

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR FEDERAL PROPERTIES

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED JUN 8 1987

DATE ENTERED JUL 13 1987

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

1 NAME

HISTORIC

Jacob Lake Ranger Station

AND/OR COMMON

Same

LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Kaibab National Forest, North Kaibab Ranger District N/A

CITY, TOWN

Jacob Lake

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

3

VICINITY OF

STATE

Arizona

CODE

04

COUNTY

Coconino

CODE

005

CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY	OWNERSHIP	STATUS	PRESENT USE
<input type="checkbox"/> DISTRICT	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC	<input type="checkbox"/> OCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE <input type="checkbox"/> MUSEUM
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BUILDING(S)	<input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> UNOCCUPIED	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCIAL <input type="checkbox"/> PARK
<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> BOTH	<input type="checkbox"/> WORK IN PROGRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATIONAL <input type="checkbox"/> PRIVATE RESIDENCE
<input type="checkbox"/> SITE	PUBLIC ACQUISITION	ACCESSIBLE	<input type="checkbox"/> ENTERTAINMENT <input type="checkbox"/> RELIGIOUS
<input type="checkbox"/> OBJECT	<input type="checkbox"/> IN PROCESS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES: RESTRICTED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOVERNMENT <input type="checkbox"/> SCIENTIFIC
	<input type="checkbox"/> BEING CONSIDERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES: UNRESTRICTED	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRIAL <input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION
	N/A	<input type="checkbox"/> NO	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY <input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

AGENCY

REGIONAL HEADQUARTERS: *(if applicable)*

USDA Forest Service, Southwestern Region

STREET & NUMBER

517 Gold Avenue, SW

CITY, TOWN

Albuquerque

N/A VICINITY OF

STATE

New Mexico 85073

LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,
REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Kaibab National Forest

STREET & NUMBER

800 South 6th Street

CITY, TOWN

Williams

STATE

AZ 86046

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

N/A

DATE

FEDERAL STATE COUNTY LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR
SURVEY RECORDS

CITY, TOWN

STATE

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION		CHECK ONE	CHECK ONE
<input type="checkbox"/> EXCELLENT	<input type="checkbox"/> DETERIORATED	<input type="checkbox"/> UNALTERED	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ORIGINAL SITE
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> GOOD	<input type="checkbox"/> RUINS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ALTERED	<input type="checkbox"/> MOVED DATE _____
<input type="checkbox"/> FAIR	<input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPOSED		

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Summary/ Context:

Jacob Lake Ranger Station is located on the North Kaibab Ranger District of the Kaibab National Forest. It is about forty miles north of the Grand Canyon's North Rim, and one mile west of State Highway 67 (Figure 1). The nominated property contains two contributing structures: a cabin and associated barn separated by a pasture and work area, surrounded by a barbed-wire fence (Figure 2). Both structures, built in 1910 by the Forest Service, have gable roofs and board-and-batten siding. The Ranger Station received its name from Jacob Lake, a natural pool converted into a cattle tank, located about 400 feet west of the structures. Forest Road 282 runs between Jacob Lake and the Ranger Station.

The Ranger Station is situated at the northern end of the Kaibab Plateau at an elevation of 7,900 feet. It is surrounded by mature Ponderosa pine trees and faces out toward the meadow surrounding Jacob Lake. The natural setting has changed little since the turn-of-the-century.

Architecural Description:

Cabin: This is a rectangular wood-frame cabin measuring 24 by 32 feet. It has a steeply-pitched gable roof covered with cedar shakes, and vertical board-and-batten siding. The front porch has a hipped roof, also covered with wood shakes. The cabin rests on a foundation of randomly coursed limestone masonry with concrete mortar and juniper support posts. All of the wood used in the cabin is ponderosa pine, milled locally at the now dismantled Jacob Lake sawmill.

The primary elevation is the long eave side, facing west toward Jacob Lake. A brick chimney with corbeled cap rises from within the south end of the roof. The hipped roof of the porch begins just below the main roof eave. Originally an open four-bay porch with carved posts and a tongue-and-groove floor, it was enclosed in 1941 to create more usable space. Today, the north end of the porch is screened at the top and enclosed with vertical plank boards at the base. The south end, converted into a bedroom, is board-and-batten, punctuated by a central 1/1 wood sash window. Wooden steps lead to the central wood screen porch door. Centered within the porch and bedroom addition are the two original front doors (both are four panel solid core doors), flanked by a single 2/2 wood sash window to each side. All doors and windows have plain trim. The other elevations are simply detailed. The north gable-end facade is punctuated by a single 6/6 light wood sash window. The rear (east) elevation is dominated by an exterior chimney located at the north end. It is built of randomly coursed sandstone with concrete mortar and a plain cap of soft brick. A rear door opens into the kitchen on the south end of this elevation. Between the door and chimney are two window openings: a pair of 1/1 wood fixed-in-place windows, and a single 2/2 wood sash window. The south elevation is punctuated by a board-and-batten loft door in the gable end. Beneath this are centered and paired 1/1 wood sash windows.

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET 1

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 2

Interior: Although the cabin originally had two rooms, today it is separated into four (refer to Figure 3). The south end of the porch was converted in 1941 to a small bedroom measuring 7 by 8 feet, and a bathroom measuring 6 by 8 feet. These have white celotex walls and ceilings and brown linoleum over pine flooring. One of the original front doors opens from the bedroom addition into the kitchen. The 15 by 15 foot kitchen has yellow celotex walls and ceilings and pine floors covered with linoleum. The room features an original floor-to-ceiling vertical pine plank cabinet on the north wall. The original front window of the cabin, on the west wall of the kitchen, has been infilled with shelving, but the plain trim remains intact. A doorway leads from the kitchen into the former office, now a second bedroom. This room has light green celotex walls and ceiling, and a pine plank flooring beneath linoleum. A fireplace measuring 6 feet wide by 5 feet high is located on the east wall. It has a simple wooden mantle, concrete hearth, and is made of coursed sandstone painted light green. The arched opening is set with bricks. This fireplace has been filled in with concrete, and a heater is attached to the front.

Integrity:

The cabin is in good structural condition, having been routinely maintained throughout the years. It was reroofed in 1983 with cedar shakes, which are similar in appearance to the original wood shingles. The foundation was reinforced in 1984. Most original features, including much of the window glass, remain intact.

The major remodeling occurred in 1941, when the Forest Service enclosed the front porch. Fortunately, this addition is reversible, and it appears that all original porch features (with the possible exception of two of the five original posts) are still in place. The north elevation window is another 1941 addition. Maintenance crews installed plumbing in 1955 and added the bathroom. At that time they removed the cistern which was located on the south side of the kitchen. Both the house and barn were wired for electricity in 1965. In 1969, the exterior rear chimney was repaired and lowered several feet (Don Mackelprang, personal communication, 1986).

Although the 1941 remodeling has somewhat compromised the present appearance and integrity of the cabin, the addition was done to accommodate changing Forest Service needs. The porch addition is slated for removal in the near future. The Forest Service intends to restore the cabin to its ca. 1910 appearance, as part of an effort to utilize the site for interpretive uses.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET 2

ITEM NUMBER 7

PAGE 3

Barn:

The barn is one-and-a-half stories high, with a salt-box style corrugated metal gable roof. It is rectangular in plan and measures 22 by 33 feet. It has board-and-batten siding and a poured concrete foundation.

The primary (west) elevation is the long (eave) side. It has a central board-and-batten door with strap hinges. To the right of this is a board-and-batten double-swing door. Three small fixed-in-place windows punctuate the left side of this elevation.

The side elevations are simply detailed, with windows being the primary feature. A small fixed-in-place window is located in the gable end of the north elevation. A board-and-batten door opens just left of center on this side. The east facade is dominated by the sloping salt-box style roof. It has a central board-and-batten door with strap hinges. A window, filled in with plywood, is located left of the door. A corral enclosed by juniper posts and rails is attached to this elevation. It is about 30 feet wide by 50 feet long and is separated into two sections. Built in 1975, it replaced an earlier corral which was similar in appearance. The south facade has a small fixed-in-place window high in the gable end.

Interior:

The barn is partitioned off into three separate storage areas (refer to Figure 4). The interior features original posts, beams, and boards. It has a concrete floor. Electric lights and interior wiring were installed in 1965.

Integrity:

The barn is well-maintained and displays a high level of integrity. It was remodeled on the interior in 1958-9 to convert it from a livestock barn into a tool and storage shed (Don Mackelprang, personal communication, 1986). The interior partitions and small windows were added at that time. The barn apparently lacked foundation originally, and as a result, the base of the walls rotted. Forest Service crews removed about a foot of wall from the base and poured a concrete foundation and interior floor in 1958. They replaced the old roof with corrugated metal at the same time. The modifications, with the exception of the concrete foundation, are relatively minor and reversible.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY
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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET 3 ITEM NUMBER 7 PAGE 4

Summary

Jacob Lake Ranger Station stands in its original setting, isolated among the tall pine trees of the Kaibab Plateau. The overall appearance of the cabin, barn, and pasture has changed little since the complex was built in 1910. The structures, simple in plan with little architectural detailing, are good examples of turn-of-the-century vernacular architecture in a remote frontier setting. The ensemble has integrity of location, feeling, setting, and association.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD	AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW				
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1910 BUILDER/ARCHITECT U.S. Forest Service/Unknown

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Summary:

Jacob Lake Ranger Station is significant for its historic association with the initiation of land conservation programs by the U.S. Forest Service at the turn of the century. Built in 1910, Jacob Lake is the oldest extant Forest Service facility on the North Kaibab Ranger District of the Kaibab National Forest, and is among the oldest Ranger Stations in the USFS Southwest Region remaining in use today. These sites, erected in the wilderness, were the first physical manifestation of Forest Service administrative control over our nation's vast timber reserves. Forest Rangers working from these Ranger Stations established management programs for timber, livestock, tourism, wildlife, and fire protection.

Historical Background and Regional Settlement:

The Kaibab Plateau and surrounding Arizona Strip area has always been a remote and sparsely settled place. The primary barriers to settlement are its topographic isolation and paucity of permanent water sources. In historic times, Southern Paiute aboriginal groups exploited the Plateau for deer and lithic resources. Euroamerican use of the area was sporadic until the mid-1800's, when Mormon settlers began to colonize in and beyond the remote southern perimeters of Utah. The prominent Mormon leader Jacob Hamblin explored much of northern Arizona searching for places where Mormon pioneers could settle. Working from the small town of Kanab, 35 miles north of the Plateau, Hamblin forged a route south to the Little Colorado River. It traversed the Kaibab Plateau and continued along the base of the Vermilion Cliffs to the Colorado River crossing at Lees Ferry, and from there to the Hopi Mesas of the Little Colorado River in the White Mountains. This route later became known as the "Honeymoon Trail" because Mormon couples traveled it enroute to their marriage ceremony at the St. George, Utah temple. Jacob Hamblin lent his name to Jacob Lake, a small but permanent source of water along the route.

Settlers soon realized the potential of the Kaibab Plateau for hunting, livestock grazing, and lumbering. In about 1890, Hiram and Bradford Shumway began operating a small sawmill near Jacob Lake which remained in use for many years (Coker 1978: 25). The lumber used to build Jacob Lake Ranger Station was most likely prepared at this mill.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

See Continuation Sheet.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 1.7

UTM REFERENCES

A

12	39,003,0	4,06,28,0,0
ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

B

ZONE	EASTING	NORTHING

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

NE $\frac{1}{4}$ of the SW $\frac{1}{4}$ of Section 7, T38N, R2E. The property faces Forest Road 282 on the Kaibab National Forest. The boundary is a fence which encloses the property. It is ca. 60 meters (192 feet) wide by 115 meters (368 feet) long.

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

STATE	N/A	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	-----	------	--------	------

STATE		CODE	COUNTY	CODE
-------	--	------	--------	------

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Teri A. Cleeland, Archeologist

ORGANIZATION

Kaibab National Forest

DATE

December 29, 1986

STREET & NUMBER

800 South 6th Street

TELEPHONE

(602) 635-2681

CITY OR TOWN

Williams

STATE

AZ 86046

12 CERTIFICATION OF NOMINATION

STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER RECOMMENDATION

YES

NO

NONE

Emma J. Scholer
STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER SIGNATURE

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

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

Wan J. DeStor

TITLE

AGENCY PRESERVATION CENTER

DATE

MAY 27 1987

FOR NPS USE ONLY

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

Teri A. Cleeland

DATE

7/13/87

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

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

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DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET 4

ITEM NUMBER 8 PAGE 2

Individuals began to graze cattle on the Plateau at about this same time. Cattle ranchers started on a small scale, each cooperatively sharing range and water. This situation ended in 1897, when cattleman B.F. Saunders began to systematically secure the rights to virtually every permanent water source north and west of the Colorado River. His Grand Canyon Company eventually became the dominant livestock concern in the area.

In 1900 Saunders bought Jacob Lake and several surrounding buildings from lumberman Hiram Shumway (Gery and Smith 1915: Appendix, p. 57). Under contemporary laws, Saunders could not keep others from using the water, so he patented a mining claim on the parcel. Even though the land had no mineral resources, Saunders performed assessment work and paid taxes on it. This action ensured him exclusive water rights (Gery and Smith 1915: 37-8). This was a legal, but devious, way of circumventing a law designed to allow sharing of scarce water resources among settlers. Jacob Lake soon became a central gathering point for the Grand Canyon Cattle Company. It remained an important livestock watering place for many years, and is still privately held.

Origins of Federal Ownership/Management:

The early history of the Jacob Lake area clearly demonstrated the need for governmental regulation to conserve the region's natural resources. President Benjamin Harrison recognized this need when he set the lands north and south of the Colorado River aside as the Grand Canyon Forest Reserve on February 20, 1893. The Jacob Lake area, just north of the Reserve boundary, remained part of the public domain under General Land Office jurisdiction until 1905, when the boundary was extended northward to include the Jacob Lake vicinity.

The Department of Interior's General Land Office administered Forest Reserves until 1905, when the newly-created Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture assumed control over them. The area received special status in 1906, when President Theodore Roosevelt proclaimed it the Grand Canyon National Game Preserve. This action afforded protection to most of the wildlife, and administration of the Preserve continued under the aegis of the Forest Service.

In 1908 the Forest Reserve north of the Colorado River was renamed the Kaibab National Forest. In 1919 much of the Forest adjacent to the North Rim of the Grand Canyon became part of Grand Canyon National Park, managed by the National Park Service in the Department of Interior. Finally, in 1934, the Tusayan National Forest, south of the Colorado River, was consolidated into the Kaibab National Forest, forming the present Forest boundaries. The land north of the Colorado River became the North Kaibab Ranger District, as it remains today.

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET 5

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 3

Resource Management in the Kaibab National Forest:

The early years of National Forest administration at Jacob Lake Ranger Station were important in the formulation of general Forest Service land management policies. In 1940 Will Mace remembered some of the varied activities he performed as Forest Ranger at Jacob Lake in 1910: "During the season a number of range improvements were completed, consisting of water development, stock trails to water, corrals and drift fences, and extended the telephone line [to Jacob Lake] which, until then, had connected but two of the stations with the Supervisor's office in Kanab. With much of this work it was not merely a case of supervising the job but we all laid aside our riding gear to take up whatever tools were necessary to complete jobs when the meager appropriations proved inadequate" (letter to Gifford Pinchot: Feb. 9, 1940).

Two management projects initiated on the Kaibab Forest at this time illustrate the impact of early Forest Service efforts centered at Jacob Lake. In the winter of 1910 Forest Service employees performed the first major timber reconnaissance in the Southwest Regional District. Jacob Lake served as base camp for the survey, and supplies had to be hauled in by dog sled over deep snow. Rangers spent six months conducting a ten percent sample survey of the timber resources over the entire Plateau, 50 miles long and 35 miles wide. The data from this pioneering project served as a baseline for future silvicultural management.

A more famous and controversial management practice was also instituted on the Kaibab Forest at that time. The 1906 Game Preserve had been established primarily to protect the abundant deer population. Preserve status prohibited hunting, with one exception. Predators, particularly mountain lions, were considered enemies to the deer, so the Forest Service hired a Game Warden to systematically hunt them. Warden "Uncle" Jim Owens, a local legend, fulfilled his duties relentlessly. According to Will Mace: [I] had one or two exciting hunts with Uncle Jim Owens and his pack of hounds. Whenever he had a trip to make after mountain lion into rough, isolated territory along the rim of the Grand Canyon, if other duties permitted one of the Ranger force was assigned to accompany him. I was always pleased when I drew one of these assignments--as also were other boys--because we like the excitement . . . Uncle Jim was guide for Ex-Pres. Theodore Roosevelt and his sons who spent about a month hunting cougar on the Kaibab during the summer of 1913" (letter to Gifford Pinchot: Feb. 9, 1940).

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NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

CONTINUATION SHEET 6

ITEM NUMBER 8

PAGE 4

This management practice later proved disastrous. Without predators, the deer population expanded rapidly and forage became scarce. By 1920 a crisis had developed, and deer began to starve in massive numbers. The Forest Service tried to solve the problem in various ways, including an unsuccessful 1924 attempt to drive the deer across the Grand Canyon to the South Rim. Finally, the Forest secured permission from the Supreme Court to allow deer hunting within the Game Preserve (letter from Ben Swapp: June 15, 1966). Today, deer hunting is one of the most popular recreational activities on the North Kaibab Ranger District.

Significance:

Turn-of-the-century Kaibab Forest Rangers were faced with the awesome task of administering over one million acres of remote wilderness in days before telephones, radios, motor vehicles, or roads existed in the area. Organized and effective administration did not begin until after the Forest Service attained active authority over the land in 1905. The administrative Ranger Stations were constructed as headquarters for rangers to work from.

Scattered strategically throughout the Forest, the stations usually consisted of a combination office and living quarters and associated barn for the horses. By 1911 the Kaibab Forest had Ranger Stations in six locations: Ryan, DeMotte Park, Dry Park, Big Springs, Bright Angel, and Jacob Lake. Jacob Lake Ranger Station is the only one which remains standing today. Former Ranger Will Mace recalled building Jacob Lake Ranger Station: "On July 1, 1910, it was necessary for me to again take up the duties of my Ranger district. Among other things I supervised the finishing work on the two room cabin at Jacob's Lake, begun the year before, and built a combined stable and hay barn. These buildings are still being used by the Rangers" (letter to Gifford Pinchot: Feb. 9, 1940).

The plain board-and-batten cabin and barn at Jacob Lake, while not architecturally distinguished, are typical of other Ranger Stations throughout the region. The Jacob Lake Ranger Station is the only surviving Ranger Station of board-and-batten construction on the entire Kaibab National Forest. Only one other Forest Service structure of similar age and construction is known to exist in Arizona: The Los Burros Ranger Station (1910) on the Apache-Sitgreaves National Forest.

The Kaibab National Forest, in conjunction with Kaibab Industries, plans to restore the Jacob Lake Ranger Station to its ca. 1910 appearance. It will then interpret for the Forest visitor what life was like for our first Forest Rangers, and the important role played by Ranger Stations as administrative sites for the initiation of Forest Service land management policies.

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

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CONTINUATION SHEET 7

ITEM NUMBER 9 PAGE 1

References Cited

All references are on file at the Kaibab National Forest, Williams Arizona.

Coker, Elizabeth

1978 Historical Resources of the Kaibab National Forest. Unpublished manuscript prepared for the Kaibab National Forest.

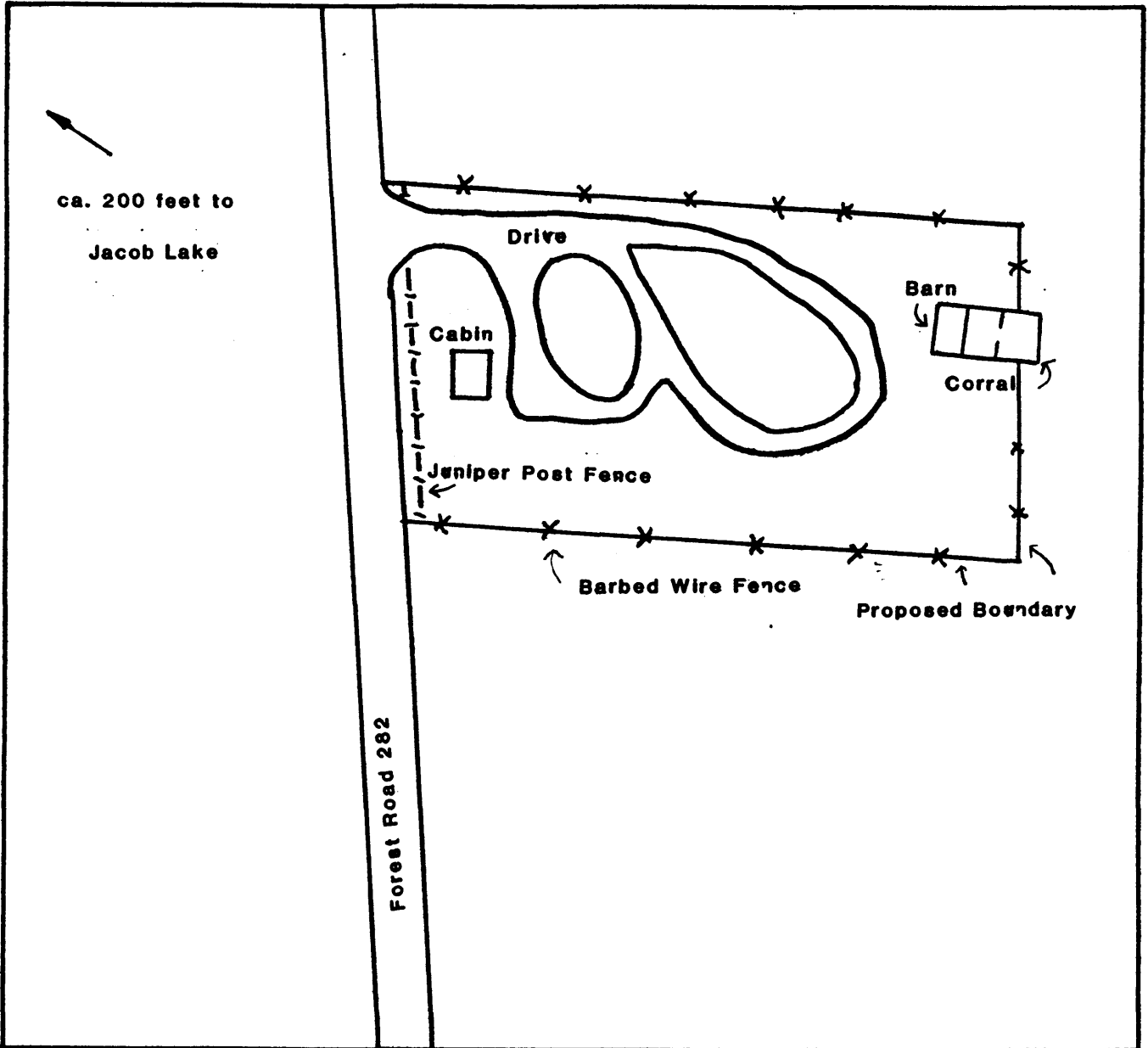
Gery, R.E. and John A. Smith

1915 Report on Lieu Selections on that Portion of Arizona Lying North and West of the Colorado River. USDA Report, USFS District 4.

Letter from Will Mace to Gifford Pinchot: February 9, 1940.

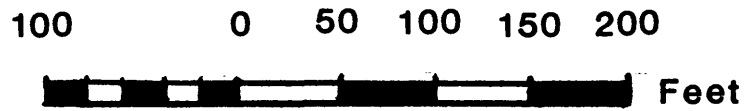
Letter from Ben Swapp to the Forest Service Old Timers Club: June 15, 1966.

Personal interview with Don Mackelprang, Range Technician, North Kaibab Ranger District, July 8, 1986.



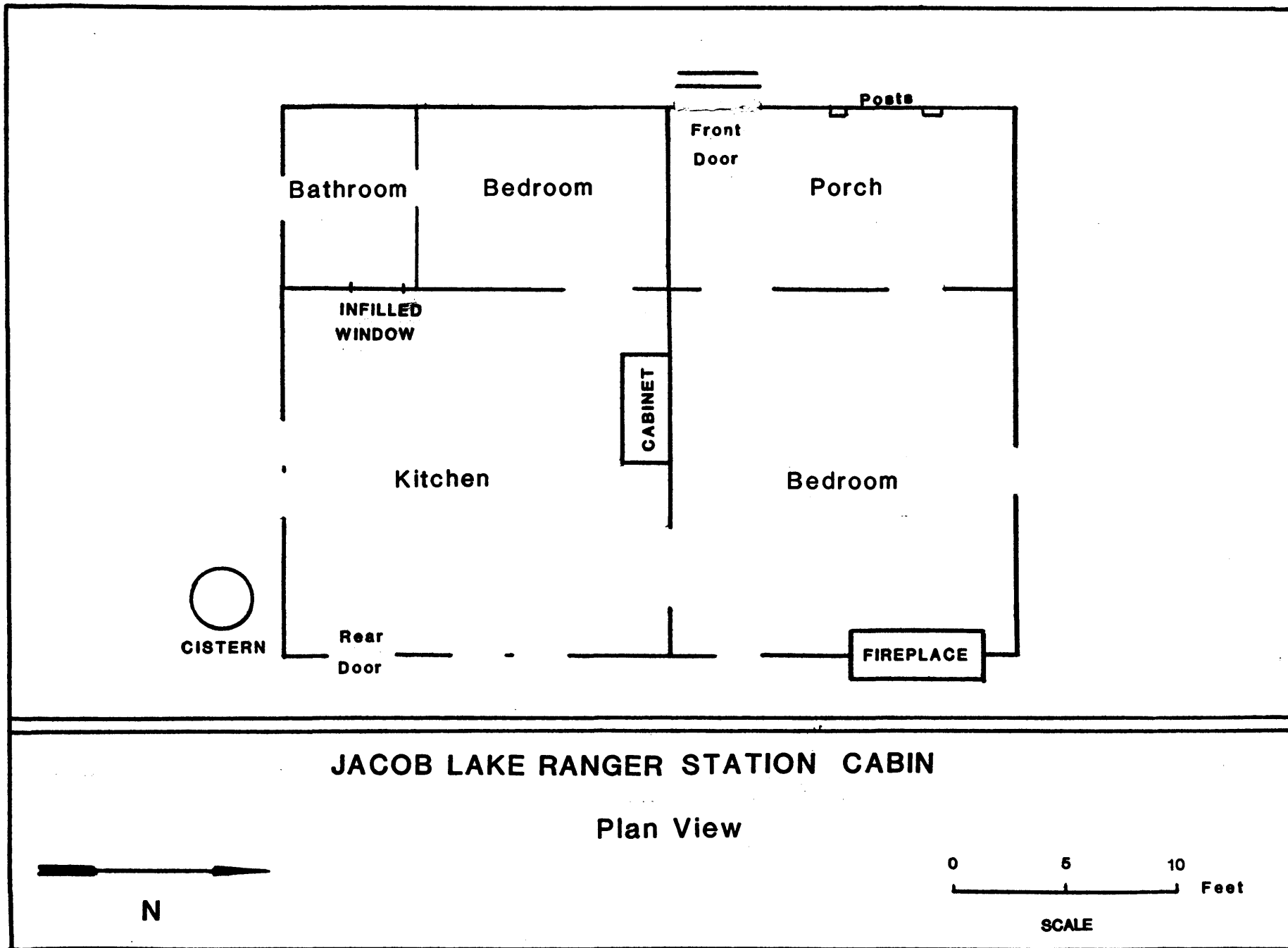
JACOB LAKE RANGER STATION

Site Plan



SCALE

JUN 8 1987



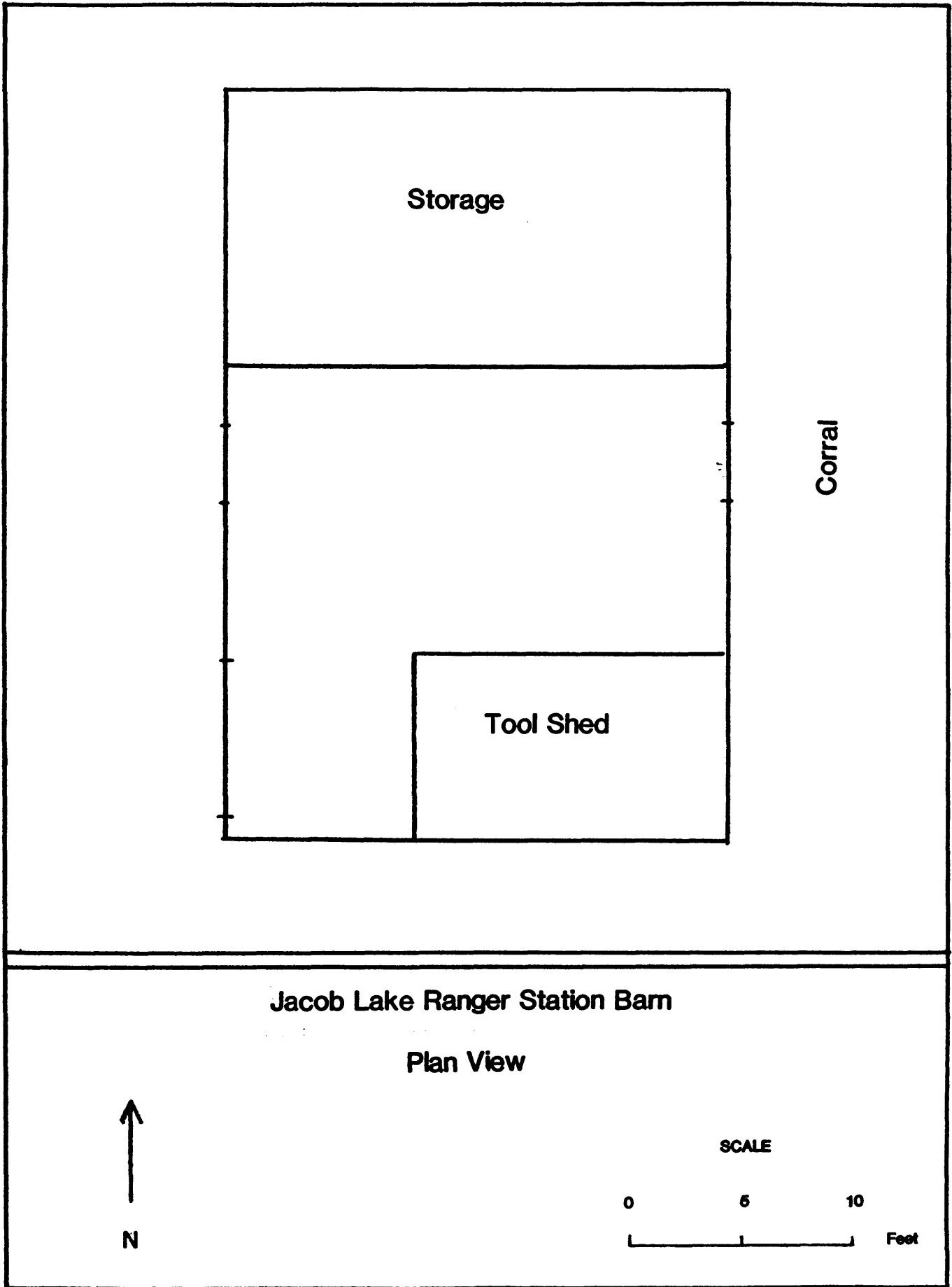
JACOB LAKE RANGER STATION CABIN

Plan View

0 5 10 Feet

SCALE

Figure 3



Jacob Lake Ranger Station Barn

Plan View



SCALE



Figure 4

JUN 8 1987