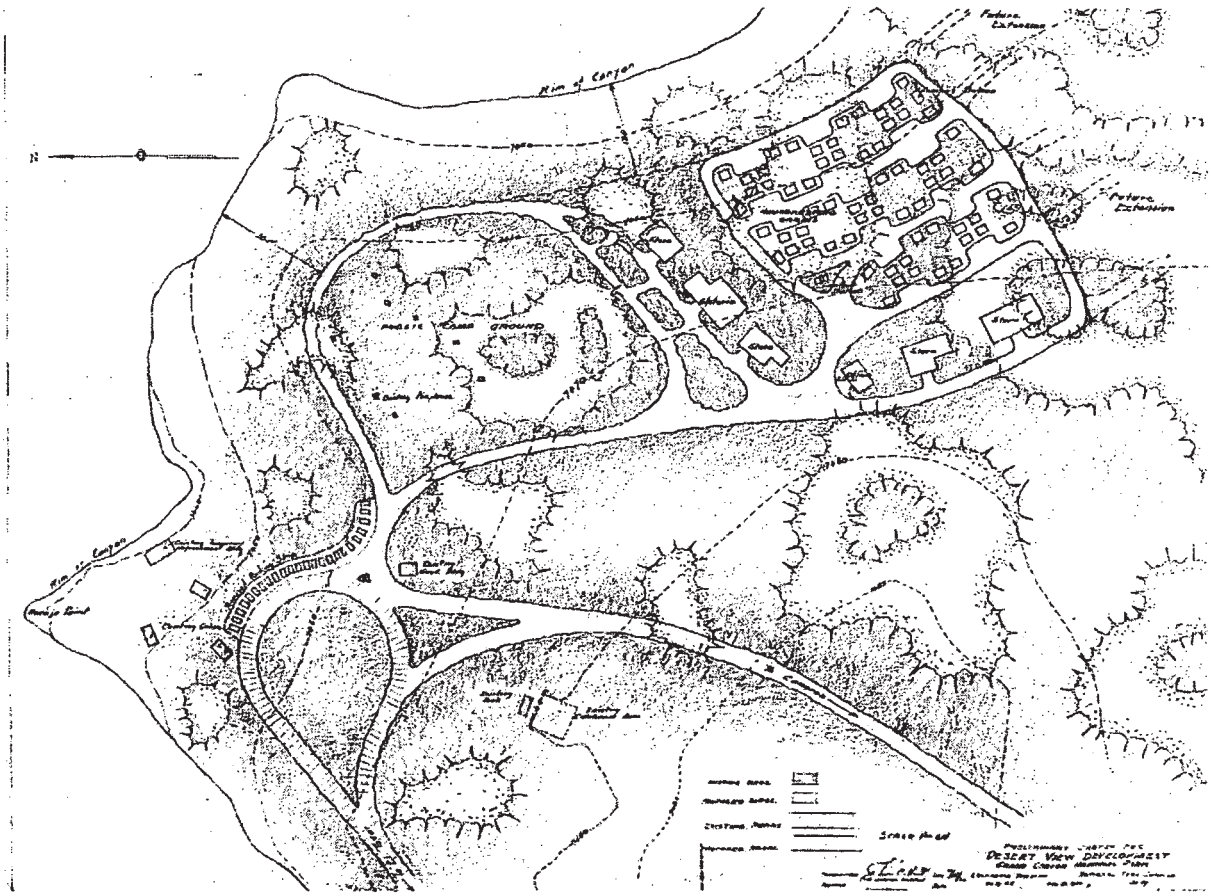


Figure 9. Desert View preliminary development plan, 1930. (NP-GC Drawing # 3118)

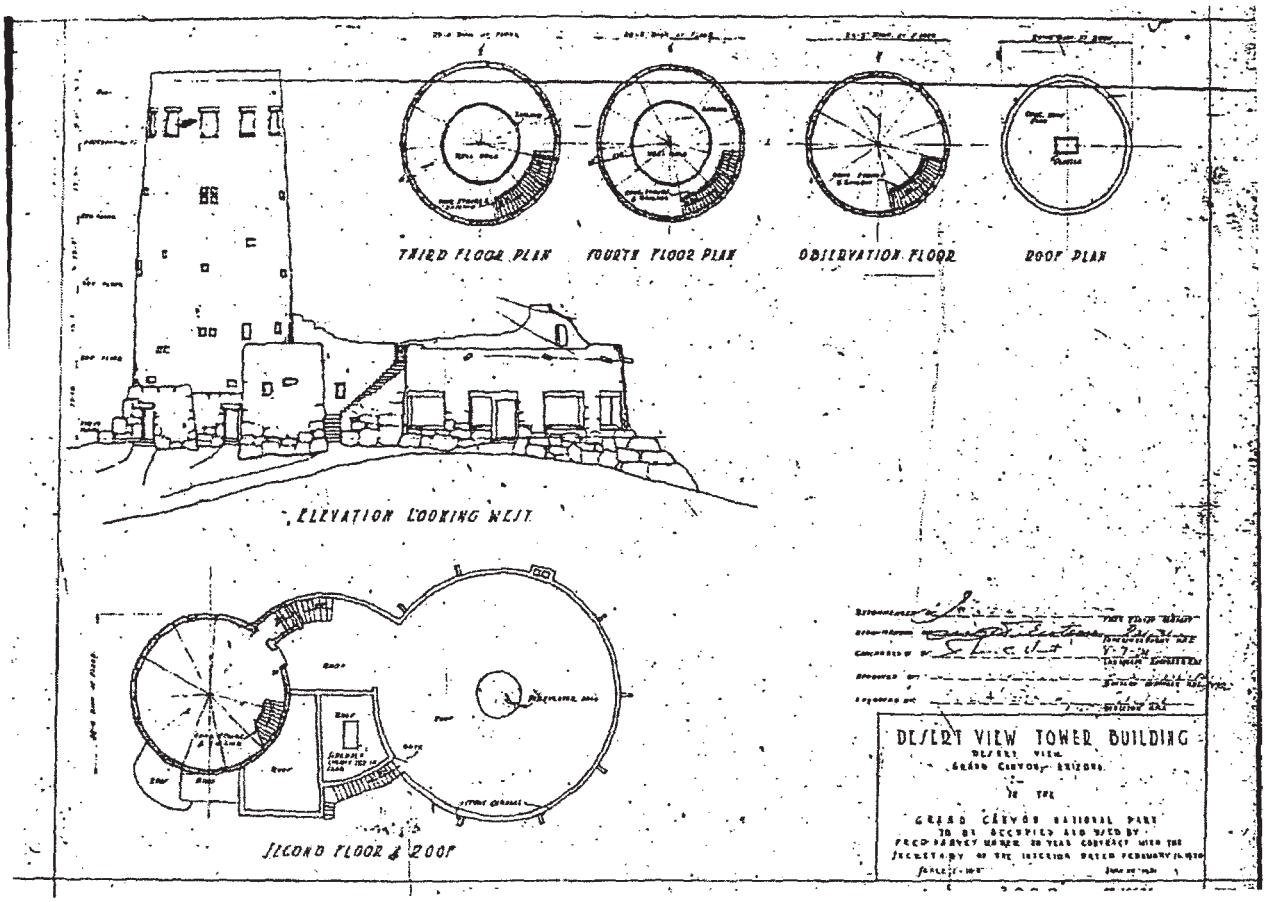


Figure 10. Plans and elevation drawing for Desert View Watchtower, designed by Mary Elizabeth Jane Colter for the Fred Harvey Company, dated July 22, 1931.(Grand Canyon Museum Collection, Drawing # C.E.C.L. 89-19628)

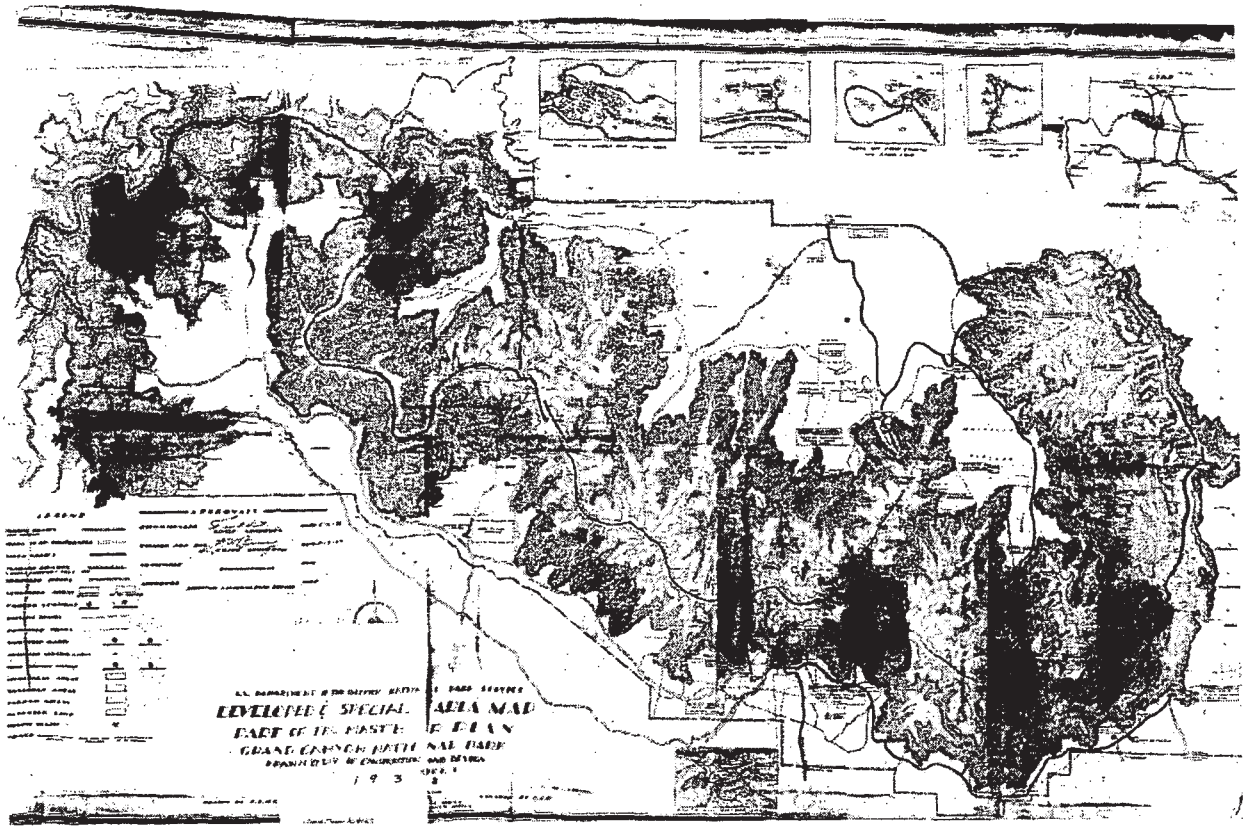


Figure 11. *Developed & Special Area Map* from 1932 park master plan. (Grand Canyon Museum, Accession #28345)



Figure 12. Fred Harvey Company Electric Plant and water tank building at Desert View, constructed circa 1932. The building was razed circa 1950. (Bldg. #911) (Grand Canyon Museum Collection, Accession #1184)

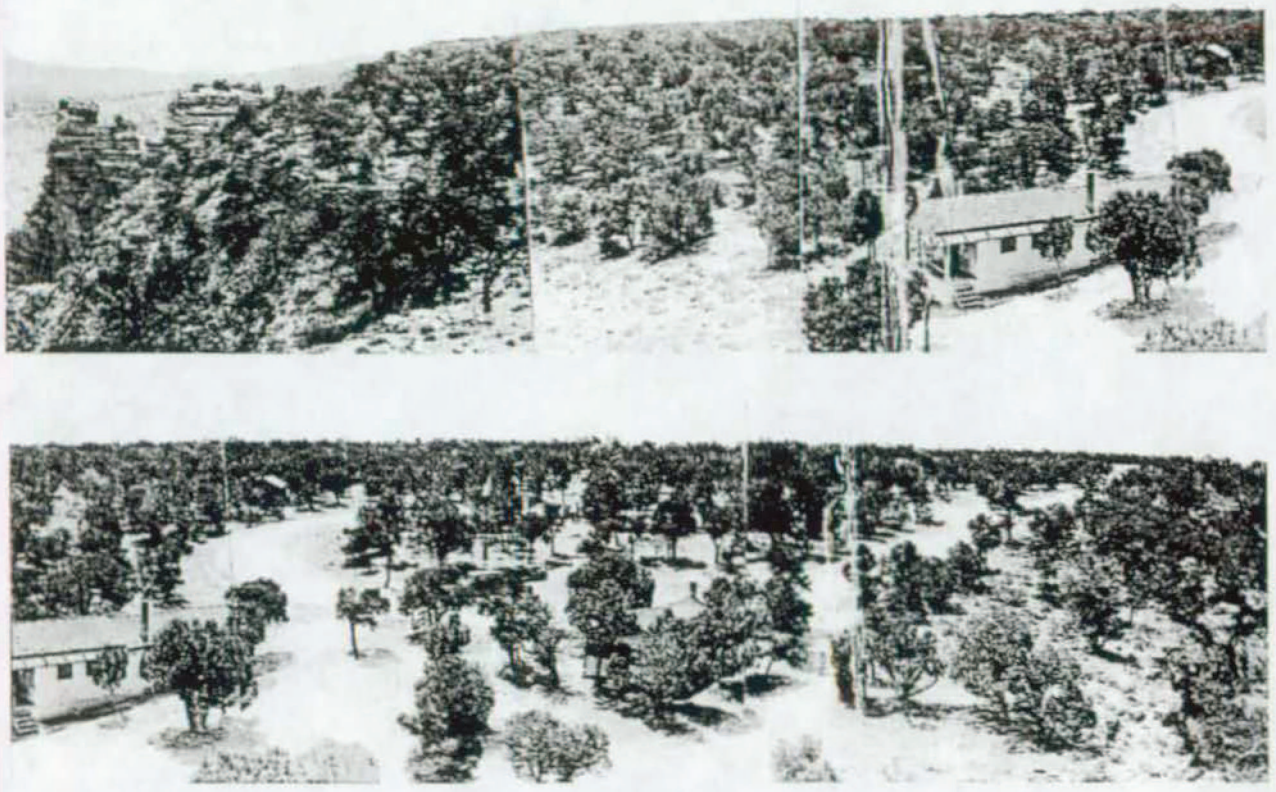


Figure 13. Panoramic view to the east of Desert View area, taken from Watchtower shortly after construction, 1933. (Grand Canyon Museum Collection, Accession #22642)

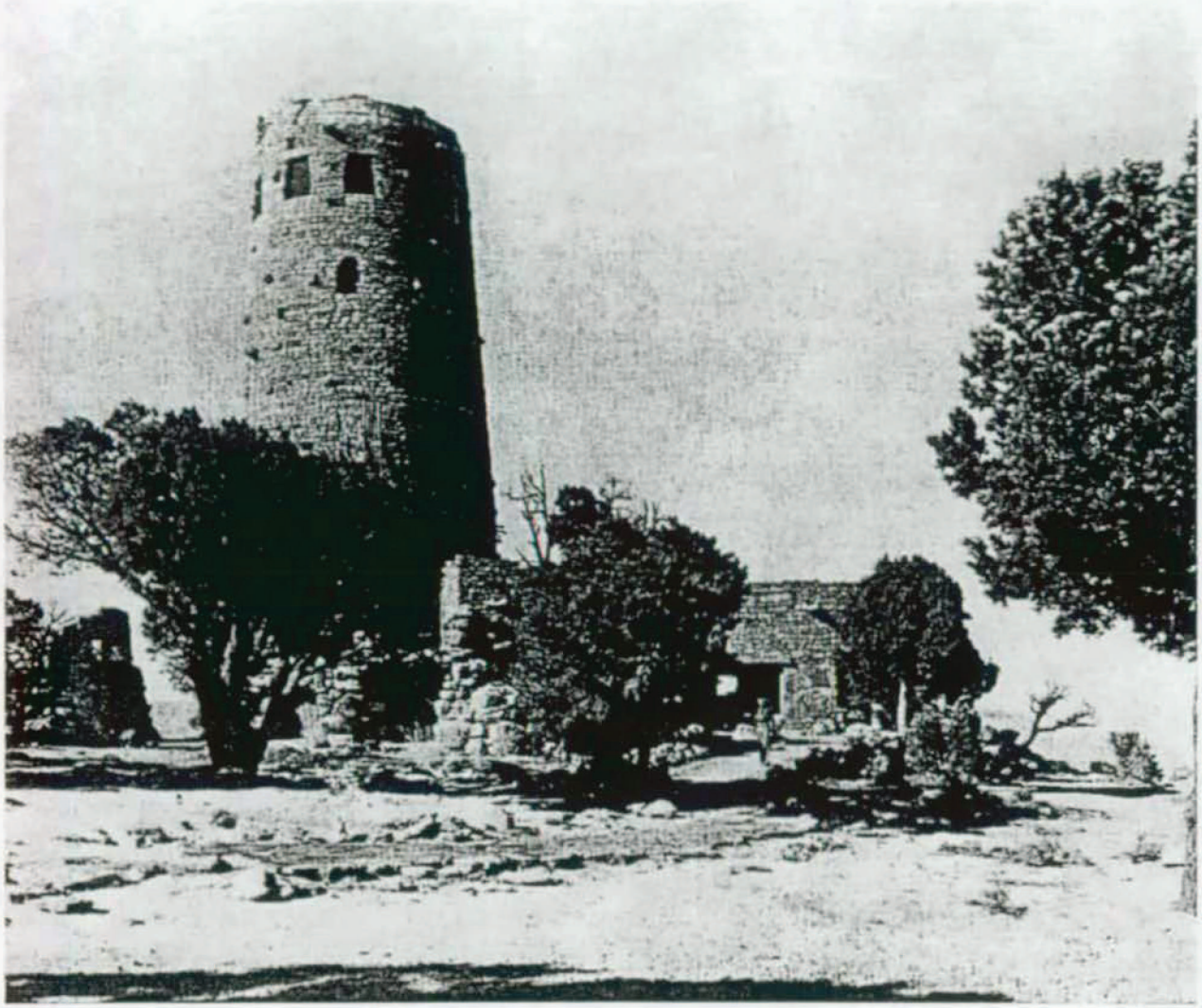


Figure 14. Photograph of Desert View Watchtower taken shortly after completion, showing path and vegetation, 1933. (Grand Canyon Museum Collection, Accession #8454)



Figure 15. The 1933 Rustic-style Checking Station built at the park's East Entrance at Desert View with early Public Works Administration funding. This building was replaced by the present Ranger Office and Entrance Station in 1964. Undated photograph. (Grand Canyon Museum Collection, Accession #7857)

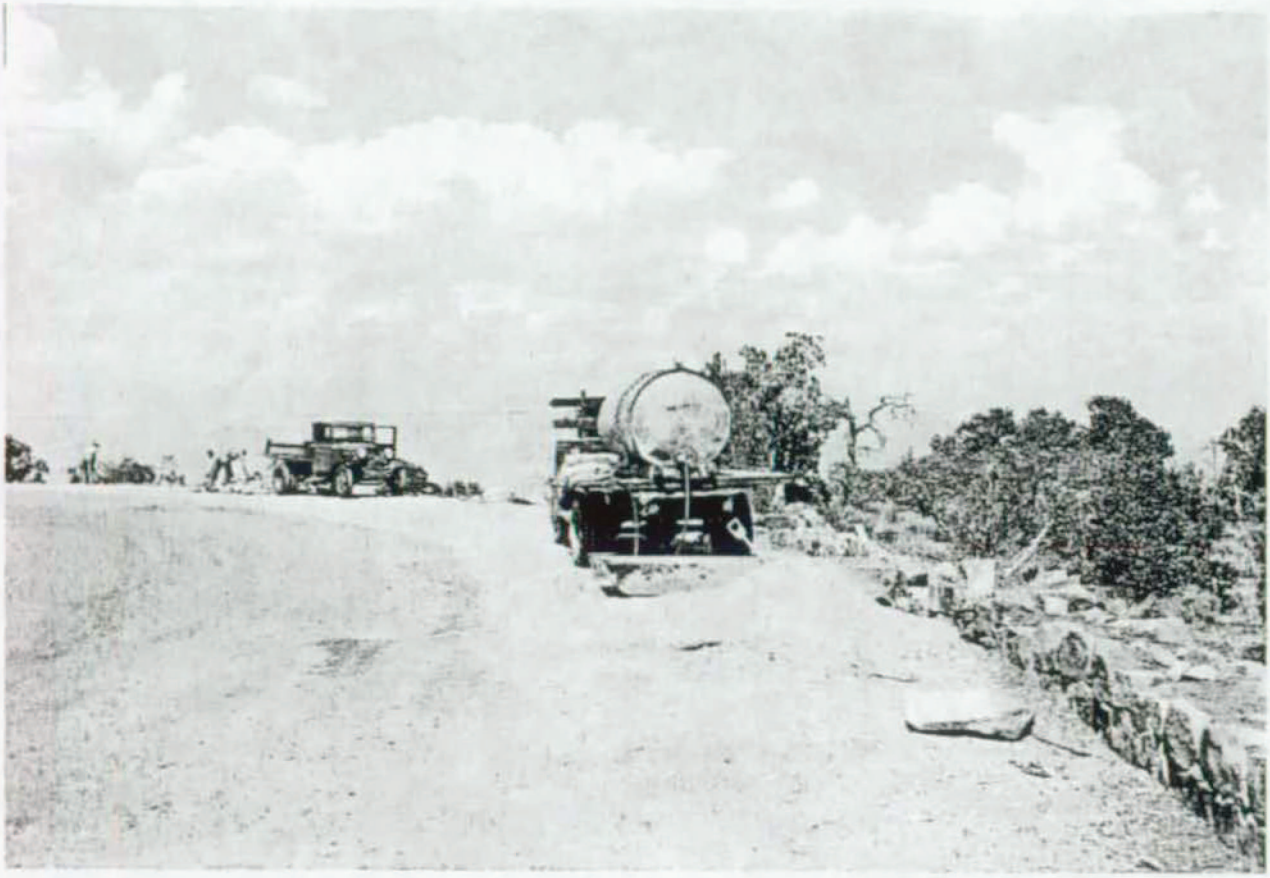


Figure 15A. Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) crews at work at Desert View, September 1937. (Grand Canyon Museum Collection, Accession #335)

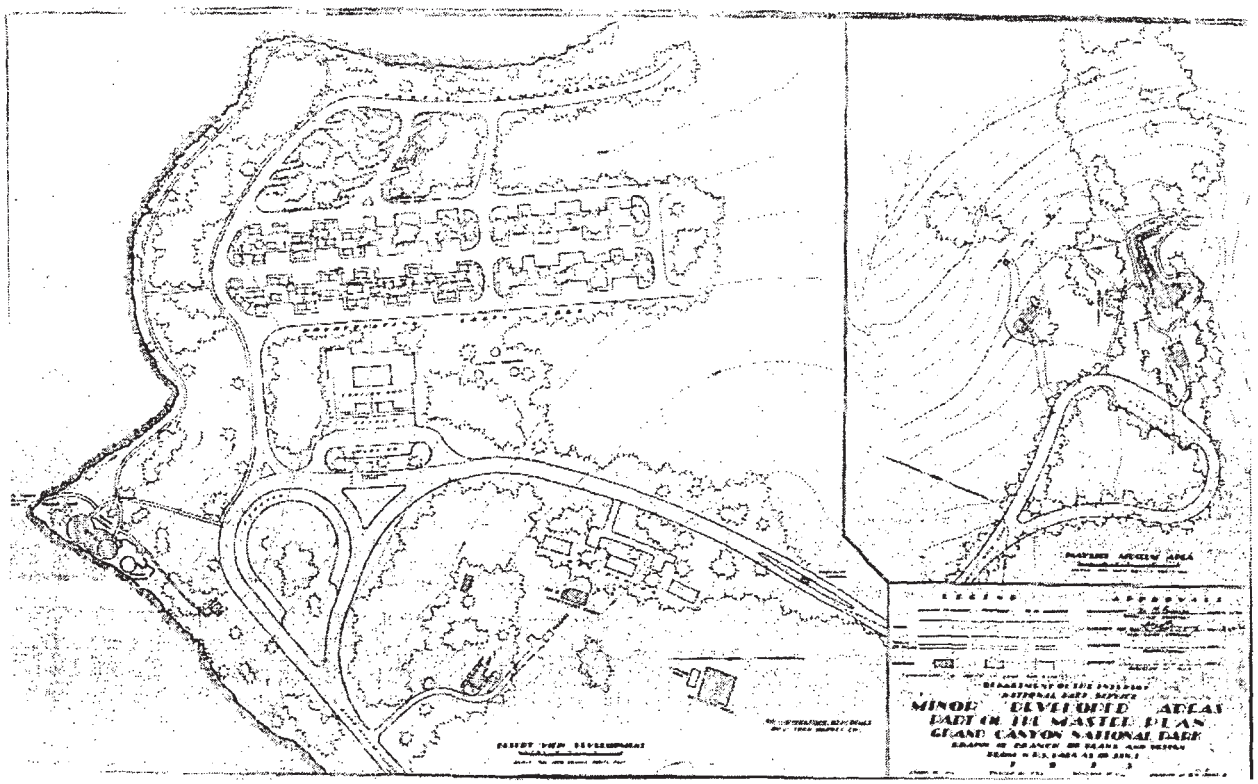


Figure 16. Desert View proposed development, from 1935 park master plan. (Grand Canyon Museum Collection, Accession # 28342)

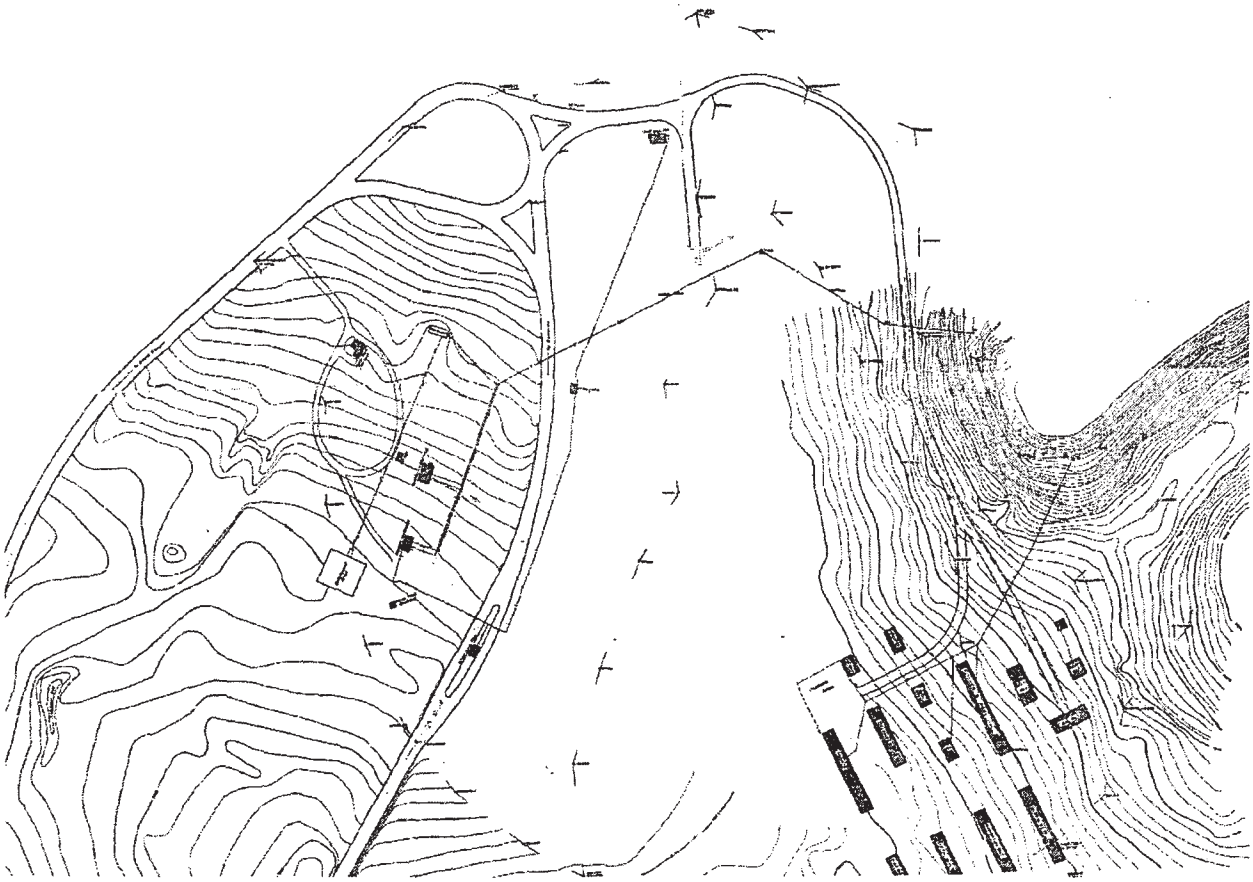


Figure 17. National Park Service topographic survey of Desert View area, 1936. Note CCC Camp in lower right. (Denver Service Center)

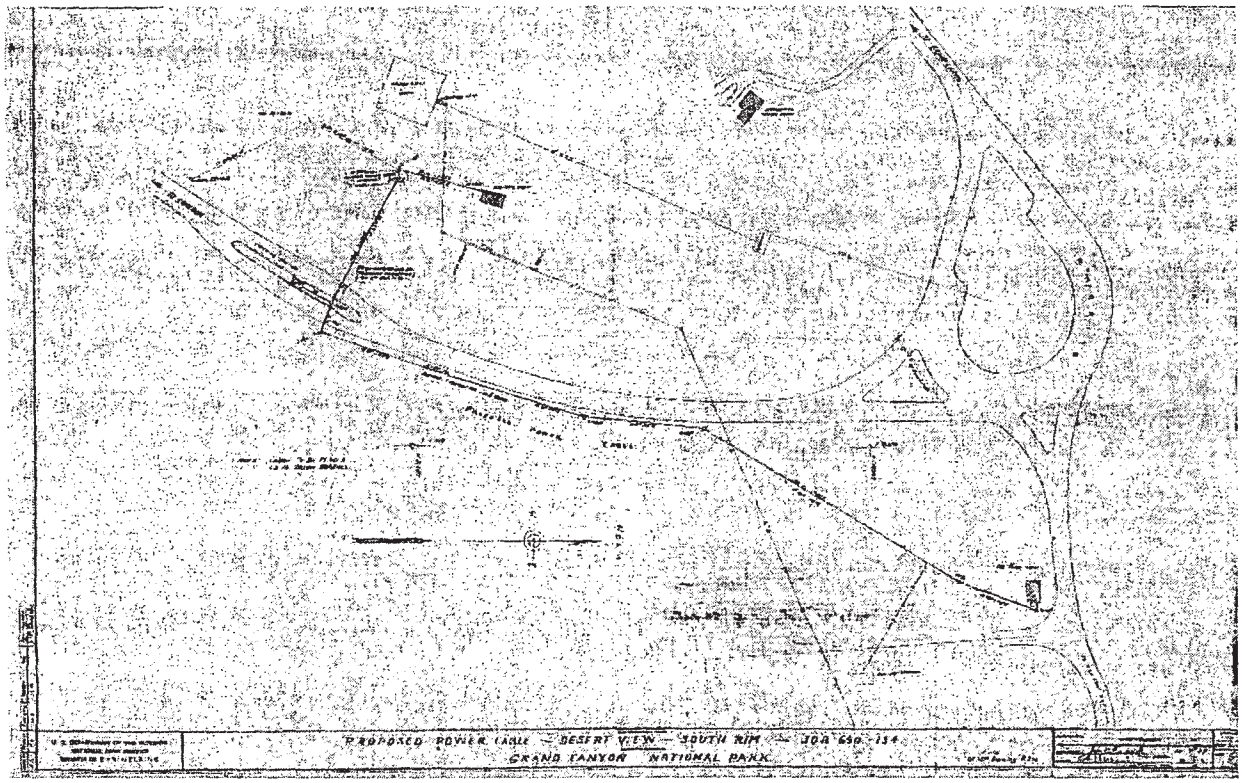


Figure 18. Plan of proposed power cable installation at Desert View, 1937. (Grand Canyon Museum Collection, Drawing # 5101)

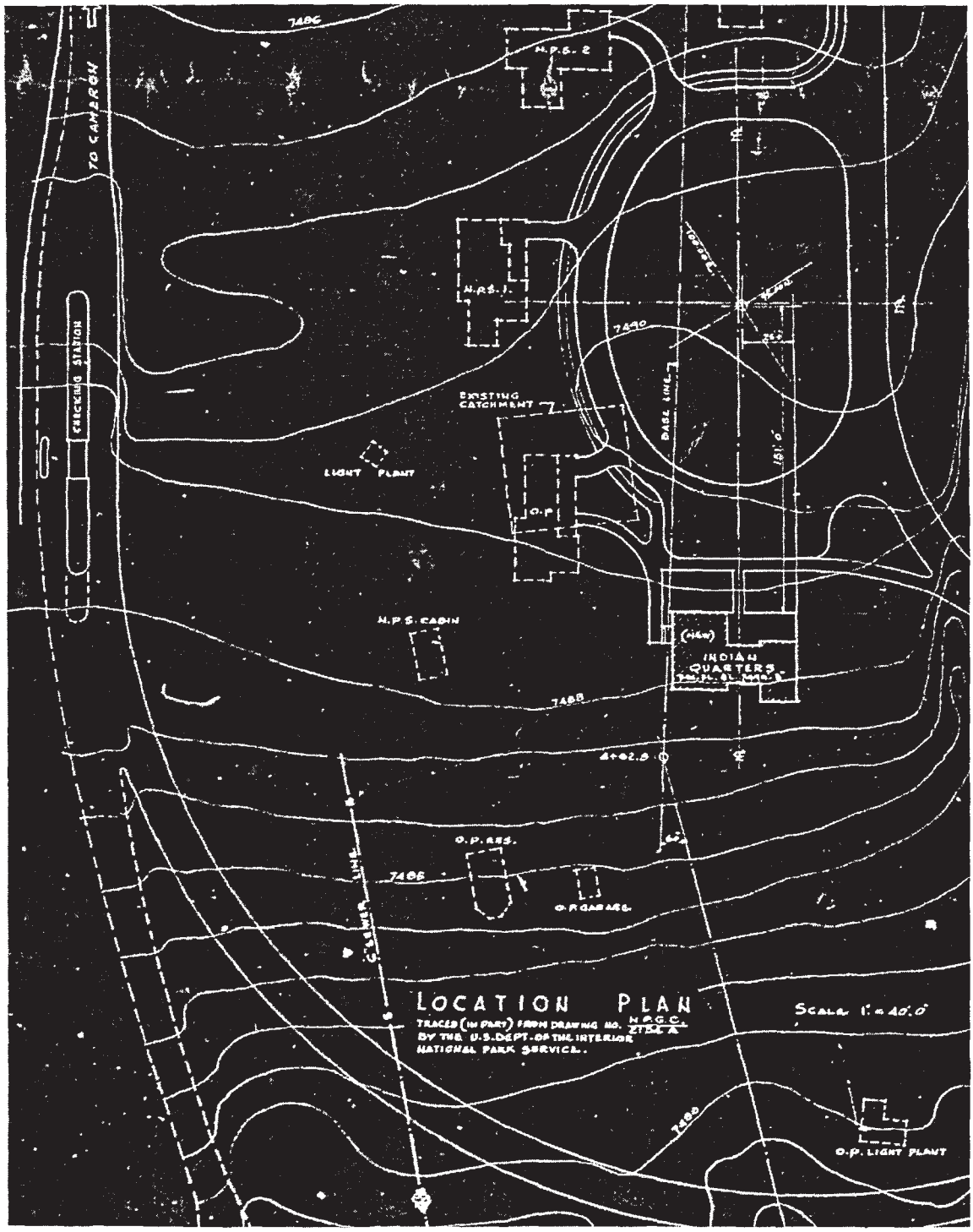


Figure 18A. Site plan showing the Fred Harvey Company's Indian Employee Quarters, 1939. (C.E.C.L. 192-22095)

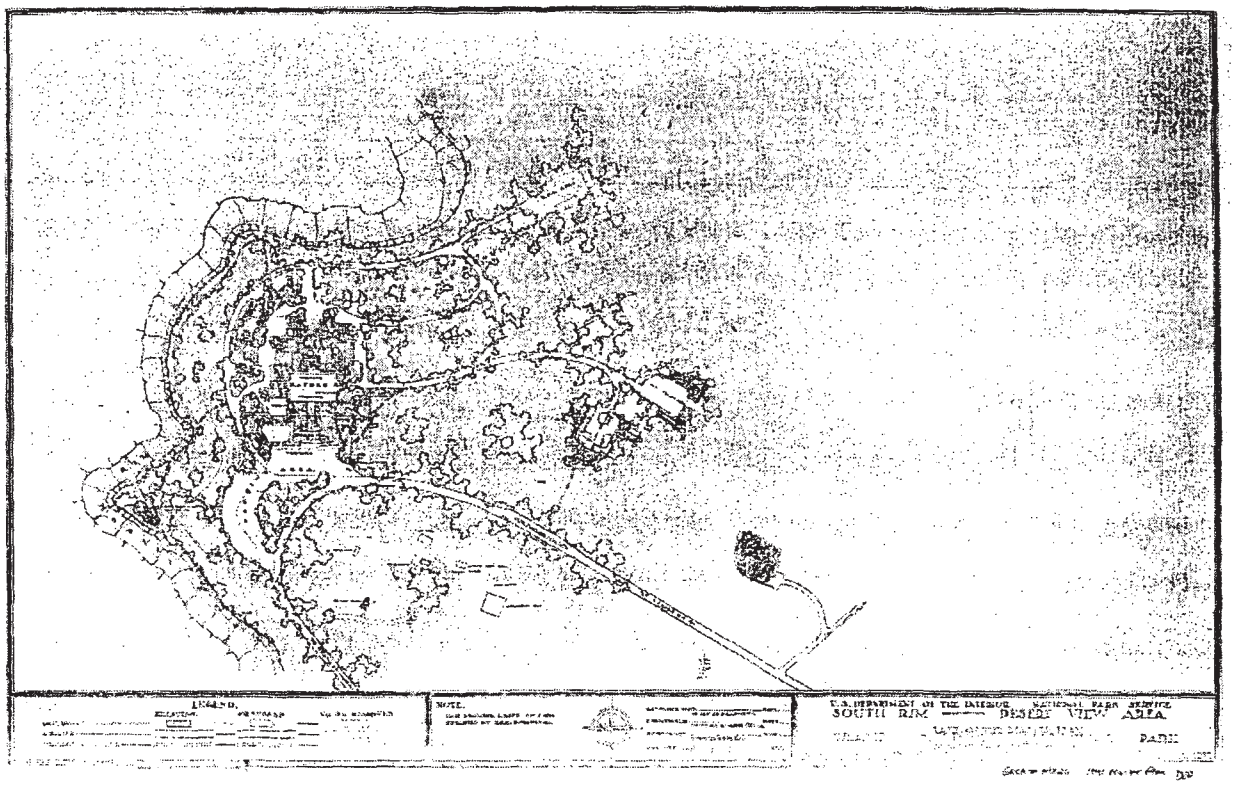
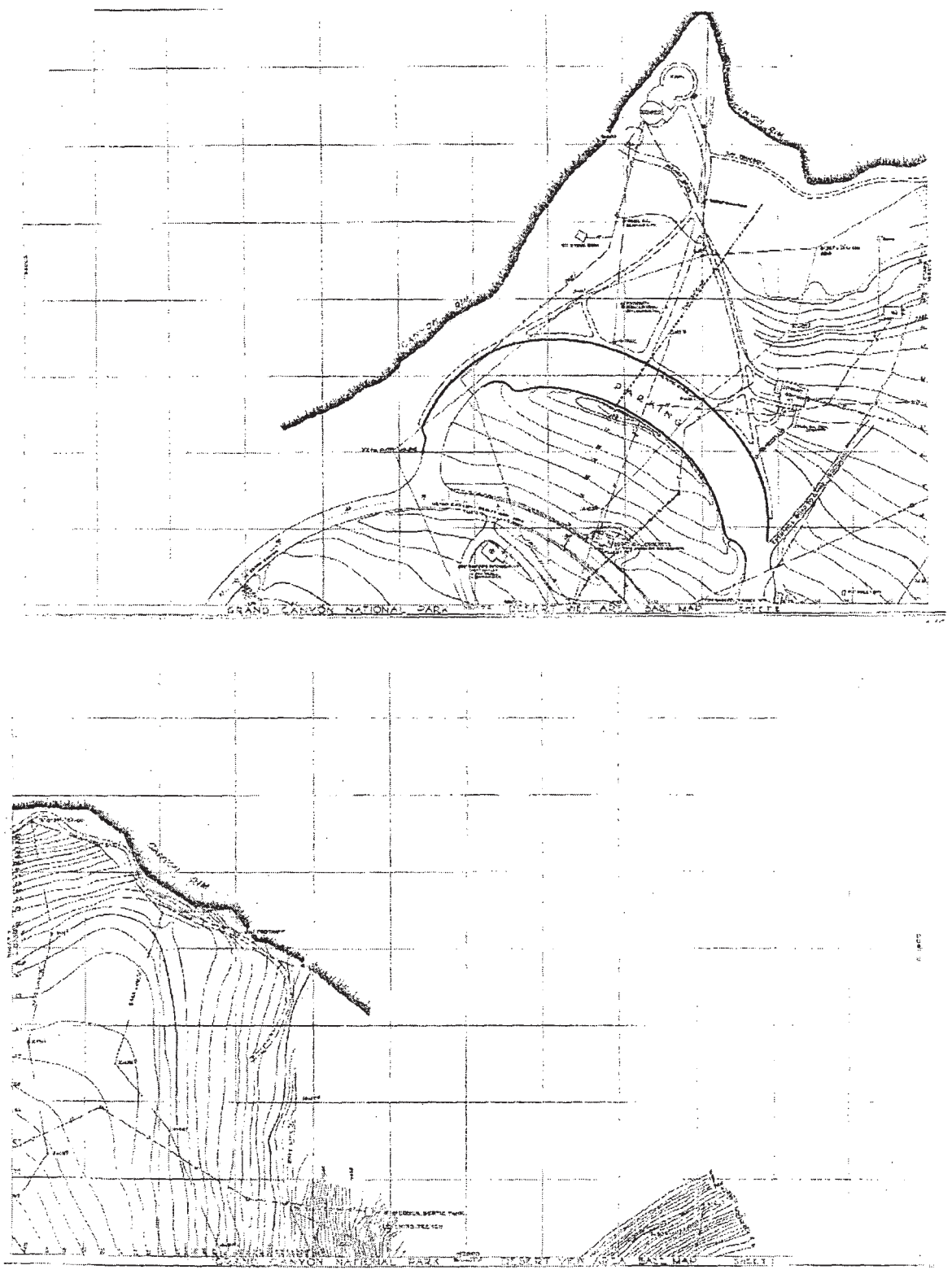


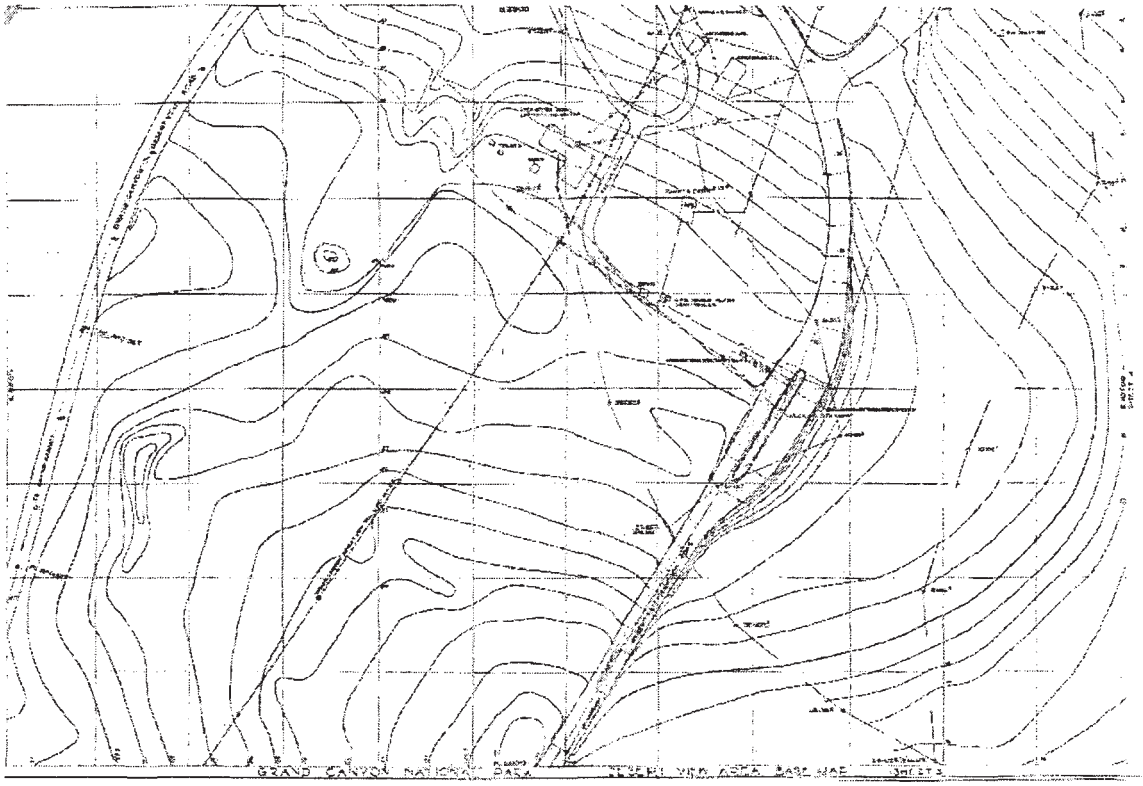
Figure 19. Development plan for Desert View, 1941. (Grand Canyon Museum Collection, Accession #74826)

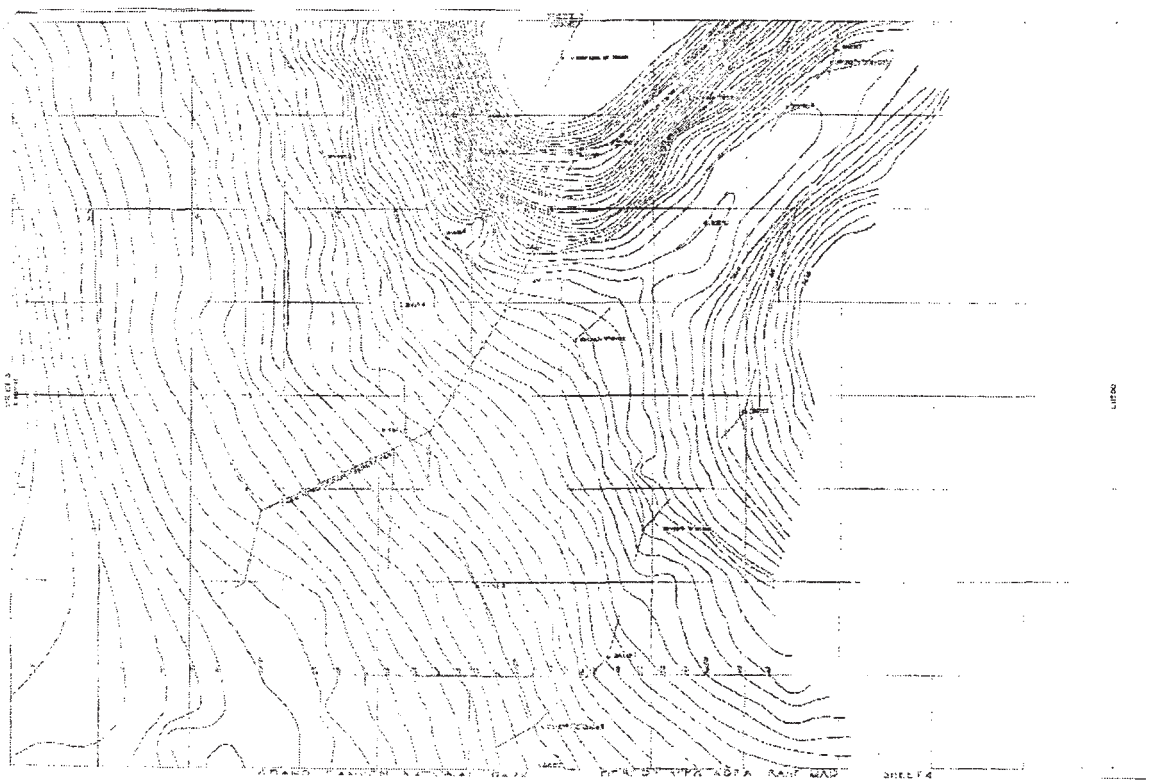


Figure 20. Panoramic View of Desert View area from Watchtower, ca.1942. Photo shows the redesigned loop, parking area, and pathways leading to the Watchtower. The work was completed between August 1941 and September 30, 1942. (Grand Canyon Museum Collection, Accession #8450 and #8452)



Figures 20A and 20B. 1944 site plans showing utility lines and materials. (NP-GC Drawing #8529)





Figures 20C and 20D. 1944 site plans showing utility lines and materials. (NP-GC DRawing #8529)

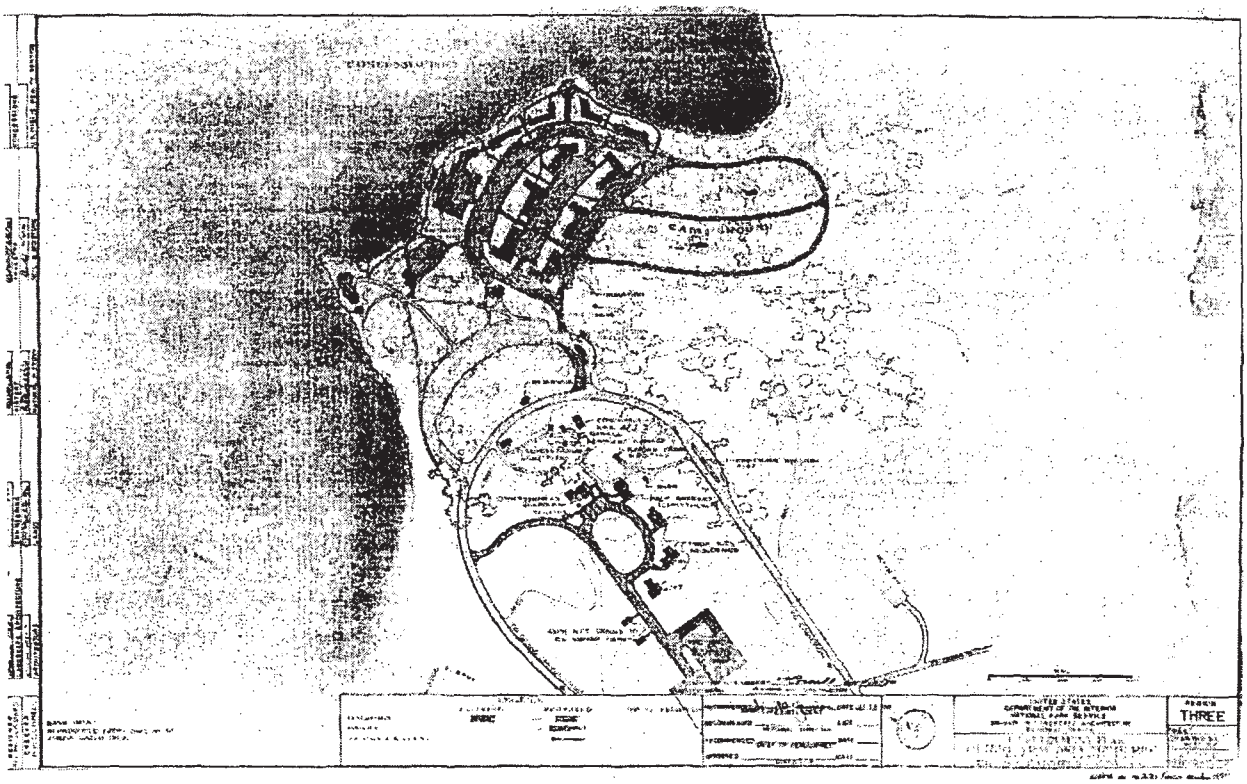


Figure 21. Development plan for Desert View, 1950. (Grand Canyon Museum Collection, Accession # 26771)

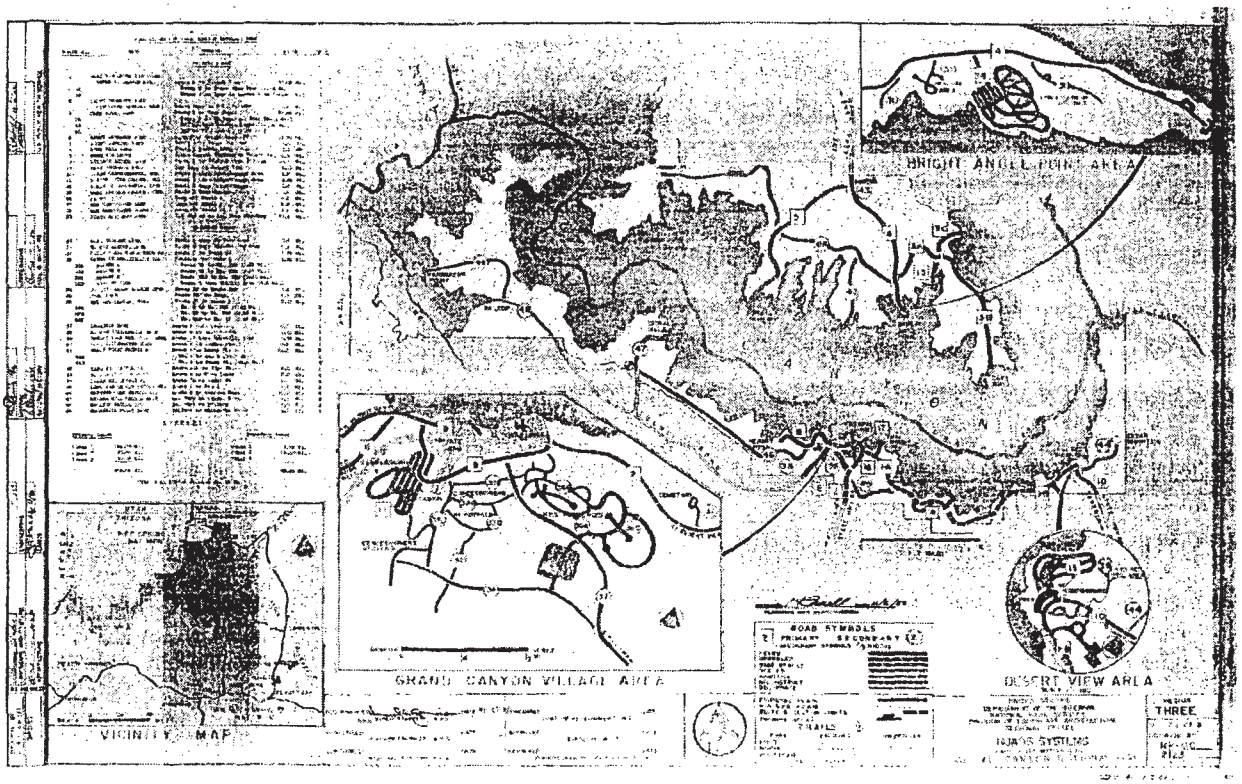


Figure 22. Plan for development of road system in Grand Canyon National Park, 1950. (Grand Canyon Museum Collection, Catalog #26771)

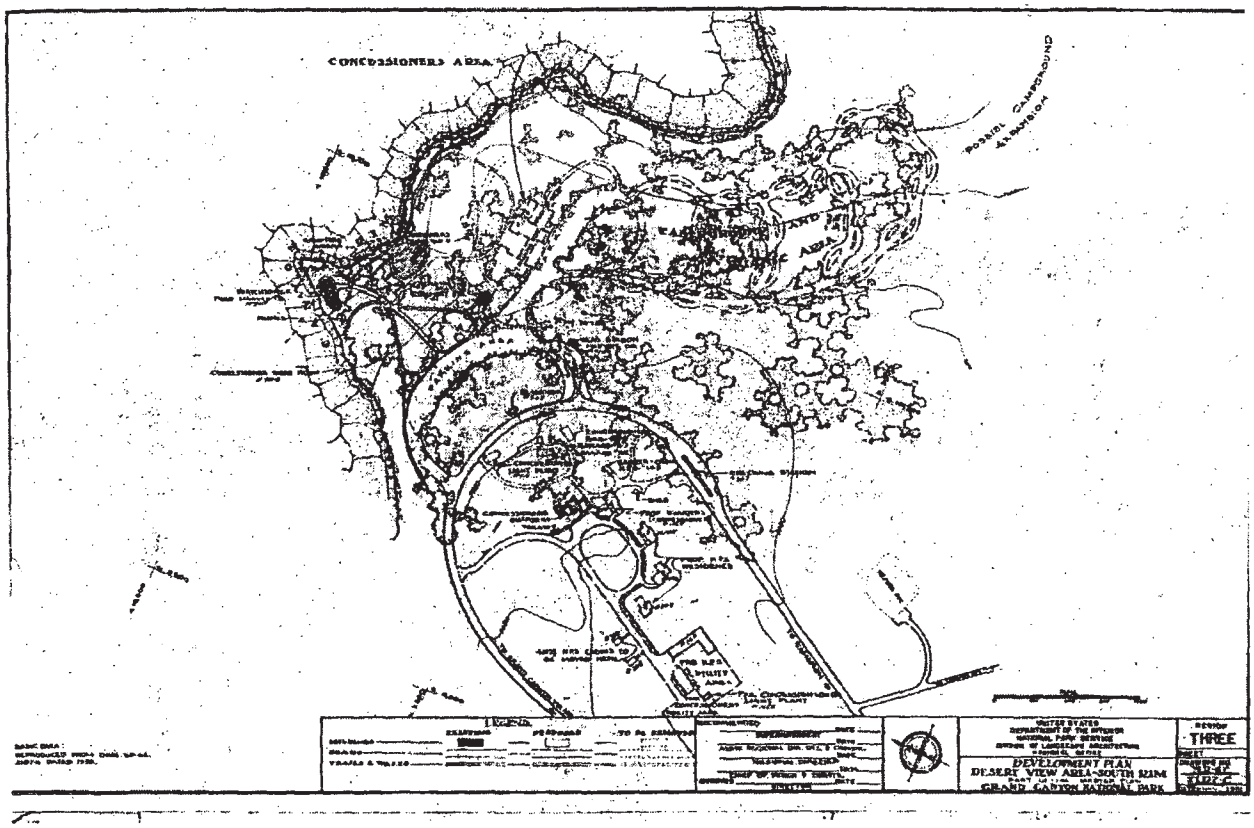


Figure 23. Development plan for Desert View, 1951. (NP-GC, Drawing # 2107-C)

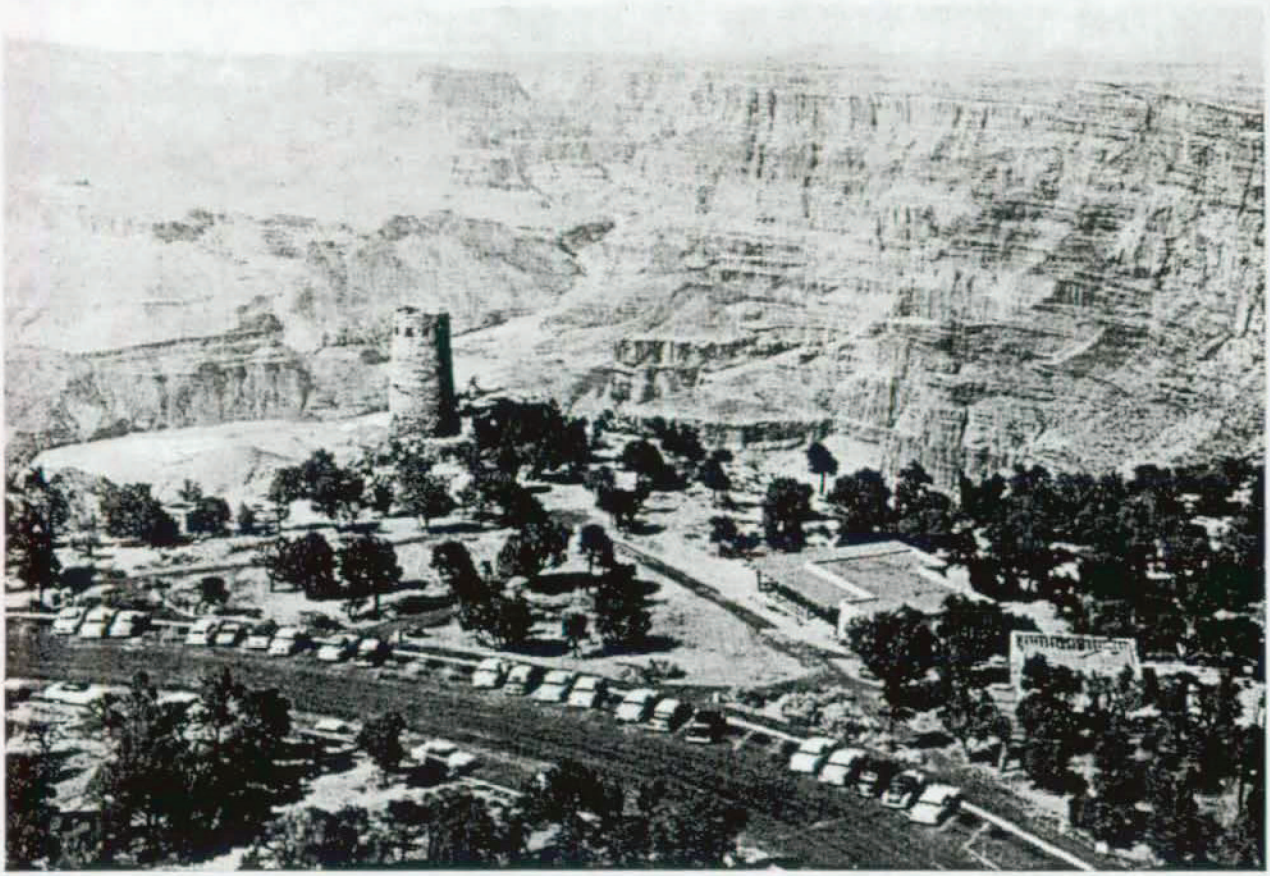


Figure 24. Postcard aerial view of Desert View Watchtower, Trading Post and visitor parking area. Taken by Petley Studios, Phoenix, Arizona, ca.1957. (Grand Canyon Museum Collection, Accession #8456)

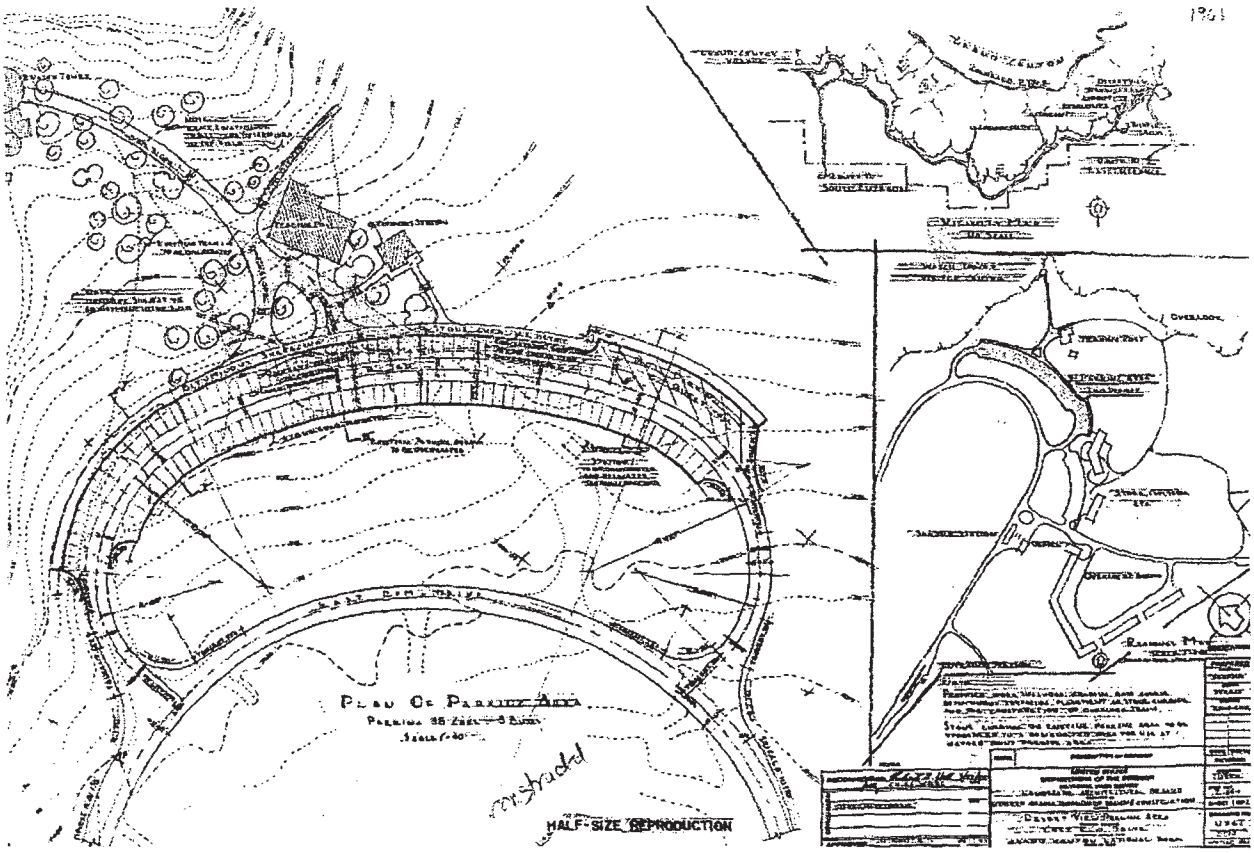


Figure 25. National Park Service plan showing 1961 redesign of parking area and pathways at Desert View. (NP-GC, Drawing # 3509)

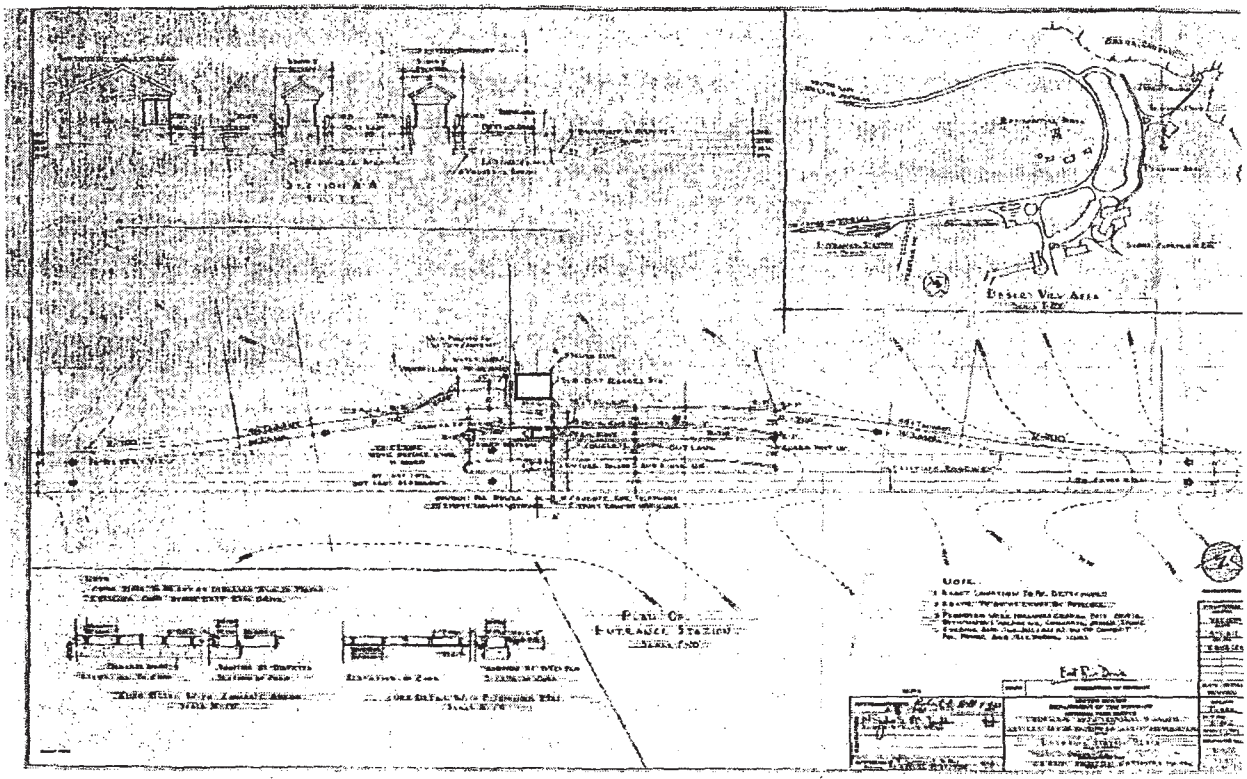


Figure 26. Plans for improvements to East Rim Drive and new Entrance Station, 1961. (NP-GC Drawing # 3537)

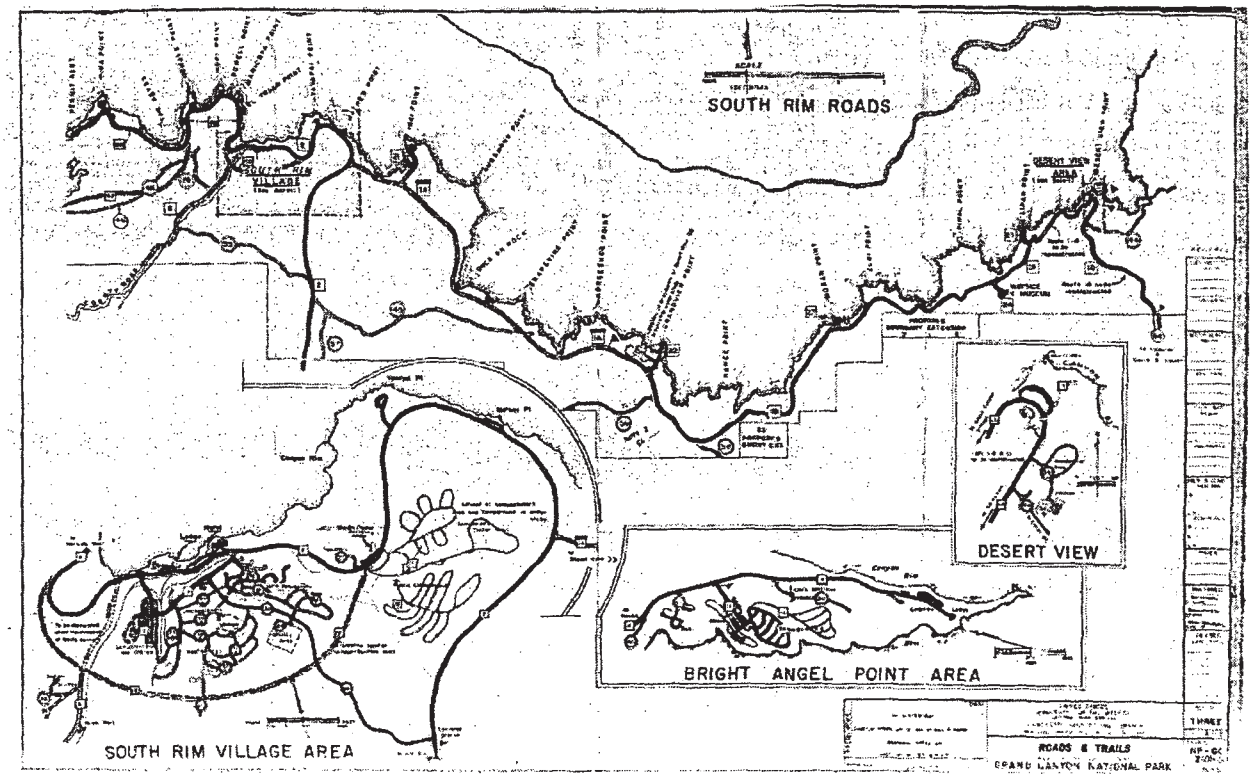


Figure 27. Park-wide development plan for roads and trails, 1961. (Denver Service Center)

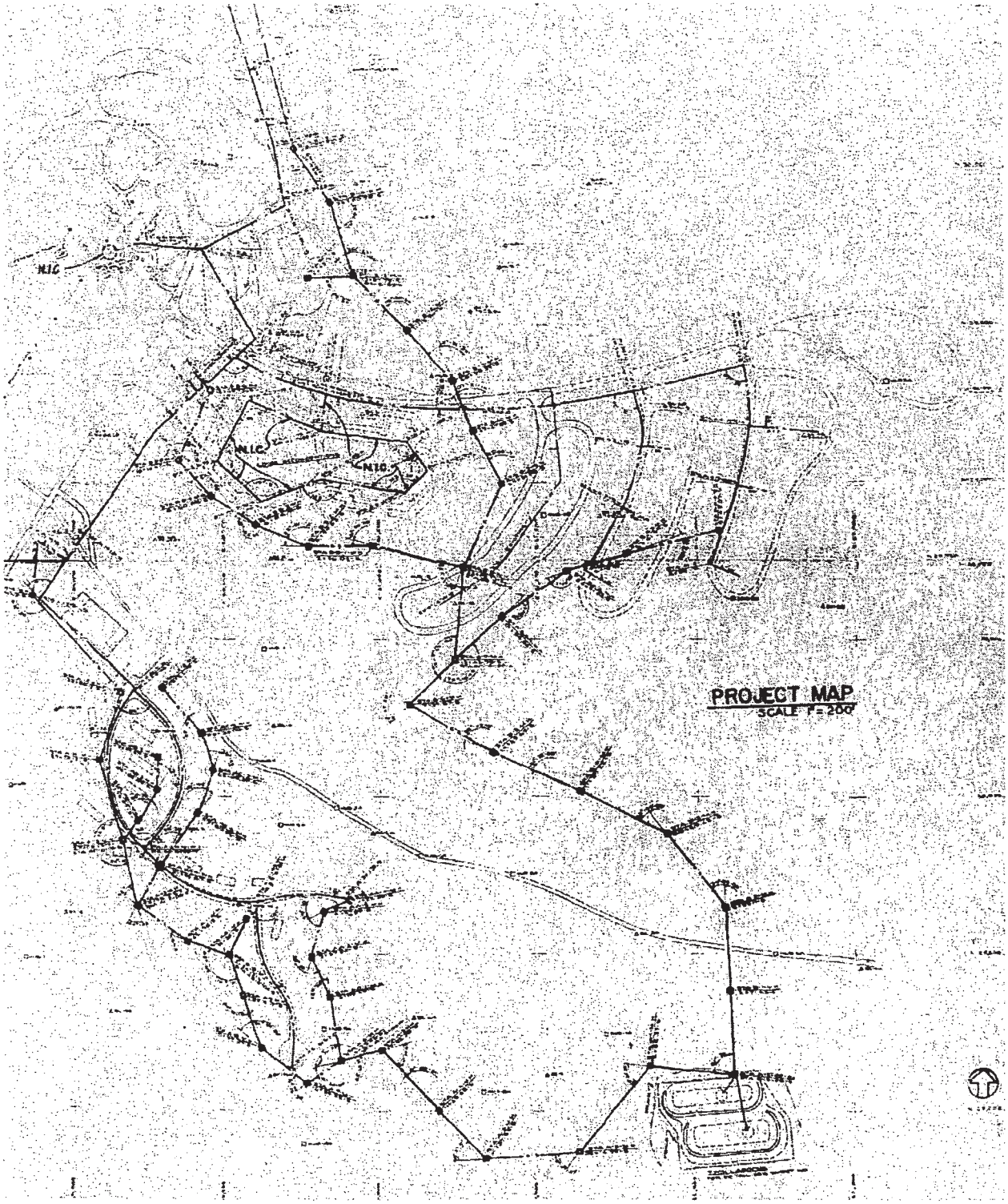


Figure 28. 1965 plan showing utility lines which were built anticipating future development. (Denver Service Center)

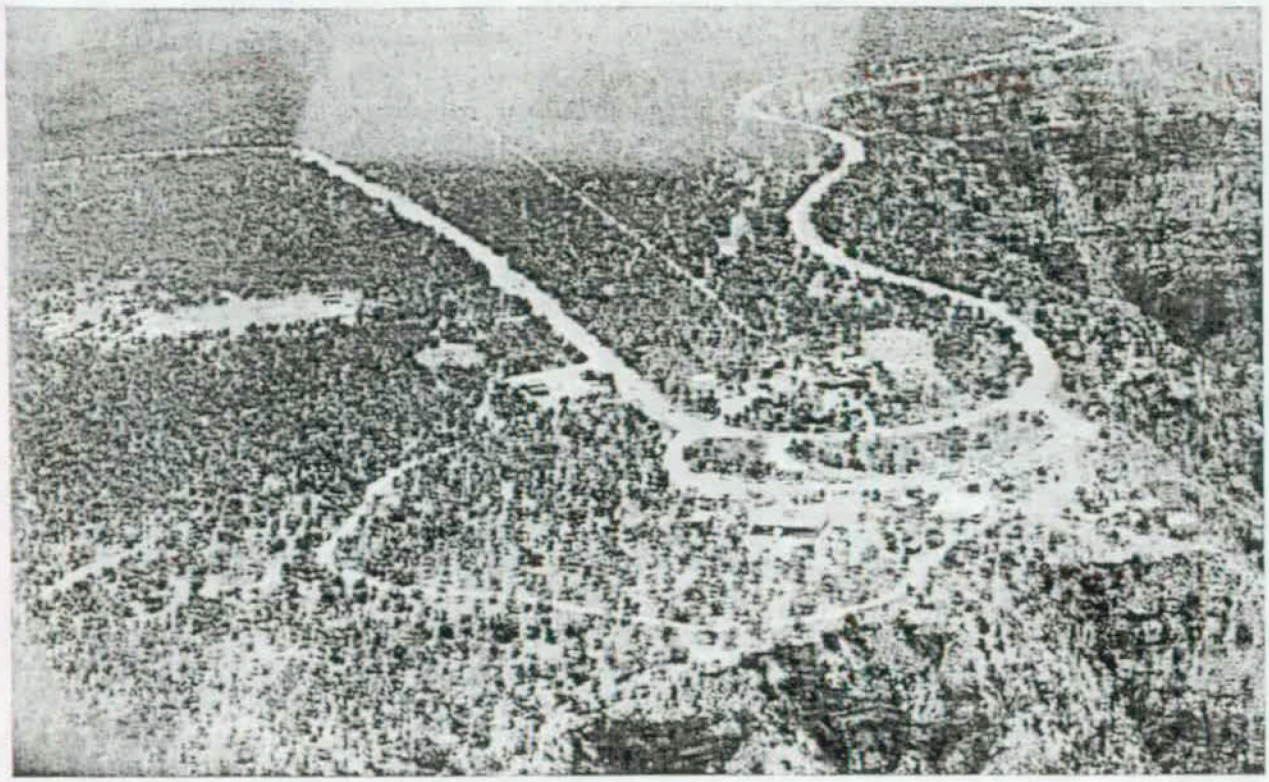


Figure 29. Aerial view looking southwest at Desert View area. Photograph by Mary O'Brien, National Park Service, July 12, 1984. (Grand Canyon Museum Collection, Accession #8755)

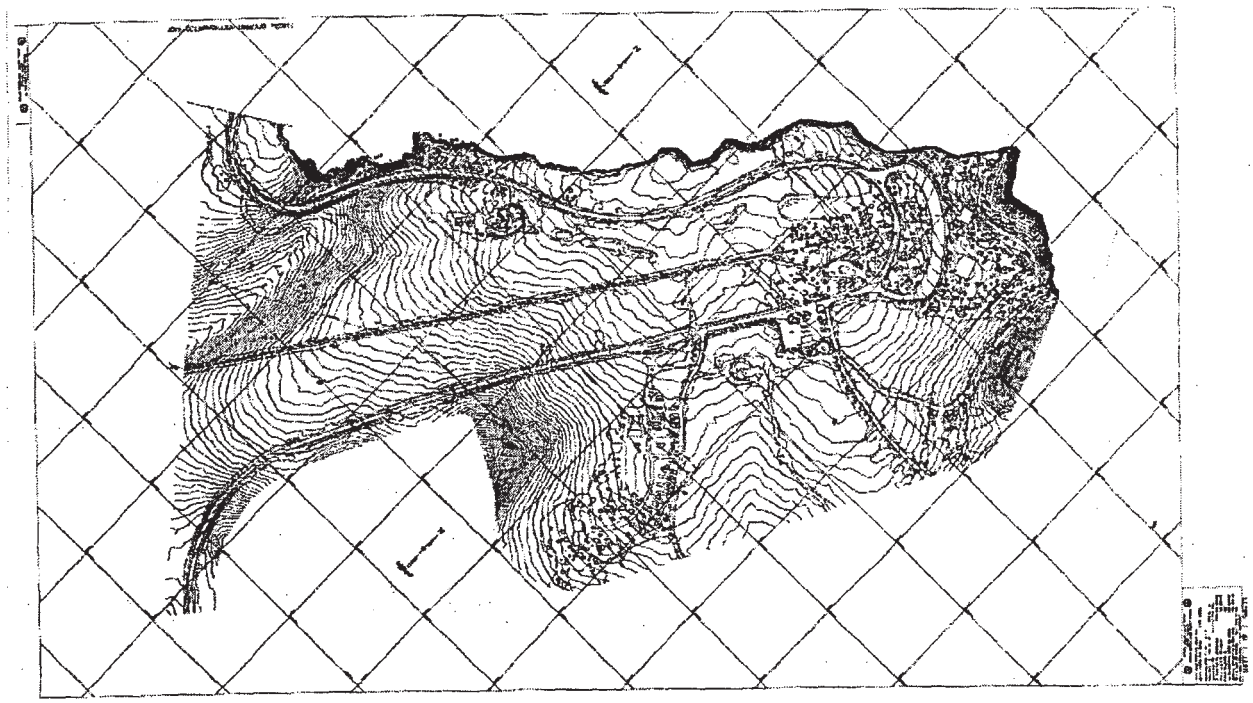
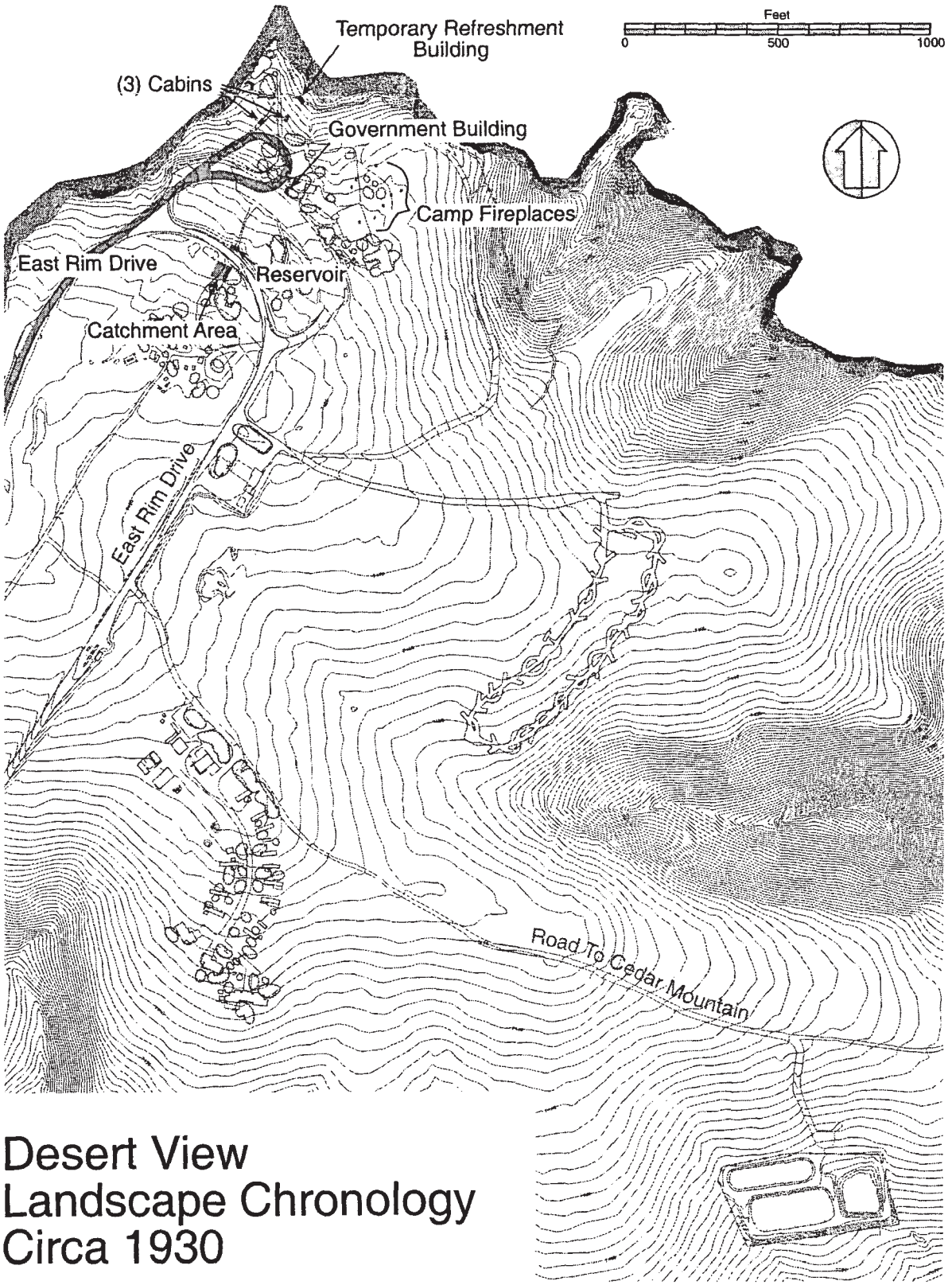
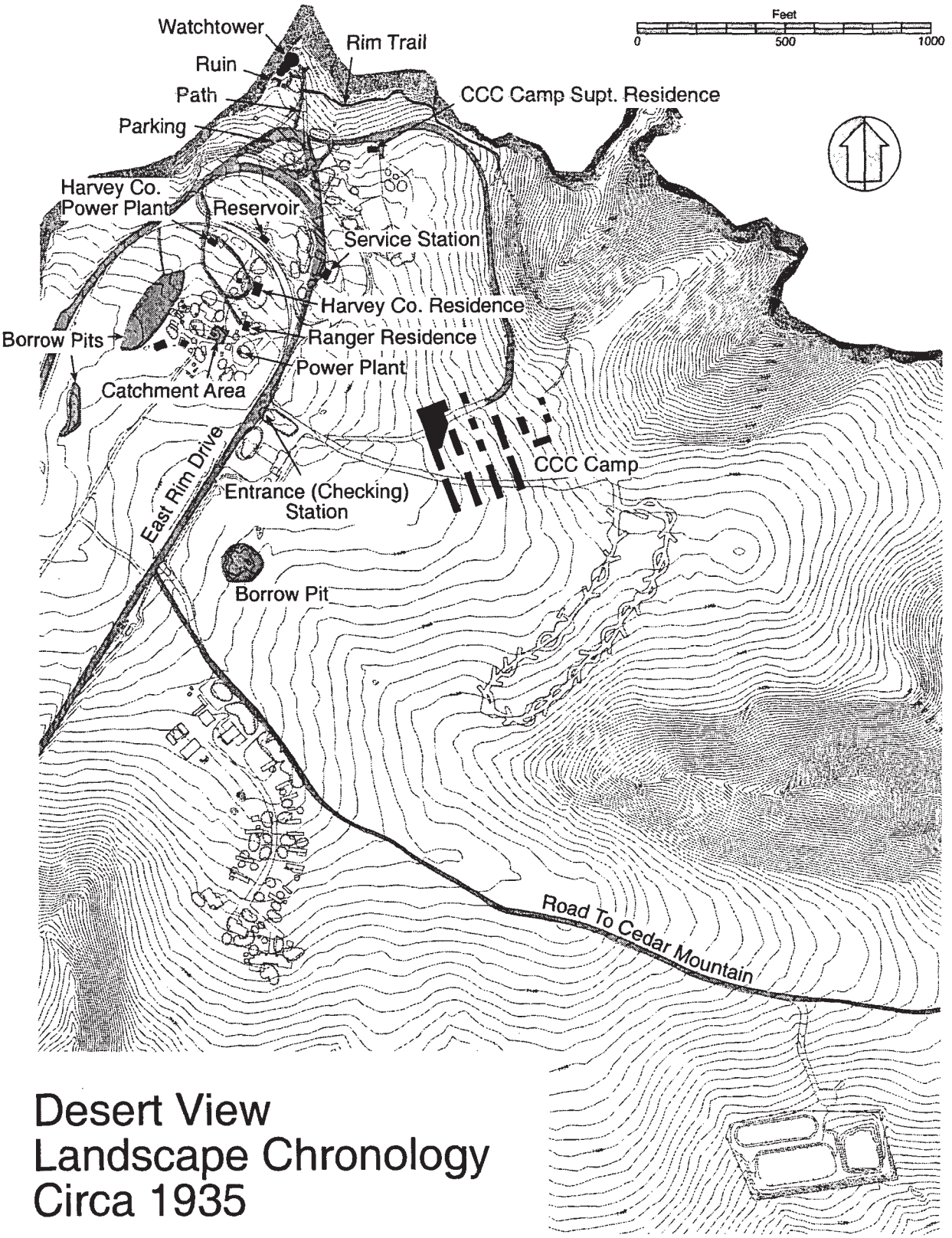


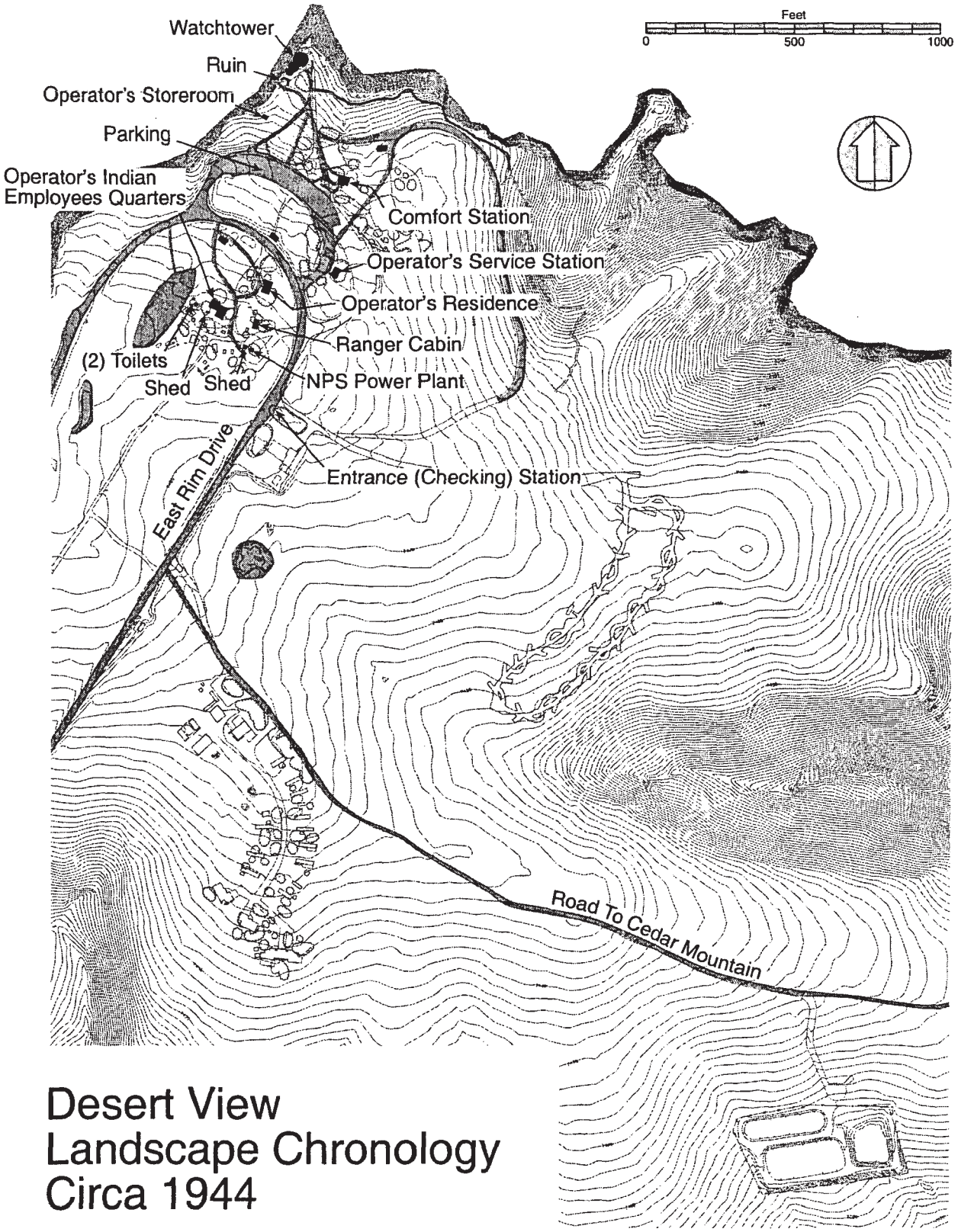
Figure 30. 1989 NPS topographic survey of Desert View. (GRCA Engineering Office)



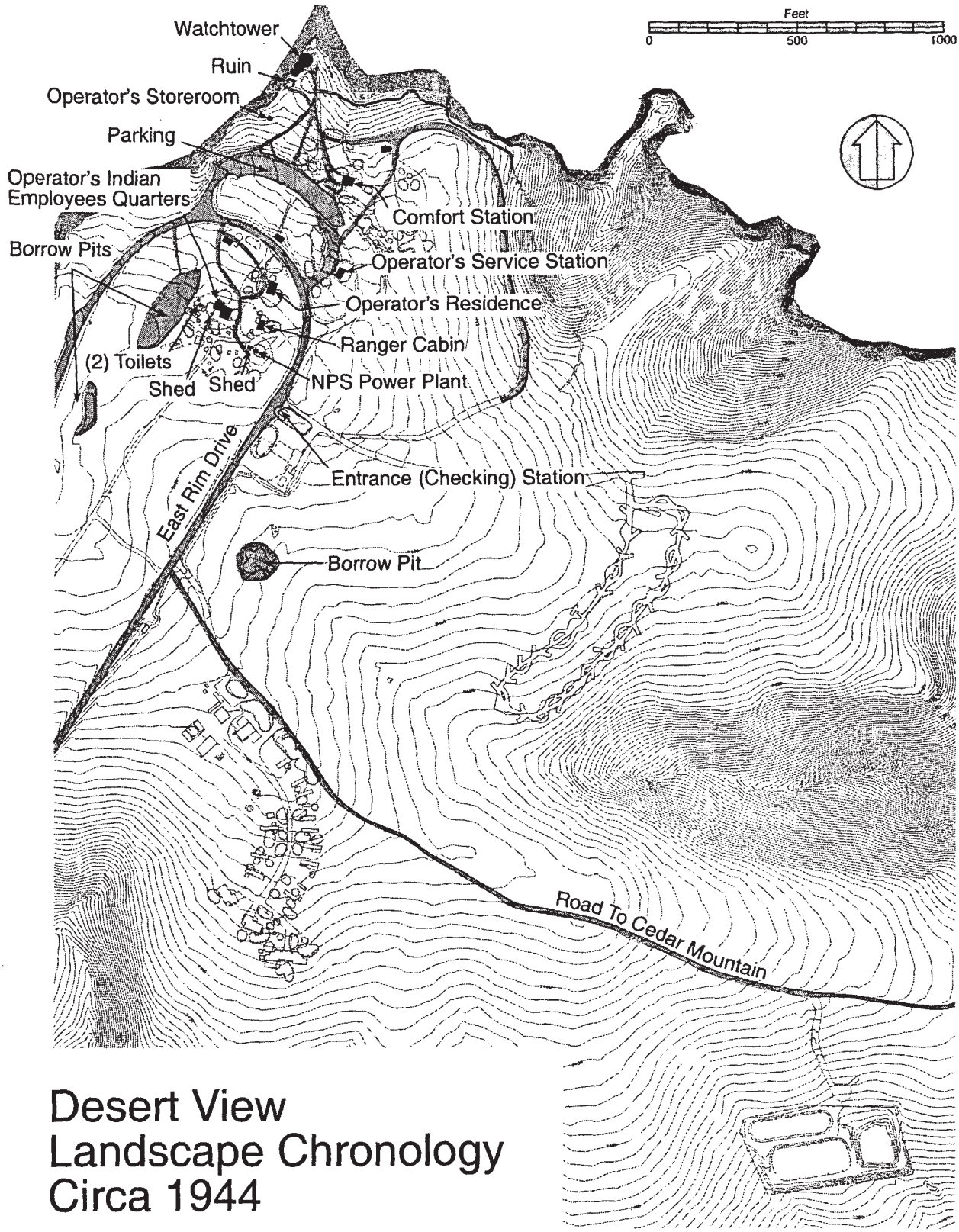
Desert View Landscape Chronology Circa 1930



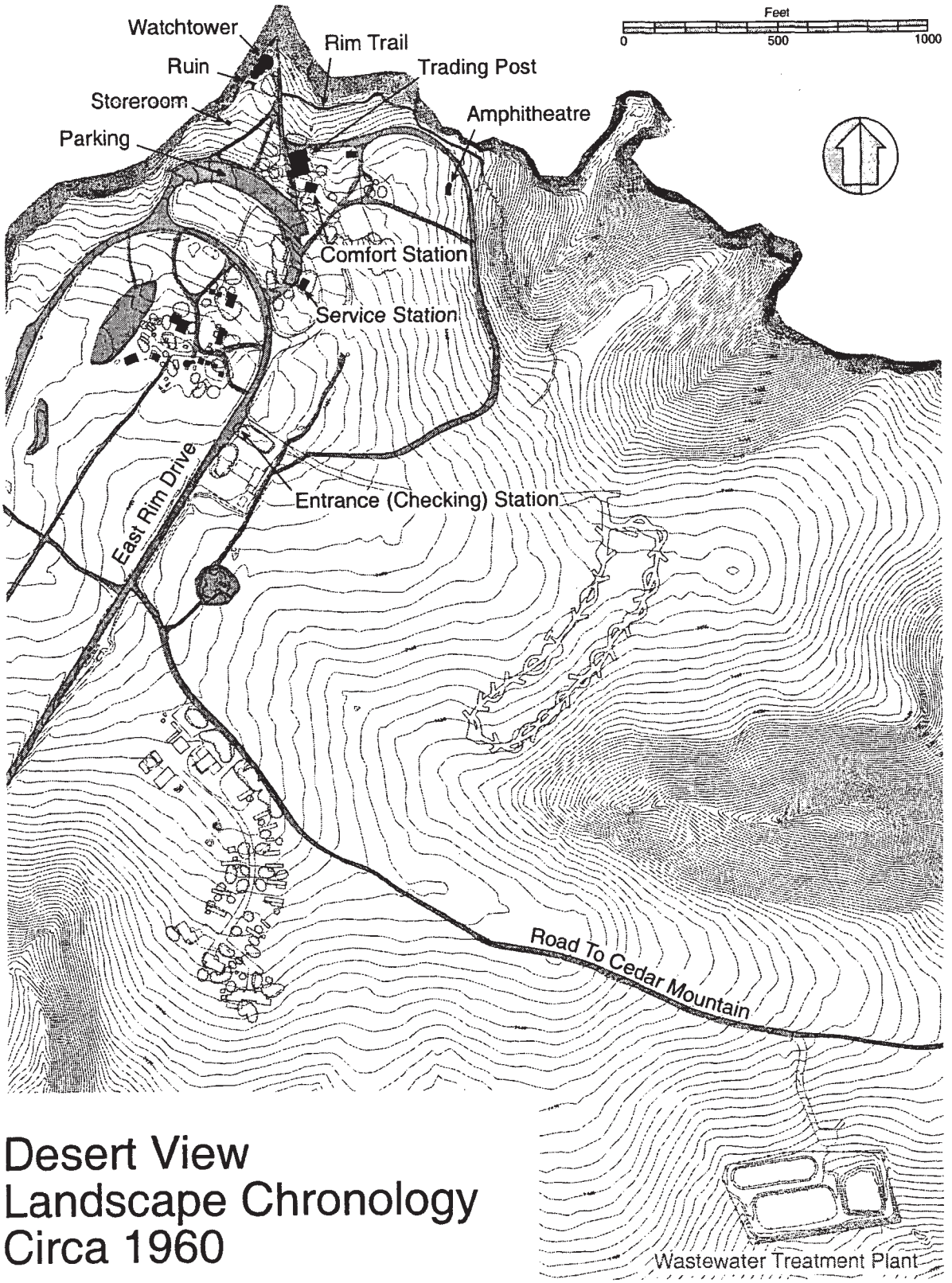
Desert View Landscape Chronology Circa 1935



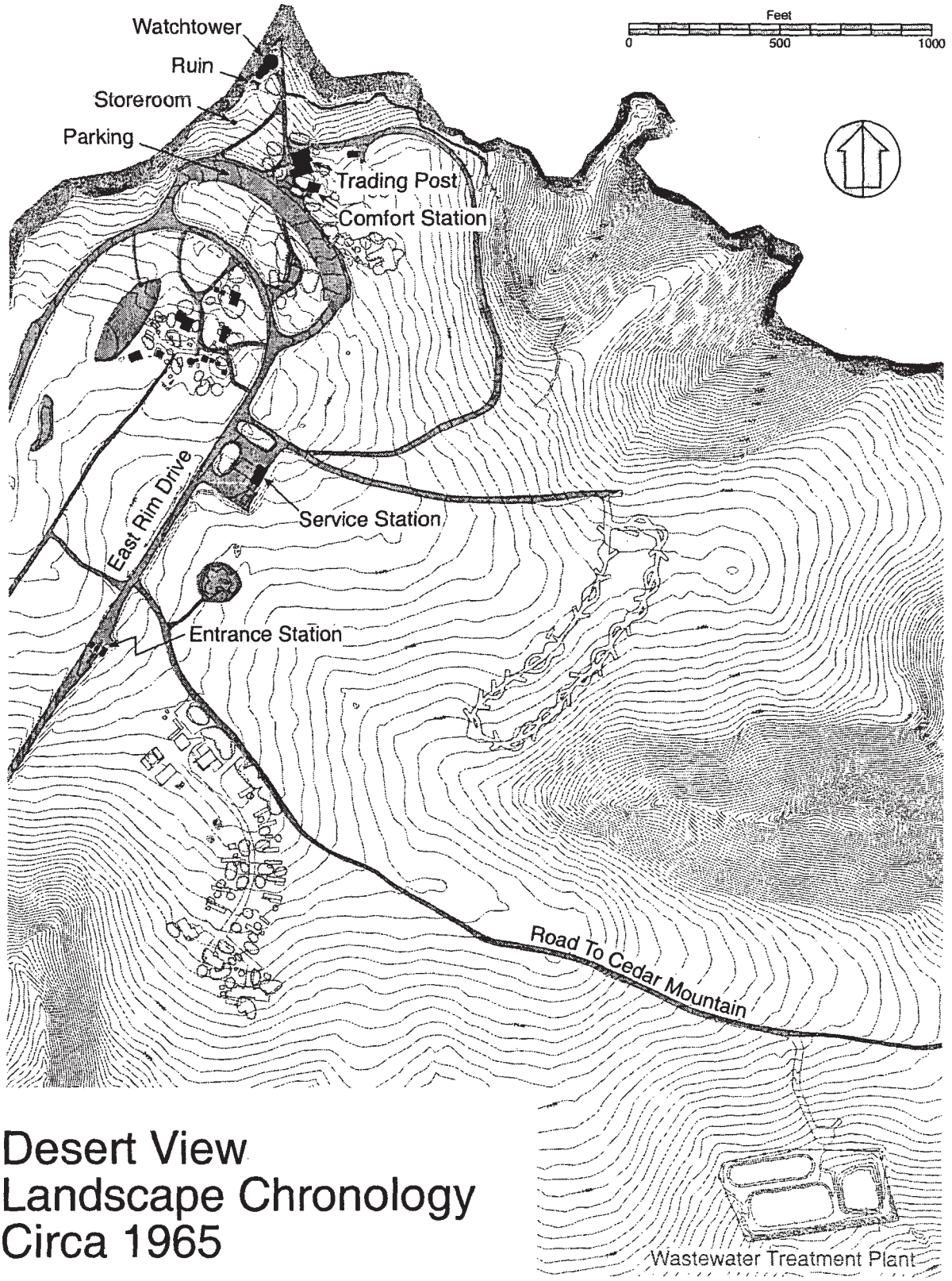
Desert View Landscape Chronology Circa 1944



Desert View Landscape Chronology Circa 1944



Desert View Landscape Chronology Circa 1960



Desert View Landscape Chronology Circa 1965

Existing Conditions Photographs

(see Photographic Station Points map following photographs)



Photo 1. Entrance Station on East Rim Drive. [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 2. View of Desert View Watchtower from comfort station constructed in 2000. [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 3. Rim Trail. [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 4. Desert View campground.
[OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 5. Desert View Watchtower on the Rim of the Grand Canyon.
[OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 6. View from Watchtower of parking area, paths, Storeroom, and revegetated area
[OCULUS March 2001]



Photo 10. Road to Maintenance and Housing Areas.
[OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 11. Road to Cedar Mountain - beginning of historic section.
[OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 12. East Rim Drive heading west to the Village.
[OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 7. Paths in revegetated triangle between visitor parking area and Watchtower.
[OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 8. Path to Watchtower from parking area.
[OCULUS March 2001]



Photo 9. Desert View overlook at Watchtower.
[OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 16. Ruin, with Watchtower in background. [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 17. Fire Cache/Storage Building, ca.1935 (Structure #83). [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 18. Storeroom, 1941 (Structure #908). [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 13. Path to Comfort Station constructed in 2000. [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 14. Watchtower. [OCULUS March 2001]

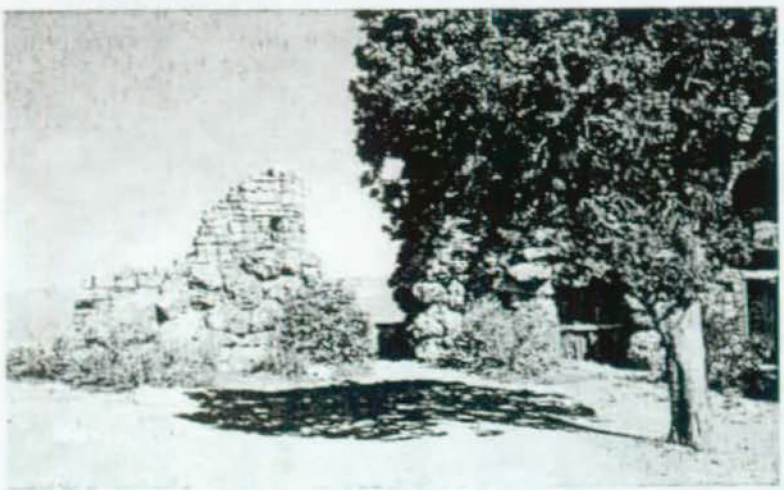


Photo 15. Ruin at base of Watchtower. [OCULUS May 2001]

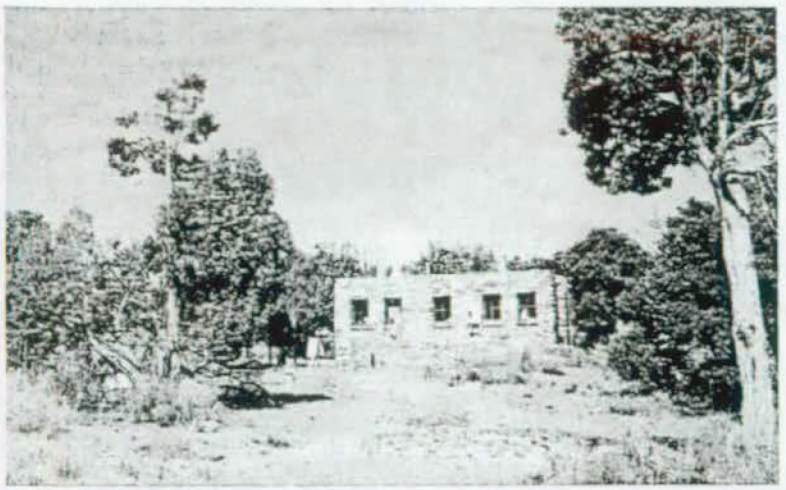


Photo 19. Visitor Contact Station, 1941 (Structure #908). [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 20. Trading Post, 1955 (Structure #3351). [OCULUS May 2001]

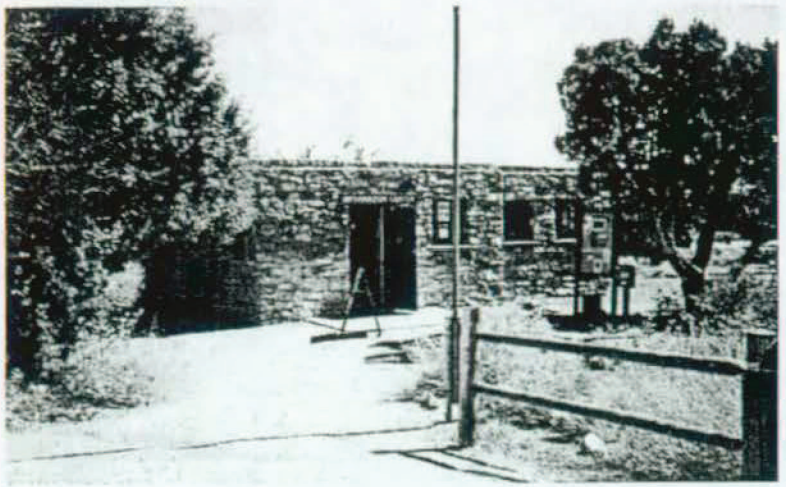


Photo 21. Visitor Contact Station, 1941 (Structure #41). [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 22. General Store, 1983 (Structure #1388). [OCULUS May 2001]

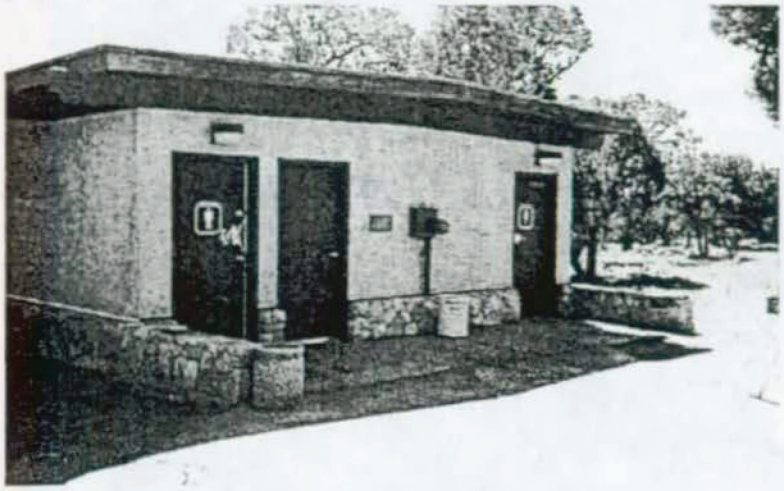


Photo 23. 1984 Comfort Station [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 24. Comfort Station, 2000. [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 25. Desert View Service Station, 1963 (Structure # 1112). [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 26. Ranger and Entrance Station. [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 27. Entrance Station checking booth. [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 28. Single Family Residence, formerly Caretaker's Residence.
[OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 29. Shed.
[OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 30. Service Station.
[OCULUS May 2001]

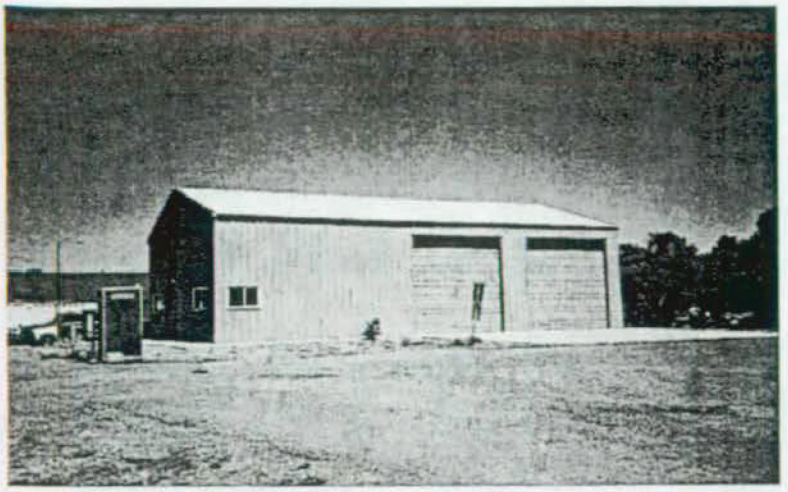


Photo 31. Maintenance area. [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 32. Mobile home in housing area. [OCULUS May 2001]

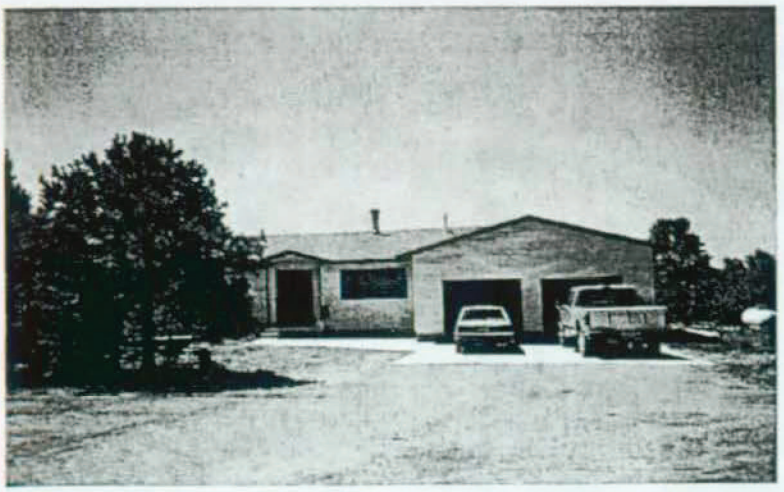


Photo 33. Staff residence in housing area. [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 34. Borrow pit near East Rim Drive. [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 35. Formerly used water tank and pipe. [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 36. View from Watchtower. [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 37. View from Watchtower of Colorado River in the Canyon. [OCULUS May 2001]

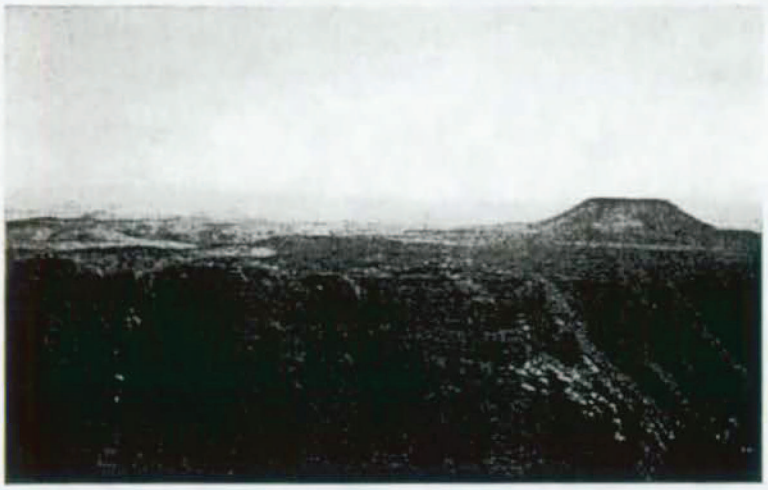


Photo 38. Distant views to East of Cedar Mountain and the Painted Desert. [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 39. Steps to Watchtower entrance, with pipe rail, bench and trash receptacle. [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 40. Petroglyph stone along walkway near Watchtower. [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 41. National Historic Landmark marker near Watchtower. [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 42. Metal pipe stand with concrete base beside Watchtower. [OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 43. Wooden rail fencing along path between Watchtower and visitor parking area.
[OCULUS May 2001]

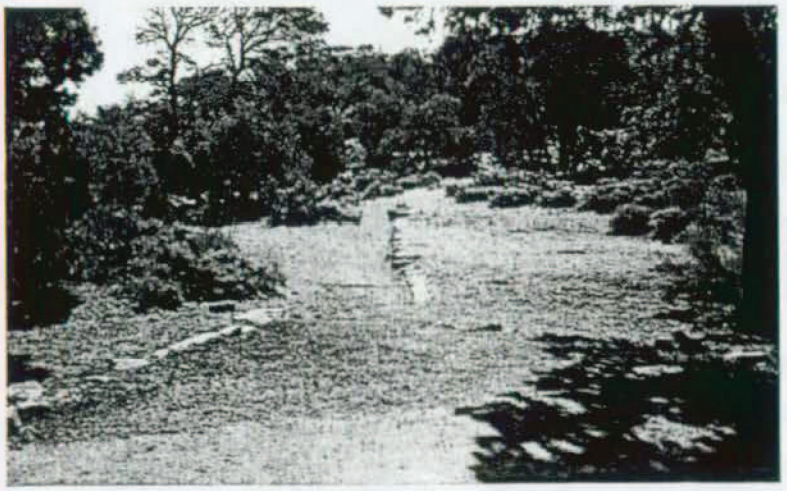


Photo 44. Rim Trail with stone edging.
[OCULUS May 2001]

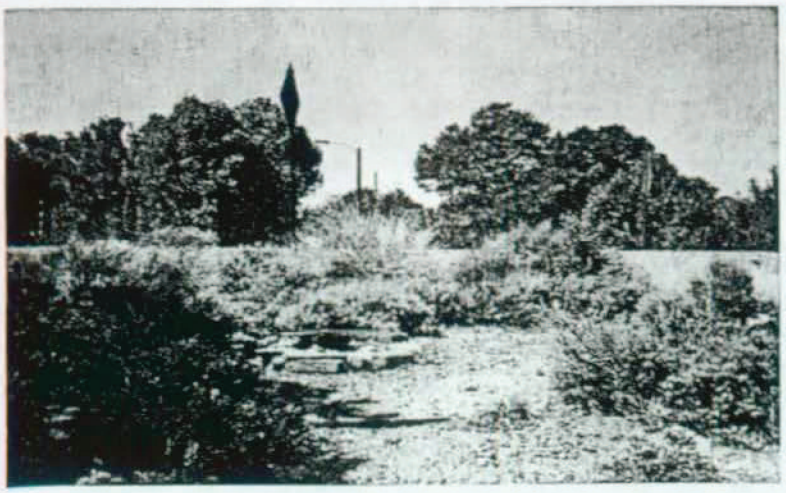


Photo 45. Stones marking top of buried reservoir.
[OCULUS May 2001]



Photo 46. Stone edging along service road. [OCULUS May 2001]

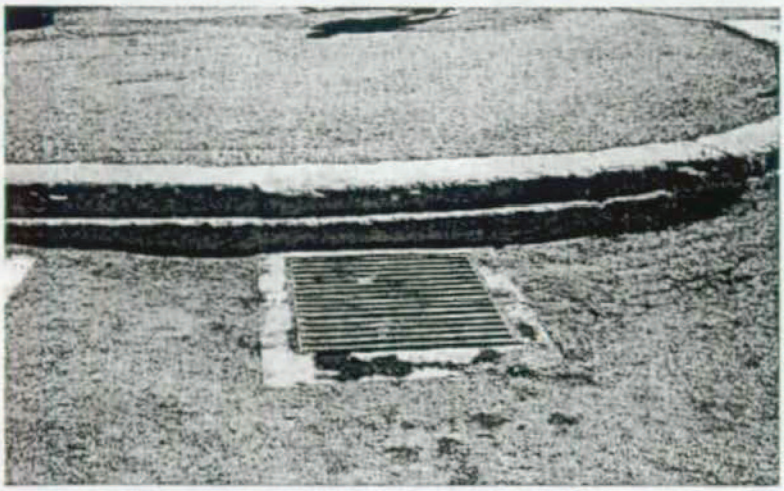


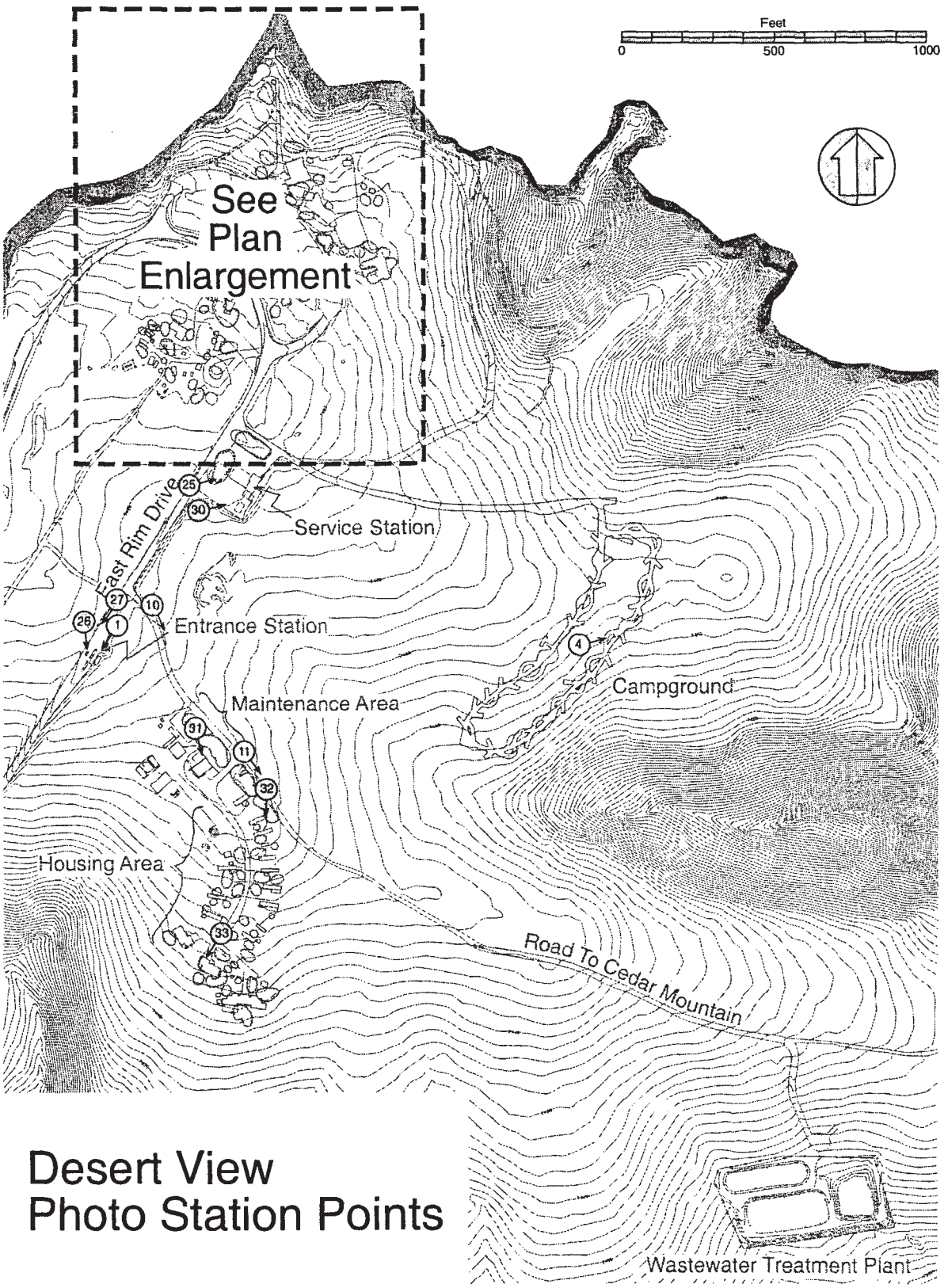
Photo 47. Storm drain and curbing at visitor parking area. [OCULUS May 2001]



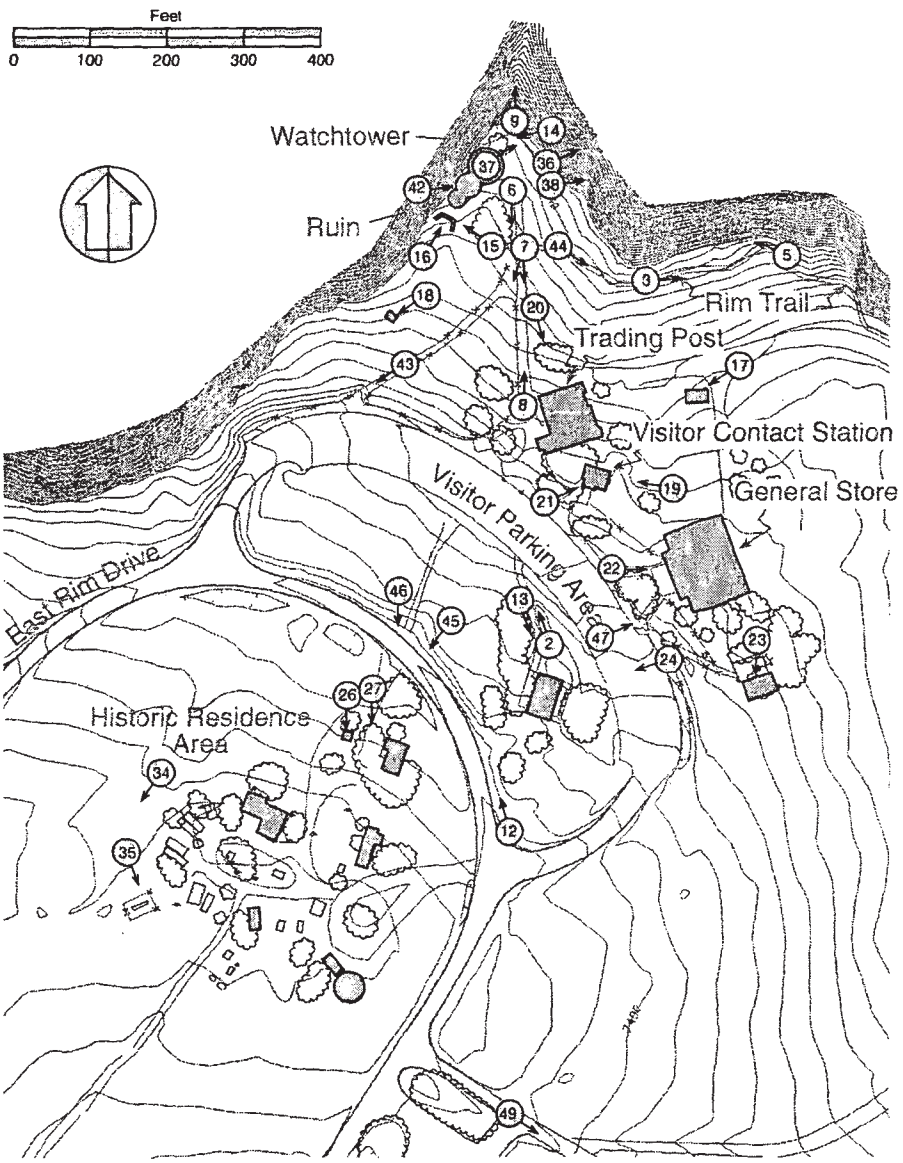
Photo 48. Stones marking the location of historic underground cistern. [OCULUS May 2001]



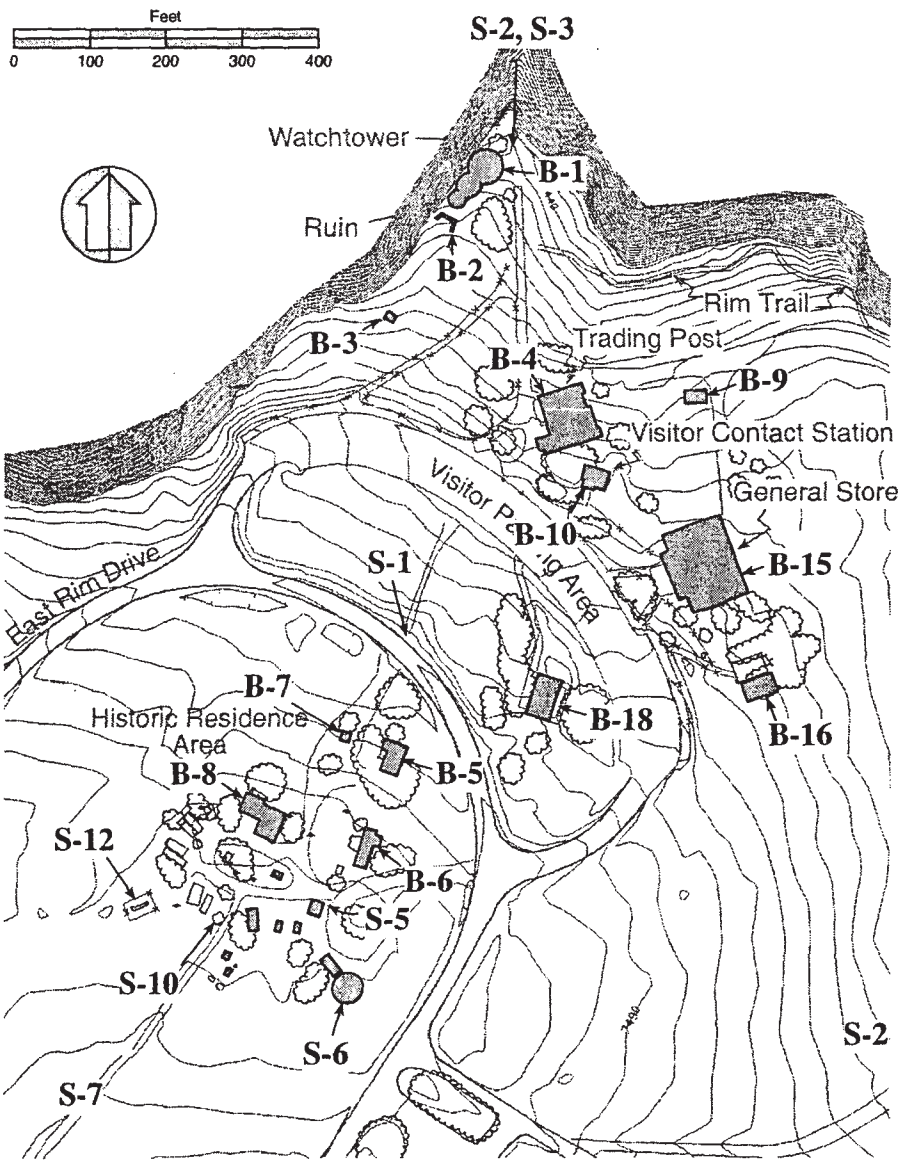
Photo 49. Gated road to campground. [OCULUS May 2001]



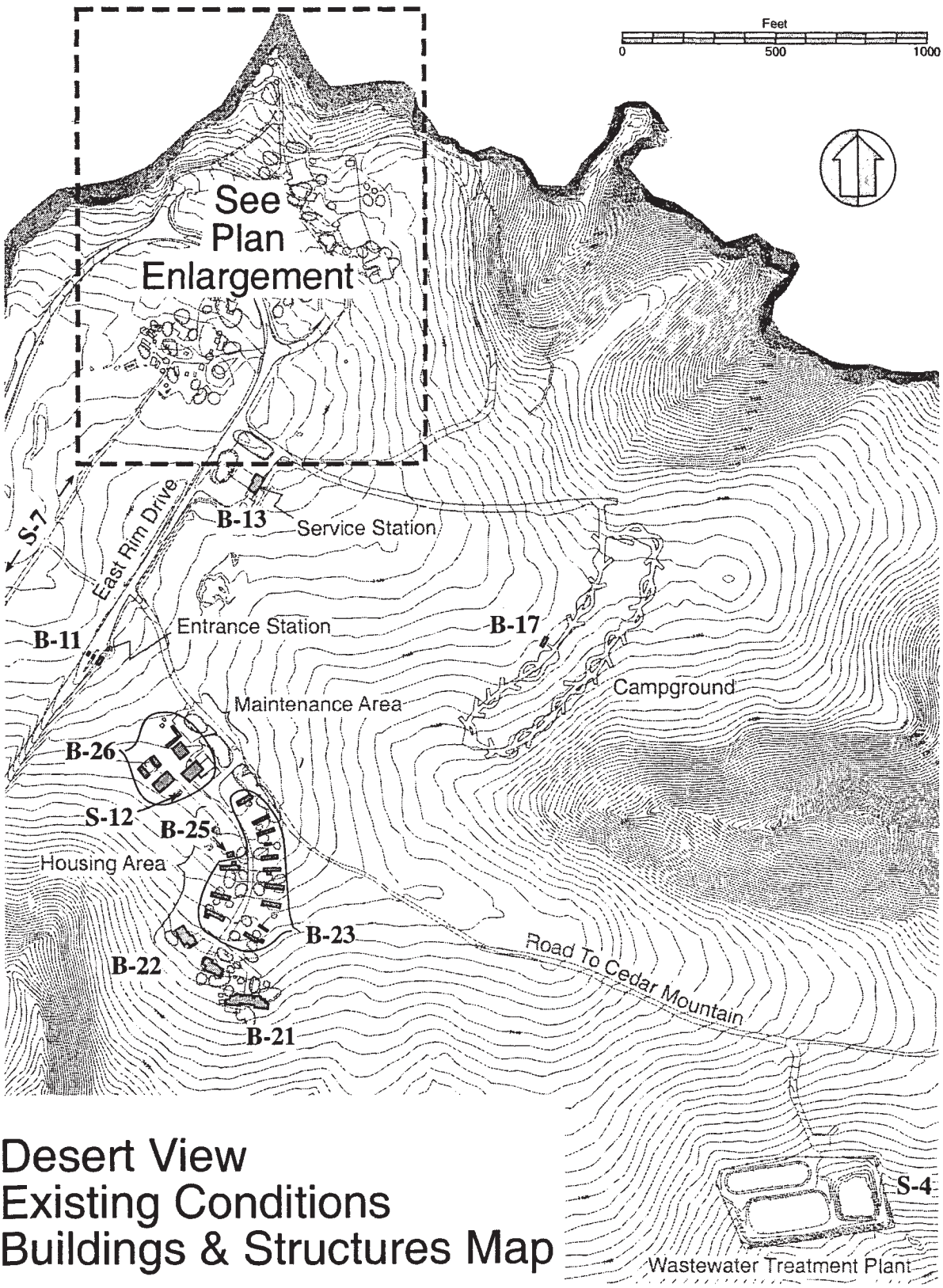
Desert View Photo Station Points



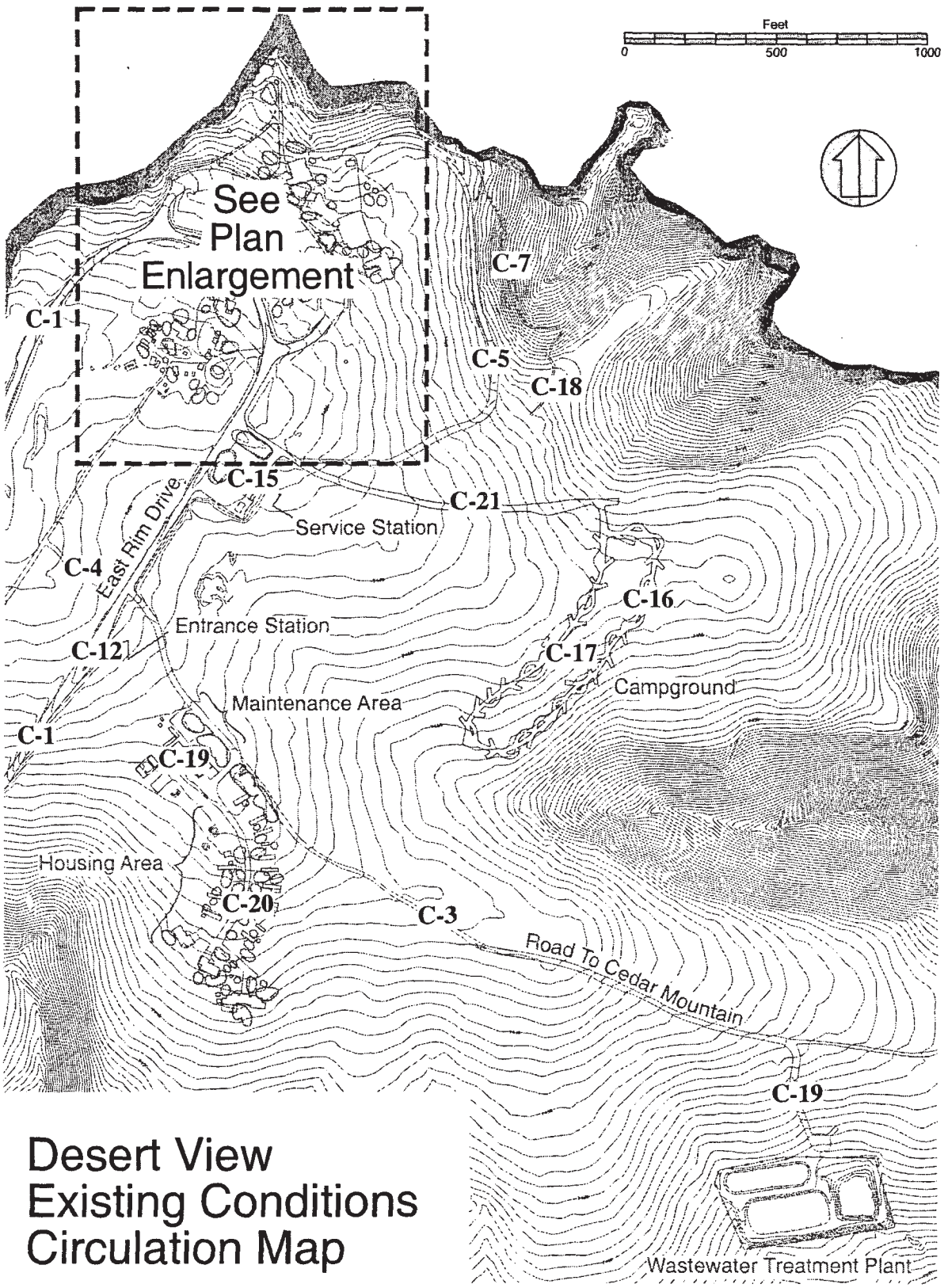
Desert View Plan Enlargement
Photo Station Points



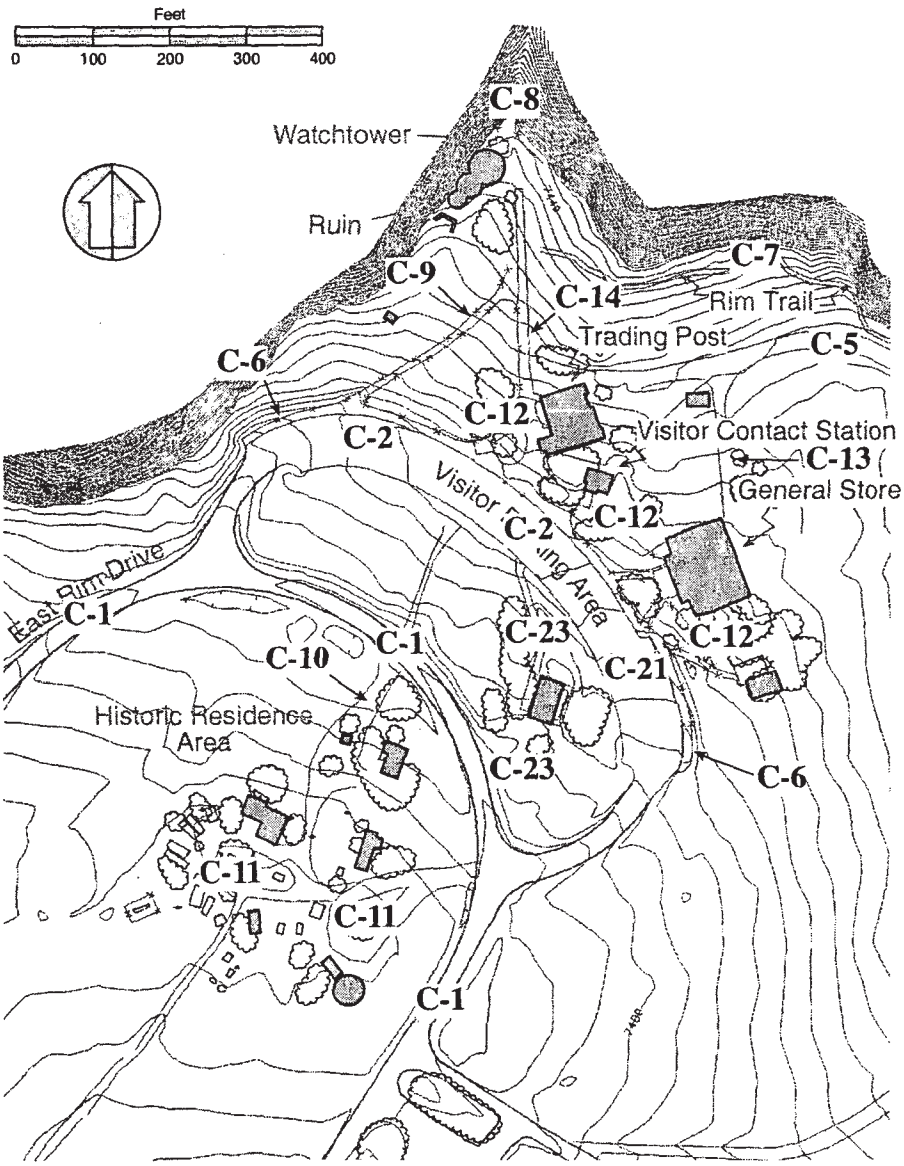
Desert View Plan Enlargement
Existing Conditions
Buildings and Structures



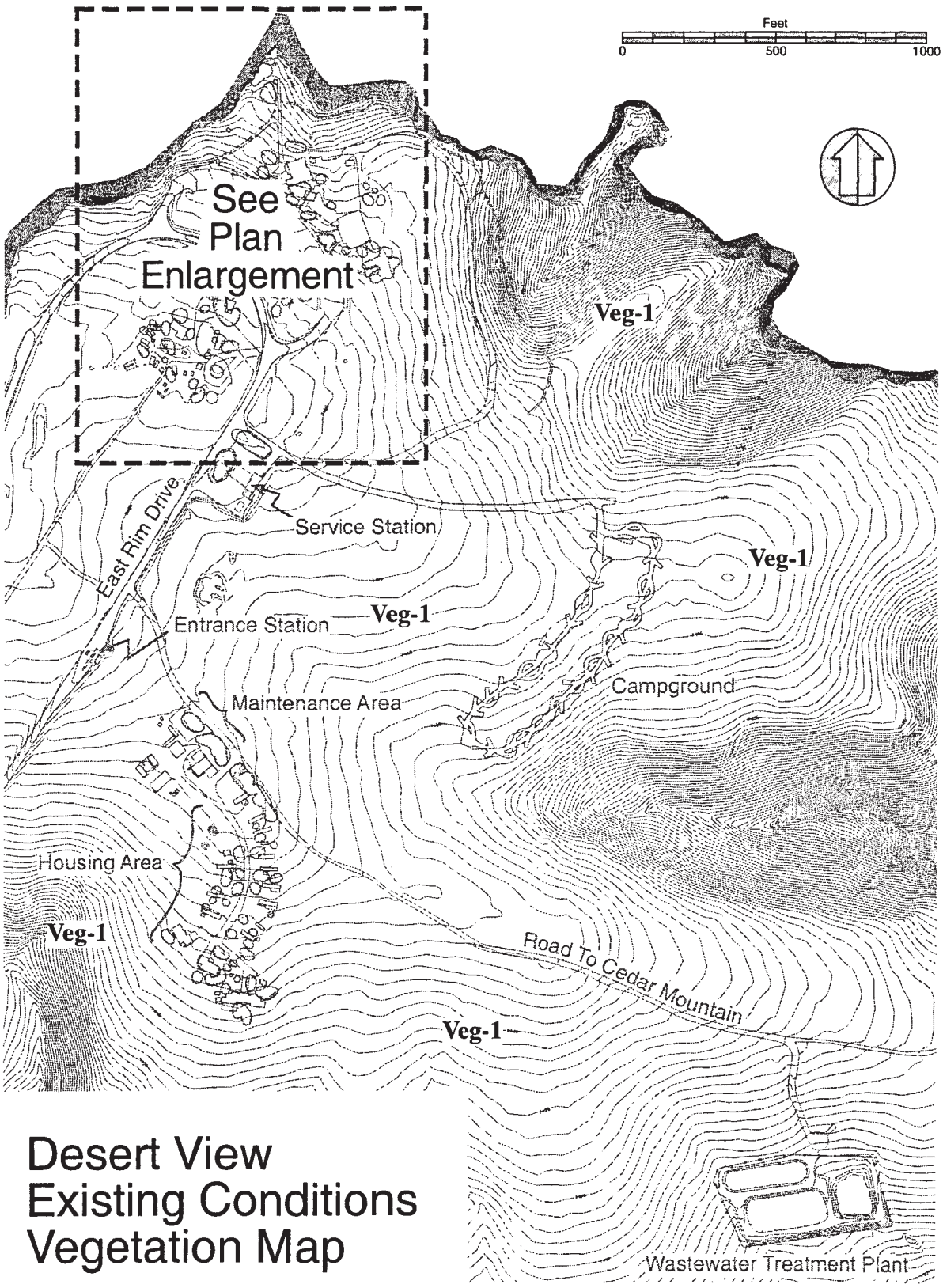
Desert View Existing Conditions Buildings & Structures Map



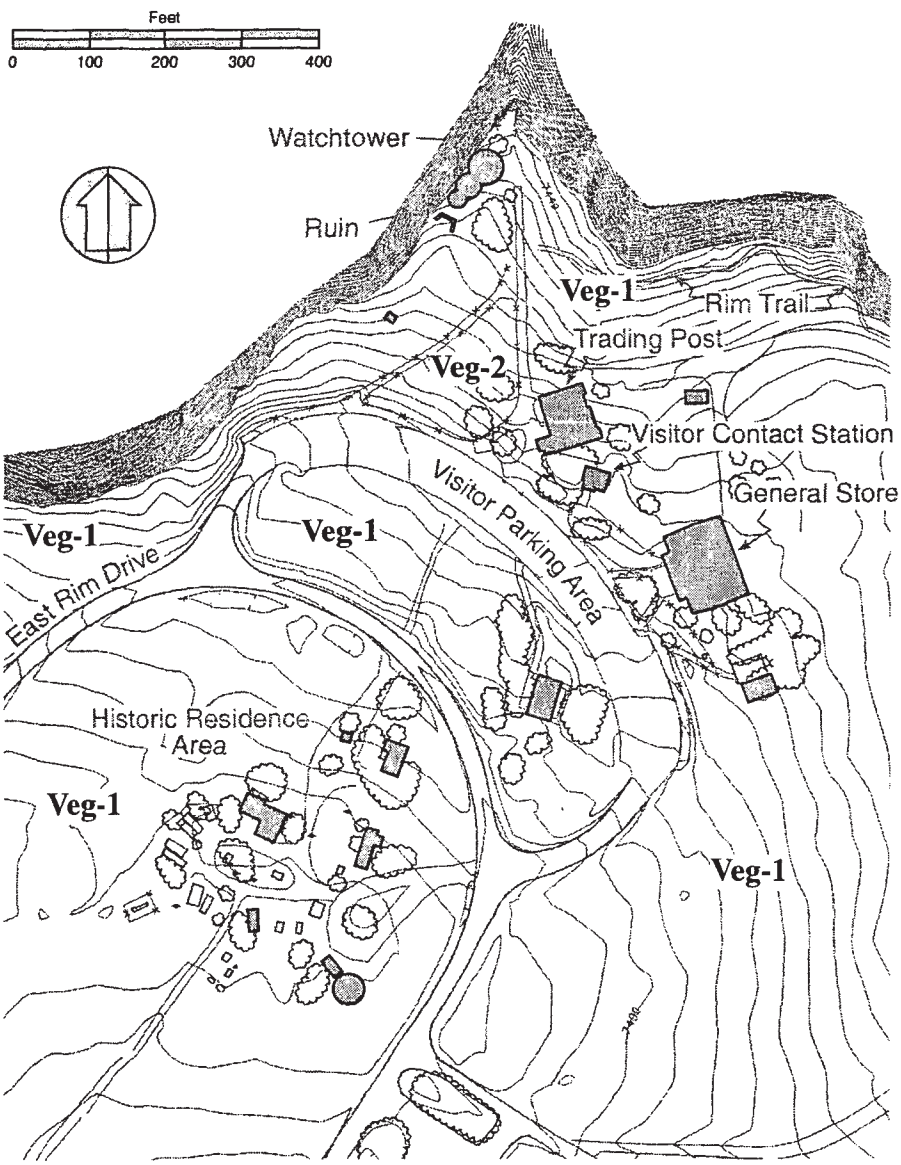
Desert View Existing Conditions Circulation Map



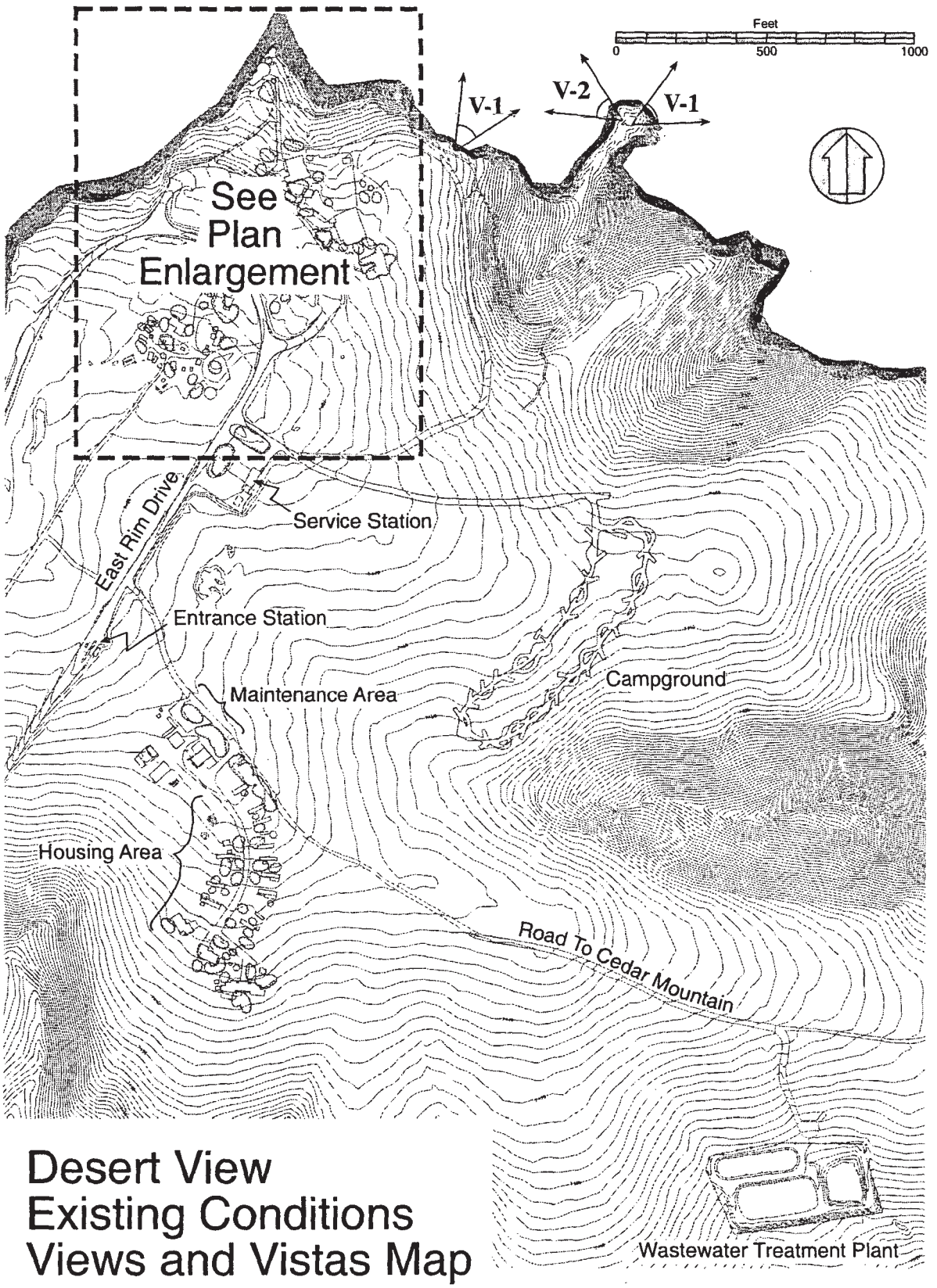
Desert View Plan Enlargement
Existing Conditions
Circulation



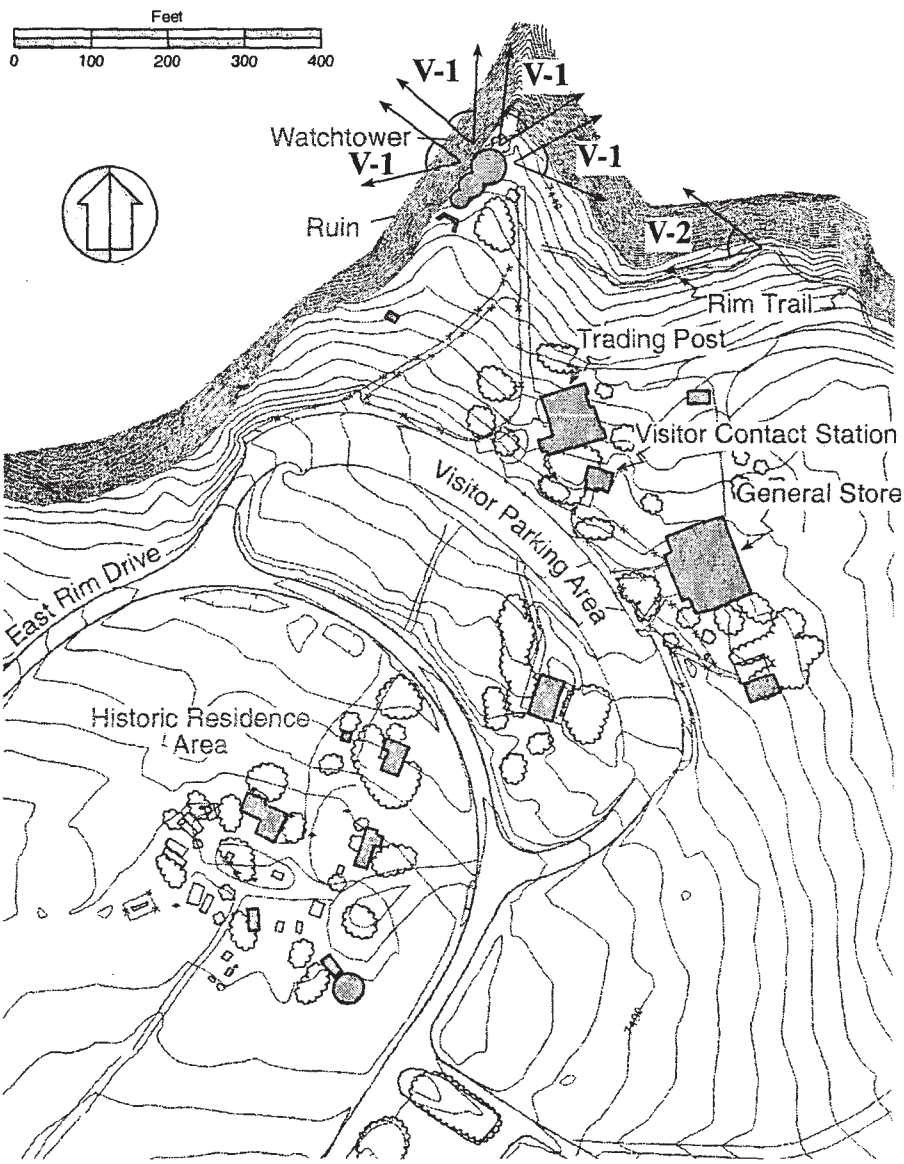
Desert View Existing Conditions Vegetation Map



Desert View Plan Enlargement
Existing Conditions
Vegetation



Desert View Existing Conditions Views and Vistas Map



Desert View Plan Enlargement
Existing Conditions
Views and Vistas

Treatment Recommendations

Treatment Recommendations Contents

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Recommended Landscape Treatment Approach 6

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Landscape Character Areas Map

Introduction

OCULUS, working in association with the SMA/JMA joint venture and vWRL Architects, has completed a Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for Desert View on the South Rim in Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona. As part of the scope of work for the CLI, OCULUS participated in and contributed to the Desert View Compliance and Planning Charette held March 7 – 9, 2001, at Desert View. This technical report is a follow-up to OCULUS's work associated with the preparation of the CLI and the compliance and planning charette.

This report is intended to be used in conjunction with the preceding Cultural Landscape Inventory for Desert View. This report focuses exclusively on treatment recommendations. The CLI includes historical background information, existing conditions documentation, and landscape analysis and assessment information. The CLI includes information on the significance of Desert View, recommendations concerning new boundaries or historic areas and districts, and outlines the CLI project scope of work, methodology, and issues impacting the assessment of the cultural landscape.

Project Background and Scope of Work for the Development of Treatment Recommendations

The CLI project included the preparation of a Level 2 Cultural Landscape Inventory for Desert View in order to identify, document, analyze, and evaluate contributing and non-contributing cultural landscape characteristics within the cultural landscape, and to record other cultural landscape information. In addition to being a reference document for the future, the Cultural Landscape Inventory was intended to be used to support the following:

- The design charette to determine details of General Management Plan implementation at Desert View.
- The Environmental Assessment process for the Desert View Road Realignment project.
- This Treatment Recommendations report which is to be used in conjunction with the CLI.

The CLI and the following recommendations conform to National Park Service guidelines and other precedents and standards for such work, including the following:

- NPS Management Policies;

- NPS Director's Order 28 (Cultural Resources Management Guidelines);
- NPS -77 (Natural Resources Management Guidelines);
- The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Treatment of Historic Properties, with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes (1996); and
- NPS Cultural Landscapes Program, Cultural Landscape Inventory 1998 CLI Professional Procedures Guide, and 1998 User Support Documentation.

Desert View Compliance and Planning Charette, March 7 – 9, 2001, Desert View, Grand Canyon National Park

The National Park Service conducted a compliance and planning charette on March 7-9, 2001 at Desert View to determine details of General Management Plan implementation at Desert View. OCULUS prepared preliminary data and graphics to support a presentation on the findings to date; and, in addition, presented preliminary inventory and analysis maps showing information on surviving historic resources, landscape character areas, and their relative sensitivity to change.

After the charette, the National Park Service was scheduled to prepare a Desert View Development Plan, based on the General Management Plan and the results of the charette, and was to complete the Environmental Assessment for the Desert View Road Realignment project. The Federal Highways Administration was to complete the design of the Desert View Road Realignment project.

The following individuals participated in the charette and impacted OCULUS's development of cultural landscape treatment recommendations within this report:

- GRCA Chief of Cultural Resources: Jan Balsom
- GRCA Chief of Professional Services: Brad Traver
- GRCA/Desert View Interpretation: Lisa Collins
- Regional Historical Landscape Architect: Jill Cowley
- OCULUS Cultural Landscape Consultant: Rob McGinnis
- GRCA Concessions Management: Allen Keske
- DSC Compliance: Ken Tu
- DSC Landscape Architect: Bob Pilk

- Regional Historical Architect: Paul Neidinger
- DSC Project Manager: Dan Cloud
- GRCA Engineering/GRCA Project Manager: Mark Johnston
- Desert View Ranger Representative: John Luongo
- Desert View Fee Collection Representative: Shawn Hall
- Grand Canyon National Park Lodges Representative
- Grand Canyon Association Representative

The primary topics discussed at the charette included:

- Overview of Desert View history (Jan Balsom)
- Provisions of General Management Plan (Mark Johnston, Brad Traver)
- Summary of proposed Desert View projects:
  Road Realignment (Dan Cloud)
  Concessions Projects (Allen Keske)
  Others (including NPS housing)
- Ethnographic considerations (Jan Balsom)
- Historic District considerations (Jan Balsom)
- Cultural Landscape considerations (Rob McGinnis)
- Discussions and consultation with National Park Service interested parties including Desert View Ranger representative, Fee Collection representative, and Natural Resources representative.
- Discussions and consultation with Concessionaire and Park Partner representatives.
- Discussion and planning. Federal Highways participated via conference call.

Cultural Landscape Treatment Recommendations Report

Following completion of the charette and the submission of the 50% draft CLI, OCULUS developed and submitted a 95% draft of this report with general recommendations concerning implementation of future changes at Desert View as they may relate to cultural landscape values.

The NPS scope of work for the CLI and cultural landscape treatment recommendations required that OCULUS

- review anticipated changes including those shown in the General Management Plan;
- coordinate recommendations made in this report with any to be made by DSC in the EA for the Desert View Road Realignment project, and where there is an overlap in scope between the report and the EA, reference the EA rather than duplicating the material covered by that document;
- and, provide general recommendations for maintaining the cultural landscape.

Landscape Treatment Introduction

The landscape treatment and design guidelines and recommendations that comprise this report were prepared to provide specific near-term recommendations as well as a comprehensive vision for the landscape that can guide long-term management. All landscape treatment guidelines and recommendations were developed in accordance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, 1996.

The information included in this section is intended to address the challenges associated with balancing resource protection, operations, and interpretation. The landscape treatment and design guidelines and recommendations address this need by identifying an overall flexible approach to the protection, preservation, and maintenance of site resources, and recommending a body of specific concepts for managing the site.

This part of the report is divided into three sections:

- Recommended Landscape Treatment Approach,
- Treatment Guidelines, and
- Treatment Concept.

The first section—Recommended Landscape Treatment Approach—outlines the alternatives recognized by the Secretary of the Interior for treating historic landscapes, and identifies the alternative that best suits the resources and management objectives of the site. The second section—Treatment Guidelines—provides guidance on how to approach the preservation of resources and landscape development. The third section—Treatment Concept—focuses on

design alternatives and recommendations to be considered by resource managers that address the treatment of site resources and new development intended to provide for visitor access, site interpretation, and resource management.

Within the overall framework of rehabilitation, the CLI-level evaluation of the Desert View cultural landscape suggests a resource-driven approach to management that takes into consideration the site's various periods of landscape history and land use, as well as its scenic and natural systems values. Landscape character areas have been identified and primary treatment goals for each area recommended or suggested. The subsequent sections—design guidelines and treatment recommendations—are intended to support these goals.

The recommendations, suggestions, and considerations included in this report were developed after review of the following planning documents:

- General Management Plan, August 1995, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona, National Park Service Denver Service Center;
- Draft Environmental Assessment, Desert View Improvements, Grand Canyon National Park, Arizona, National Park Service Denver Service Center, (undated Park Review Draft); and
- Value Analysis Study for GRCA 228 – Desert View Road Realignment, Grand Canyon National Park, National Park Service Denver Service Center, January 2000.

The section "Use of Cultural Landscape Reports in Park Management" included in *A Guide to Cultural Landscape Reports, Contents, Process, and Techniques*, National Park Service, 1998, provided additional treatment guidance. This section states:

> By definition, the GMP is the primary vehicle for determining the general treatment of all cultural resources in a park. However, many GMPs do not specifically address the treatment of cultural landscapes. As a result, treatment may be decided within the context of a Site Development Plan.
>
> The most direct relationship of a CLR to the NPS planning process occurs with the preparation of a Site Development Plan (SDP). An SDP is prepared after the GMP to implement the proposed actions. The SDP addresses visitor use and interpretation of the landscape, along with compliance and public review associated with the proposed actions. It is the intermediate step between the GMP and comprehensive design.

> In comparison, a CLR is prepared to guide park management decisions regarding treatment and use. A CLR focuses on preserving the significant characteristics and associated features and ensures that the treatment complies with *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*. Both documents may include schematic designs for treatment based on a landscape's significance, condition, and planned use.

The park's GMP, and other planning-level and compliance documents for Desert View, provided the necessary guidance on the planned use and interpretation of the landscape. The relevant information contained in the documents is not repeated in this report. These documents should be reviewed for background information and specific programmatic data as it relates to the recommended treatment of the landscape.

Recommended Landscape Treatment Approach

Treatment Alternatives

The Department of the Interior currently recognizes four appropriate treatment alternatives for historic landscapes: preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, and reconstruction. These are defined and discussed in *The Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Historic Preservation Projects*. Following are the definitions of the four treatment alternatives for cultural landscapes:

> **Preservation** maintains the existing integrity and character of a cultural landscape by arresting or retarding deterioration caused by natural forces and normal use. It includes both maintenance and stabilization. Maintenance is a systematic activity mitigating wear and deterioration of a cultural landscape by protecting its conditions. In light of the dynamic qualities of a landscape, maintenance is essential for the long-term preservation of individual features and integrity of the entire landscape. Stabilization involves re-establishing the stability of an unsafe, damaged, or deteriorated cultural landscape while maintaining its existing character.
>
> **Rehabilitation** improves the utility or function of a cultural landscape, through repair or alteration, to make possible an efficient compatible use while preserving those portions or features that are important in defining its significance.
>
> **Restoration** accurately depicts the form, features, and character of a cultural landscape as it appeared at a specific period or as intended by its original constructed design. It may involve the reconstruction of missing historic features, and selective removal of later features, some having cultural value in themselves.

Reconstruction entails depicting the form, features, and details of a non-surviving cultural landscape, or any part thereof, as it appeared at a specific period or as intended by its original constructed design. Reconstruction of an entire landscape is always a last-resort measure for addressing a management objective.

Recommended Treatment Approach

Historic landscapes are rarely static environments. The treatment recommendations and guidelines outlined in this section are intended to improve the site manager's ability to meet current and future functional, maintenance, and management needs at the site. Based on the definition of rehabilitation as "the act or process of making possible a compatible use for a property through repair, alterations, and additions, while preserving those portions or features which convey its historical, cultural, or architectural values," **rehabilitation** is the primary overall recommended approach to landscape management.

The *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* are ten basic principles created to help preserve the distinctive character of a historic building and its site, while allowing for reasonable change to meet new needs.

The *Standards* (36 CFR Part 67) apply to historic buildings of all periods, styles, types, materials, and sizes, and to both exteriors and interiors. The Standards also encompass related landscape features, building site, and environment as well as attached, adjacent, or related new construction. The *Standards* are as follows:

- A property shall be used for its historic purpose or be placed in a new use that requires minimal change to the defining characteristics of the building and its site and environment.

- The historic character of a property shall be retained and preserved. The removal of historic materials or alteration of features and spaces that characterize a property shall be avoided.

- Each property shall be recognized as a physical record of its time, place, and use. Changes that create a false sense of historical development, such as adding conjectural features or architectural elements from other buildings, shall not be undertaken.

- Most properties change over time; those changes that have acquired historic significance in their own right shall be retained and preserved.

- Distinctive features, finishes, and construction techniques or examples of craftsmanship that characterize a historic property shall be preserved.

- Deteriorated historic features shall be repaired rather than replaced. Where the severity of deterioration requires replacement of a distinctive feature, the new feature shall match the old in design, color, texture, and other visual qualities and, where possible, materials. Replacement of missing features shall be substantiated by documentary, physical, or pictorial evidence.

- Chemical or physical treatments, such as sandblasting, that cause damage to historic materials shall not be used. The surface cleaning of structures, if appropriate, shall be undertaken using the gentlest means possible.

- Significant archeological resources affected by a project shall be protected and preserved. If such resources must be disturbed, mitigation measures shall be undertaken.

- New additions, exterior alterations, or related new construction shall not destroy historic materials that characterize the property. The new work shall be differentiated from the old and shall be compatible with the massing, size, scale, and architectural features to protect the historic integrity of the property and its environment.

- New additions and adjacent or related new construction shall be undertaken in such a manner that if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the historic property and its environment would be unimpaired.

In addition to the preservation of the overall historic landscape character and individual historic features; rehabilitation will allow for the establishment of a rich and fulfilling visitor experience, and the implementation of necessary functional site improvements as identified in park planning documents. Rehabilitation will also allow managers to pursue resource management initiatives intended to promote sustainability. And, because future archeological investigations may yield important new information regarding the landscape during the period of significance, which may in turn spur new ideas for interpretive features and programs, rehabilitation will allow the managers flexibility to incorporate new findings into site management and interpretation.

The recommended treatment approach of **rehabilitation** applies to the **historic designed landscape of the recommended Desert View Historic District**.

Treatment Guidelines

The guidelines outlined below are organized into a series of topics: general, vegetation, land use, natural features and systems, wildlife management, visual quality and viewsheds, visitor access and interpretation, role of preservation specialists, documentation, new design and construction, accessibility, and sustainability. They are intended to complement the treatment concepts to establish a general approach to site preservation and development that may be applied to all current and future planning and design initiatives and new construction and treatments. The recommendations and alternatives that follow focus on the specifics of what treatments might be undertaken to put into effect the approach outlined within this section.

The following **treatment guidelines** apply to both the **historic designed landscape of the recommended Desert View Historic District** as well as the larger **Desert View cultural landscape**.

General

- Undertake all work in compliance with the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties, Guidelines for the Treatment of Cultural Landscapes*, and D.O.-28: *Cultural Resource Management Guideline*. Because of their sensitive nature, particular care should be taken to protect archeological and natural resources that often also constitute cultural resources.

- Retain the character of the historic designed landscape by protecting individual elements as well as the overall landscape.

- Ensure the compatibility of proposed elements by appropriately responding to the historic designed character of the site.

- Base all treatments on historic documentation.

- Minimize new construction at the site. Construct limited new facilities as necessary to increase the functionality of the site, enhance the visitor experience, or achieve interpretive goals. Base the design of new facilities on these guidelines.

- When adding new features carefully consider the potential impact of the development on archeological resources, the patterns of spatial organization and the cultural landscape, natural features and systems, and the historic character of the site as a whole.

Vegetation

- Retain, where appropriate, existing vegetative cover, and allow successional areas (disturbed and re-planted areas) to mature. Vegetative screening buffers should consist of existing/retained/preserved native species between new and non-historic areas and the identified historic developed area.

- Undertake vegetation management strategies based on NPS principles of sustainability, as described in the 1993 *Guiding Principles of Sustainable Design*, and park management objectives.

- Remove, when necessary, existing trees using a method that minimizes the potential impacts on known and potential archeological resources. Undertake tree removal monitored by a qualified archeologist.

- Avoid endangering known or potential archeological resources by limiting activities that may disturb the land until necessary archeological and additional cultural landscape investigations have been completed. If it is not known whether archeological resources are within an area planned for land disturbing activity, such activity should be preceded by archeological evaluations and investigations.

- Remove invasive alien species identified during monitoring activities using ecologically-sound removal techniques. Ecologically-sound removal techniques are those that will not cause damage to other resources, or whose impact on other resources has been assessed to

determine whether the treatment provides benefits outweighing the impact on other resources. Removal of invasive alien species in the vicinity of historic and archeological resources should be undertaken in such a way as to minimize ground disturbance and threats to remaining vegetation. Removal should be undertaken only after remaining resources and landscape features and systems have been protected. Biodegradable, systemic herbicides (i.e. glyphosate) that break down into harmless components upon contact with the soil when properly applied, may constitute an ecologically-sound removal technique. Ecologically-sound techniques also include repairing damage to resources and mitigating the impact of removal, such as the potential for soil erosion on steep slopes and elsewhere, and legally disposing of removed invasive alien plant material in a landfill.

- Avoid threats to existing natural areas by selecting plant species for new plantings that are not invasive, diseased, or infected with any plant pathogen.

- Undertake installation of new plants as necessary in areas of known or potential sensitive historic or archeological resources using acceptable and least-damaging planting techniques accompanied by archeological monitoring. Recommended techniques include: the minimization of ground disturbance through the installation of small plants wherever possible; the installation of plants by hand; the selection of planting locations that are not in conflict with desirable plants to remain; and the protection of existing plants and resources to remain.

Land Use

- Protect significant aspects of the historic and natural landscape by preserving existing landforms, natural drainage patterns, and hydrology to the greatest extent possible.

- Protect known and potential archeological resources by avoiding land-use activities, whether historic or contemporary, that may threaten or impair them.

- Minimize immediate and long-term damage to cultural resources by monitoring and regulating use of the landscape.

Natural Features and Systems

- Protect native vegetative communities by monitoring for invasive alien plant species. Remove invasive alien species identified during monitoring activities using ecologically-sound removal techniques.

- Undertake measure to protect and preserve all topographic and landform features, especially those associated with the canyon rim corridor. Avoid land disturbance activities and operations that may impact these natural and cultural resources.

Wildlife Management

- Protect wildlife habitats, especially those that support or may support threatened and endangered species, when undertaking new construction and repair associated with the preservation of cultural landscape resources.

Visual Quality and Viewsheds

- Retain and maintain the landscape character including views and vistas along the approach routes to Desert View, views and vistas from the canyon, and views and vistas of the Watchtower precinct.

Visitor Access and Interpretation

- Protect site resources by limiting, monitoring, and controlling unauthorized access to sensitive landscape areas such as undeveloped areas, wildlife habitat, and known and potential ethnographic and archeological sites.

- Protect existing topographic features of the site by incorporating, whenever possible, existing circulation systems into routes designed to provide access. Avoid whenever possible the alteration of topography to provide accessible paths to resources. In situations where no accessible path is feasible using existing topography, locate and construct new paths to avoid as much as possible historic topographic features, particularly within the areas of known and

potential archeological resources. Consider providing alternative interpretive programs in lieu of topographic alterations.

- Encourage stewardship of site resources by developing interpretive programs that address layers of cultural resources, natural systems, and their interrelationships. It is preferable to develop interpretive plans prior to implementing landscape changes. Landscape changes should be generated by and/or compatible with interpretive plans.

- Minimize the visual and physical impacts of interpretive and visitor access facilities on cultural resources and natural systems by developing the least-intrusive interpretive and visitor access physical improvements possible.

Role of Preservation Specialists

- Undertake all treatment projects and management efforts under the direction of experienced specialists, including historical landscape architects, historical architects, archeologists, and qualified technicians and tradespersons. In addition, consult with natural resource specialists concerning impacts to sensitive habitats and re-vegetation programs.

Documentation

- Document, through drawings, photographs, and notes, all landscape changes and treatments. Maintain records of treatments and preserve documentation according to professional archival standards.

New Design and Construction

- Introduce features to facilitate access and interpretation in such a way as to minimize adverse impacts on the character and resources of the landscape. New construction should be limited to landscape alterations and additions necessary to provide for visitor access, interpretation, and management. New or altered facilities should be as non-intrusive as possible while allowing for utility, accessibility, and safety.

- Limit the use of destructive techniques, such as archeological excavation, to providing sufficient information for research, interpretation, and management goals.

- Evaluate all proposed new uses in consultation with an historical landscape architect, archeologist, and other appropriate cultural resource and preservation professionals.

- Undertake sufficient study and recording of landscape features that require modification, repair, or replacement before work is performed to protect research and interpretive values.

- Avoid landscape changes that create a false sense of historical development, including the addition of conjectural, typical, or representative features. If representative historical features are constructed, provide interpretive materials that clearly identify the features as such.

- Repair, rather than replace, deteriorated historic and cultural landscape features. Repair of deteriorated features should be based on archeological, documentary, or physical evidence. Replacement of historic features, if necessary, should be based on archeological, documentary, or physical evidence; the new feature should match the old in design, color, texture, and, wherever possible, materials. Replaced features should be compatible with but distinguishable from original historic fabric.

- Avoid the use of chemical or physical treatments that cause damage to cultural resources and natural systems.

- Protect and preserve archeological resources in place. If such resources must be disturbed, undertake mitigation measures such as recovery, curation, and documentation.

- Design and site new additions or alterations to the landscape in such a way that they do not to destroy historic materials, features, and spatial relationships that characterize the cultural landscape. Design all new additions and alterations to be a product of their time, and to be compatible with the historic resources in materials, size, scale and proportion, and massing. Differentiate new work from existing historic resources.

- Design and site new additions and alterations to the landscape in such a way that, if removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the landscape would be unimpaired.

Accessibility

- Approach overall planning, design, and interpretation with accessibility made a primary design factor. All features associated with accessibility should conform to the standards cited in the Uniform Federal Accessibility Standards (UFAS) and Americans with Disabilities Act Accessibility Guidelines (ADAAG).

- As a part of the planning and design process, recognize the potential diversity of visitors including persons who may be emotionally-, physically-, and mentally-challenged; do not speak English; are arriving from foreign countries and remote urban and rural locations; or are very young or elderly.

- Design and construct all new facilities to be barrier free when practical.

- Integrate accessibility components fully into the design of new facilities and site improvements to allow for the use and access of all visitors.

- Design operational and administrative facilities to be accessible.

Sustainability

- Institute cultural and natural resource treatment and maintenance methods that are environmentally and culturally sensitive and sustainable over the long term.

- Minimize areas of vegetative disturbance, earth grading and compaction, and drainage pattern alteration.

- Avoid causing environmental degradation when preserving, providing access to, and interpreting natural and cultural resources.

- Undertake site design that incorporates holistic, ecologically-based strategies aimed at contributing to the repair and restoration of natural systems.

- Promote biodiversity.

- Avoid disturbing areas of sensitive habitat.

- Use mitigating devices, such as retaining walls, closed drainage systems, and large areas of cut and fill, sparingly. Implement the least-intrusive activities and those involving stabilization first, and proceed subsequently to the most invasive as necessary. Limit major new interventions to areas that have previously been severely disturbed.

- Use muted colors to blend new facilities with the natural context.

- Emphasize landform-based solutions over hardscape solutions.
- Site new developments to take advantage of solar heating.

- Consider the direction of prevailing summer breezes and winter winds to help with cooling and ventilation in summer, and to shelter new facilities from harsh winter winds.

- Consider the site's ecology, including topography, soil types, vegetation, wildlife habitats, and ground water, in order to integrate the building with its ecosystem.

- Use vegetation to screen undesirable views.

- Use locally indigenous materials that are renewable, environmentally sensitive, and reflect the regional vocabulary .

- Take into consideration life-cycle costing of materials to assess the long-term wearing capacity and maintenance costs. Consider materials that are non-toxic, durable, long-lived, and low maintenance.

- Consider locally-produced products to construct design features.

- Explore the availability of recycled materials, and consider re-usable materials.

- Avoid petroleum-based materials whenever possible.

- Use only stable, non-hazardous materials that do not emit toxins through off-gassing or soil leaching.

- Consider monitoring the effects of developing and operating facilities on surrounding resources to ensure that the limits of acceptable change are not exceeded.

- Consider including information about the relationship of cultural resources to the environment and sustainability in interpretive materials.

Treatment Concept

The purpose of this report is to provide interim treatment recommendations during the NPS process of planning and design for new facilities and systems at Desert View. Though the cultural resource aspects of individual projects are addressed, development of recommendations for specific projects requires a larger treatment context. A preliminary overall treatment concept has been outlined below to serve as a comprehensive landscape- and site-wide approach with more specific conceptual treatment recommendations supporting the overall concept. Recommendations for treatment of character areas precede treatment recommendations for NPS-identified projects.

The recommended **treatment concept** applies to all areas of the **Desert View cultural landscape** including both the proposed **historic design Desert View Historic District** and **other non-historic areas**.

Overall Treatment Concept for Desert View

The current landscape of Desert View includes resources representing a continuum of American Indian use and occupation, tourism, and park development. Today, the character of the larger landscape of Desert View continues to reflect aspects of the time period 1914–42, when the site underwent development of tourist facilities by the National Park Service, The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad, and The Fred Harvey Company, including significant and important rustic-style architectural, landscape architectural, and civil engineering structures, features and systems. In addition, though documented to a limited extent in this report, it is likely that portions of the Desert View landscape continue to represent significant ethnographic landscapes, sites, and features. This report does not include treatment recommendations for these resources, or for archeological sites. The Park Chief of Cultural Resources should be consulted for specific recommendations for the treatment of these resources.

The Desert View cultural landscape should be viewed as a sensitive cultural landscape. The findings of the CLI include a recommendation that a new historic designed Desert View Historic District be established (*see Desert View Proposed Boundary Map in the CLI section*). In addition, the linear landscape of East Rim Drive should be viewed as a potential historic road corridor that overlaps with the recommended Desert View Historic District.

Other considerations that must be factored into treatment and new development include the issue of Mission 66 landscape significance, sensitivity of the ethnographic landscape that overlays much of the Desert View landscape, and the sensitivity of a potential district of discontinuous pre-historic and historic archeological sites, both of which require additional investigation and consultation with the Park Chief of Cultural Resources.

Primary Recommendations:

1. Preserve and protect all sensitive natural resources and features, including but not limited to the habitat of threatened and endangered species, wildlife habitat, and the canyon rim and its environs. These resources should also be viewed as contributing to the overall character of the cultural landscape.
2. Preserve all resources that are associated with American Indian use and occupation. These resources and their locations should be confirmed in consultation with the Park's Chief of Cultural Resources or Cultural Resource Manager.
3. Preserve all scenic views and vistas associated with the canyon rim—they represent one of the most important character-defining features of the Desert View cultural landscape.
4. Preserve and use all resources surviving from the period of significance (1914-42). The major character-defining resources surviving from this period include:
   - the overall relationship of developed areas to undeveloped forested open space;
   - the overall patterns, shape, form, materials of vehicular and pedestrian circulation;
   - the overall pattern of clustered buildings;
   - the overall patterns of spatial organization including vast open views at the rim contrasting with the filtered views within developed areas, and the dense character of the forested lands;
   - the existing relatively undeveloped character of the rim including the broad panoramic views and vistas of the Canyon, North Rim, and Painted Desert; views of the developed areas filtered by trees and buildings; and the localized monumental character of the Watchtower perched on the rim;
   - the overall character of the forested areas;
   - the separate and distinct character of the two approaches to Desert View including the East Rim Drive with limited views of the Canyon on one side and forest on the other; and the approach from the east entrance that ascends up from the lower elevations into the forest flanking both sides of the road;
   - the multiple uses including interpretation, car camping, hiking/walking, wildlife observation, park and facility operations and maintenance, retail operations, employee/staff housing, and transportation; and

- the overall pattern of landscape and site development that reflects the design intent of various period master plans which contrasts with incremental programs of individual construction and removal of features, including the shifting and relocating of facilities away from the rim as Desert View is developed over time.

5. Preserve and use whenever feasible resources surviving from the Mission 66 period (1950s through the mid- to late 1960s). Though a preliminary assessment of these resources indicates that they are not likely significant on a landscape level, with time and the development of a Mission 66 period context, individual resources may be re-evaluated as significant. In addition, these resources reflect a continuity of design (site planning, zoning, and character) and function stemming from the period of significance.

Landscape Character Area Recommendations

Following are recommendations for Landscape Character Areas including a general statement of the overall treatment approach for the area (*see Landscape Character Areas map at the end of this report*). The area-specific recommendations have taken into consideration planned and potential improvements identified during the Desert View Planning and Compliance Charette.

Canyon Rim and Watchtower Character Area

This area is one of the most important at Desert View. Developed for the broad panoramic views of the Canyon and Painted Desert that it affords, this site also continues to be an important ethnographic resource. The rim landscape retains a high level of integrity primarily associated with Colter-related development and 1940s as well as earlier periods of use.

The primary treatment for this area is **preservation**. In addition to protection of ethnographically important sites and features, the features and systems surviving from the 1914-42 period of development should be retained, repaired, and in some cases rehabilitated to meet new interpretation, operations, and access requirements.

WATCHTOWER, RUIN, AND STOREROOM

These structures should be preserved and repaired based on research and the guidance of a Historic Structure Report, and rehabilitated to meet contemporary operational and access requirements.

RIM TRAIL

This important feature is in poor condition. Additional research could yield useful information on the original design. Steps should be taken to preserve this system including all remaining trail features such as stone edging and drainage structure. The trail should be rehabilitated to provide a well-marked and safe rim access opportunity for visitors. Surviving historic trail features should be preserved and repaired. New surfacing, edging, and vegetation management should be based on research and should be compatible with surviving features. If sufficient historic documentation is available consideration should be given to restoring the system or sections of the system.

ACCESS WALKS FROM PARKING AND VISITOR SERVICES AREA

The western walkway to the Watchtower appears to be a surviving feature from the 1940s or earlier. This is the last remaining walk of the three curving walks that once connected the Watchtower and the parking and visitor service areas. Though the surface has been changed, this walk should be preserved and repaired. Historic paving may be preserved below the current surface materials.

The eastern walk running in a straight line from the central portion of the parking lot to the overlook at the Watchtower should be retained and repaired; however, if required to meet functional requirements, this path could be realigned. This walk, owing to its width and paved surface, also functions as operational vehicular access.

Rehabilitate the site circulation at the base of the Watchtower. The widths and patterns do not appear to be adequate for periods of heavy visitation, resulting in trampling of adjacent off-path areas. The current asphalt pavement leading to the main entrance of the Watchtower was laid over older, stone paving. Consideration should be given to investigating and documenting the

concealed stone pavement. The scenic overlook below the Watchtower is suffering from over-capacity crowds at times, resulting in the trampling of non-paved areas at the base of the Watchtower and areas leading from the main path to rim rock outcrops and ledges. Consideration should be given to installing a new guardrail system that is similar to or derived from the existing metal pipe rail system to prevent visitors from falling and to restrict access to sensitive areas proximate the overlook. In addition, the development of paths and trails leading to new overlook points on either side of the Watchtower, including wayfinding and orientation signage and interpretive waysides, may help to distribute visitors and lessen the impacts on sensitive areas.

FORESTED AND PLANTED AREAS

According to NPS accounts at the Desert View Compliance and Planning Charette, the triangular area bounded by the parking lot and the two paths to the Watchtower have undergone re-vegetation, including the planting of native plants in areas previously accessed by visitors. If the re-vegetation programs continue in other areas along the rim, every effort should be made to select plant species that remain low to ensure that cross-site views remain, especially visitor approach views of the Watchtower, the rim, and Canyon. It is important to note that historic period photographs of this area indicate that it was covered with less vegetation in the past. The reason for this condition has not been determined. Nevertheless, it is preferable to reduce erosion and compaction through re-vegetation with low native plants.

The individual trees, clusters of trees, and forested areas should be retained and maintained. Efforts to control access to these areas and to provide identified paths and trails should continue. Every effort should be made to reduce the visually-intrusive aspects of barriers such as fencing. Consider experimenting with alternative fence types to see which types of non-intrusive fencing are successful in restricting access. Consider replacing the post and rail fencing with wood post and cable barriers. The double horizontal rails are visually intrusive, draw the attention of the visitor, and define the trail space which compromises the historically open character of the foreground space.

CCC CAMP ACCESS ROAD

This historic access road connecting the site of the CCC camp and the visitor services and Watchtower areas should be retained and maintained. In addition, the road should be graded to ensure proper drainage. This road should remain surfaced in compacted soil and stone and should not be paved with asphalt.

Visitor Services Character Area

This area represents Desert View development from the 1914-42 period of significance up to the 1980s. The area includes four buildings representing different architectural styles, approaches, and interpretations of the architectural character appropriate for Desert View.

The primary treatment for this area is **rehabilitation**. The features and systems surviving from the 1914-42 period of development should be retained, repaired, and in some cases rehabilitated to meet new interpretation, operations, and access requirements. The remaining buildings could be retained depending on their condition and the need to retain visitor services and/or operational facilities proximate to the rim and Watchtower areas.

FIRE CACHE/STORAGE (RANGER RESIDENCE) BUILDING NO. 83

This structure should be rehabilitated based on research and the guidance of a Historic Structure Report to meet contemporary operational and access requirements. Because the structure contributes to the historic character of the landscape the exterior should be preserved.

CONTACT STATION BUILDING NO. 41

This structure should be rehabilitated, based on research and the guidance of a Historic Structure Report, to meet contemporary operational and access requirements. Because the structure contributes to the historic character of the landscape, the exterior should be preserved.

TRADING POST BUILDING NO. 3351

Though this building post-dates the period of significance for the proposed historic district, this structure should be rehabilitated, based on research and the guidance of an historical architect, to meet contemporary operational and access requirements. Depending on the findings of current

and future research concerning the post-WWII and Mission 66 period of development at Desert View, the building should be considered as representative of this later period of development and sensitive to change.

GENERAL STORE BUILDING NO. 1388

This is a contemporary structure that appears to have a serviceable life of several years. Depending on space and operational requirements, consideration should be given to rehabilitating this building to meet identified needs.

RESTROOM BUILDING NO. 1410

This is a contemporary structure that appears to have a serviceable life of several years. Depending on space and operational requirements, consideration should be given to rehabilitating this building to meet identified needs.

ENVIRONS OF BUILDINGS

The native vegetation should be retained and maintained. Native vegetation and wood board fencing should be installed to screen the service areas of buildings. Repair all walks and portions of walks in poor condition.

Parking Lot Character Area

This area includes the visitor parking lot, access drives connecting to East Rim Drive, the walk system along the north edge of the parking lot, the newly constructed comfort station, and an unpaved walk connecting the parking lot with the historic residences area. The area currently retains integrity as a landscape representing early 1960s redevelopment of the parking lot. The parking lot includes an expansion area on the east end and a reconstructed section on the west that was originally developed in the early 1940s. The 1960s redesign essentially followed and maintained the overall design character established in the 1940s.

The primary treatment for this area is **rehabilitation**. The primary focus should be to retain the overall spatial character of the circulation pattern while accommodating current and identified new uses of the area. The combination of asphalt-paved vehicular and pedestrian circulation

features with sandstone curbing should be retained as long as the area continues to support vehicular access.

The GMP identifies the following programmatic elements for this area: a new plaza and pedestrian area, a new orientation center, a transit center including visitor drop-off and pick-up, and picnic areas.

PARKING LOT, CONNECTING ACCESS DRIVES, AND PEDESTRIAN SYSTEMS

This area should be retained and maintained while serving as visitor vehicular access. If developed as a visitor plaza, the area should be rehabilitated if feasible in a manner that retains the overall spatial patterns of the vehicular and pedestrian circulation. The area of the existing parking lot has the capacity to handle and distribute a large number of visitors moving between the rim and future planned parking and transit areas. All new pedestrian circulation systems should follow and utilize existing pedestrian paths and locations of vehicular paved areas whenever possible. The amount of asphalt pavement should be reduced and planted with low native vegetation without losing the overall spatial patterns.

NEW COMFORT STATION

This new facility was sited in the location of a former access drive connecting East Rim Drive to the parking lot and the location of the former, now obliterated, 1930s-era Service Station. The color of the concrete masonry units that form the structural wall system should be coated with a different color that is found within the natural stone and soil of the site. This change in the color of the elevations of the building would make it less visually intrusive and more compatible with other nearby historic and non-historic structures and the overall character of the landscape.

PATH CONNECTING THE HISTORIC RESIDENCE AREA AND PARKING LOT

This is an unimproved path providing access between the historic residence area and the parking lot and other areas. The route should be redeveloped to support visitor access when visitor parking is developed south of the historic residence area. When re-developed, the path should avoid impacting the surviving historic water supply reservoir. This structure is located at the edge of the north shoulder of East Rim Drive and represents a former system of water utility

infrastructure that was developed in the late 1920s. Every effort should be made to protect this structure.

ENVIRONS OF THE PARKING LOT

The isolated forested areas within the areas bordered by the parking lot and East Rim Drive should be retained and maintained. Visitors access of these areas should be restricted to protect vegetation. However, these areas could support development of picnic areas identified in the GMP, and areas for visitor rest associated with shade.

Historic Residences Character Area

This is an important area owing to the diversity of the resources. The oldest surviving structure—the former Caretaker's Residence (Building No. 914) was relocated to this area. In addition, a 1940s structure—the Fred Harvey Indian Employees Quarters (Building No. 915)—is located here as well. These historic structures, along with the surviving Ranger Cabin (Building No. 149) and a shed (Building No. 912) make up a cluster of support buildings that define the historic character of the landscape.

Although the GMP indicates that this area is to be redeveloped, the cluster of historic structures should be retained. The primary treatment for this area is **rehabilitation**. The focus should be to retain the overall spatial character of the cluster of buildings, while accommodating current and identified new uses of the area. The exteriors of the structures should be preserved. Historic Structure Reports should be undertaken for all four buildings to determine the feasibility of preserving and rehabilitating the interiors.

SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE (former Caretaker's Residence, Building No. 914)
FOUR-PLEX APARTMENT UNIT (former Fred Harvey Indian Employees Quarters, Building No. 915)
SINGLE FAMILY RESIDENCE (former Ranger Cabin, Building No. 149)
SHED (Building No. 912)

The exteriors of the structures should be preserved. Historic Structure Reports should be

undertaken for all four structures to determine the feasibility of preserving and rehabilitating the interiors. Though the individual buildings may be in poor condition, the buildings as a cluster, including their exterior character contribute to the historic designed landscape. Every effort should be made to retain and maintain the overall cluster of buildings. If architectural and/or engineering assessments indicate that the condition of any building requires documentation and demolition, it is important to reestablish the cluster character by constructing a new structure that is compatible in character, size, massing, and scale with the surviving buildings.

ENVIRONS OF HISTORIC RESIDENCES

Though vegetation patterns and a few remnants of the historic circulation of Desert View survive today, other than wooded areas, most of the area includes development post-dating the mid-1960s. The surrounding forested areas and individual trees and clusters of trees within the complex should be retained. In addition, the central portion of the complex should continue to reflect the historic circulation use of the core area. This could include new pedestrian circulation patterns.

CCC Camp Site Character Area

This historic site should be **preserved** as undeveloped wooded areas. Consideration should be given to investigating any remaining landscape and archeological features and sites. Continue to utilize existing circulation routes through the area instead of constructing new ones.

Service Station Character Area

This early 1960s Mission 66 facility, including the building, structures, and developed site features, should be **rehabilitated** for continued use as a vehicle service station. A Historic Structure Report should be undertaken for the whole site to determine which features should be preserved and the best approach for rehabilitation.

During the Desert View Compliance and Planning Charette, the site directly north of the Service Station and fronting the current East Entrance Road was identified as a possible alternative location for a relocated General Store. Although this site is sensitive owing to identified archeological resources, the site includes sufficient developable area to support this relocated

facility. The site and building design for such a facility should reflect the overall site planning characteristics of the Service Station facility. However, the architectural style should be distinct from and compatible with all other existing building styles.

Entrance Station Character Area

The GMP indicates that this Mission 66 facility be removed and a new entrance station developed further south along the East Entrance Road from Desert View. This facility should be documented prior to the removal of features. Consideration should be given to **rehabilitation** of the main building (Ranger Station, Building 295) in situ or relocating it to a new, appropriate location. If retained, additional consideration should be given to retaining the existing road and other paved areas. It would be preferable to retain this section of the East Entrance Road for pedestrian and bicycle use, as indicated the GMP for the western portion of East Rim Drive within Desert View. If not, then any remaining facilities should be screened from view from the new East Rim Drive bypass by plantings of native vegetation similar to the surrounding forest.

Campground Character Area

The existing campground should be retained and, if conditions warrant repair, should be **rehabilitated**. This facility represents one of the later developments in accordance with earlier master plans including plans developed during the Mission 66 period. If expanded, consideration should be given to the current overall site planning character of the existing campground and site planning recommendations included in earlier master plans. In addition, the road to the campground should be retained and maintained.

Housing/Maintenance Character Area

This area is one of least sensitive areas within the Desert View landscape. There are only two features that should be considered sensitive resources.

The Road to Cedar Mountain—evident on 1930s maps—runs along the northern margin of the housing area beginning at the maintenance area in an easterly direction to Cedar Mountain. This road should be **preserved**. When the housing area is redeveloped, a native vegetative buffer should be established between the new development and the historic road. The depth and

character of the buffer should be sufficient to screen views of development. This road could be accessed in the future by hikers, bikers, and others taking day trips to Cedar Mountain and points in between. Though this road should retain its compacted soil, road base surface, improvements to drainage may be warranted.

The access road leading from the East Entrance Road into the existing housing area was designed and constructed in the 1960s and represents—along with a constructed infrastructure system—one of only a few completed elements of an uncompleted plan for housing. Though not highly sensitive, this feature should be retained and used if possible. In addition, planners and designers should consider following previously prepared site plans, and should utilize existing infrastructure if feasible to reduce new interventions in the forested areas. All new development should be constructed in a manner that is not visible from the East Entrance Road.

New pedestrian and bike routes connecting to developed areas should follow the alignments of existing roads and drives. If a new path/trail is constructed between the housing area and the entrance station it should be designed so as to not impact the views from vehicles approaching Desert View from the east.

Forest Character Areas

Virtually all undeveloped forest areas are sensitive natural and cultural resources and should be **preserved**. These areas represent the largest areas of the cultural landscape and contribute to the historic character of the design landscape of the proposed Desert View Historic District and the historic East Rim Drive corridor. The forest character contributes to the visitor arrival sequence of passing through somewhat dense evergreen forested areas with little opportunity for expansive views, leading to selected views of the Watchtower, then finally, broad panoramic views at the rim.

In addition, within the forested areas are sensitive archeological sites, social trails, camp sites, and utility corridors. Many of these features and systems survive from historic periods of development and earlier periods of use and occupation.

East Rim Drive Corridor

East Rim Drive and its environs comprise a historic road corridor that has undergone periods of expansion and reconstruction beginning in the early 20th century. The road corridor should be considered sensitive to change. The treatment approach for the road corridor should be **rehabilitation**. The road and its environs should be preserved as much as possible, with all changes required for safety, operations, and interpretation matching the current character of the roadway and its edges. The GMP indicates that a new bypass is to be constructed at Desert View to allow for the expansion of required facilities. All new road sections should match the existing character of the road, including overall vertical and horizontal alignment character, pavement width and materials, shoulder width and materials, culverts and end walls, curbing, islands, and other characteristics. Abandoned drive segments should be rehabilitated to serve as a bike path or other circulation uses if possible. The landform and grading characteristics should be retained. However, the pavement width should be reduced to reflect requirements of bike paths, pedestrian paths, and combined use paths and trails. If a new use can not identified for any abandoned road segments then consider rehabilitating them by re-grading to match the abutting natural contours and landforms and re-vegetate to match abutting forested areas.

Associated with the East Rim Drive in the area of Desert View are several borrow pits, some of which date back to the early 20th century. These features should be considered sensitive cultural resources and should be documented and investigated under the guidance of the Park's Chief of Cultural Resources or Cultural Resource Manager. These features may have been utilized before they were exploited for road construction. In addition, these sites may be the source of construction materials for buildings and structures, and could be future sources of locally available materials.

A new hiker/biker trail flanking East Rim Drive is identified in the GMP. The location of this trail should minimize impacts on the character of East Rim Drive.

Buried and Above-Ground Utilities and Services

During all planning, design, and construction of new and rehabilitated facilities and sites, consideration should be given to buried and above-ground utilities and services that date to the

period of significance, 1914-42. These resources can fill gaps in existing data on the history of water supply, communications, and other operational aspects of Desert View as they relate to infrastructure and historic engineering design. In addition, there are numerous elements of these systems evident on the surface such as a water reservoir, culverts, and drainage pipes. Every effort should be made to avoid impacting these resources until they can be documented. In addition, in the case of drainage structures, these resources should be repaired or replaced so that the visible elements match the original design if at all feasible. Above-ground resources such as overhead power and telephone lines, poles and fixtures should be documented. Retaining such features should not be viewed as negatively impacting the historic character of Desert View. However, given that rehabilitation is the primary treatment approach, other imperatives may dictate that both buried and overhead features be replaced with services installed below ground.

Site Furnishings, Fixtures, and Sign Systems

Additional research is required to determine if any small-scale features, furnishings, and fixtures survive from the period of significance 1914-42 and the post-WWII and Mission 66 period. Until this research can be completed all such features should be retained unless their dates of origin can be determined. In some cases, the date of origin, construction, or manufacture can be readily determined.

There are two major approaches regarding site furnishings and features. One approach would be to establish a standard family of site furnishings and fixtures that are contemporary and compatible with all surviving and retained historic resources. The first approach assumes that there are few surviving historic period site furnishings and fixtures. The second alternative is to retain all identified surviving historic furnishings and fixtures. In addition, all new fixtures and furnishings would be based on a new design patterned after historic precedents. Either approach would be valid at Desert View. In any case, consideration should be given to providing a consistent design of site furnishings and fixtures that are compatible with all resources.

Vehicular and Pedestrian Circulation Pavements

Though additional research is required to determine paving material during historic periods, the treatment approach of rehabilitation combined with accessibility requirements will likely result in few instances of restoration of historic paving materials.

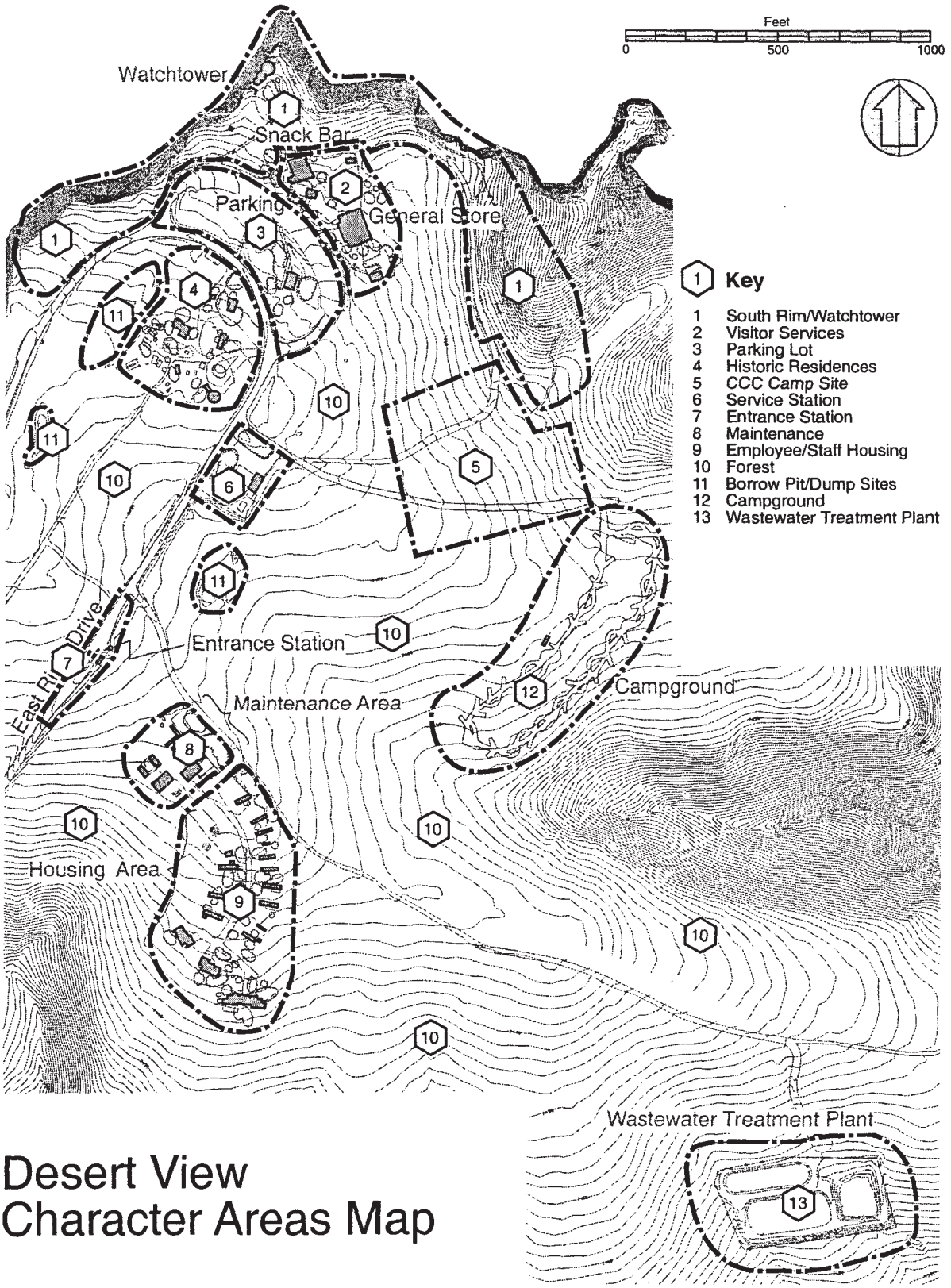
There are two primary approaches to the design of pavements involving new and historic circulation. One approach is to retain and maintain all surviving pavements, both historic and non-historic. This is appropriate when the pavement types meet operational and accessibility requirements, or pavements are not requirement to meet such standards. A second approach involves establishing a family of pavements that meet all operational, sustainability, and accessibility requirements and are also compatible with all resources, both historic and non-historic. At Desert View, various paving types represent a number of periods of development. Some of these pavements are failing and some do not meet accessibility requirements; others are difficult to clear of snow and ice. Also, wayfinding is less successful in cases where historic path surface materials are less defined. This is an issue along the rim where the historic condition of the trail surface may have been very similar to abutting soil and rock areas. Much of the pavement at Desert View is asphalt, which dates from the post-WWII and later periods. Other paving materials include crushed stone and compacted soil, which in some cases date from earlier periods of development.

It is recommended that a family of pavement types be established. The Rim Trail should be surfaced in historic trail materials. The main system of paths north of the parking lot/future plaza should be comprised of recycled asphalt with a chip and seal surface, exposed fine aggregate colored concrete, or rosin-stabilized crushed aggregate screenings. The system of paths south of the visitor services and Watchtower area should be concrete unit pavers or exposed fine aggregate colored concrete. All vehicular pavements should be recycled asphalt. The hiker/biker trail should be recycled asphalt.

Plantings

All new plantings should be native species, and should reflect the character of plant communities within and proximate Desert View. Decorative plantings should be avoided. Additional research may yield information on important plantings within the Watchtower area.

END



Desert View Character Areas Map



Cultural Landscape Inventory

and

Treatment Recommendations

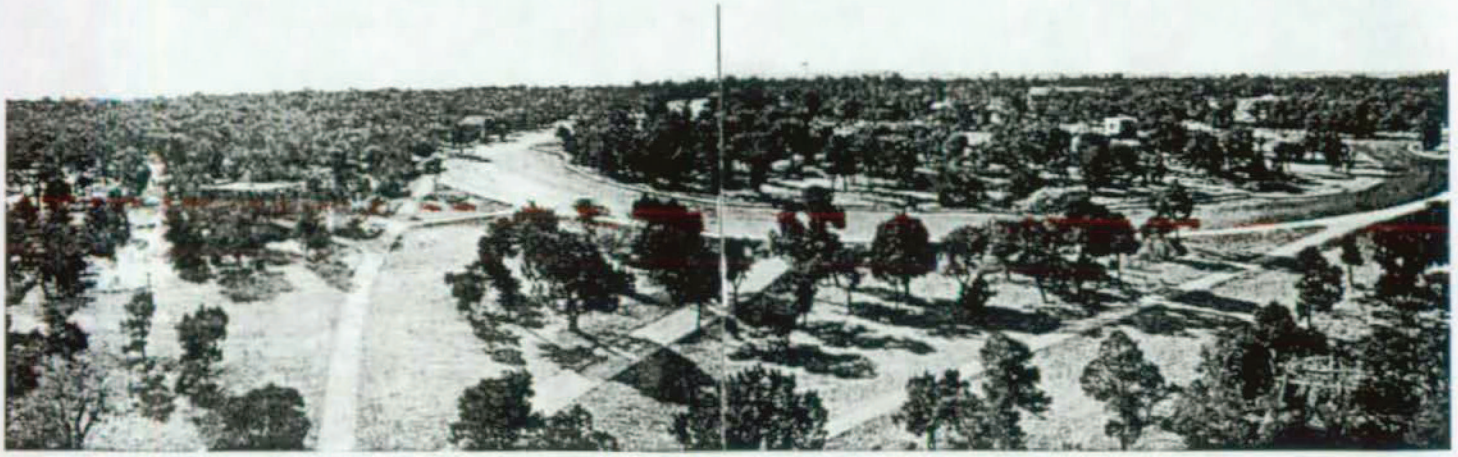
Desert View

Grand Canyon National Park • Arizona

U. S. Department of the Interior • National Park Service

April 2003





Cultural Landscape Inventory and Treatment Recommendations

Desert View • Grand Canyon National Park

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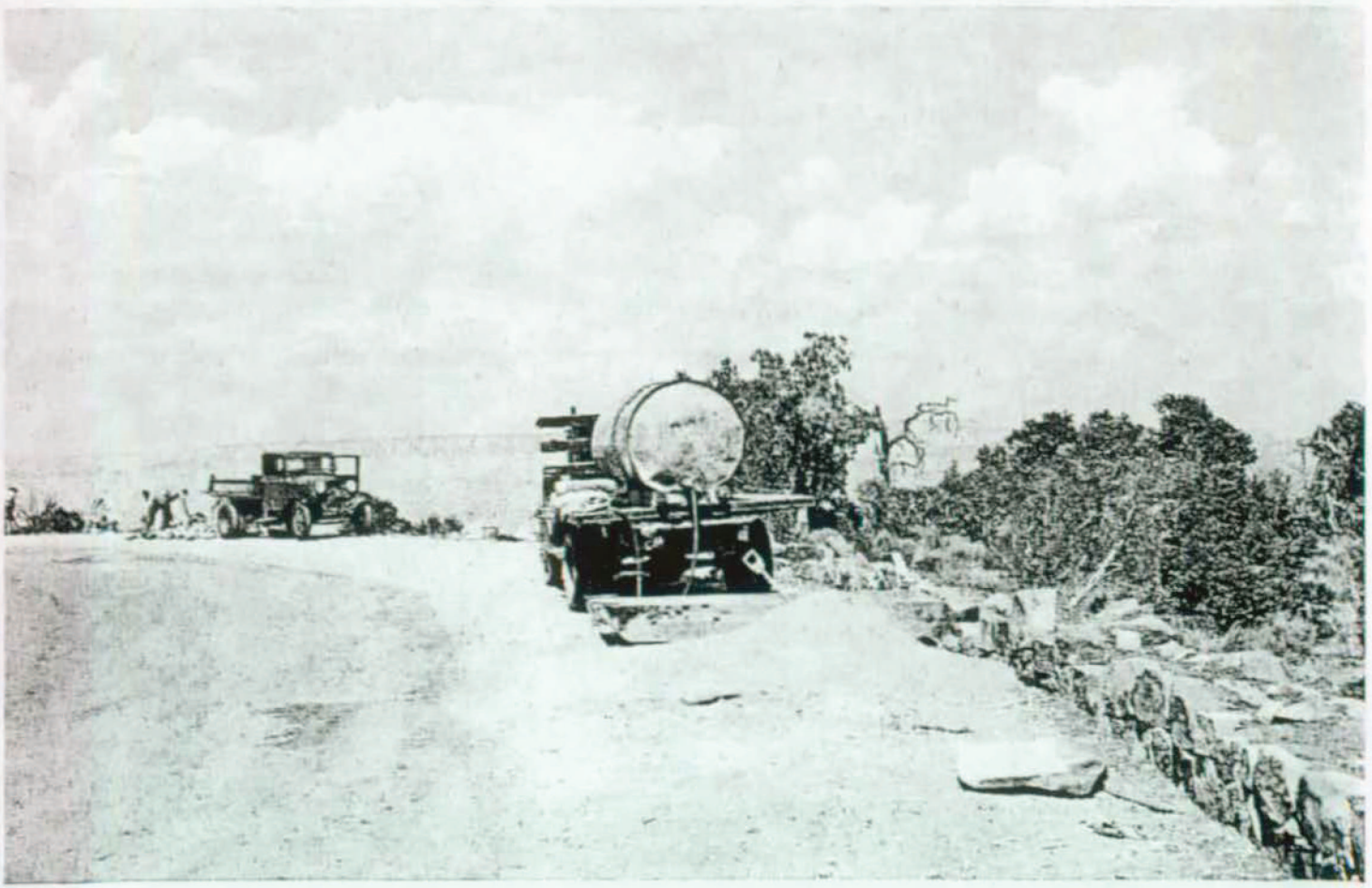
with

History Matters and Rivanna Archaeology

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April 2003







As the nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering sound use of our land and water resources; protecting our fish, wildlife, and biological diversity; preserving the environmental and cultural values of our national parks and historical places; and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to ensure that their development is in the best interests of all our people by encouraging stewardship and citizen participation in their care. The department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

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