

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

MAY 12 1993

NATIONAL REGISTER

1. Name of Property
historic name Crown King Ranger Station
other names/site number Crown King Work Station, Crown King Administrative Site

2. Location Crown King Work Center
street & number P.O. Box 458 /NA/not for publication
city, town Crown King /XX/vicinity
state Arizona code AZ county Yavapai code 025 zip code 86343

3. Classification

Ownership of Property		Category of Property		Number of Resources within Property	
				Contributing	Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/>	private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	building(s)		
<input type="checkbox"/>	public-local	<input type="checkbox"/>	district	5	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/>	public-State	<input type="checkbox"/>	site		sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/>	structure		3 structures
		<input type="checkbox"/>	object		objects
				5	3 Total

Name of related multiple property listing: DEPRESSION-ERA USDA FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEXES IN ARIZONA
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Luan J. DeStovis 5/7/93
Signature of certifying official Date
USDA - Forest Service

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.
Lueta J. Miller 6-5-92
Signature of certifying official Date
State Historic Preservation Officer

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:
 entered in the National Register. Antoinette Allee 6/10/93
 See continuation sheet.
 determined eligible for the National Register.
 See continuation sheet.
 determined not eligible for the National Register.
 removed from the National Register.
 other, (explain:)
Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/government office

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/government office

DOMESTIC/institutional housing

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

Bungalow/Craftsman

Materials enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE

walls WOOD, STONE

roof ASPHALT

other

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary

The original Crown King Ranger Station was the first such facility established in the Southwestern region of the Forest Service. The present day complex consists of five buildings, a dwelling, an office, a barn/garage/shop, a hay barn, and a well house that were constructed by the Civil Conservation Corps between 1934 and 1938. Also present within the property boundary are a gas pump, a sewage plant, and corrals. All these structures post date the Depression era and are considered to be non-contributors.

The dwelling and the barn/garage/shop were constructed to a bungalow type standard plan that called for stone construction. The office was originally built as a bungalow type with horizontal board siding, however, this was clad in stone work shortly after construction to blend the structure with the rest of the complex. Except for some minor replacements and upgrades the buildings look much as they did during the period of significance. The complex retains integrity of location, design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association. In addition the setting has altered very little over the years.

Setting

Located in the south-central region of the Bradshaw Mountains about 55 miles south of the town of Prescott, the Crown King Work Center is a USDA Forest Service administrative facility that lies within the small community of Crown King, Arizona. The area consists of rugged mountainous terrain rising to an elevation of almost 8000', although Crown King itself lies at about 5800'. Tall ponderosa pine are common along with pinon, oak, and a variety succulants, shrubs, and grasses.

Physical Description

Residence: The residence was built according to standard dwelling plan A-17. This plan is similar to standard plan A-3 with the exception of a wider dinette/kitchen (4' wider) and the addition of a service porch. Constructed in 1935, this "Bungalow-type" structure is an 8 room single story dwelling with a full basement. It also has a poured concrete foundation, an attic, a gabled porch, a multi-gable roof-line, and an asphalt shingled roof. As with all of the Civilian Conservation

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Corps buildings at Crown King, the building features a unique flat stone veneer on the exterior. Except for some interior improvements including wiring, plumbing, heating, and cabinetry, the structure remains as originally constructed.

Office: This structure was built according to "revised" office plan B-2, which is similar to plan B-1 but with a few modifications. For example, the bath has been moved to the rear and it does not project. Also, replacing the non-projecting bath and the two entry porches is a narrower or partial porch. The last revision of this plan includes short, square upper porch support columns resting on more massive piers. The office at Crown King was built in 1934 and is a 4 room frame structure with horizontal board siding. Within 2 years, by 1936, a flat stone veneer was added to the exterior. The structure is in excellent condition, having only minor interior modifications.

Barn/garage/shop: This building was constructed using standard plan C-7 which is a variation of "revised" plan C-1. It is the largest structure at the Crown King Work Center. The C-7 plan calls for the use of stone and a change in the upper story of the building where false half timbered gables were utilized. Additionally, there are some minor dimensional differences between the plans to account for different construction materials. The building rests on a poured concrete foundation. Identical to the other Depression-era structures at the site, it has a flat stone veneer; an architectural revision incidental to the C-7 plan. The building is divided into 5 "compartments" or bays. The condition of the bay will be discussed in a north/south sequence. The northernmost bay was originally partitioned with walls running east/west. Close to the partitioned area were stalls, but these were removed so that a concrete floor could be poured in 1977. Next to the northern bay is a smaller room that appears to have had little change. However, the adjacent room, which is used as an office today, has received extensive modification. Such modifications include removing a door and constructing a wood frame wall, creating a false floor, and adding a bathroom. The final two bays (the middle and south bays) have experienced little change except for removing the wood ceiling, windows in the east wall, and the large wooden bay doors have been replaced with metal, "garage-type" doors. Lastly, above the three southernmost bays is a partitioned attic that is the least modified area of the barn/garage/shop.

Hay Barn: Historical documentation suggests that this structure was built in 1938 as a chicken coop. Although the building may have been built according to an existing standard plan, no such plan has been identified to date. The structure is built of native granite cemented in place covered by a gabled roof with a shed-like extension to one side. This extension (the shed roof and stone walls) may have been later additions, however. The structure is currently a storage facility.

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Well House: This simple rectangular structure provides protection for an early well associated with the administrative site . It was probably built in 1938 without the use of a standard plan. As with other structures in the complex, it too was constructed of native granite materials cemented in place. It has a gable roof covered with wood shingles.

Integrity

Crown King Work Center has undergone few modifications since its construction. The primary buildings have had only very minor exterior alterations. Among the secondary buildings only the hay barn has been modified. This modification was limited to a shed-like extension on one side. The complex possesses integrity of design, workmanship, materials, setting, feeling, and association, and, therefore, is a good representation of a USDA Forest Service administrative complex from the Depression.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
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<u>ARCHITECTURE</u>	<u>1934-1942</u>	<u>1934</u>
<u>SOCIAL HISTORY</u>	_____	<u>1938</u>
<u>POLITICS/GOVERNMENT</u>	_____	_____
<u>CONSERVATION</u>	_____	_____
_____	Cultural Affiliation	_____
_____	<u>N/A</u>	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

Significant Person	Architect/Affiliation
_____	<u>USDA Forest Service, Region 3</u>
_____	_____

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary

The Crown King Work Center is significant under Criterion A [36 CFR 60.6 (a)] for its association with the history of the development of the US Forest Service and the Federal response to the Depression in Arizona between the years 1929-1942. The significance of Crown King Work Center is underscored by its distinction as the first ranger district in the Southwestern Region; although the current site of the work station and the buildings are younger than the district itself. In addition, the Work Center is significant according to Criterion C [36 CFR 60.0 (c)] because it embodies a distinctive style of architecture developed by the Forest Service during the Depression-era.

Historic Contexts/Background

Crown King was founded as a mining community in the latter part of the 19th century, and has continued in this capacity, although to a much lesser degree, to the present day. Like all such communities, Crown King has experienced the ebb and flow mining activity throughout its existence as exhibited by the numerous mining remains in the area. While mining was the initial and primary impetus for drawing Euro-americans to the Bradshaw Mountains, starting in the early part of the 20th century the Bradshaws also became known for their climatic relief and the recreational opportunities it could offer to those living in the hot desert areas to the south. Consequently, a number of "summer homes" and some associated recreational facilities have been built in the area.

See Continuation Sheet

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Because of exploitative pressures on the environment stimulated by economic pursuits in central Arizona, governmental officials saw the need to protect timber and the watershed (Brown 1976:13). As a result, the Prescott Forest Reserve was created in 1898. Some four years later in 1902, the Crown King Ranger District was formed in what was to be the first ranger district in the Southwestern Region (Tucker 1965).

Although the location of the first Crown King Ranger District facility is not precisely known, it appears that it may have been built at the junction of the Crown King Road (Forest Service Road 259) and Forest Service Road 259A, east of the present day facility (McKie 1987). Later, in 1916, the Forest Service apparently felt that the structure(s) was unsuitable and purchased a nearby mining claim that had several structures and other improvements, including a well. These improvements presumably remained on the property until the early 1930s at which time, they were probably removed to make room for the Civilian Conservation Corps constructed buildings that exist today.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Brown, Virginia M.

1976 Magnificent Land: A History of the Prescott National Forest. An unpublished manuscript, Prescott National Forest Supervisors Office.

McKie, James M.

1987 Rehabilitation of the Crown King Ranger Station. Cultural Resource Report No. 87-09-075. Prescott National Forest Supervisors Office.

See continuation sheet.

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

- State hist. preservation office
- Other State agency
- Federal agency
- Local government
- University
- Other

Specify repository:

Prescott National Forest

10. Geographical Data

Acreege of property 1.5

UTM References

A 12 376460 3785640
 Zone Easting Northing

C
 Zone Easting Northing

B
 Zone Easting Northing

D
 Zone Easting Northing

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary begins at the office and continues North 420' to just past the hay barn (formally the chicken coop). The well house is also included in the measurements. The east/west boundary runs approximately 200', taking into account the office, residence, barn, and hay barn. The boundary of the Crown King Ranger Station is shown as a dashed line on the accompanying sketch map.

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title James M. McKie, Forest Archaeologist

organization Prescott National Forest date 9/5/89

street & number 344 South Cortez telephone (602) 445-1762

city or town Prescott state AZ zip code 86303

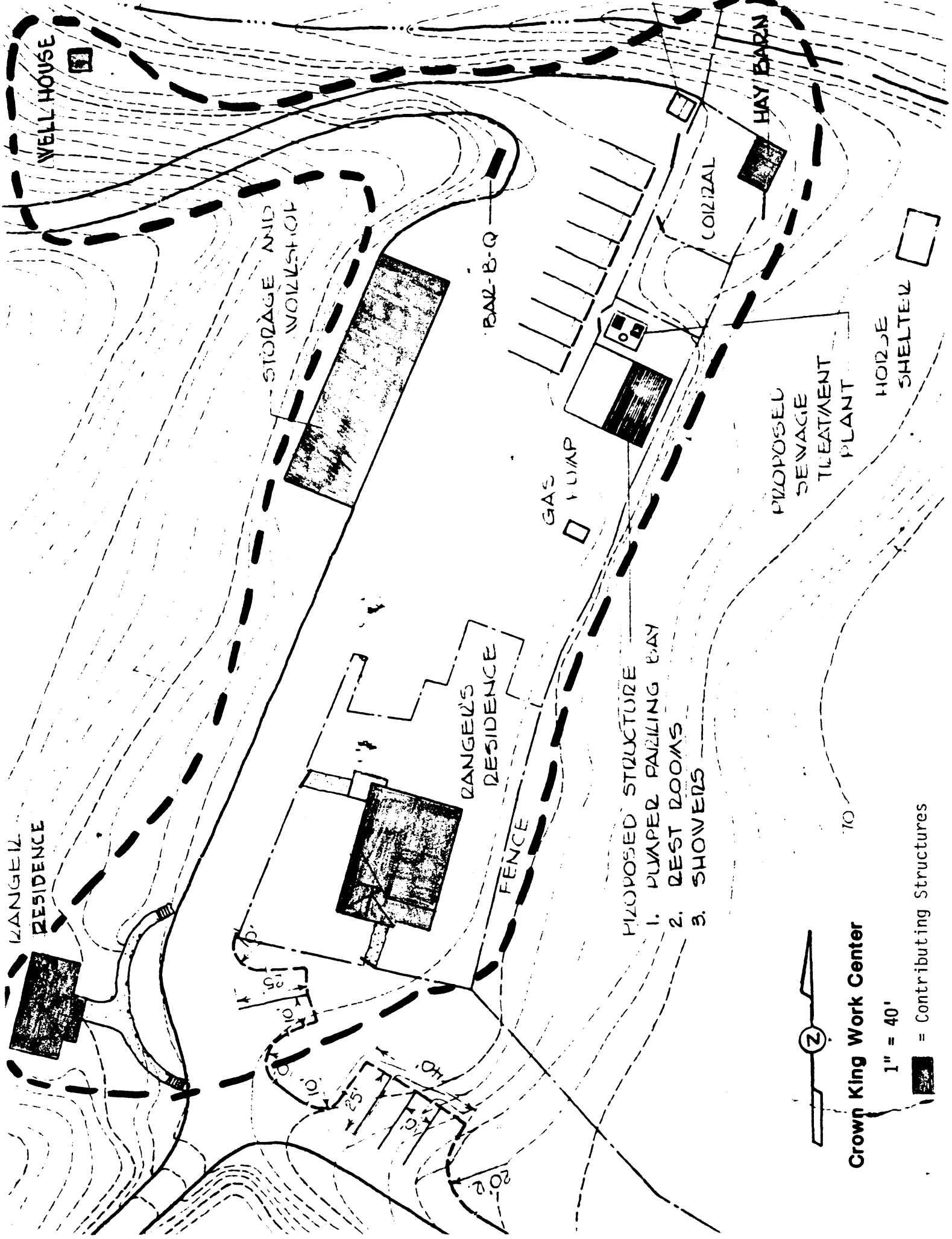
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Boundary Justification

The boundary of the Crown King Work Center is actually larger than what has been described, however, the property limits of the historic structures for this nomination does not go beyond 1.5 acres.



RANGEL RESIDENCE

WELL HOUSE

STORAGE AND WORKSHOP

RANGER'S RESIDENCE

BAR-B-Q

GAS PUMP

CORRAL

HAY BARN

PROPOSED SEWAGE TREATMENT PLANT

HORSE SHELTER

- PROPOSED STRUCTURE
1. PUMPED PARKING BAY
 2. REST ROOMS
 3. SHOWERS

FENCE



Crown King Work Center

1" = 40'

= Contributing Structures

TO

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Photographs Page 1

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS THE SAME FOR ALL PHOTOGRAPHS ACCOMPANYING THIS NOMINATION:

- 1) Crown King Work Center
- 2) Vicinity of Crown King, Arizona
- 3) Richard M. Ryan
- 4) 1 December 1988
- 5) Supervisor's Office, Prescott National Forest, Prescott, Arizona

INFORMATION FOR INDIVIDUAL PHOTOGRAPHS:

- 6) Facing west, showing front of office
- 7) Photo 1

- 6) Facing north, showing front of residence
- 7) Photo 2

- 6) Facing northwest, showing front of barn/garage
- 7) Photo 3

- 6) Facing north/northeast, showing hay barn
- 7) Photo 4

- 6) Facing northeast, showing front of well house
- 7) Photo 5

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SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93000522

Date Listed: 6/10/93

Crown King Ranger Station
Property Name

Yavapai AZ
County State

Depression-Era USDA Forest Service Administrative Complexes in Arizona MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

for *Antoinette Nee*
Signature of the Keeper

6/10/93
Date of Action

=====
Amended Items in Nomination:

Statement of Significance: This property has been evaluated at the statewide level of significance.

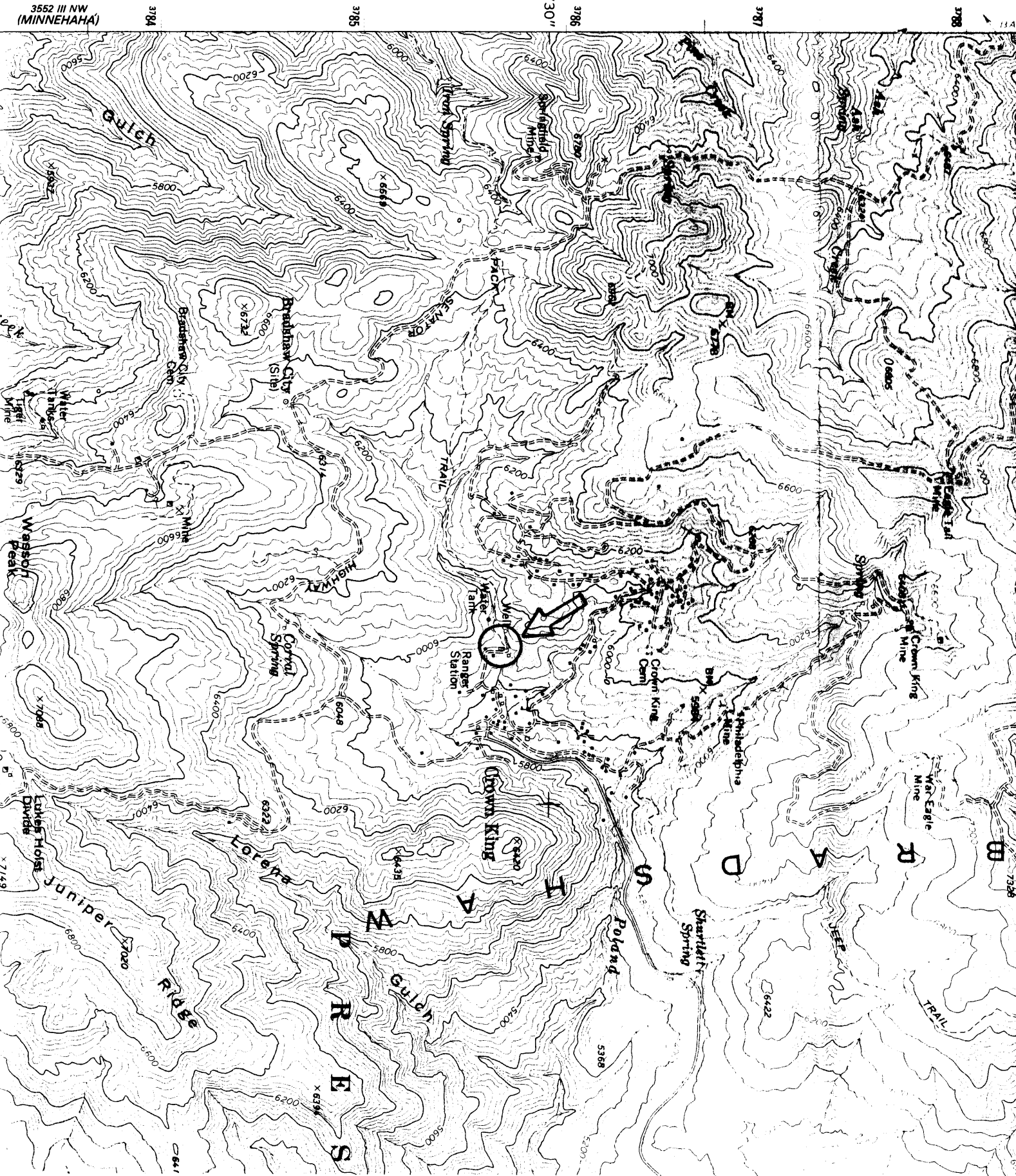
This information was confirmed with Michael A. Sullivan, Archeologist with the Tonto National Forest, and Evan I. DeBloois, Federal Preservation Officer, USDA Forest Service.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

BOUNDARY
DANGER STATION
T.M. ZONE 12
378460
3785640

3552 III NW
(MINNEHAHA)



3784

3785

1230"

3786

3787

3788