
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory

2006

Revised: 9/2021



Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District
Grand Canyon National Park

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Cultural Landscapes in the Cultural Resources Inventory System:

The Cultural Resources Information System (CRIS)

CRIS is the National Park Service's database of cultural resources on its lands, consisting of archeological sites, historic structures, ethnographic resources and cultural landscapes. The set of CRIS records for cultural landscapes is referred to as CRIS-CL. CRIS-CL records conform to a standardized data structure known as the Cultural

Landscapes Inventory (CLI).

The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CRIS are: Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2006), Director's Order 28 (Cultural Resources) and Director's Order 28a (Archeology).

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI)

The CLI is the data structure within CRIS used to document and evaluate all potentially significant cultural landscapes in which NPS has, or plans to acquire any enforceable legal interest.

Each CRIS-CL record is certified complete when the landscape is determined to meet one of the following:

- Landscape individually meets the National Register of Historic Places criteria for evaluation; or,
- Landscape is a contributing element of a property that is eligible for the National Register; or,
- Landscape does not meet the National Register criteria, but is managed as cultural resources because of law, policy or decisions reached through the park planning process.

Cultural landscapes vary from historic sites, historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes to historic ethnographic landscapes, but may also fit within more than one type. Those eligible for the National Register have significance in the nation's history on a national, state or local level, as well as integrity or authenticity.

The legislative, regulatory and policy directions for conducting and maintaining the CLI within CRIS are: *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (16 USC 470h-2(a)(1)). Each Federal agency shall establish...a preservation program for the identification, evaluation, and nomination to the National Register of Historic Places...of historic properties...*

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(a)...Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall prepare an assessment of the current status of its inventory of historic properties required by section 110(a)(2) of the NHPA...No later than September 30, 2004, each covered agency shall complete a report of the assessment and make it available to the Chairman of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Secretary of the Interior...

Executive Order 13287: Preserve America, 2003. Sec. 3(c) Each agency with real property management responsibilities shall, by September 30, 2005, and every third year thereafter, prepare a report on its progress in identifying... historic properties in its ownership and make the report available to the Council and the Secretary...

The Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Federal Agency Historic Preservation Programs Pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act, 1998. Standard 2: An agency provides for the timely identification and evaluation of historic properties under agency jurisdiction or control and/or subject to effect by agency actions (Sec. 110 (a)(2)(A) Management Policies 2006. 5.1.3.1 Inventories: The Park Service will (1) maintain and expand the following inventories...about cultural resources in units of the national park system...Cultural Landscape Inventory of historic designed landscapes, historic vernacular landscapes,... and historic sites...

Cultural Resource Management Guideline, 1997, Release No. 5, page 22 issued pursuant to Director's Order #28. As cultural resources are identified and evaluated, they should also be listed in the appropriate Service-wide inventories of cultural resources.

Inventory Unit Description:

The Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District is located on the North Rim of Grand Canyon National Park in Coconino County in northern Arizona. Sited at approximately 8,000 feet in elevation and located at the southernmost tip of the Bright Angel Peninsula as it juts out into the Grand Canyon, the views, buildings, and activities offered within the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District draw visitors to the North Rim. The district features are clustered densely on the narrowing spine of the Peninsula, where the ground remains relatively level or gradual in slope. The west, south, and east sides of the district open toward the canyon, offering panoramic views. The expanded 90-acre district includes the Grand Canyon Lodge main building and associated south-facing terraces, deluxe cabins, standard cabins, two motel buildings, parking areas, vehicular and pedestrian circulation, small-scale features, views and vistas, and vegetation.

By 1919, the year that the Grand Canyon was designated a national park, the NPS, political and business representatives from Utah, and the Union Pacific Railroad were firmly committed to developing the North Rim as a national tourist destination. In 1923, they realized a key element to further this goal; the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake Railway (a subsidiary of the Union Pacific Railroad) succeeding in building a branch line from Lund to Cedar City, Utah, the closest depot to the North Rim. In 1925, the Utah Parks Company, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific Railroad that formed in 1923 to develop tourism in Utah and at the Grand Canyon, successfully bid for the right to develop and manage all existing tourist services at the North Rim. Doing so meant that it assumed control of smaller, family-run businesses and consolidated all concessionaire facilities under its management. In coordination with the NPS, Utah Parks immediately began capital-intensive efforts to develop and to promote the North Rim. At the heart of this work were the plans for lodging tourists. In 1927, Utah Parks hired architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood, who had also designed park lodges at both Bryce and Zion National Parks in Utah, to lead their effort. Underwood's design for the Grand Canyon Lodge fit the NPS desire in the 1920s to replace "the single massive hotel with a smaller central building and a complement of small cottages, all unified by the landscape site plan" (Carr 1998, 141).

The Grand Canyon Lodge made use of the design principals advocated by the NPS: the design of a main lodge building with individual, freestanding cabin units grouped around it. This approach had been suggested to architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood by the NPS following rejection of his initial design for a single, monumental hotel at Zion National Park in Utah. Underwood applied the same, decentralized design principle at the North Rim for the larger and more ambitious Grand Canyon Lodge. (Carr 1998, 141).

In 1928, the Utah Parks Company opened the new Grand Canyon Lodge, along with twenty deluxe cabins, and one hundred "Standard" cabins. By 1929, in order to supply the vital need for water and electricity for buildings at the North Rim, the Union Pacific Railroad built a powerhouse and pumping plant on Bright Angel Creek near Roaring Springs (Hughes 1978, 97). With the construction of the Underwood lodge facilities and a dependable water supply secured, the North Rim began its integration into the Union Pacific's five-day motor-bus tour of the southern Utah and northern Arizona parks.

By 1930, visitation to the North Rim rose to just over 20,000 visitors. This was a remarkable feat considering that it was open only from June until September. By 1932, however, both the Utah Parks Company and the NPS would feel the effects of the October 1929 stock market crash and the beginning of what would become known as the Great Depression of the 1930s. In 1931, visitation to the North Rim dropped by 11 percent from the previous year. In 1932, it would drop even more precipitously to just under 15,000 visitors.

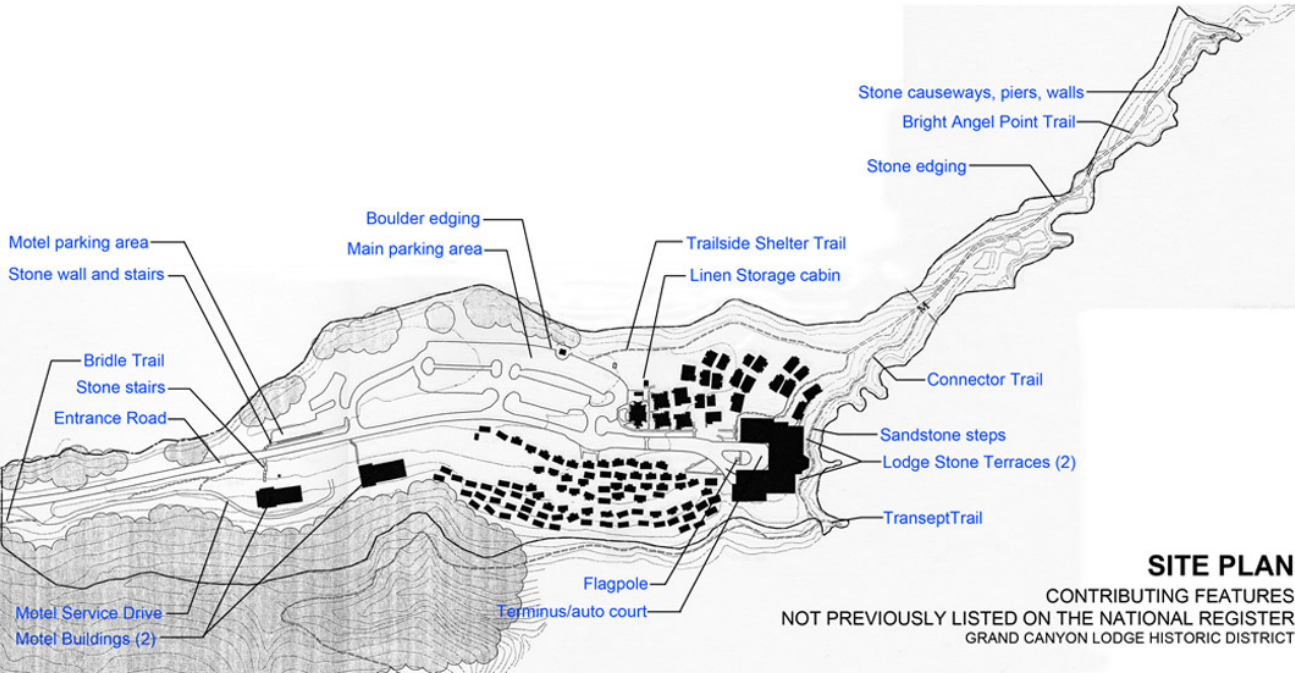
In the early morning of September 1, 1932, a fast moving fire destroyed the Grand Canyon Lodge and two, nearby deluxe cabins. GRCA Superintendent Minor R. Tillotson reported to the NPS director in Washington, DC that a devastating fire "swept the beautiful Grand Canyon Lodge of the Utah Parks Company" but that he hoped that the company would "replace the ruined structure with a building of equal charm, comfort and attractiveness" (Tillotson 1932). Though reconstruction did not begin for four years, the company eventually rebuilt the Grand Canyon Lodge during the winter of 1936-1937. To help facilitate the work to rebuild the Lodge, the NPS, the BPR, and the state of Arizona attempted to keep the North Entrance Road open for a distance of 44 miles to the junction with U.S. 89. However, heavy snowfalls in

January 1937 forced the road to be closed. Despite this, the new Grand Canyon Lodge reopened in June 1937. The new design, which closely approximated the original 1928 building, was reworked to incorporate less log construction and more stonework. In addition, its roof was redesigned to better accommodate the heavy snow loads of North Rim winters.

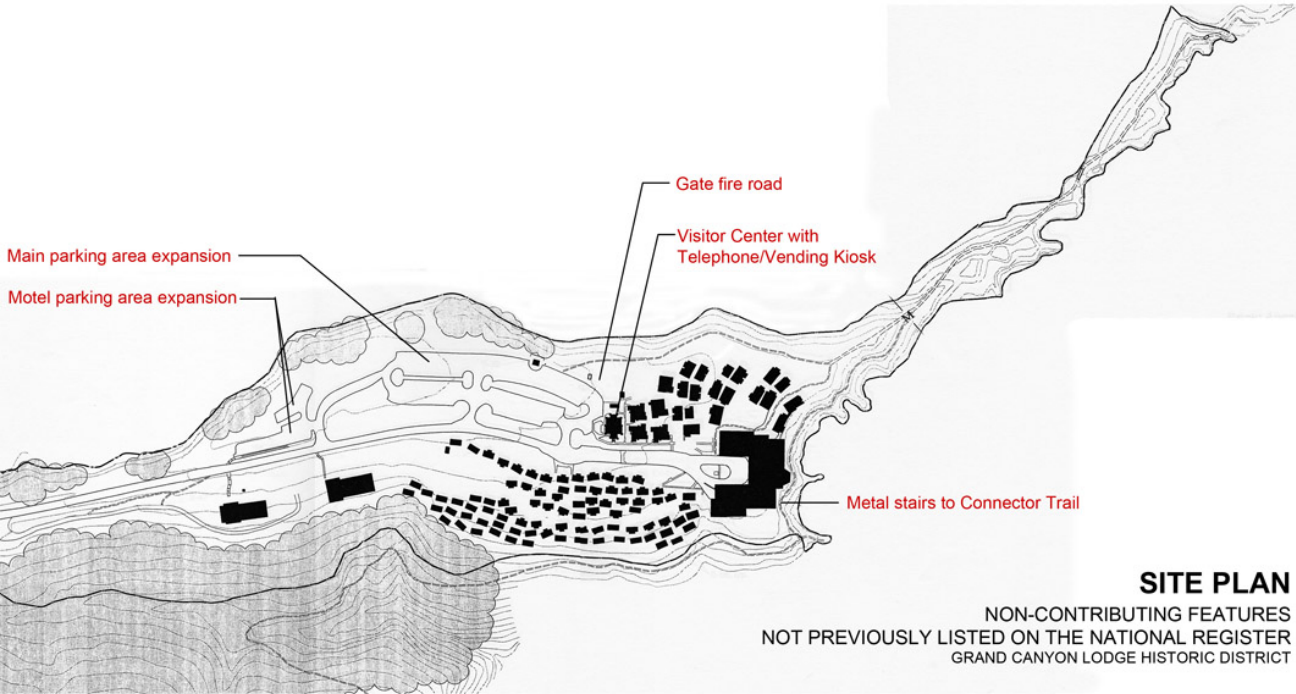
As with other areas on the North Rim, the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District was shaped by the NPS Rustic-Style design aesthetic. The NPS Rustic Style, which was the predominant landscape architectural and architectural design style of the era, emphasized harmonizing built objects with the natural landscape. The district also bears the mark of an extraordinary period in our nation's history, the Great Depression and the Era of Public Works. In 1935 Civilian Conservation Corps crews conducted grading operations for a new parking area at the Grand Canyon Lodge. These crews installed log guardrails to protect islands of trees that were part of the design for this lot. CCC crews also built other improvements in the area.

Today, the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District is considered one of the most intact rustic hotel developments in the national parks from the era when railroads fostered construction of "destination resorts." It is eligible under Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places at the national level of significance. Under Criterion A, the district is significant in the areas of landscape architecture, community planning and development, architecture, recreation/entertainment, and conservation. Under Criterion C, the district is significant in its association with architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood, an architect characterized as one of the shapers of the standards known as the "Rustic" style of park design. The period of significance spans from 1927 through 1942, from the initial construction of the cabins and main lodge building, through the completion of improvement projects by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Integrity to the 1927 through 1942 period of significance remains high; however, the overall condition of the area is fair.

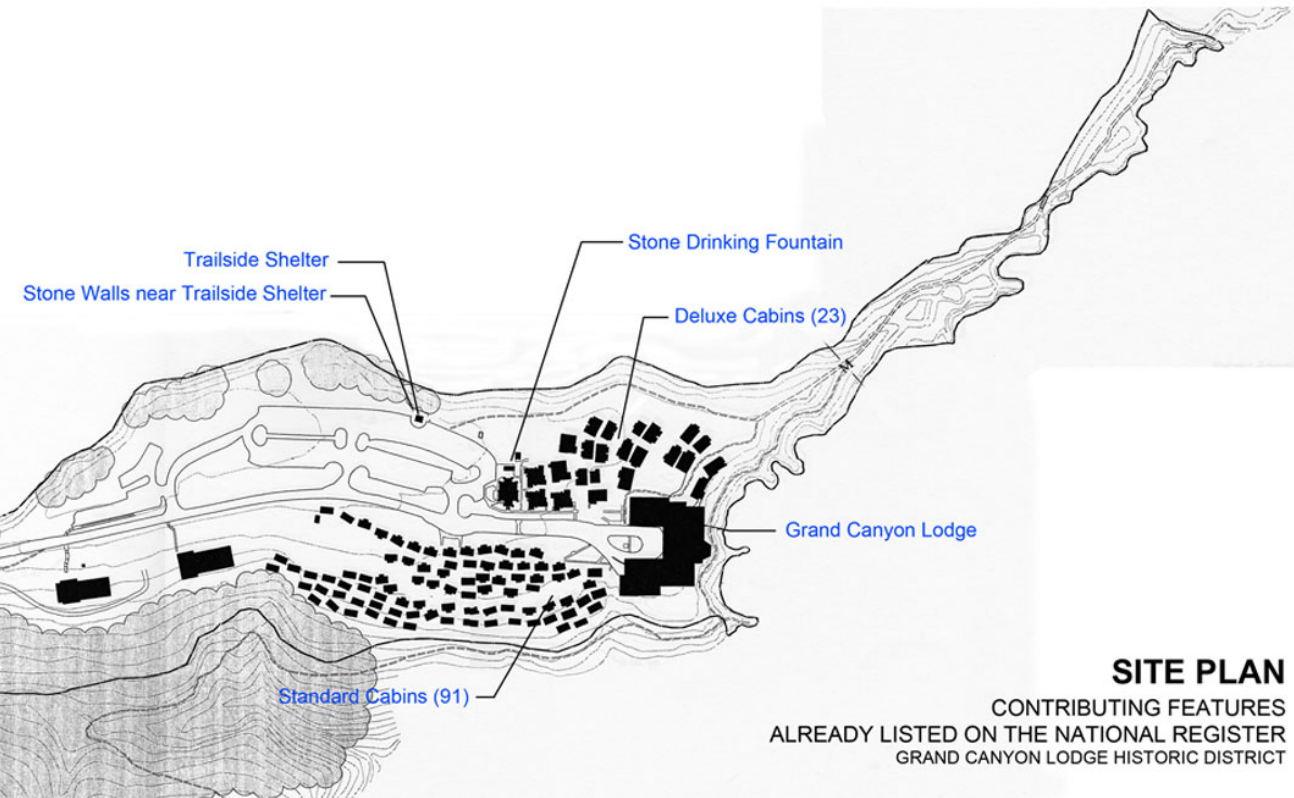
Site Plan



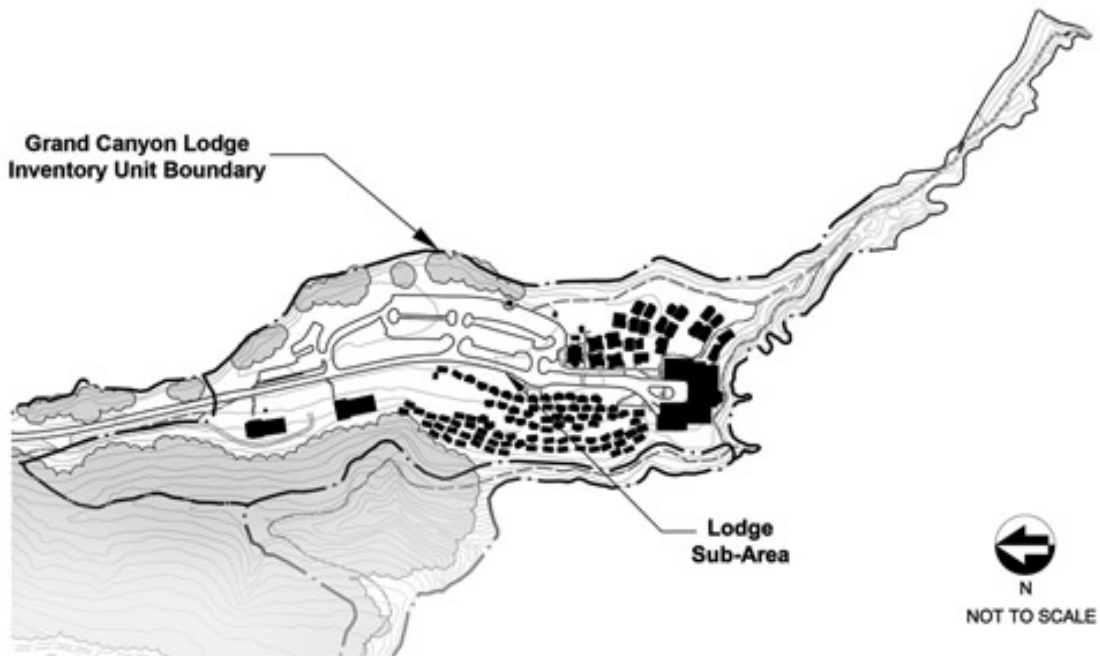
Site plan showing additional contributing resources in district. Source: 2003 CLR, augmented by Carrie A. Mardorf, 2010.



Site plan showing non-contributing resources in district. Source: 2003 CLR, augmented by Carrie Mardorf, 2010.



Site plan showing resources already listed on National Register. Source: 2003 CLR, augmented by Carrie A. Mardorf, 2010.



The GCL Hist Dist is discussed as a Sub-Area of the Br Angl Peninsula. The boundary of this IU isnt the same as the boundary described for the GCL Hist Dist in the existing NHL nomination. The boundary is the same as that of the CLR Lodge Sub-Area.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District
Property Level:	Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	850123
Parent Landscape:	850122

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Grand Canyon National Park - Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District - GRCA
Park Organization Code:	8210
Park Administrative Unit:	Grand Canyon National Park

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District is one of several cultural landscapes within Grand Canyon National Park.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

This CLI was originally adapted from the North Rim Bright Angel Peninsula Developed Area Cultural Landscape Report (CLR), prepared by John Milner Associates in December 2003-January 2004. The CLR recommended expanding the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District. The park superintendent concurred with the findings of the CLI on 12/18/2006; however, the document was not sent to the Arizona SHPO for their concurrence.

In 2010, the NPS hired three interns to complete the CLI and write a National Register nomination for SHPO concurrence on the CLI. The NR nomination was written by Meg Frisbie and edited by Carrie Mardorf, CLI Coordinator in 2010 and 2011.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence:	Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:	12/18/2006
National Register Concurrence:	Ineligible -- Managed As Cultural Resource
Date of Concurrence Determination:	12/18/2006

National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The NHLD was included in the 2003 North Rim Bright Angel Peninsula Developed Area CLR, 2006 Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District CLI, and 2010 Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District National Register nomination. The CLR, CLI, and 2010 National Register nomination expanded the NHLD boundary's to include the surrounding landscape features, increasing the district's size to 90 acres. The revised historic district as described in the 2010 National Register nomination is being treated as eligible for National Register listing; it is not listed in the National Register or been determined eligible for listing through a consensus determination of eligibility with the SHPO.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

Attachment File Path



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION
Intermountain Regional Office
1100 Old Santa Fe Trail
PO Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505-0360



IN REPLY REFER TO:

H30

DATE: September 20, 2011

Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park

From: Regional CLI Coordinator, Intermountain Regional Office (Santa Fe)

Subject: 2011 Cultural Landscape Condition Update for Grand Canyon National Park

This memo requests your concurrence on the updated conditions for four Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) areas for Grand Canyon National Park. The update includes condition ratings and supporting statements for resource conditions. Upon your concurrence the approved files will be uploaded on the national database, and the park's FY 2011 Government Performance and Results Act goal Ia7, completed for these resources. If you have any questions regarding the information or approval process, please call Carrie Mardorf, Intermountain Region CLI Coordinator at (505) 988-6730.

For your convenience the definitions for conditions have been included at the end of this memo.

GRCA CLI 2011 Updated Records

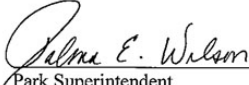
Landscape Area	Previous Condition	Current Condition	Comment
Bright Angel Peninsula	Fair (2003)	Fair (2011)	Landscape vegetation degraded from social trails, footpaths and use of service carts. Intrusion of new buildings into the landscape (EMS facility) that are visible from the entrance road. This issue can be resolved



Superintendent concurrence on the updated landscape condition, page 1, 9/26/2011.

			with continued re-vegetation to screen the facility from the entrance road. Removal of six external frame cabins from the Grand Canyon Inn sub-area (approved removal).
North Rim Entrance Road	Good (2006)	Good (2006)	Historical and natural features and values are preserved.
Grand Canyon Village	Good (2007)	Good (2011)	Historical and natural features and values are preserved.
Lodge (Grand Canyon Lodge)	Fair (2006)	Fair (2011)	Landscape vegetation degraded from social trails, footpaths and use of service carts. Loss of a small landscape feature (North Rim Lodge Stone Drinking Fountain) during construction of a greenway trail (unapproved removal).

If the FY 2011 survey meets with your approval, please indicate your concurrence by signing below. Once the document has been signed please forward it back to my attention. Thank you for your time and consideration regarding this matter.


Park Superintendent

9/26/11
Date

Superintendent concurrence on the updated landscape condition, page 2, 9/26/2011.

MEMORANDUM

To: Deputy Associate Regional Director
Cultural Resources
12795 W. Alameda Pkwy.
Lakewood, CO 80228

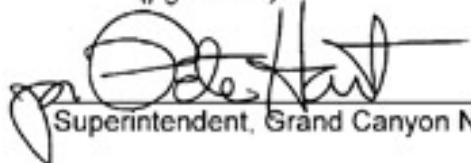
From: Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park
Park P.O. Box 129
Grand Canyon, AZ 86023

Subject: Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

I hereby concur with the content and the assessment of the cultural landscape for Grand Canyon.

The CLI has identified the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District component landscape as a "Historic Designed Landscape." The CLI agrees with the National Register listing of the Grand Canyon Lodge as a "district."

- 1. The CLI rates the condition as "FAIR" (pg. 47) and the Management Category is listed as "Must be Preserved and Maintained" (pg. 9).*
- 2. The period of significance for the Grand Canyon Lodge is 1917-1942 (pg. 15), and the Statement of Significance is located on pg. 11.*
- 4. The contributing features are listed in the "Analysis and Evaluation" section (pg. 26-46).*



Superintendent, Grand Canyon National Park

12/18/2006.
Date

Cc: Michele Curran, IMR, CLI Coordinator
Jill Cowley, IMR, Historical Landscape Architect
Superintendent concurrence on the findings of the CLI, 12/18/2006.

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence: Other

Revision Date:

Revision Narrative:

The draft CLI, completed in 2006, was largely based on the Bright Angel Peninsula Developed Area CLR completed by John Milner Associates. However, the draft mainly focused on the Bright Angel Peninsula (a separate area), not the Grand Canyon Lodge. The CLI was revised in 2011 to add information pertaining to the lodge, as identified in the NR nomination.

Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence: Change in Condition

Revision Date: 2021-09-08

Revision Narrative:

Condition changed from Fair to Good per assessment by park CR Program Manager Ellen Brennan, with superintendent concurrence.

Geographic Information

Geographic Information & Location Map

State and County:

State:	Arizona
County	Coconino County

Size (Acres) 90

Land Tract Number(s)

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundary of Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District encompasses the main lodge buildings, cabins, two motels, associated parking areas, vehicular and pedestrian circulation features, and surrounding views of the canyon. The boundary is defined by the canyon rim on the south and east sides, while the western boundary extends almost to the rim. The boundary stretches north to include the motel service drive and public parking areas and surrounding pathways.

On the east and south sides, the boundary is delineated entirely by the edge of the canyon. The boundary of the west side is at the top of the slope just east of the Transept Trail. At the point where the Transept Trail veers west and south, the boundary continues north parallel to the entrance road. The northern boundary is north of the motels, including the motel service access drive off of the entrance road.

Boundary Coordinates:

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Latitude:	36.1928485278975
Longitude:	-112.048408383546
Narrative:	

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Area
Latitude: 36.1927242329207
Longitude: -112.049218635081
Narrative:

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Area
Latitude: 36.1958667501467
Longitude: -112.0527307619
Narrative:

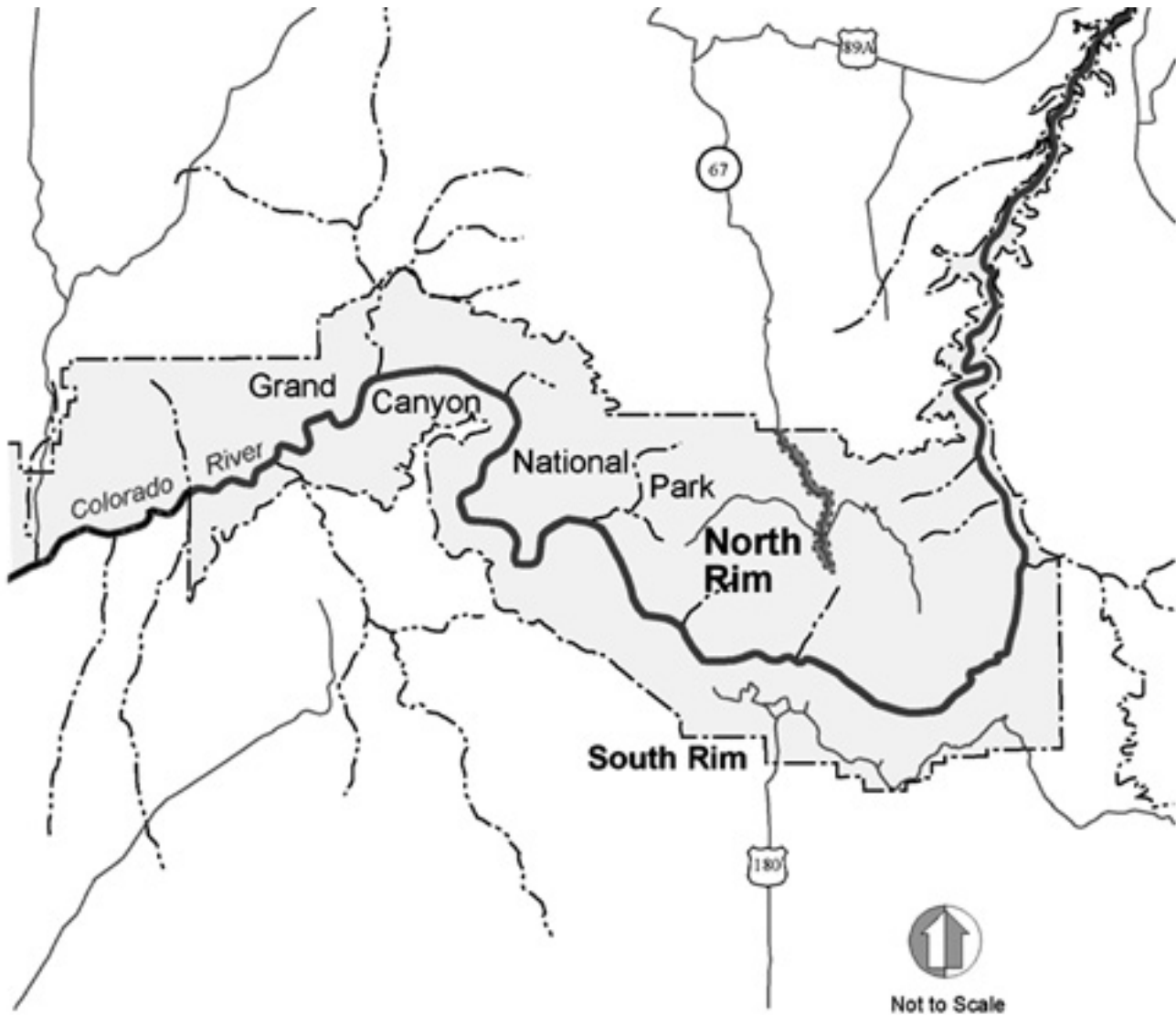
Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Area
Latitude: 36.1960619416776
Longitude: -112.054112563653
Narrative:

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Area
Latitude: 36.2028682828255
Longitude: -112.054125928372
Narrative:

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point: Area
Latitude: 36.2028571893828
Longitude: -112.052312656192
Narrative:

Source:	GPS-Differentially Corrected
Type of Point:	Area
Latitude:	36.1988681080497
Longitude:	-112.050757690029
Narrative:	

Location Map:



The Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District lies at the southern tip of the North Rim Developed Area in Grand Canyon National Park. It is in Coconino County in northern Arizona.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

In comparison to the South Rim, the North Rim of the Grand Canyon is minimally developed, partly due to its less-accessible nature. Virtually cut off from the rest of the state of Arizona to the south, the North Rim is distant in both perception and reality from the South Rim. Limits on accessibility include lack of convenient vehicular access from the South Rim, from airports, and major interstate thoroughfares in Arizona. Seasonal snowfall averaging four feet or more closes the North Rim to traffic from late October to May.

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Must be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 12/31/2003

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Grand Canyon Lodge is a National Historic Landmark, and therefore, much be preserved and maintained. The park superintendent concurred with this finding on 12/18/2006.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement: Concession Contract/Permit

Type of Context:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

The Grand Canyon Lodge is operated by the park concessionaire through a contract/permit.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Narrative: The NPS owns the Lodge area outright in fee simple, no encumbrances.

Located in managed wilderness?: Unknown

Public Access:

Type of Interest: Unrestricted

Explanatory Narrative:

The public has unrestricted access to the lodge area.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

Adjacent Land Narrative:

Adjacent lands include the Bright Angel Peninsula, a separate cultural landscape addressed in a different CLI.

National Register Information

Documentation Status:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The Grand Canyon Lodge, deluxe cabins, and standard cabins were listed as individual buildings in a single 1982 National Register of Historic Places nomination and as an historic district in the 1987 National Historic Landmark nomination.

Grand Canyon Lodge National Register Listing, 1982

The Grand Canyon Lodge, twenty-three deluxe cabins, ninety-one standard cabins, NPS Trailside Shelter, adjacent stone walls near the shelter, and a Rustic-style stone drinking fountain were first listed on the National Register as individual buildings on August 31, 1982. The National Register nomination form lists the period of significance as 1900 to the present with “1927, 1936 to present” recognized as specific dates associated with the buildings’ construction. Designed and built by Gilbert Stanley Underwood and the Utah Parks Company, the complex of buildings is significant in the areas of architecture, politics/government, and other (tourist industry and development of a remote region). The 1982 nomination also included 45 acres.

Grand Canyon Lodge National Historic Landmark District, 1987

On May 8, 1987, the Grand Canyon Lodge National Historic Landmark District was established, consisting of the Lodge, twenty-three log and stone deluxe cabins, and ninety-one log standard cabins situated on 8.62 acres near Bright Angel Point. The district is significant in the areas of architecture and tourism for 1927 and 1936 to the present.

According to the 1987 National Historic Landmark District nomination, the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District is “the most intact rustic hotel development remaining in the national parks from the era when railroads fostered construction of ‘destination resorts’” and is significant on a “regional” level. The district was evaluated as being “regionally” significant for its association with the construction of resorts by the Union Pacific Railroad in Utah and northern Arizona, as well as for its association with Gilbert Stanley Underwood, an architect characterized as one of the shapers of the standards known as the “Rustic” style of park design. Though the focus of this nomination was on architectural resources, aspects of site planning, visual and scenic qualities, protection of natural resources, and landscape features were also addressed in a limited way.

Justification for Boundary Expansion for Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District

Because the Grand Canyon Lodge and associated cabins are listed on the National Register of Historic Places and are also National Historic Landmarks, there are two overlapping boundaries for these resources. Additionally, although the boundaries of the both the National Register and NHL listings include surrounding and adjacent features, both nominations focus only on the buildings as contributing resources.

Similarly, the periods of significance in the existing National Register documentation focus only on the construction of the buildings, not broader landscape features or features constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

The National Register nomination developed for the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District CLI addresses the district as a whole—melding the historic importance of the lodge and cabins with the importance of the surrounding landscape. The nomination proposes a boundary expansion to include 90 acres with additional contributing features such as the vehicular and pedestrian circulation features, overlooks, and terraces that were important to the design and development of the site. This nomination also expands the period of significance to include 1927 to 1942, addressing the important contributions of the CCC.

Concurrence Narrative:

The NHLHD was included in the 2003 North Rim Bright Angel Peninsula Developed Area CLR, 2006 Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District CLI, and 2010 Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District National Register nomination. The CLR, CLI, and 2010 National Register nomination expanded the NHLHD boundary's to include the surrounding landscape features, increasing the district's size to 90 acres. The revised historic district as described in the 2010 National Register nomination is being treated as eligible for National Register listing; it is not listed in the National Register or been determined eligible for listing through a consensus determination of eligibility with the SHPO.

NRIS Number: 82001721
Primary Certification Date: 08/31/1982

National Register Eligibility

National Register Concurrence: Ineligible -- Managed As Cultural Resource
Contributing/Individual: Individual
National Register Classification: District
Significance Level: National
Significance Criteria: A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
Significance Criteria: C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

Period of Significance:

Time Period: CE 1927 - 1942
Historic Context Theme: Creating Social Institutions and Movements
Subtheme: Recreation
Facet: Tourism
Other Facet: None

Time Period: CE 1927 - 1942

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Subtheme: Architecture

Facet: Rustic Architecture

Other Facet: None

Time Period: CE 1927 - 1942

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Subtheme: Landscape Architecture

Facet: Impacts Of Railroads On The American Landscape

Other Facet: None

Time Period: CE 1927 - 1942

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Subtheme: Landscape Architecture

Facet: Modern Landscape Design And Site Planning

Other Facet: NPS Master Planning/Community Planning

Time Period: CE 1927 - 1942

Historic Context Theme: Expressing Cultural Values

Subtheme: Landscape Architecture

Facet: The 1930's: Era Of Public Works

Other Facet: None

Time Period: CE 1927 - 1942

Historic Context Theme: Transforming the Environment

Subtheme: Conservation of Natural Resources

Facet: Origin And Development Of The National Park Service

Other Facet: None

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category:	Community Planning and Development
Area of Significance Sub Category:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Landscape Architecture
Area of Significance Sub Category:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Architecture
Area of Significance Sub Category:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Conservation
Area of Significance Sub Category:	None
Area of Significance Category:	Entertainment - Recreation
Area of Significance Sub Category:	None

Statement of Significance:

The historic context for evaluating the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District is illustrated in “The Historic Landscape Design of the National Park Service, 1916 to 1942,” by Linda Flint McClelland, which has been developed as part of the multiple property documentation “Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks,” that was entered into the National Register on October 4, 1995. The multiple property documentation was developed according to the Secretary of Interior’s Standards and Guidelines for Archeology and Historic Preservation and the guidelines were developed by the National Register of Historic Places for documenting and registering multiple property groups. The multiple property documentation was intended to streamline the documentation of contexts for National Register nominations, historic resource studies, and cultural landscape reports for the NPS in keeping with the NPS’s Cultural Resource Management Guideline (Director’s Order 28).

The Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District fits within the context of “grand lodges” or “destination resort lodges” in the western United States and western Canada, and especially in the National Parks. Nationally significant, the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District is significant under Criterion A in the areas of landscape architecture, community planning and development, architecture, recreation/entertainment, and conservation. The Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District is also significant under Criterion C for its association with Gilbert Stanley Underwood, an architect important in defining the standards known as the “Rustic” style of park design.

The period of significance extends from 1927 through 1942. First erected in 1927-28, then rebuilt following a devastating fire in 1936-37 with some changes in form and material, the 1986 National Historic Landmark nomination describes the Grand Canyon Lodge as “the most intact rustic hotel development remaining in the national parks from the era when railroads fostered construction of ‘destination resorts.’” The deluxe cabins and standard cabins of log and stone construction surrounding the main lodge building have kept their fabric, layout, and ambiance. Within the heavily forested district, the circulation features have remained substantially the

same, and the views and topography remain as during the period of significance. The period of significance ends in 1942 with the end of CCC improvements at the North Rim of the Grand Canyon.

Criterion A – Landscape Architecture, Community Planning and Development, Architecture, Recreation/Entertainment, and Conservation.

The Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District is significant in its association with early National Park Service efforts in landscape architecture and comprehensive planning as well as with New Deal-era Civilian Conservation Corps planning, design, and implementation. Stephen Mather, the first director of the National Park Service, created a landscape architecture division to plan for development in national parks, such as the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District. The landscape features in the district, including the siting and environs of buildings and roads, trail systems, recreation areas and overlooks, and site amenities such as buildings, structures, and small-scale features, contribute significantly to the understanding of landscape architectural production during this period. Constructed of native stone and timber, the complex was designed to harmonize with its rocky and forested setting on the north rim of the Canyon and designed to create a particular sense of place that made the lodge a unique and noteworthy destination at the Grand Canyon. The Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District is thus also significant in the area of community planning and development stemming from master-planning efforts by National Park Service architects to create the “grand lodge” on the North Rim during the time in which railroads fostered resort construction.

Within the area of architecture, the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District is significant due to the Grand Canyon Lodge main building and cabins. The 1936-37 Grand Canyon Lodge, a National Historic Landmark, was designed by Gilbert Stanley Underwood, a notable architect who designed several other NPS lodges including those in Zion Canyon and Yosemite Valley.

The Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District is significant within the area of recreation/entertainment as the district supports extensive public use. It is the views, buildings, and activities offered within the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District that most visitors associate with the North Rim. The primary focus of the district is being a public park whose purpose is to provide visitors with active and passive outdoor recreational opportunities, as well as access to a natural wonder. The Grand Canyon Lodge is also the only major enterprise of the Union Pacific Railroad, through its Utah Parks Company subsidiary, in the state of Arizona and is significant as a major development that intended to open up the remote “Arizona Strip” to travel and tourism.

Throughout the history of National Park Service stewardship of the Grand Canyon, conservation practices were implemented by NPS and CCC crews that have helped to save natural resources and mitigate human impact on the North Rim environment. Conservation practices included fuel reduction to prevent fires, slope rounding and other erosion-prevention practices, preservation of wildlife habitat and native vegetation, and protection of scenic features; many of these practices continue today. CCC efforts also extended to the construction and improvement of facilities within the district. Such efforts lead to the building of parking lots, trails, stone walls and steps, and the Trailside Shelter within the area.

Criterion C – Gilbert Stanley Underwood

Under Criterion C, the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District is of architectural significance in association with and as an outstanding example of the work of American architect, Gilbert Stanley Underwood. Underwood’s designs for the Zion, Bryce, and Grand Canyon Lodge complexes, and later the Ahwahnee at Yosemite and Timberline Lodge on Mount Hood, earned him a reputation as an architect successful in his use of natural materials to create buildings that fit with their settings and possessed a spatial excitement unique to his work.

The Grand Canyon Lodge is of architectural significance as an outstanding example of the “rustic” style of architecture intended to harmonize buildings with both setting and environment. Through years of experiments in architecture within the National Park Service, certain design standards were emerging. These included the use of natural materials and detailing, and the careful selection of, in this instance, the stones and logs of the proper scale so that their size and configuration were parallel to rock outcroppings and surrounding forests. Being stepped down into the canyon rim to reflect the profile of Bright Angel Point, and being built of native limestone and pine timber from the Kaibab Forest that harmonizes with the natural scenery, such as the limestone of the canyon walls and the conifer forest above the rim, the main lodge building exemplifies the “rustic” style of building. The architectural distinction of the main building was noted in 1929 in Union Pacific

literature:

“So cunningly have the architects planned this remarkable building that it seems to have sprung full-grown from the canyon wall itself. The terrace, lower structure, and observation tower have been built of stone carefully selected to blend into the canyon walls that support the lodge. The superstructure is of logs hewn from the Kaibab Forest that surrounds Bright Angel Point.”

The buildings relate well to the topography as well as to one another. While the use of natural materials was a key contribution to this achievement, equally important was the natural siting of all the buildings, the orientation of both individual buildings and groups often following contour lines and taking advantage of indigenous vistas. Diverse types of spaces were left between the cabins. In some cases the buildings are located close together with little space between them, but a different kind and size of space may be just beyond the next structure, contrasting, sometimes dramatically, sometimes subtly, with the earlier space. Both deluxe and standard cabins are well integrated into their immediate physical environment, and the quality of this integration and the space relationships is an important aspect of their architectural significance. Underwood was a master of the spatial experience on a grand scale and used the resource – in this case the rim of the Grand Canyon and the vistas from it – to greatest advantage in his design.

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Historic Designed Landscape

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function:	Hotel (Boarding House)
Primary Current Use:	Hotel (Boarding House)
Other Use/Function	Other Type of Use or Function
Lodge (Inn, Cabin)	Current, Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name	Type Of Name
Grand Canyon Lodge	Both Current And Historic
Grand Canyon Lodge National Historic District	Current

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1848 - 1863	Explored	During this period, settlement on the Kaibab Plateau was extremely sparse with very few, if any permanent homesteads. American Indian hunters, Anglo-American trappers, and pioneering Mormons utilized the lands on a seasonal or intermittent basis. When early Anglo-American explorers and settlers came to the Kaibab Plateau, they found a landscape dominated by stands of Ponderosa pine and aspen trees.
CE 1863 - 1902	Settled	The scarcity of domestic water sources, lack of adequate roads, and harsh winters made permanent settlement difficult on the Kaibab Plateau. The little settlement and land use that did occur was scattered across the landscape. Ranchers would frequently commute long distances to tend to their herds. They centered their operations around sources of water.
CE 1902 - 1903	Explored	Cartographer Francois Emile Matthes spends two summer seasons on the North Rim preparing accurate surveys that would result in the 1906 publication of the Bright Angel and Vishnu topographic maps.
CE 1903	Developed	Merchant and cattleman, Edwin Dilworth Uncle Dee Woolley, establishes the Grand Canyon Transportation Company to improve roads and trails in and around the North Rim of the Grand Canyon, and to develop a tourist business. From 1905 to 1909, Woolley's efforts focus on constructing a trail from the head of the Bright Angel Canyon on the North Rim to the Colorado River. Ultimately, Woolley's trail would link to the Bright Angel Trail that led from the South Rim's Grand Canyon Village to the river. Woolley erected a cable crossing to accomplish the link, and developed a successful tourist camp near the mouth of Bright Angel Creek along his trail. Woolley guided tourists into and across the canyon from the North and South Rims.
CE 1906	Established	Portions of forest preserve were set aside as the Grand Canyon Game Preserve by Presidential Proclamation 694, November 28, 1906. This act followed Congress's authorization of protection of Kaibab Plateau deer herds.
CE 1908	Established	Grand Canyon established as a National Monument.
CE 1909	Developed	The first automobile arrives at the North Rim at Bright Angel Peninsula in 1909. Organized by tourism promoter, Uncle Dee Woolley, the party began its trip in Salt Lake City, Utah.
CE 1917	Established	In 1917, the U.S. Forest Service grants the first official North Rim concession to Thomas and Elizabeth Wylie McKee. Elizabeth McKee's father, W.W. Wylie, initiated the Wylie Way enterprise at Yellowstone National Park around the turn of the twentieth century. Wylie Way Tent Camps were characterized by their wood frame cabin structures, with tent roofing, used to accommodate tourists.

Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District
Grand Canyon National Park

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1919	Established	Grand Canyon National Park established by Congress under the jurisdiction of the new National Park Service.
CE 1919	Established	W.W. Wylie establishes tent camps on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon.
CE 1925	Established	The Utah Parks Company successfully bid for the right to develop and manage all existing tourist services at the North Rim.
CE 1925 - 1932	Planned	The NPS and the Utah Parks Company designed new visitor areas as tight building clusters that allowed for the maximum retention of natural features, including trees. Other conservation-minded planning strategies that were implemented included the siting of buildings to minimize the need for tree removal.
CE 1927 - 1928	Built	One hundred standard cabins are build.
CE 1927 - 1928	Built	The first Grand Canyon Lodge is built at Bright Angel Point. Designed by architect, Gilbert Stanley Underwood, the Lodge property incorporated a main lodge that contained a central lobby, dining hall, a recreation room, curio shop, soda fountain, and lounge. The Lodge was a stopping point along the Union Pacific Railroad's 5-day bus tour of southern Utah and northern Arizona.
CE 1927 - 1928	Built	Twenty deluxe cabins are built.
CE 1928	Moved	After the Lodge was opened in 1928, the Utah Parks Company moved the former Wylie tent cabins near the exposed-frame cabins. Several remained there until they were demolished in 1946 (Anderson 1998, 156).
CE 1932	Built	Five quad-plexes cabins are built.
CE 1932	Destroyed	On September 1, 1932, a fast moving fire, which apparently began in the basement, destroys the main building of the Grand Canyon Lodge and two of the immediately adjacent deluxe cabins. Surviving elements of the Lodge structure included the stone foundation, terraces, the stone stairway, outdoor fireplace, and portions of the stone walls. Due to the financial crisis of the Great Depression, the Utah Parks Company was not able to rebuild the lodge until 1936 (Johnson, Crosby, & Chapell, 1981).
CE 1933	Built	The CCC build a service road leading to the Utah Parks Company men's dormitory and dining hall.
CE 1933	Built	The Utah Parks Company build a temporary registration office and dining room north of the standard cabins.
CE 1933 - 1942	Established	The first CCC group arrive at the park in July 1933. This begins a period of CCC work within the park, which ends in 1942 when the CCC program ended.
CE 1935	Built	CCC crews construct a public tennis court north of the Grand Canyon Lodge cabin area (Mott 1983).

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1935	Planned	First master plan for the Lodge area is drafted.
CE 1935 - 1937	Altered	The CCC expand and redesign the parking lot north of the deluxe cabins. In 1935, CCC crews began grading the new parking lot. They installed log guardrails to protect the tree islands incorporated into the design. In 1936, they built the existing cement-rubble masonry walls and stairs located along the northern edge of the parking lot (Mott, HAER, North Entrance Road, 13-14).
CE 1936	Destroyed	Men`s dormitory building is destroyed by a fire.
CE 1936 - 1937	Built	The main lodge (Bldg. #1092) is rebuilt with a plan calling for more stone and less timber. Also, the roof was redesigned in order to better accommodate the heavy snow loads that come with the winter months on the North Rim. The completed lodge cost \$250,000, and closely approximated the original 1928 building in plan and architectural details. Construction began on June 6, 1936, and the lodge opened on June 1, 1937.
CE 1937	Built	Trailside Shelter (Bldg. #215) built by the CCC.
CE 1937	Built	Two employee dormitories are built west of the entrance road following a 1936 fire that destroyed the original men`s dormitory.
CE 1938	Planned	Some CCC improvements are shown on the 1938 Master Plan for the area.
CE 1939	Built	CCC crews build pathways around the Grand Canyon Lodge.
CE 1940	Altered	The Bright Angel Point Trail is reconstructed and resurfaced.
CE 1940 - 1950	Moved	Sometime during the 1940s, ten standard cabins (Bldgs. #925-933) are relocated to the nearby campground.
CE 1941 - 1942	Built	Showers and toilet facilities are completed in twenty standard cabins near the lodge.
CE 1942 - 1945	Developed	The area is closed along with many other National Park concessions nationwide in support of the World War II effort.
CE 1951	Planned	1951 Master Plan proposes an expansion of the CCC era main parking lot to the north and south in an elongated oval shape, among other alterations.
CE 1958	Planned	As part of Mission 66, the 1958 Master Plan calls for the removal of the antiquated 1928 exposed-frame cabins, to be replaced with two or three-story, multiple-unit, motel-style accommodations that would house up to 700 people and provide parking for 250 cars. Many proposed improvements are not carried out.

Year	Event	Annotation
CE 1971 - 1972	Established	The National Rail Passenger Service Act requires the transfer of most of the Union Pacific Railroad's passenger service to Amtrak (America, Travel, and Track). In 1972, its subsidiary, the Utah Parks Company, donates all of its tourist facilities in southern Utah and northern Arizona national parks to the NPS.
CE 1973	Established	The NPS signs a ten-year concession contract with TWA Industries, a conglomerate associated with Trans World Airlines, to manage all of the former Utah Parks Company's concessions.
CE 1976	Planned	The 1976 Master Plan explains that at the North Rim, facility developments will not only be subservient to the natural surroundings, they will constantly involve the visitor with his environment. Furthermore, the plan maintained that development will only be to improve the efficiency of existing facilities.
CE 1978	Altered	The two 1937 employee dormitories are converted into guest accommodations (motels). The men's dormitory is converted into twenty-seven guest rooms, while the women's dormitory is divided into twenty-four guest rooms.
CE 1982	Developed	The Grand Canyon Lodge, deluxe cabins, and standard cabins are listed as individual buildings in a single 1982 National Register of Historic Places nomination.
CE 1987	Developed	The Grand Canyon Lodge, deluxe cabins, and standard cabins are listed as a historic district in the 1987 National Historic Landmark nomination.
CE 1999 - 2000	Built	A visitor center and telephone/vending kiosk are constructed at the south end of the expanded main parking lot.
CE 2003 - 2004	Developed	A Cultural Landscape Report is completed for the Lodge area as part of the Bright Angel Peninsula Developed Area.
CE 2010	Altered	The parking lot and drives around the lodge and cabins are chip-sealed.
CE 2011	Developed	A CLI for the Grand Canyon Lodge is completed.

Physical History:

HISTORIC CONTEXT OF THE GRAND CANYON LODGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

The Grand Canyon was established as a National Monument administered by the U.S. Forest Service in 1908, and thereafter established by Congress as a National Park under the new National Park Service in 1919. It was a well known tourist attraction having been promoted from the south by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad and its successor, the Atchison, Topeka, & Santa Fe Railway for nearly a third of a century. A Santa Fe Railway branch line reached the South Rim in 1901 and thereafter the railroad constructed a massive, elegant, and rustic hotel there.

Nonetheless, the North Rim of the Grand Canyon remained remote and undeveloped. There were few good roads in southern Utah, and the narrow band of Northern Arizona north of the Colorado River, known as the Arizona Strip, was isolated from the rest of the state by the Grand Canyon and the Colorado River. Topographically, economically, and functionally, the Arizona Strip was more a part of Utah than of Arizona, and thus development of the North Rim of the Grand Canyon awaited the development of southern Utah.

In November 1919, National Park Service Director Steven Mather paid his first visit to nearby Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks in southern Utah where he found the surrounding roads execrable. Whether Mather visited the North Rim of the Grand Canyon on this trip is unclear. Established in 1916 by Yellowstone concessioner W.W. Wylie, only tent camps which offered “nothing that would have impressed a second-class Boy Scout” were all the accommodations that existed at Zion and the North Rim of the Grand Canyon.

Mather approached the management of the Union Pacific Railroad and convinced them to undertake tourist development of southern Utah and the Arizona Strip. After careful study of the competition, the Railroad directors saw a potential for moving freight – namely foodstuffs and ore – out of Cedar City and increasing passenger traffic on their main line by providing ground transportation to future resorts they would build at Zion, Cedar Breaks, Bryce, and the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. The Union Pacific was not about to fall behind the Santa Fe, the Canadian Pacific, or the Great Northern and needed to create an image and sense of place for their resorts, as the other railroads had. Passenger traffic on main lines – where railroads made considerable profit – increased dramatically when the railroads provided accommodations like the backcountry chalets of Glacier National Park or El Tovar on the South Rim of Grand Canyon National Park. The Union Pacific accomplished their goals by: (1) building a branch rail line from Lund on the San Pedro, Los Angeles & Salt Lake to Cedar City; (2) buying out the Wylie interests and the new Escalante Hotel in Cedar City and establishing the Utah Parks Company in 1923; and (3) by promoting paved auto roads throughout the region to make these parks accessible from the railhead at Cedar City.

In 1925, the Utah Parks Company successfully bid for the right to develop and manage all existing tourist services at the North Rim. Doing so meant that it assumed control of the smaller, family-run businesses (such as that run by the McKees) and consolidated all facilities under its management. In coordination with the NPS, Utah Parks immediately began capital-intensive efforts to develop and to promote the North Rim.

The Bright Angel Peninsula was selected for development because of its generally level topography, ease of access from the north, and its scenic vistas. The Utah Parks Company development of the North Rim, under close supervision of the NPS, aimed to take the greatest advantage of the Bright Angel Peninsula’s topography, views, and vistas. The NPS and Utah Parks selected a site near the south end of the Peninsula where the views and vistas were best for the most costly and elaborately designed visitor accommodations.

To design and develop the tourist “destination resorts,” the railroad hired architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood, one of the shapers of the standards of what became known as rustic architecture. Underwood came to the Union Pacific with a strong working background and degrees from both Yale and Harvard. Underwood’s design of the Grand Canyon Lodge made use of the design principals advocated by the NPS: the design of a main lodge building with individual, freestanding cabin units grouped around it. This approach had been suggested to Underwood by the NPS following rejection of his initial design for a single, monumental hotel at Zion National Park in Utah. Underwood applied the same, decentralized design principle at the North Rim for the larger and more ambitious Grand Canyon Lodge. Additionally, NPS design principles advocated for tightly clustering buildings and visitor areas to allow for the maximum retention of natural features, including trees.

The most important features of the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District were based on Underwood’s decisions. Buildings were carefully designed to harmonize with the natural elements of the landscape and to frame scenic views. Natural materials, textures, and forms were integrated into the design to unobtrusively enhance the visitor experience. The way the stonework of the lodge foundation, walls, and piers banked into the rim and in some places even looked like rock

outcroppings was a product of Underwood's skill in design. The terraces looking out over the rim were, for the most part, his decision. In siting the standard cabins amidst the hilly topography and pine forest, he let the site dictate placement of the cabins at gentle angles with meandering pathways connecting them. By avoiding straight lines in their placement he created a comfortable, rustic atmosphere that gave visitors the woodsy frontier feeling they sought on their western vacation and which the railroad and its architect provided so well. The deluxe cabins had larger spaces between the buildings giving a more open atmosphere.

Actual construction of Grand Canyon Lodge took place through the fall and winter of 1927-1928 and involved unusual difficulties and hardship for the workmen. The North Rim facilities were, and continue to be, closed down during the winter months due to the severity of winters and the depth of snowfall, yet the lodge buildings and associated features were built under these conditions. Due to its remoteness, located in a largely undeveloped wilderness, construction crews set up a sawmill and a rock crusher near the site, using native limestone and Kaibab Ponderosa pine timber in construction of the lodge. It was necessary to employ a large rotary snowplow, propelled by a twenty-ton military surplus tank, to keep the road open to the outside.

The completed Grand Canyon Lodge complex, with its main building and standard and deluxe cabins, opened to the public for the summer season of 1928. At that time there were twenty deluxe duplex cabins and sixty-six standard cabins. By the end of the summer the number of the latter had climbed to one hundred, as construction of the standard cabins continued throughout that season. By the early 1930s, five more deluxe quadruplex cabins were added. Like the main lodge building, the deluxe cabins featured split pine logs and native limestone in their design, while the standard cabins were true log cabins of peeled, notched logs on native limestone foundations. All harmonized well with the dense Kaibab Forest of the North Rim and the buff-colored limestone on which it stood.

From the beginning, the Union Pacific Railroad promoted and advertised its new developments widely, generally as a package including Zion, Bryce, and the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. As early as May 1927, the Union Pacific published a booklet of 56 pages which, with two major changes in format (1936 and after World War II), and except for the war years (1942-1945), was issued in new editions nearly yearly from 1928 throughout the 1960s. With this booklet and a series of brochures and advertisements, the Grand Canyon Lodge and surrounding scenery, drew tourists from afar, especially from territory stretching from Omaha and Kansas City to Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles and Portland, and all the intermediate country served by the Union Pacific. The high degree of emphasis given to the Grand Canyon Lodge in Union Pacific advertising and promotional efforts in the next forty years prior to the creation of Amtrak in 1971 is one measure of the significance of the Lodge as a major "destination resort" and a major hotel of a unique variation of "rustic" style. It is comparable in importance to the Ahwahnee in Yosemite National Park, Old Faithful Inn in Yellowstone National Park, Many Glacier and the Glacier Park Hotel at Glacier National Park, and El Tovar on the South Rim of the Grand Canyon.

On September 1, 1932, a fast moving fire, which apparently began in the basement, destroyed the main building of the Grand Canyon Lodge and two of the immediately adjacent deluxe cabins. Of the original lodge, all that was left standing were the stone foundation, terraces, stone stairway, outdoor fireplace, and parts of the stone walls. GRCA Superintendent Minor R. Tillotson reported to the NPS director in Washington, DC that a devastating fire "swept the beautiful Grand Canyon Lodge of the Utah Parks Company" but that he hoped that the company would "replace the ruined structure with a building of equal charm, comfort and attractiveness." However, the fire had occurred during the depths of the Great Depression, and the Union Pacific Railroad was not ready to reconstruct a major building until the nation's economy showed signs of recovery. Nevertheless, the Grand Canyon Lodge continued in operation without its main building. For the 1933 season, the Utah Parks Company built a temporary registration office and dining room north of the standard cabins, which was later destroyed by fire on September 8, 1936.

Following the loss of the lodge, the first master plan for the area was drafted in 1935. The plan proposed a new lodge building along with two proposed deluxe cabins to replace the ones lost in the fire. Other existing features also shown on the plan included the terminus of the entrance road with central island, cluster of standard cabins to the west, deluxe cabins to the east, men's dormitory and

two small parking areas to the north (one parking area for the cabin area and one parking area for the men's dormitory), and trail to Bright Angel Point. Two additional proposed structures were located between the cabin parking lot and deluxe cabins and along the Bright Angel Point Trail.

On June 6, 1936, with park visitation climbing and the nation's economy showing signs of recovery, the railroad undertook reconstruction of the main lodge. The original plan was modified to call for more stone and less timber in the construction, to eliminate the second story log part of the lodge over the recreation room, to omit the three story central stone observation tower, and to modify the roof line better to handle the heavy winter snow loads (specifically the roof line over the sun room was redesigned to eliminate a parapet and introduce a moderately steep hipped roof). With these exceptions, the reconstructed \$250,000 main lodge closely approximated the original 1928 structure in plan and in architectural detail, and even used much of the original stonework of 1928 where it was not cracked or spalled or weakened by the heat of the fire. Construction again proceeded through the winter, and to help facilitate the work, the National Park Service, the Bureau of Public Roads, and the state of Arizona attempted to keep the North Entrance Road open to the junction with U.S. 89. However, heavy snowfalls in January 1937 forced the road to be closed, and storms of unusual severity brought the work to a halt as employees had to be rescued in February 1937. Nevertheless, the new lodge was opened to the public on June 1, 1937. Also in 1937, two employee dormitories were built to the west of the entrance road to replace the previous men's dormitory building that was destroyed by fire in 1936.

During this same time, Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) improvements were begun at the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. As soon as the first CCC group of approximately 200 men arrived at the park in July 1933, they established a camp at the North Rim and immediately began work. During the summer of 1933, crews constructed a service road leading to the Utah Parks Company's men's dormitory and dining hall. From 1935 to 1937, the CCC expanded and redesigned the parking lot north of the deluxe cabins. Grading for the new lot was done in 1935, while log guardrails were installed to protect the tree islands of the new design. The following year the masonry walls and stairs located along the north edge of the dorm lot were built. A trailside shelter next to the trail leading to Bright Angel Point was also constructed during this time period. Parking lot improvements continued into 1938; paths were built around the lodge in 1939-1940. The Bright Angel Point Trail was also reconstructed and resurfaced in 1940. Multiple infrastructure improvements were made to electrical, water, and telephone lines as well. At the end of the CCC program in 1942, crews had made substantial improvements to the district.

Some of these CCC improvements were shown on the 1938 Master Plan for the area. The plan shows the rebuilt lodge surrounded by cabins to the east and west. Also shown are the CCC era main parking lot to the north of the deluxe cabins, two employee dormitories, service road leading to the dormitories, walk and steps leading from the parking lot to the northern dorm, and surrounding trails. A "future cabin area" was planned north of the CCC era parking lot and east of the dormitories. Interestingly, the two proposed deluxe cabins shown on the 1935 master plan were no longer proposed in 1938.

The Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District continued in operation during summer months throughout the 1930s and 1940s, except for the war years, 1942 through 1945, when it closed along with many other National Park concessions nationwide in support of the war effort. Relatively few changes were made during this period, mostly focusing on the cabins. In 1940, ten standard cabins were moved from the lodge area to the campground area. From 1941 to 1942, showers and toilet facilities were completed in twenty standard cabins near the lodge.

During the 1950s, the park began planning for enlarged tourist accommodations on the North Rim as part of Mission 66 efforts. The 1951 Master Plan proposed minimal changes to the lodge area. Notable alterations include an expansion of the CCC era main parking lot to the north and south in an elongated oval shape. A series of buildings was proposed to the north and east of the expanded parking area, and the Bright Angel Point Trail is noted as a "paved foot trail."

Although early plans of the 1950s proposed minimal alterations to the district, the objectives of Mission 66 to improve inadequate facilities and expand visitor amenities culminated in the Master

Plan of 1958. The plan called to remove all of the “antiquated” 1928 exposed-frame cabins and replace them with two or three-story, multiple-unit, motel-style accommodations that would house up to 700 people and provide parking for 250 cars. The plan proposed to severely alter the circulation and spatial organization of the district through new drives, parking areas and large motel buildings. Only the lodge building, two dormitories, and the expanded CCC era main parking lot were to remain.

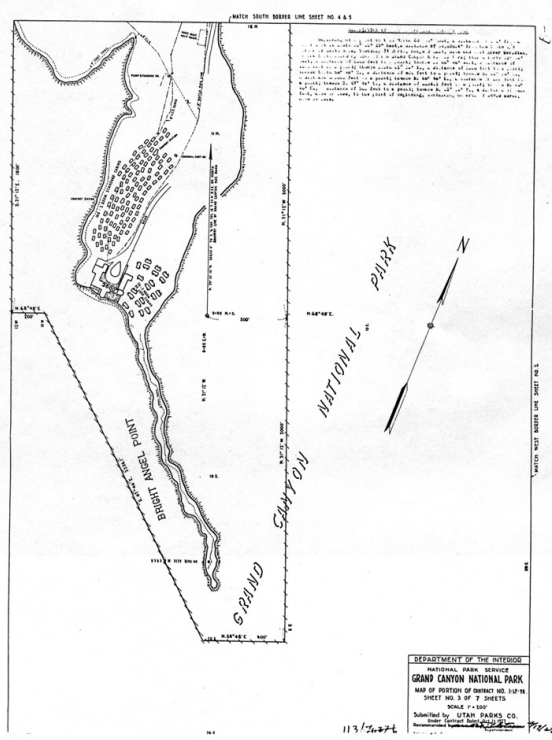
Despite the plans for expansion, many of the proposed improvements were never carried out. Several factors led to the failure of Mission 66 expansion at the North Rim. These included significant NPS focus and expenditures on the developed areas near Grand Canyon Village on the South Rim, as well as the reluctance of the North Rim’s concessionaire to invest in large-scale development. At the time, the fact that the North Rim was open for only part of the year did not recommend it for a significant commitment of funds. Due to protracted negotiations over the terms of the concessionaires’ contracts with the NPS and the reluctance of the Utah Parks Company to invest in major expansion, the 1958 plans were never realized. However, it is likely that the CCC era main parking area was expanded during this time. Other minimal improvement may have also been made throughout the district as well.

In 1971, the National Rail Passenger Service Act required the transfer of most of the Union Pacific Railroad’s passenger service to Amtrak (America, Travel, and Track). Following the transfer of Union Pacific’s property in 1972, its subsidiary, the Utah Parks Company, donated all of its tourist facilities in southern Utah and northern Arizona national parks to the NPS. The following year, the NPS signed a ten-year concession contract with TWA Industries, a conglomerate associated with Trans World Airlines, to manage all of the former Utah Parks Company’s concessions.

By the 1970s, the NPS had turned away from its huge expansion plans of the 1950s. Instead, it outlined a development plan that aimed to preserve and accentuate the North Rim’s seclusion and natural features. The 1976 Master Plan explained that at the North Rim, “facility developments will not only be subservient to the natural surroundings—they will constantly involve the visitor with his environment.” Furthermore, the plan maintained that “development will only be to improve the efficiency of existing facilities,” and that “any expansion of the number of lodging units will be done through a more efficient utilization of land already affected by developments, with no significant loss of natural or traditional values.”

In keeping with the 1976 Master Plan, the NPS and TWA Industries undertook only small-scale improvements that were generally unobtrusive in the landscape. One of the more major changes was the conversion of the 1937 employee dormitories into guest accommodations in 1978. The men’s dormitory was converted into twenty-seven guest rooms, while the women’s dormitory was divided into twenty-four guest rooms.

Today, the Grand Canyon Lodge and associated cabins are run by Forever Resorts. Few changes have been made to the district since the 1970s, mostly focusing on the repair and maintenance of buildings, structures, and circulation systems. In 1999-2000 a visitor center and telephone/vending kiosk were constructed at the south end of the expanded main parking lot. More recently in 2010, the parking lot and drives around the lodge and cabins were chip-sealed.



Utah State Parks Company map of Bright Angel Point and Grand Canyon Lodge Development, Sheet 3, 1927 (Denver Service Center TIC Drawing #113-70075).



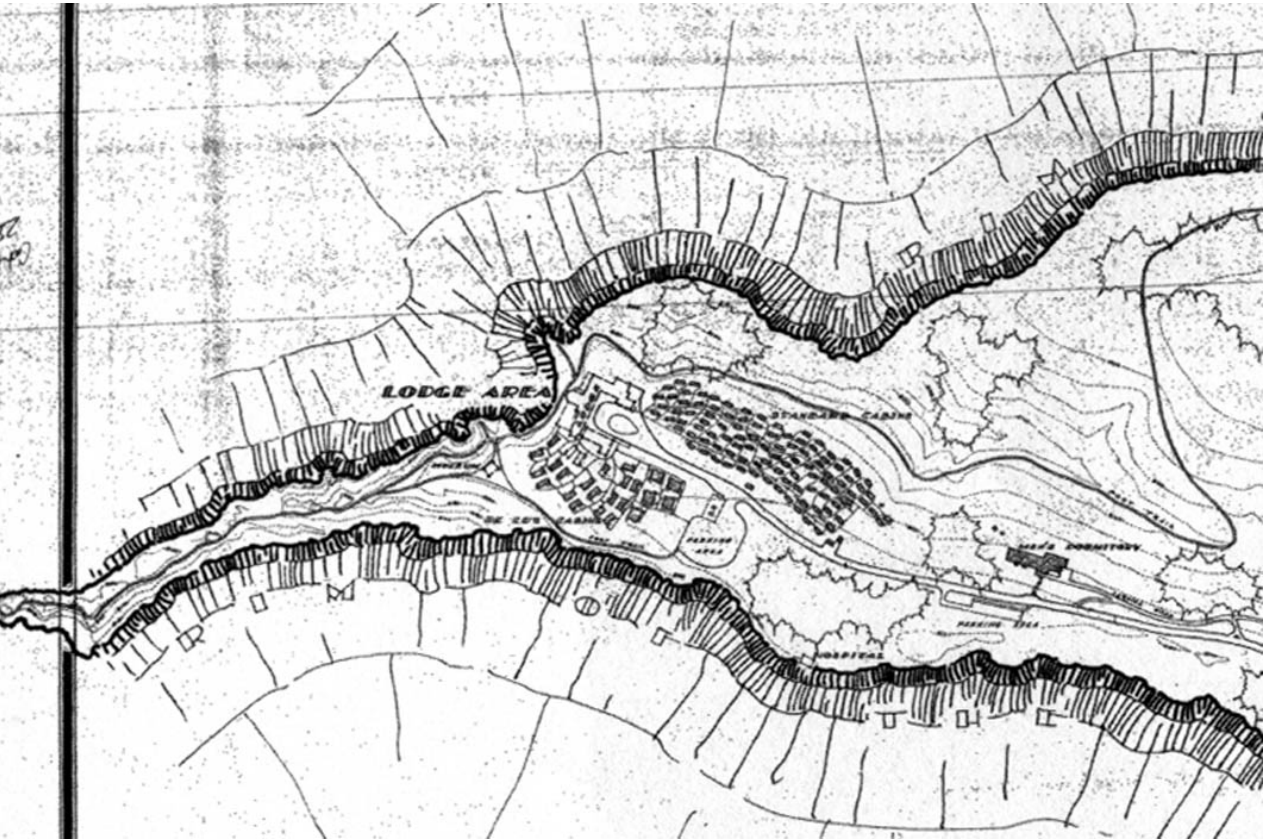
The first Grand Canyon Lodge with metal pipe railing, 1928. (GRCA Collection Catalog #18645).



Linen postcard of the first Grand Canyon Lodge, 1928-1932. (Photo display, Grand Canyon Lodge)



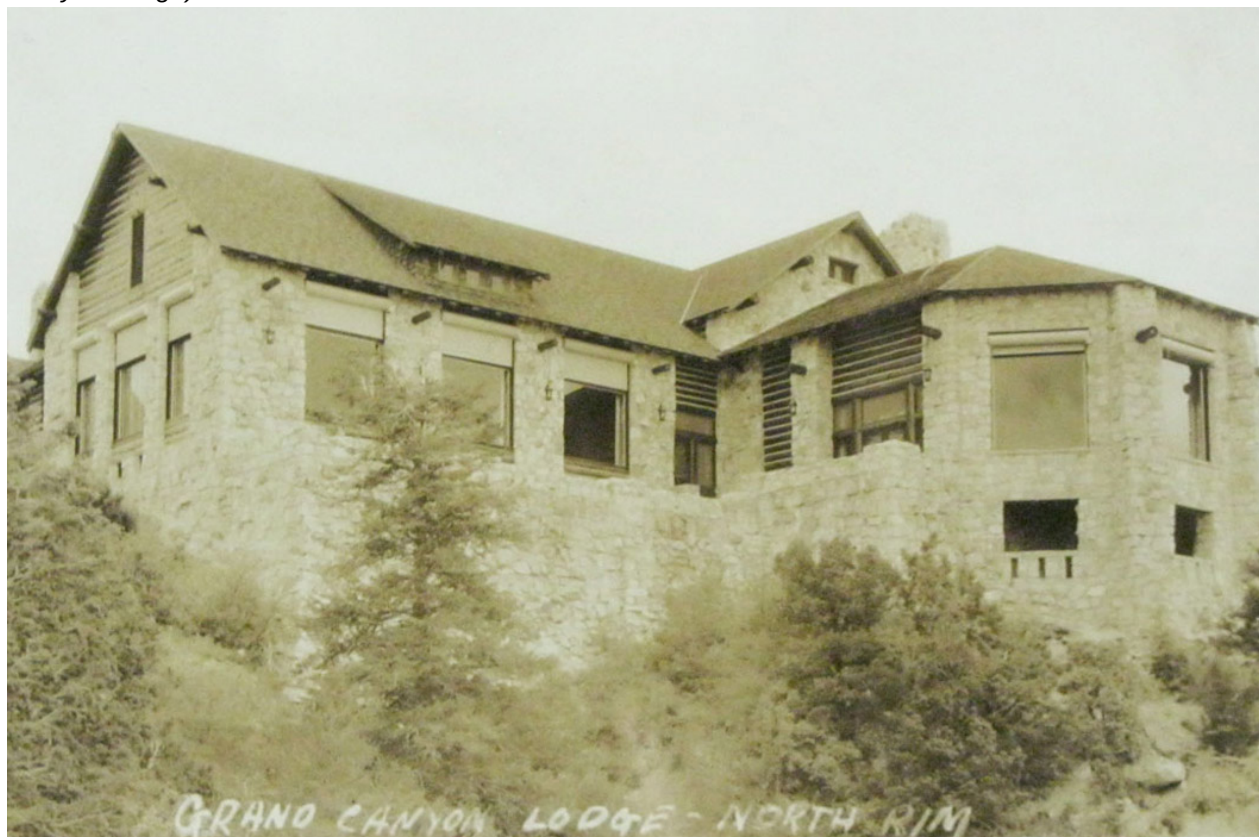
Detail of aerial photograph of Grand Canyon Lodge, deluxe cabins, and standard cabins, looking southwest, June 1932. (GRCA Collection Catalog #26873)



Detail of 1935 Master Plan for development of the Bright Angel Peninsula. (GRCA Collection Catalog #28342)



View of the second Grand Canyon Lodge from southeast with metal pipe railing, 1940s. (Photo display, Grand Canyon Lodge)



View of the second Grand Canyon Lodge from southwest, 1940s. (Photo display, Grand Canyon Lodge)



North elevation of the lodge with terminus of entrance road and central median with flagpole, 1936. (Photo display, Grand Canyon Lodge)



1949 photograph of the north elevation of the second Grand Canyon Lodge, built in 1937. (GRCA Collection Catalog #7896)



Linen postcard of the terrace and view from Grand Canyon Lodge, 1930s. (Photo display, Grand Canyon Lodge)



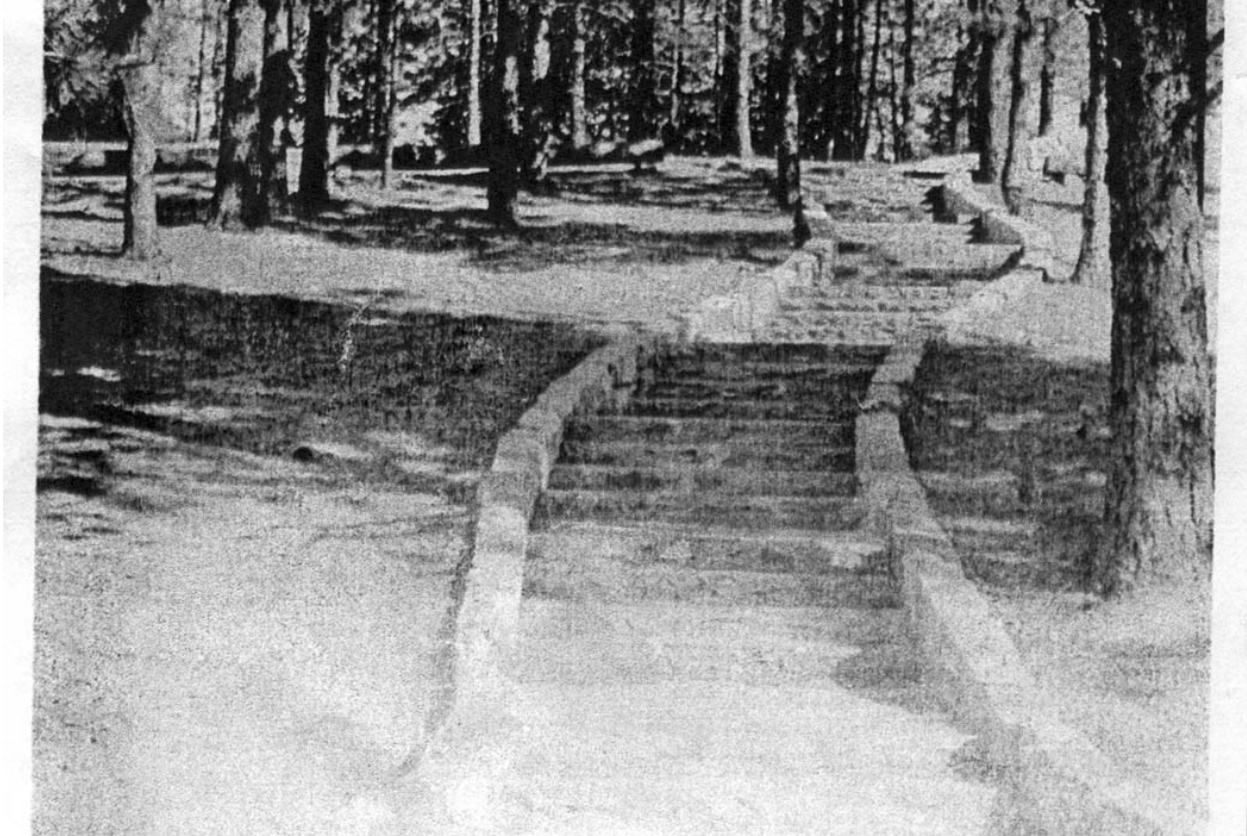
"Thomas U. Pollack, Ulster Pa. at Grand Canyon Lodge [standard cabins] North Rim," circa 1937. (Photo display, Grand Canyon Lodge)



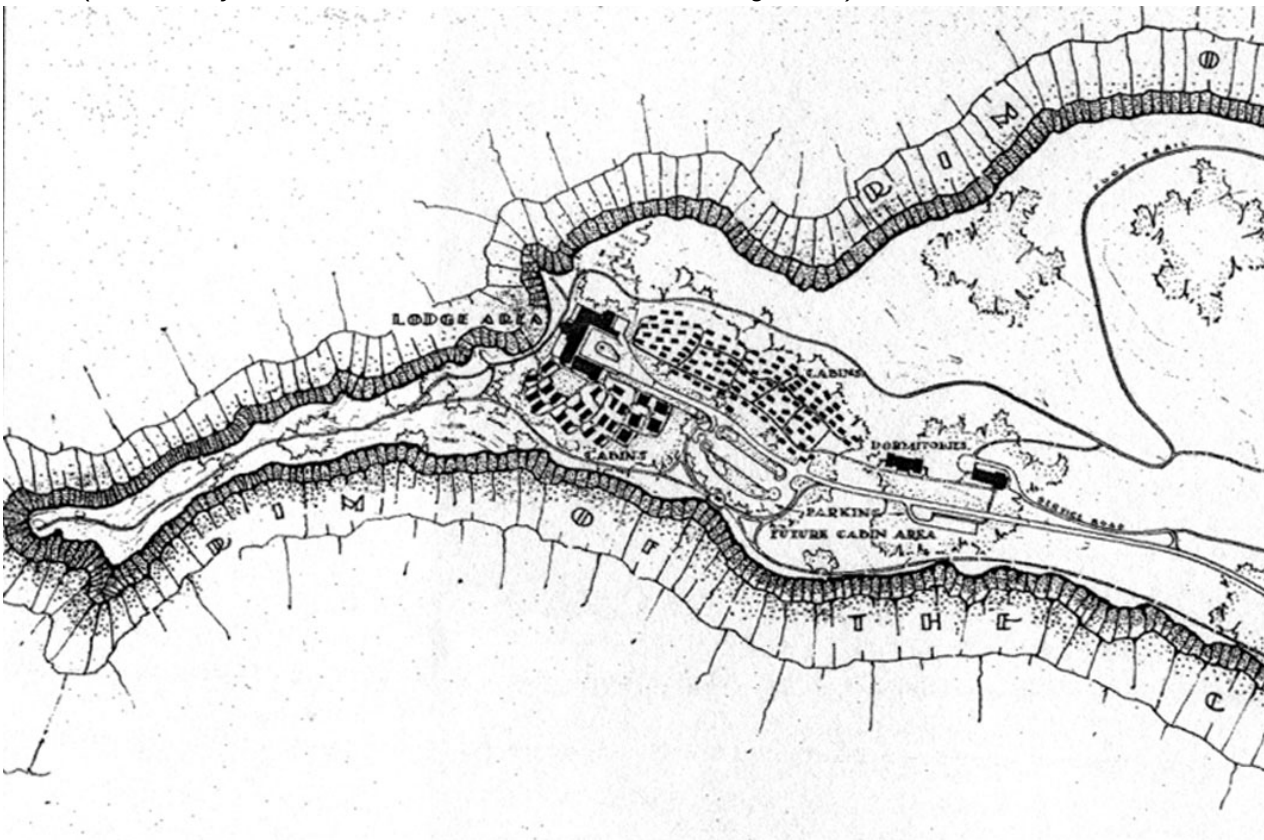
CCC workers building a wall between the North Entrance Road and the parking lot near the Grand Canyon Lodge, circa 1936. (Grand Canyon National Park Museum Collection Catalog #14044)



View of the Trailside Shelter, built in 1937 by CCC crews, no date. (Grand Canyon National Park Museum Collection Catalog #1894)



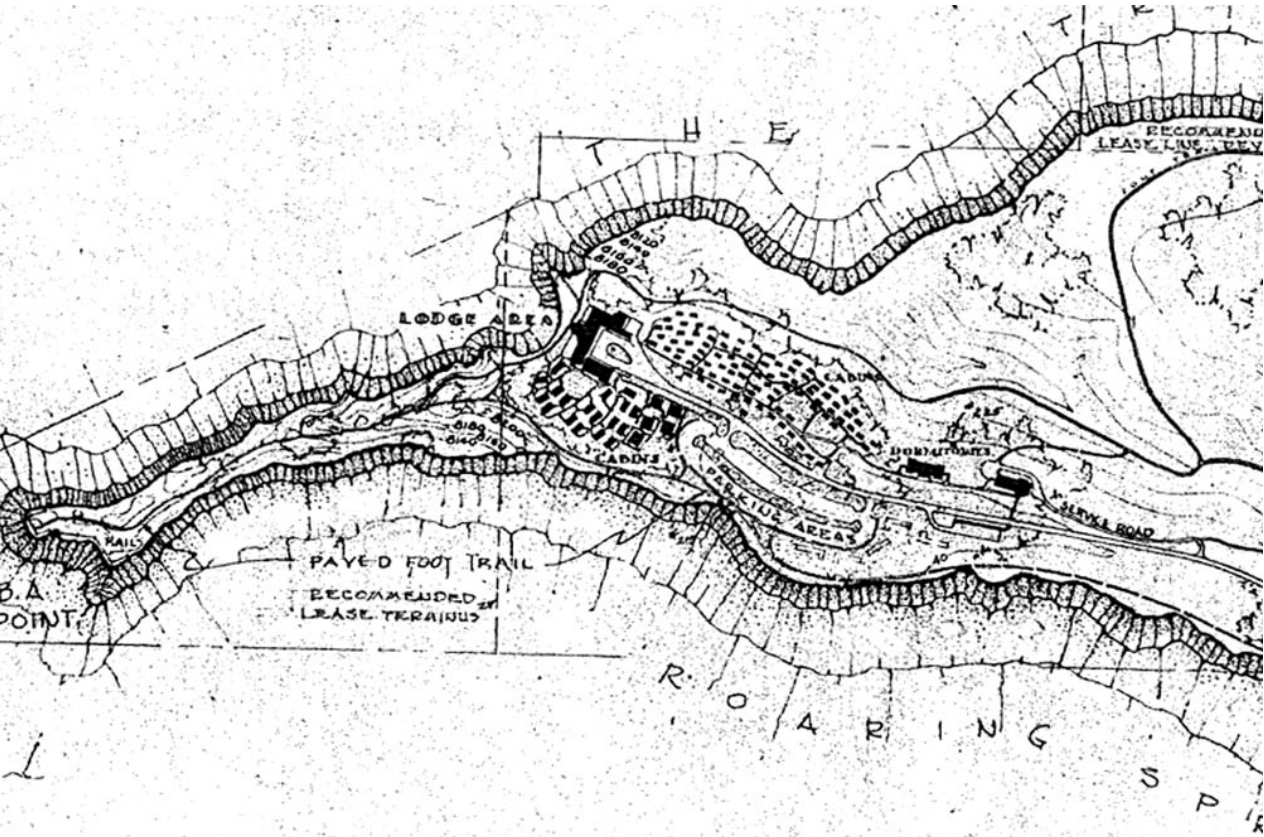
CCC-constructed stairs connecting employee dormitories to parking lot near the Grand Canyon Lodge, no date. (Grand Canyon National Park Museum Collection Catalog #7868)



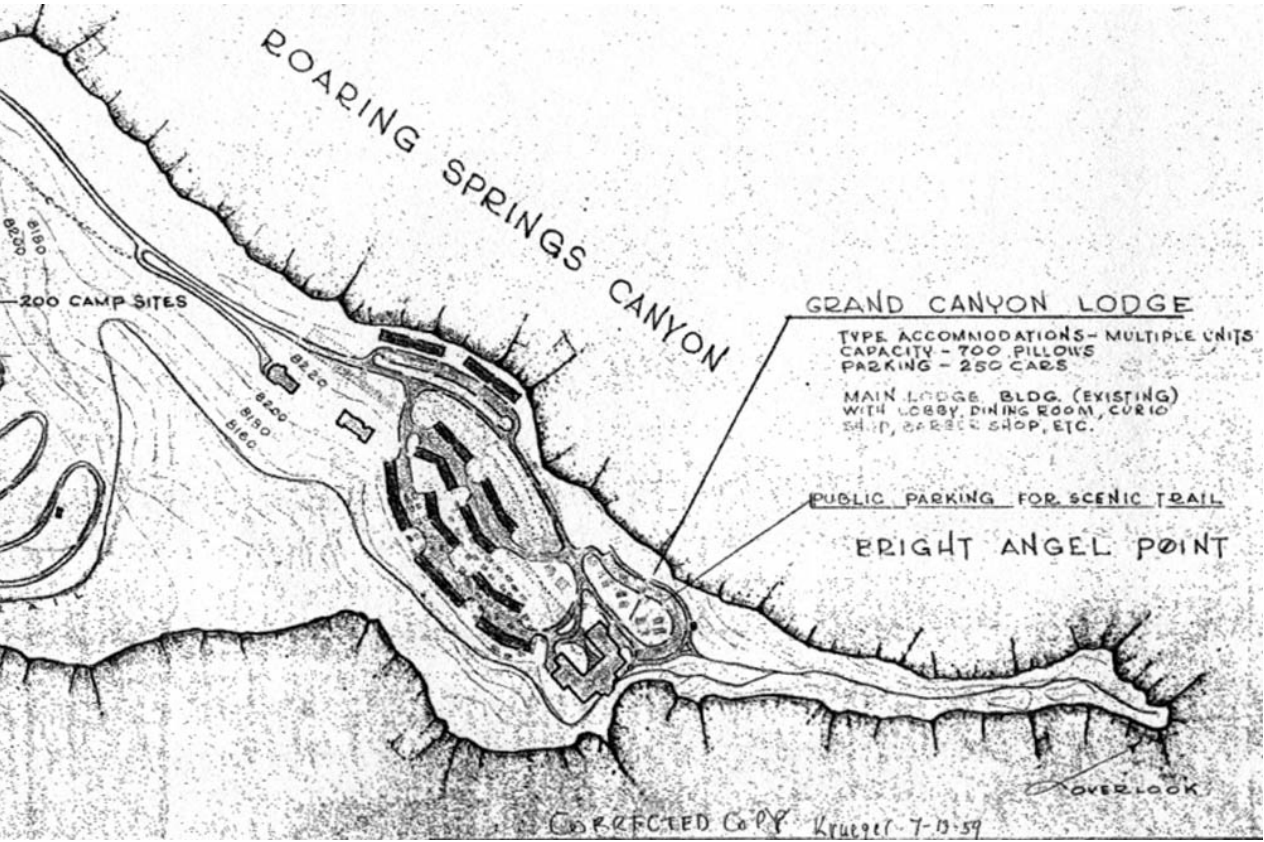
Detail of 1938 Master Plan for the development of Bright Angel Peninsula. (GRCA Collection Catalog #26769)



View of the deluxe cabins and surrounding vegetation and circulation patterns, 1940s. (Photo display, Grand Canyon Lodge)



Detail of 1951 Master Plan for the development of Bright Angel Peninsula. (GRCA Collection Catalog #74827)



Detail of 1958 Master Plan for Development of Bright Angel Peninsula. (GRCA Collection Catalog #2109-F)

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

The seven qualities of integrity assessed in accordance with National Register criteria are location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. Location is 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 (USDI, National Register Bulletin 15).

The Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District retains integrity under all seven criteria. Almost all historic buildings are extant and very few new introductions have been made to the district over time. Of the historic structures, only two deluxe cabins and ten standard cabins have been lost or removed from the district. The only major features that post-date the 1927-1937 period of significance are the Visitor Center and associated telephone kiosks immediately east of the Visitor Center. Because of this, buildings maintain their relationships to one another and the historic character of the area is intact. Many of the stone CCC-built structures, such as limestone stairs and walls, remain from the period of significance. It is these features that help to define the Rustic character of the lodge area. The log and stone building materials, the human scale of the cabins, the varied networks of pathways around the cabins, the topographic scattering of the development, crowned by the main lodge building and its grand vistas, make the lodge area the rustic visitor experience the Union Pacific Railroad originally intended it to be.

Location:

The Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District possesses integrity of location. The district remains in its original location at the southern tip of Bright Angel Peninsula at the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. The main lodge building and the majority of original cabins are extant and are all in their original locations. Although the main lodge building burned in a fire in 1932, it was rebuilt in the same location. The motels, originally dormitories, are in their original locations. The entrance road is in its original location as are the two parking areas, though both have been enlarged. Although some of the alignments may be different, the paved pathways between cabins are similar to their period of significance configuration. The trails and pedestrian circulation routes are in predominantly in their original locations, as well.

Design:

The district retains integrity of design. Minimal new development has occurred at the site and the original design intent is thus intact. Even though a few of the deluxe and standard cabins no longer remain, a new visitor center was added, and the dormitories were remodeled, these changes do not substantially reduce the overall integrity of design. The main lodge building remains the focus of the district and the relationship between the lodge, cabins, and circulation features therein remain. The design of the district continues to fulfill the purpose of providing recreational opportunities and views into the canyon. The overall design corresponds to the purpose of providing a variety of visitor amenities within a rustic setting.

Setting:

The district retains integrity of setting. The landscape features from the 1927-1942 period of significance, including spatial organization, views, vegetation, topography, and natural systems, have only been altered slightly, if at all. Although some small-scale features have been added, the general rustic character of the district has been retained. The changes that have been made do not alter the plan or form of the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District.

Materials and Workmanship:

The Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District retains integrity of materials and workmanship. Expressions of workmanship can be seen in the design and construction of the main lodge building, cabin clusters, and stone terraces, walls, and stairs that employ materials and architectural treatments which help blend into the natural surroundings. The buildings are composed of native limestone and pine timber from the Kaibab Forest that harmonizes with the natural scenery. The more recent bathroom additions on the cabins are compatible with the historic design intent. The entrance road and paths, both paved and unpaved, are well-maintained and retain integrity in materials and workmanship.

Feeling:

The district retains integrity of feeling. The Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District is considered the most intact rustic hotel development remaining in the national parks from the era when railroads fostered construction of 'destination resorts.' As little new development has occurred at the site, the historic character of the area is intact and retains integrity of feeling. The materials, scale of the cabins, small networks of pathways, and siting on the peninsula contribute to the feeling of the area. Further, the vast views into the canyon and beyond have not changed contributing to the feeling of the district.

Association:

The Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District retains a high degree of integrity of association for the work of National Park Service architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood and as a 'destination resort' created by the Union Pacific Railroad. Although the original main lodge building designed by Gilbert Stanley Underwood burned down, the new lodge building retains integrity of association. The location, buildings, vegetation, circulation features, and views contribute to the association with the 1927-1942 period of significance.

**Landscape Characteristic:
Archeological Sites**

Not used.

**Landscape Characteristic:
Buildings and Structures**

There are four major building clusters within the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District landscape: the Grand Canyon Lodge main building, the standard cabin cluster, the deluxe cabins and Visitor Center cluster, and the motel cluster. The Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District is exceptional as almost all historic buildings are extant and very few new buildings have been introduced over time. Additionally, most buildings were constructed in the NPS Rustic style of architecture.

Grand Canyon Lodge Main Building

The Grand Canyon Lodge (Bldg. #1092) is the largest, most ornate building on the Bright Angel Peninsula, and the focal point of the district. The lodge was built by Utah Parks, a Union Pacific Railroad-affiliated concessionaire, in 1937 to replace the 1927-28 lodge which had burned. The original lodge was designed by architect Gilbert Stanley Underwood, who may also have influenced the design of the later structure. The reconstructed 1936-37 building retains the general form of the original lodge and reuses most of the original building's stone foundation, walls, chimneys, and piers. The rebuilt main building retained the general configuration of the first lodge with a few exceptions. The observation tower in the center of the structure and the second-story log dormitory were not rebuilt. The new rooflines were a considerably steeper pitch than the original – a change probably made to allow the building to shed heavy snow in the winter. This change also redirected the architectural intent of the main lodge building. Rather than a rustic building with strong Californian overtones of the craftsman and Spanish revival styles, the new structure was less stylized and became strictly rustic – dependent more on its stone and logs for stylistic definition than its low rooflines and massing.

The "U"-shaped, Rustic-style hotel is constructed of Kaibab limestone masonry, ponderosa pine logs,

and log-slab siding on a wood frame, with steeply-pitched wood-shingle roofs. The multiple rooflines are gabled with broken pitches and both shed and gable dormers. The gable ends feature logs projecting beyond the eave. On the south side, facing the canyon, expansive plate-glass windows dominate the façade, taking advantage of panoramic views. On the front northern façade, the low roofline covers a series of porticoes with peeled-log posts. The Grand Canyon Lodge contains 24,675 square feet of space including restrooms, a “sun room” or sitting lounge, dining facility, bookshop, interpretive space, gift shop, café, bar, and post office.

The enclosed portion of the “U” on the north side of the building contains a variety of porticos and surrounds the entrance road terminus and small planted island with a flagpole and interpretive signage. The western arm of the “U,” contains a deli to the south and public restrooms to north, while the eastern arm of the “U” contains a bar, post office, a concessioner accounting office, and a bookstore/gift shop. Separating a portion of the main lodge building from the eastern wing is a covered breezeway.

Original to the 1928 lodge but with some modifications, are outdoor terraces on the south side of the building that overlook the canyon. Terrace railings prior to 1932 were of peeled log members between stone uprights. After the fire and construction of the second lodge, the railings were rebuilt as solid stone railings of approximately 2 feet in height. The large outdoor fireplace on the east terrace is unchanged from before 1932. The stairway behind the fireplace on the east terrace dates to 1928, but does not reach its original 1928 height, having been reduced in height during the rebuilding to provide access to the Recreation Room. Additionally, its stepped railing has been altered to a sloped railing. Directly below the “sun room” lounge is an observation deck that is accessed only from the Connector Trail via a stairway with openings that overlook the canyon.

Deluxe Cabins (including Linen Storage building)

The same building materials and architectural treatments which helped the main lodge building blend with its environment harmoniously also contribute to the rustic architecture of the “deluxe” cabins. Located east and northeast of the main lodge building, there were twenty deluxe cabins built in 1927-28. Two burned in 1932 with the lodge and were never rebuilt. Today eighteen duplex cabins remain of the original cluster; an additional five quad-plexes were constructed by 1932. Together, these twenty-three deluxe cabins exhibit similar Rustic design. The wood frame structures are clad in horizontal half-log siding, chinked with cement mortar. The log siding is vertical on the gable ends of the wood-shingled roofs. Rough textured limestone foundations, chimneys, and corner piers add to the deluxe cabins’ Rustic appearance. Other decorative details include entrance porches composed of limestone foundations with peeled log posts, and windows surrounded by log-slab moldings. A small Linen Storage building (Bldg. #1067), constructed of wood frame with half-log siding, is associated with the deluxe cabins.

Altogether these cabins represent in floor plans four variations of duplexes and two of quad-plexes, the differences being in the placement of porch and entrance, and consequent minor differences of interior arrangement. Aside from these variations in floor plans, the cabins are all alike in their architectural elements, specifically the massive limestone corners, two in each of the duplex cabins containing chimneys. Massive tan-colored limestone foundations extend generally from several inches to two feet or more above grade. The cabin walls above these and between the stone corners are of peeled horizontal half logs on a wood frame chinked with a white mortar or concrete between them, except in certain places alongside the windows where the chinked half-logs are applied to the frame vertically. The half logs thus give a rustic appearance, although structurally the walls are frame. The cabins are all gable roofed and finished in wood shingles on peeled log rafters and ridge poles, the porches being both gable and shed roofed, also finished in shingles. The porch roofs are supported on peeled log posts as much as two and a half feet in diameter—veritable logs—on top of square, limestone foundations. Porch railings consist of two-foot diameter horizontal log rails with vertical log posts beneath if a slightly smaller size. Gable ends are filled with vertical split logs, not chinked. Most of the shingles are a weathered painted dark green, the wood in the cabins is stained or painted a dark brown, and the stone is native to the vicinity with a natural light tan coloring.

The architecture of these deluxe cabins harmonizes not only with the similar construction of the main

lodge but also with the rocky soil of Bright Angel Point and the conifer forest in which these buildings stand. They are spatially arranged so that, while some are quite close together, there is a sense of diversity of intervening spaces rather than uniformity when one is among them.

Standard Cabins

Northwest of the lodge and west of the parking lot is a complex of ninety-one densely clustered standard cabins, sometimes referred to as 'regular' or 'budget' cabins. Ninety-one of the original one hundred standard cabins that were built in 1927-28 remain, and are of true log construction with wood-shingled gable roofs. Sometime during the 1940s, ten cabins were relocated to the nearby campground. The remaining cabins lack the limestone features and porch detailing of the deluxe cabins, having instead simple steps to the entrances. Some standard cabins currently house operations and support uses, rather than serve as visitor accommodations. These include two storage cabins (Bldgs. #1058 and #1065), two linen storage cabins (Bldgs. #1059 and #1064), a first aid cabin (Bldg. #1061), staff residence cabin (Bldg. #1063), and personnel office cabin (Bldg. #1062 - Standard Cabin 500).

Originally all alike, these were gable-roofed chinked log cabins with notched corners, divided in half with a chinked log wall with a single door through it, built on native stone foundations, and with an entrance at each end. The materials were essentially the same as those in the main lodge and the deluxe cabins, although the use of true log construction with notched corners differed from split logs of wood frame in the deluxe cabins. Forty-two of these remain essentially unchanged on the exterior. Forty-six of them had a bathroom addition added on.

Motels (Former Dormitories)

The two motels (Bldgs. #970 and #971) are 1937 former employee dormitory buildings. The original men's dormitory was destroyed by fire in 1936, facilitating the need for additional dorm buildings that were built the following year. Each two-level motel was built into the hillside, with the lower level in the back (west). Both feature limestone masonry porch posts, wood-shingled gable roofs, and long porches with stairs at either end. The buildings remained in use as dormitories until 1978 when they were heavily remodeled into guest accommodations. Today, individual rooms are accessed from the porches by single exterior doors.

Visitor Center

The NPS Visitor Center, with adjacent Telephone/Vending Kiosk, was constructed at the south edge of the main parking lot in 1999-2000. Designed in a contemporary Rustic style, these features are compatible with the historic architecture of the district and have wood siding, wood shingled gable roofs, and rough limestone foundations and fascia. The Visitor Center and associated telephone kiosks constitute the only major features that post-date the period of significance.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Grand Canyon Lodge (Bldg 1092; LCS 009309)
Grand Canyon Lodge North Wash Room (personnel office, standard cabin) (Bldg 1062; LCS 009310)
Grand Canyon Lodge South Wash Room (staff residence, standard cabin) (Bldg 1063; LCS 009311)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Dirty Linen Rooms #500 (standard cabin) (Bldg 0011E; LCS 009313)
Grand Canyon Lodge Cart House (storage, standard cabin) (Bldg 1065; LCS 009314)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Linen Cabin (linen storage, standard cabin) (Bldg 1064; LCS 009315)
Grand Canyon Lodge First Aid Cabin (standard cabin) (Bldg 1061; LCS 009318)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #2,6 (Bldg 0994; LCS 009319)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #3, 7 (Bldg 1018; LCS 009320)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #4,9 (Bldg 1023; LCS 009321)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #8,11 (Bldg 1019; LCS 009322)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #10,12 (Bldg 1024; LCS 009323)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #14,19 (Bldg 0988; LCS 009324)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #17,22 (Bldg 1020; LCS 009327)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #18,23 (Bldg 1025; LCS 009328)

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Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #24,29 (Bldg 0972; LCS 009329)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #25,30 (Bldg 0989; LCS 009330)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #27,32 (Bldg 1001; LCS 009332)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #28,33 (Bldg 1021; LCS 009333)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #34,40 (Bldg 0984; LCS 009337)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #35,41 (Bldg 0990; LCS 009338)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #36,42 (Bldg 1034; LCS 009340)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #38,44 (Bldg 1002; LCS 009343)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #39,45 (Bldg 1022; LCS 009344)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #46,51 (Bldg 0985; LCS 009349)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #47,52 (Bldg 0991; LCS 009350)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #48,53 (Bldg 0998; LCS 009351)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #49,54 (Bldg 1003; LCS 009352)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #50,55 (Bldg 1026; LCS 009353)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #56,61 (Bldg 0986; LCS 09354)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #57,62 (Bldg 0992; LCS 009355)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #59,64 (Bldg 1028; LCS 009357)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #60,65 (Bldg 1027; LCS 009358)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #66,69 (Bldg 0987; LCS 009359)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #67,70 (Bldg 0993; LCS 009360)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #68,71 (Bldg 0999; LCS 009361)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #72,76 (Bldg 1029; LCS 009362)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #73,77 (Bldg 1033; LCS 009363)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #74,75 (Bldg 1032; LCS 009364)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #74A,75A (Bldg 1031; LCS 009365)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #78,83 (Bldg 1036; LCS 009366)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #79,84 (Bldg 1004; LCS 009367)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #80,85 (Bldg 1008; LCS 009368)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #81,86 (Bldg 1011; LCS 009369)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #82,87 (Bldg 1035; LCS 009370)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #88,93 (Bldg 1009; LCS 009371)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #90,96 (Bldg 1013; LCS 009373)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #91,99 (Bldg 1005; LCS 009374)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #92,100 (Bldg 1010; LCS 009375)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #95,101 (Bldg 1014; LCS 009376)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #97,102 (Bldg 1038; LCS 009377)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #98,103 (Bldg 1037; LCS 009378)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #104,108 (Bldg 1006; LCS 009379)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #105,109 (Bldg 1015; LCS 009380)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #106,110 (Bldg 1040; LCS 009381)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #107,111 (Bldg 1039; LCS 009382)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #112,118 (Bldg 1007; LCS 009383)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #113,119 (Bldg 1017; LCS 009384)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #114,120 (Bldg 1016; LCS 009385)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #115,121 (Bldg 1043; LCS 009386)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #116,122 (Bldg 1042; LCS 009387)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #117,123 (Bldg 1041; LCS 009388)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #124,128 (Bldg 1047; LCS 009389)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #125,129 (Bldg 1046; LCS 009390)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #126,130 (Bldg 1045; LCS 009391)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #127,131 (Bldg 1044; LCS 009392)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #132,136 (Bldg 1051; LCS 009393)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #133,137 (Bldg 1050; LCS 009394)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #134,138 (Bldg 1049; LCS 009395)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #135,139 (Bldg 1048; LCS 009396)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #140,143 (Bldg 1054; LCS 009397)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #141,144 (Bldg 1053; LCS 009398)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #142,145 (Bldg 1052; LCS 009399)

Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #146,148 (Bldg 1056; LCS 009400)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #147,149 (Bldg 1055; LCS 009401)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #150,151 (Bldg 1057; LCS 009402)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #152,154 (Bldg 1068; LCS 009403)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #153,155 (Bldg 1058; LCS 009404)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #200,201 (Bldg 0973; LCS 009405)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #202,203 (Bldg 0974; LCS 009406)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #204,205 (Bldg 0975; LCS 009407)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #206,207 (Bldg 0976; LCS 009408)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #208,209 (Bldg 0977; LCS 009409)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #210,211 (Bldg 0978; LCS 009410)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #212,213 (Bldg 0979; LCS 009411)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #214,215 (Bldg 0980; LCS 009412)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #216,217 (Bldg 0981; LCS 009413)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #218,219 (Bldg 0982; LCS 009414)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #220,221 (Bldg 0983; LCS 009415)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #222,223 (Bldg 1059; LCS 009416)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Duplex Cabin #301,305 (Bldg 1069; LCS 009417)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Duplex Cabin #304,307 (Bldg 1070; LCS 009418)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Duplex Cabin #306,309 (Bldg 1071; LCS 009419)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Duplex Cabin #308,310 (Bldg 1072; LCS 009420)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Duplex Cabin #312,314 (Bldg 1073; LCS 009421)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Duplex Cabin #315,317 (Bldg 1074; LCS 009422)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Duplex Cabin #316,318 (Bldg 1075; LCS 009423)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Duplex Cabin #319,320 (Bldg 1076; LCS 009424)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Duplex Cabin #321,322 (Bldg 1077; LCS 009425)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Duplex Cabin #323,324 (Bldg 1078; LCS 009426)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Duplex Cabin #325,326 (Bldg 1079; LCS 009427)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Duplex Cabin #327,328 (Bldg 1080; LCS 009428)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Duplex Cabin #329,330 (Bldg 1081; LCS 009429)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Duplex Cabin #331,332 (Bldg 1082; LCS 009430)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Duplex Cabin #333,334 (Bldg 1083; LCS 009431)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Duplex Cabin #335,336 (Bldg 1084; LCS 009432)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Duplex Cabin #337,338 (Bldg 1085; LCS 009433)
Grand Canyon Lodge Deluxe Duplex Cabin #339,340 (Bldg 1086; LCS 009434)
Grand Canyon Lodge Quad Cabin #341,342,345,346 (Bldg 1087; LCS 009435)
Grand Canyon Lodge Quad Cabin #343,344,347,348 (Bldg 1088; LCS 009436)
Grand Canyon Lodge Quad Cabin #349,350,353,354 (Bldg 1089; LCS 009437)
Grand Canyon Lodge Quad Cabin #351,352,355,356 (Bldg 1090; LCS 009438)
Grand Canyon Lodge Quad Cabin #357,358,359,360 (Bldg 1091; LCS 009439)
Grand Canyon Lodge Budget Cabin #16,21 (Bldg 1000; LCS 012105)
Linen Storage (Bldg 1067; no LCS ID)
Motel (former employee dormitory) (Bldg 970; no LCS ID)
Motel (former employee dormitory) (Bldg 971; no LCS ID)

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Visitor Center with Telephone/Vending Kiosk

STRUCTURES

Structures within the district include the Trailside Shelter and several examples of stonework throughout the district.

Trailside Shelter

Located east of the parking area and north of the deluxe cabins on the east side of Bright Angel Point

is a peeled log trail shelter near the head of the North Kaibab Trail. The 1937 Trailside Shelter (Bldg. #215) sits on the rim of Roaring Springs Canyon, just to the east of the main parking lot. This shelter was built in the Rustic style by the CCC and features a peeled-log structure with a gabled, wood-shingled roof, a limestone terrace with two steps, and half-log on limestone-block benches. This CCC era rustic information station harmonizes with the conifer forest and the lodge. Just to the south of it is a rustic native stone drinking fountain.

Stone Terraces, Walls, and Steps

Two stone terraces are on either side of the Grand Canyon Lodge, opening up to panoramic views of the canyon. The effect of the terraces is that the lodge appears to be growing out of the natural rock formations of the Peninsula. A red sandstone staircase descends from the eastern terrace to the Connector Trail. A metal staircase leads to the Connector Trail from western lodge terrace. The staircase consists of three flights of steps that are painted beige and have raised traction treads.

Because the Bright Angel Point Trail was created upon rocky outcroppings and uneven ground, causeways were constructed to increase accessibility. The first is a narrow stone causeway with low walls on either side and square stone piers at the ends. The second causeway is a concrete slab set into stone wall abutments. Metal pipe railing, the lower part of which is secured by wire-mesh fence, runs the length of the causeway. Stone treads take up the grade along some portions of the path.

A retaining wall and stone stairway were constructed as part of the motel parking lot. Another curving stone stair leads from the Entrance Road to the northern motel entrance. Additionally, the parking lot exhibits stone curbs and boulders along the edge. All of these features share similar limestone construction and detailing and were constructed by the CCC.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Bright Angel Point Trailside Shelter (Str NRB0215; LCS 009463)
Lodge stone terraces
Sandstone stairs from east lodge terrace to Connector Trail (Str NR0004; LCS 058542)
Stone causeways, piers, and walls along Bright Angel Point Trail
Stone wall and stairs along motel parking lot (Str NR0004; LCS 058542)
Stone stairs from entrance road to motel (Str NR0004; LCS 058542)

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

Metal stairs from west lodge terrace to Connector Trail

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Motel building off of entrance road, facing southwest, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Motel from unpaved pathway, facing northeast, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Standard cabin, facing west, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Cluster of standard cabins, facing west, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Deluxe cabins, facing north, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Detail of main lodge building façade, facing southeast, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Main lodge building elevation, facing west, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Main lodge east building terrace, facing west, August 2010. Source: NPS.



South elevation of Grand Canyon Lodge from the Connector Trail, facing northwest, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Trailhead shelter, built by the CCC, facing southwest, August 2010. Source: NPS.



View of the east lodge terrace, looking south, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Fireplace on east lodge terrace, facing northwest, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Metal staircase leading from the west terrace to the Connector Trail, facing south, August 2010.
Source: NPS.

Landscape Characteristic: Circulation

The organization of circulation patterns remains very similar to during the period of significance. Circulation within the district is centered on the entrance road. Vehicular access consists of the entrance road terminus/auto court turnaround in front (north) of the main lodge building and parking areas to the northeast. The original CCC era parking lots are still extant, although both have been expanded to accommodate more vehicles. Historically, the entrance road terminated at the auto court turnaround near the Grand Canyon Lodge, allowing cars and buses to unload their passengers directly in front of the lodge. Currently, the terminus/turnaround is blocked from public access with signs though it is still used by employees and for maintenance.

Northeast of the main lodge building, the main visitor parking lot serves the entire Peninsula. This four-bay, elongated oval shaped lot is accessed from the entrance road via three curb-cuts along the road. There are 250 to 300 parking spaces and overcapacity parking spills out along the roads and surrounding dirt areas. Motel parking is located in a smaller, more rectangular lot north of the main parking area separated by an island of trees though the two are connected by a paved road and a dirt walking path through the island. Portions of both these parking lots were built during the period of significance and were expanded throughout the 20th century. Extending from the southeastern corner of the main parking lot is a gated fire road that provides emergency access to the eastern portion of the district.

Other vehicular circulation features include a narrow, unpaved access drive that originates along the entrance road and provides maintenance access to the two motels and nearby utility structures. This access drive, constructed by the CCC, follows the entrance road alignment and then curves behind, or west of, the two motels. Also in the motel vicinity is a dirt pedestrian path starting further north in the park, called the Bridle Trail. It parallels the entrance road and cuts across the motel's dirt access drive and ultimately meets up with the entrance road roughly on axis with the two motels.

There are a number of pedestrian paths and trails throughout the district. Immediately south of the

lodge is the Connector Trail—a formal extension of the Transept Trail that links the Transept Trail to Bright Angel Point. It begins north of the first scenic overlook, curves around the canyon rim below, or south of, the lodge, and southeast of the lodge splits into the Bright Angel Point Trail and a steep asphalt path heading into the deluxe cabin area. The Connector Trail is paved in asphalt with stone edging. It also provides access to two official scenic overlooks and the Bright Angel Point overlook in addition to many unofficial overlooks. The official scenic overlooks exist on rocky promontories secured by chain link fencing and metal handrails. While some safety railings were present in the 1920s and 1930s, it is likely that the current safety railings around the overlooks were part of Mission 66-era construction on the North Rim. The unofficial viewpoints are paths blazed down the rim edge to smaller rock outcroppings. The Bright Angel Point Trail is carefully constructed to fit into the rocky outcrops forming the finger of land that reaches to the point. Much of the trail's length is covered in asphalt paving and edged in stone.

Within the deluxe and standard cabin clusters are networks of concrete sidewalks that lead to each cabin, and to each doorway in the multi-unit cabins. These paths are of unknown origin, but likely align to earlier paths constructed during the period of significance. One deluxe cabin has concrete ramps which allow access to disabled persons. The concrete sidewalks throughout the deluxe cabins do not exhibit uniformity, but rather weave through the buildings and occasionally meet up with the Connector Trail. A combination of unpaved footpaths and concrete sidewalks extend through the grouping of standard cabins. Within the standard cabins there are two main north-south paved footpaths, of approximately four feet in width, from which all the smaller paths, of approximately three feet in width, extend to the individual cabins and occasionally meet up with the entrance road. These paths are rarely uniform and do not follow any particular pattern. On the slope next to the furthest west standard cabins is an informal dirt path that extends north-south and follows the slope of the hill and ultimately leads to the dirt access road behind, or west of, the motels.

Also near the motels is a paved pedestrian pathway adjacent to and east of the two former dormitories that parallels the entrance road. The path starts at the unpaved motel access road just north of the motels and extends south past the motels and connects to the network of paved pathways in the standard cabins cluster. There are two CCC-era stone stairways that connect the paved path in front of the motels to the entrance road and motel parking lot. There are also numerous informal dirt paths that lead from this paved pathway in front of the motels up a slight slope to the entrance road.

Additionally, several trails provide access to various other features and viewpoints. On the east side of the entrance road, a concrete sidewalk lined with rocks connects the parking area to the lodge and parallels the edge of the road. There is a small winding unpaved pedestrian path that splits off from the Bridle Trail to meet up with the Transept Trail further west. Another trail, paved with asphalt and edged with stones, leads from the deluxe cabins to the Trailside Shelter near the main parking lot. Thereafter, a dirt path leads north from the Trailside Shelter, along the rim of the canyon and ends at the northern side of the motel parking area.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- Entrance road
- Entrance road terminus/auto court turnaround with median north of the lodge
- Stone-lined CCC era main parking area
- Stone-lined motel parking area
- Dirt motel service drive
- Connector Trail south of lodge
- Transept Trail
- Bridle Trail
- Bright Angel Point Trail
- Trailside Shelter Trail

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- Expansions to CCC era main parking area

- Expansions to motel parking area
- Gated fire road

UNDETERMINED FEATURES:

- Paved pathways around cabins
- Stone-lined unpaved pathways around property

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Entrance road, facing north, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Motel access road, built by the CCC, facing west, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Bridle Trail and motel access road, facing north, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Paved pathway north of motels to standard cabins, facing south, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Paved pathway amongst standard cabins, facing west, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Paved pathway amongst deluxe cabins, facing east, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Connector Trail leading to deluxe cabins where it separates into the Bright Angel Point trail, facing northwest, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Unpaved pathway from trailhead shelter to deluxe cabins, facing south, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Bright Angel Point Trail, facing southeast, August 2010. Source: NPS.

**Landscape Characteristic:
Cluster Arrangement**

Not used: See Spatial Organization.

**Landscape Characteristic:
Constructed Water Features**

Not used: See Small-Scale Features.

**Landscape Characteristic:
Cultural Traditions**

Not used.

**Landscape Characteristic:
Land Use**

Because the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District supports the most intense public use at the North Rim, it has a large number of land uses. The entrance road and various pathways provide circulation routes through the landscape. The standard and deluxe cabins and two motels serve as short-term residential accommodations for the public. Some of the smaller cabins and part of the main lodge building serve as storage for maintenance. The interior of the main lodge building has a main dining facility, a "sun room" or sitting lounge, a multi-purpose room, and administrative areas. The main lodge building also houses restrooms, a bookshop and gift store, café, bar, and post office. The site is used for interpretation and is also used for extensive visitor circulation and viewing areas. All of the above uses are important in administering the district as a recreational site and providing visitors access to the activities associated with the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. These types of land use are both current and historic.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- Recreational land use
- Residential land use
- Administrative land use
- Utilitarian land use

**Landscape Characteristic:
Natural Systems and Features**

The Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District is at an elevation of 8,200 feet above sea level at the southern tip of the Bright Angel Peninsula. It sits above the convergence of two tributary canyons—the Transept and Roaring Springs—which merge into Bright Angel Canyon. Bright Angel Point extends out as a rocky promontory south of the lodge. The exposed, craggy outcrops that form Bright Angel Point support different wildlife and vegetation communities than other areas of the Peninsula. The area occupied by the main lodge building is relatively flat, while to the west the guest cabins are built into the slope above Transept Canyon and the Transept Trail. The Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District is defined by its proximity to and views into the canyon. The natural systems and features have not been altered since the period of significance.

In terms of vegetation, the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District is subject to the “canyon rim effect,” where species typically found at lower-elevations survive at the rim due to warm, dry updrafts from the canyon. This effect is visible on Bright Angel Point, where the ponderosa pine forest vegetation typical of the northern portion of the district gives way to pinyon-juniper vegetation. The North Rim in general and Bright Angel Point in particular are heavily forested. The Kaibab Forest is a mixture predominantly of western yellow pine (Ponderosa Pine), white fir, and quaking aspen.

Other vegetation in the district includes ornamental plantings, such as the trees and shrubs in the median of the entrance road terminus, and a grass lawn between the main lodge building and deluxe cabins.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- Canyon rim
- Bright Angel Point
- Canyon rim-effect vegetation
- Ponderosa pine forest
- Ornamental plantings – auto court island
- Grass lawn near Deluxe Cabins

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Sign and view into Roaring Springs canyon from the Connector Trail on the canyon rim, facing south, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Bright Angel Point trail, facing south, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Sloping topography towards the Transept Canyon, facing east, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Densely forested area west of the standard cabins, facing north, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Forested area surrounding entrance road and parking area, facing north, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Vegetation along Connector Trail, heading towards the deluxe cabins, facing northwest, August 2010. Source: NPS.

**Landscape Characteristic:
Small Scale Features**

Historically, the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District contained few small-scale features. Metal pipe handrails were extant along the trails and overlooks at the canyon edge. A multi-level stone drinking fountain was constructed near the Trailside Shelter by the CCC, and a flagpole was erected in the median of the entrance road terminus. Other small-scale features included stone and boulder edging along roads and parking lots.

Today, the district contains small-scale features similar to those seen elsewhere on the Bright Angel Peninsula. The stone drinking fountain, flagpole, and stone and boulder edging remain, though the historic metal pipe railings have been replaced with more contemporary metal railings to protect visitors enjoying the overlooks along the Connector Trail. Chain-link fencing surrounds the two official Connector Trail overlooks and the viewpoint on Bright Angel Point. A metal safety railing, approximately eight feet in width and four feet in height, sits across the trail from the bottom the staircase connecting the western lodge terrace to the Connector Trail. There are also occasional railings along the pathways around the standard cabins that are located on the slope towards Transept Canyon.

Other additional small-scale features have been added to the district over time. Non-contributing small-scale features include terrace furnishings, fire hydrants, metal trash and recycling receptacles, directional and interpretive signage, soda machines, contemporary water fountains, pay telephones, a wheelchair lift, and utility boxes. Overhead lighting, a solar panel, and wood screen fencing also exists.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- Stone drinking fountain (#NR0008, LCS 058525)
- Boulder edging and stone curbs around vehicular circulation routes
- Sandstone edging around pedestrian circulation routes
- Flagpole

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Entrance road terminus/ auto court turnaround with central median north of main lodge building, facing north, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Stone edging along Connector Trail, facing west, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Official overlook with contemporary metal railings and chainlink fencing off of the Connector Trail, facing west, August 2010. Source: NPS.

Landscape Characteristic:

Spatial Organization

The Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District is sited on Bright Angel Peninsula overlooking the canyon on the east, west, and south sides. The spatial organization of the district is influenced by its location on the narrow southernmost tip of the peninsula where the majority of features are clustered. The spatial patterns are defined and enhanced by the surrounding vegetation, buildings, and circulation pavement widths, access to views of the canyon, and topography.

The district is reached by the entrance road which forms a linear corridor from the area around the two motels to the Grand Canyon Lodge at the entrance road's terminus. As the district is approached from the north, there is a large parking area east of the entrance road. Although the parking area is the most open area in the district, it is surrounded by trees, with Roaring Springs Canyon to the east.

On the west side of the entrance road across from the parking area are two motels (former employee dormitories) built into the sloping forested hillside and connected to one another and to the entrance road by both dirt and paved pathways and a gravel service drive. Slightly further south, to the east and west of the entrance road, the deluxe and standard cabins are densely clustered and loosely arranged, connected by networks of paved walkways. There is no uniformity in how the cabins are arranged, but rather exhibit great diversity in their relation to one another. Both the deluxe and standard cabins are in forested areas and are well integrated into their immediate physical environment. The natural siting of the buildings and the orientation of both individual buildings and groups often follow natural contour lines and take advantage of vistas.

The main lodge building is the visual focus at the terminus of the entrance road, sited immediately north of the canyon rim. It is also a main recreational hub of the district and the lodge is organized around views into the canyon. Most circulation features lead to and from the main building of the Grand Canyon Lodge.

The trails around the district generally reflect the slopes and natural features of the area. South of the lodge, the Connector Trail corridor links the west and east sides of the lodge and also goes to Bright Angel Point. This narrow corridor is defined by the Peninsula edge and cliffs to the south. Other formal and informal paths are organized by access to buildings and other circulation routes.

Spatial relationships in the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District remain virtually unchanged from the period of significance. The lodge continues to be the central building around which most development and activities occur. With the exception of two deluxe cabins that burned down in 1932 and ten standard cabins moved at a later date, the cabins remain in their original locations. The two former dormitories that currently function as motels remain in their original locations, to the north of the lodge. The entrance road and parking area are in their original locations, though the parking lots have been expanded over time. Many of the trails are unchanged. Because no features within the district have been relocated or greatly altered, they retain their overall spatial relationship to each other.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- Entrance Road corridor
- Grand Canyon Lodge node
- Deluxe and Standard Cabin grids
- Parking lots
- Connector trail corridor

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



The main lodge building is sited on the canyon rim, facing southwest, August 2010. Source: NPS.



View of standard cabins from main parking area, demonstrating the density of the cabin area, facing west, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Organization of standard cabins on west side of Bright Angel Peninsula, facing south, August 2010. Source: NPS.



Organization of deluxe cabins with rim edge visible, facing east, August 2010. Source: NPS.

**Landscape Characteristic:
Topography**

Not used: See Natural Systems and Features.

**Landscape Characteristic:
Vegetation**

Not used: See Natural Systems and Features.

**Landscape Characteristic:
Views and Vistas**

Views and vistas are an essential element of the district's character. Views and vistas within and from the district remain much as they were during the period of significance due to the large amount of intact spatial organization, buildings, structures, land uses, and circulation patterns. General views toward the canyons have not changed because the geologic features and panoramic views remain the same.

Distant views of the canyon are available from the edges of the district, most notably from the scenic overlooks on the Bright Angel Point Trail and Connector Trail, the terraces on the south side of the main lodge building, and the Trailside Shelter. Long views of features along the North Rim include Oza Butte, Bright Angel and Roaring Springs Canyons, the Walhalla Plateau, and more distantly, the South Rim and San Francisco Mountains. These distant views of canyon and rim country have not changed much because the geologic features remain the same. Partially-screened views of the Transept and Roaring Springs Canyons are available from the periphery of the standard and deluxe cabin areas.

Views within the site are similar because little development or new construction has taken place. Upon entering the district, the primary view is from the entrance road to the Grand Canyon Lodge. The façade of the main lodge building serves as a landmark and the terminus of the long approach road from the North Entrance Station. Within the lodge district, there are also near views of forested areas and of the rim edge, giving the site a sense of isolation in a natural setting despite its more-densely developed character.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- Distant views of the Grand Canyon and South Rim
- Vista of Lodge, looking down Entrance Road

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View into the Grand Canyon from the Connector Trail, facing south, August 2010. Source: NPS.



View into the Grand Canyon from the Connector Trail near Bright Angel Point, facing southeast, August 2010. Source: NPS.



View of the main lodge building from the entrance road corridor, facing south/southeast, August 2010. Source: NPS.

Condition

Assessment Interval (Years): 8

Next Assessment Due Date: 09/08/2029

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 11/14/2006

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Lodge landscape is in fair condition. Superintendent concurrence was received 12/18/2006.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 09/26/2011

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

Landscape vegetation degraded from social trails, footpaths and use of service carts. Loss of a small landscape feature (North Rim Lodge Stone Drinking Fountain) during construction of a greenway trail (unapproved removal).

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 09/08/2021

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The condition of the Grand Canyon Lodge Historic District has been improved with additional maintenance of buildings, trails, roads, and vegetation. For example, since 2015, significant efforts have been undertaken to re-establish vegetation in the cabin areas between 2015 and 2020 (PEPC 44072). This work has helped reduce social trails and restricted cart travel along pathways within these heavily used areas.

Numerous maintenance projects have taken place since 2011. Such activities have included repair of trails, roads, and pathways, re-oiling cabin and lodge exteriors, window repairs, rodent exclusion projects. These activities have preserved contributing features of the district, including the circulation and spatial arrangements of the Grand Canyon Lodge area.

Some changes have occurred, including AZSHPO authorized roof replacements for the Grand Canyon Lodge and some cabins. The older, green shingles could not be replaced in-kind due to fire resistant requirements necessary for the overall protection of the buildings.

Rails have been added to the stairs leading to some cabins. Hazard trees have been removed on a limited basis, but such removals have not changed the character of this historic district and are necessary for the protection of life safety and property protection.

No additional contributing features have been lost since the 2011 condition assessment.

Impacts include:

Exposure to elements, soil compaction, temperature/warmer averages, vandalism. These agents are currently at low levels and are not currently having significant effects to the district. Graffiti is found on the porch log members of one of the Western Duplex cabins. We are working to resolve this problem.

Historical and natural features and values are preserved. (E.B.)

Stabilization Measures:

Impacts

Type of Impact:	Exposure to Elements
Other Impact:	
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Weathering of asphalt surfaces along trails is widespread; stone walls also show signs of deterioration.
Type of Impact:	Structural Deterioration
Other Impact:	
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	Minor deterioration of structural elements is common along trails and scenic overlook viewpoints. In overlooks, rock floor is cracking. Along Connector trail, asphalt surface is deteriorating and pieces are missing. Sandstone edging along trails is separating from paved surfaces and shows signs of previous repair/stabilization.
Type of Impact:	Vegetation/Invasive Plants
Other Impact:	
External or Internal:	Internal
Impact Description:	In planted areas, grass lawns are sparse and ornamental plantings seem randomly placed.

Stabilization Costs

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Rehabilitation
Approved Treatment Document: Cultural Landscape Report
Document Date: 2003-12-31
Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

A Cultural Landscape Report was issued in December 2003 - January 2004.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Approved Treatment Costs

Landscape Approved Treatment Cost Explanatory Description:

A Cultural Landscape Report was issued in December 2003 - January 2004.

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

Citation Author:	John Milner Associates, Inc.; History Matters Consulting Historians; Rivanna Archaeology Consulting Historian; van Dijk Westlake Reed Leskosky Architects.
Citation Title:	North Rim Bright Angel Peninsula Developed Area Cultural Landscape Report.
Year of Publication:	2003
Citation Publisher:	National Park Service
Citation Type:	Both Graphic And Narrative
Citation Location:	NPS IMR Cultural Landscapes Program Files
Citation Author:	Laura Soulliere Harrison
Citation Title:	Grand Canyon Lodge, NHL Architecture in the Parks.
Year of Publication:	1986
Citation Publisher:	National Park Service
Citation Type:	Narrative
Citation Author:	Ron Johnson, Research Historian; Anthony Crosby, Historic Architect; Gordon Chappell, Regional Historian; National Park Service.
Citation Title:	Grand Canyon Lodge, National Register of Historic Places Nomination Form. August 12, 1981.
Year of Publication:	1981
Citation Publisher:	National Park Service
Citation Type:	Narrative