914

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in National Register Bulletin, *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form.* If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions.

RECEIVED 2280
NOV 06 2015
Nat. Register of Historic Places
National Park Service

1. Name of Property

Historic name: Headquarters Administration Building
Other names/site number: Big Basin Redwoods State Park Visitors Center
Name of related multiple property listing: PRIMARY—National-State Park Cooperative Program and the Civilian Conservation Corps in California State Parks 1933-1942, The; SECONDARY—Historic Resources of Big Basin Redwoods State Park

2. Location

Street & number: 21600 Big Basin Way
City or town: Boulder Creek State: California County: Santa Cruz
Not For Publication: ☐ Vicinity: ☐

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended,

I hereby certify that this X 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 X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant at the following level(s) of significance:

___national **X statewide** **___local**

Applicable National Register Criteria:

X A **___B** **X C** **___D**

11/5/15

Jenan Saunders/Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer **Date**

California State Office of Historic Preservation

State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria.

Signature of commenting official: **Date**

Title : **State or Federal agency/bureau or Tribal Government**

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that this property is:

✓ entered in the National Register

___ determined eligible for the National Register

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain:) _____

for Edson W. Beall 12-22-15

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property

(Check as many boxes as apply.)

Private: ☐

Public – Local ☐

Public – State ☒

Public – Federal ☐

Category of Property

(Check only **one** box.)

Building(s) ☒

District ☐

Site ☐

Structure ☐

Object ☐

Number of Resources within Property
(Do not include previously listed resources in the count)

Contributing	Noncontributing	
1		buildings
		sites
		structures
		objects
1		Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

6. Function or Use
Historic Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation: administration

Current Functions
(Enter categories from instructions.)
RECREATION AND CULTURE/outdoor recreation: visitors center

7. Description

Architectural Classification
(Enter categories from instructions.)
LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICAN MOVEMENTS/Park Rustic

Materials: (enter categories from instructions.)
Principal exterior materials of the property: stone, wood

Narrative Description
(Describe the historic and current physical appearance and condition of the property. Describe contributing and noncontributing resources if applicable. Begin with **a summary paragraph** that briefly describes the general characteristics of the property, such as its location, type, style, method of construction, setting, size, and significant features. Indicate whether the property has historic integrity.)

Summary Paragraph

The Headquarters Administration Building is located in the historic Governor's Camp, now known as Headquarters area of Big Basin Redwoods State Park. Constructed in 1936 by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), it serves as the first point of contact for the public visiting the park. The building houses park administrative offices, the registration office, and a visitors center. It is one of the larger administrative facilities within the state park system and is one of the best examples of the Park Rustic style of architecture in California State Parks. The building is one-story, constructed with local materials including stone; redwood logs; redwood exterior wall cladding; wood frame windows, interior wall paneling and flooring; and an exposed roof framing. It maintains a high degree of integrity of location, design, setting, workmanship, feeling, and association. Although there have been changes to the patio and stairs to comply with ADA, the building still maintains integrity of materials.

Narrative Description

The center of activity at Big Basin Redwoods State Park is Governor's Camp located in the southeastern quadrant of the park accessible by Highway 236. It is the area where most of the development within the park has occurred because it has an abundant supply of fresh water and

features the flattest terrain with the largest redwood trees. The area consists of a small cluster of buildings and several trails leading through the oldest grove of redwood trees. The Headquarters area includes a variety of buildings: campfire center, camp store, museum, comfort station, old lodge building, a ranger's residence, and docent orientation cabin. Several trails also leave from this area and visitors use the parking lots as meeting areas for hikes. The cluster or village design was part of the design philosophy of the Park Rustic style in order to group the visitor amenities and administrative activities and minimize impact to the natural environment.

The Headquarters Administration Building is the focal point when entering the Headquarters area and where visitors are oriented. Staff distributes park information, collects fees, and assigns camp sites from the service windows at the Administration Building. Once in the Headquarters area, North Escape Road starts on the west side of the highway across from the Headquarters Administration Building and a small visitor parking lot is located just south of where the road begins. Landscape medians are located along the east side of the parking lot, separating it from the highway and were part of the original landscape design by Daniel Hull. Individual redwoods were left during development in the cluster, including the Washington Tree on the southeast side of the Headquarters building, one of several trees named in the early years of the park to encourage visitor appreciation of the redwoods. Four marked parallel parking spaces are located on the front side of the building along new concrete sidewalks that were poured in front of the Headquarters Administration Building as part of park improvements to comply with Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements. Visitors have parked in this manner since the building was constructed. Improvements to parking areas that front the building on the west and north side were completed in 2009 and have been part of continued maintenance of roads and parking areas. Despite these improvements, the Headquarters Administration Building retains its integrity of setting, design, and feeling. This is in large part due to retaining the original landscape plan that incorporated landscape medians, retention of individual and groups of large redwood trees, and sensitive design of roads throughout the Headquarters area.

Located on a slight rise at 1,081 feet above sea level, the Headquarters Administration Building is set against redwoods on the east (rear) side of the building. The building faces roughly west and is a one-story, L-shape plan with distinctive features of the Park Rustic style. It sits on a board-formed concrete perimeter foundation faced with cut stone. Stone is also used for retaining walls along the front of the terrace to form landscape beds and retaining walls. The rough cut stone is set in regular courses and tapers at the top. As is common with Park Rustic style architecture, the building construction incorporated native building materials. Redwood rough-hewn logs are used for the building's post and beam framing and the roof. The exterior cladding material of board and batten siding is set on top of flattened redwood logs. Window frames and simple wood trim are redwood as well.

The roof consists of Howe scissor trusses constructed from peeled redwood logs set on the interior posts, braced with a central beam that runs from the north to south exterior wall. The rafter ends are exposed and support the narrow eaves on the gable sides while smaller log purlins support the eaves at the gable ends. The roof is sheathed with wood shingles. Modern metal rain

gutters are attached to the ends of the eaves on the gable sides. A massive internal masonry chimney is located slightly north of center on the ridge of the main roof.

West or main side
The front or west side of the building is seven bays long and is accessed by stone steps with large boulder cheek walls at the southwest corner, concrete steps northwest, and a wooden ramp constructed in 2009 on the north side, all of which lead to a raised concrete terrace. The original stone retaining wall of the terrace remains, although the patio of milled 8- inch thick cross cut redwood round was replaced. This material was unsuitable for paving and was quickly replaced in the various state parks where the CCC applied it. Landscape beds were included in the design and are located on the western portion of the terrace and south side.

The first two bays on the northern most portion of the west side contain windows for the registration office to open and address visitor needs. The bays are sheltered under the cross-gable. The gable is supported by redwood post and beams carrying peeled-log scissor trusses. Board and batten siding is used as infill between the trusses. A 9 /9 lite wood sash window sits on redwood log siding in the second bay. The next three bays consist of three sets of double French doors. The middle doors allow public access to the building and the outside sets have been covered with a bulletin board and blocked by a bench. These three bays are framed by redwood post and beam. The last bay is blind with redwood log siding and topped with board and batten siding set on top of the logs.

North side
This side of the building is four bays wide and contains entrances to the park administrative offices. The first bay consists of a vertical plank Dutch door leading to the rangers' office and nine lite wood sash window. Both the door and the window have narrow log trim surrounds and the window sits on the flattened log cladding. A projecting bay window is in the second bay. It consists of a large fixed pane window which replaced an original three six lite wood sash windows. The bay is covered with a shed roof supported by peeled log braces. The third bay is another vertical plank door and the fourth is a nine lite wood sash window with similar trim to the others.

East side
The east or rear side of the building is similar to the west side and is seven bays wide with a similar fenestration pattern. At the northwest corner, two nine lite wood sash windows are set under the cross gable roof. The third bay consists of a replacement wood door of unknown date into the restricted access portion of the building. The next three bays consist of double French doors framed by peeled log posts that support the slightly overhanging roof. Like the main entrance, stone steps are located at each of the French doors.

South side
Overgrown vegetation obscures the majority of the view of the south side of the building from the sidewalk. The south façade is three bays wide and features a canted bay window in the middle bay. The bay is composed of a set of three 6 lite windows flanked by a single 6 lite

window in the angled walls of the bay. The two bays on either side of the bay window are blind and consist of the board and batten exterior cladding material set on peeled and flattened logs.

Interior

The building interior was designed to accommodate both public visitor space and private rooms for park staff use. Rooms in the building include use for a registration office, warden's office, custodian quarters, bathroom, accounting and records room plus storage closets. The northeast portion of the building park space now is used for the rangers' office and registration office. The park offices are located on the northeast section of the building. The largest portion of the building is used as interpretive space with exhibits and seating in front of the fireplace. It features the exposed roof, knotty pine paneling, and wood floors. A stone chimney is set at the north side of the visitor's space. Fireplaces are located on both sides of the chimney, in the interpretive public space and in the staff office located on the other side of the wall. Stone pavers are laid for the hearth and two wood benches form an inglenook in the public room. The chimney hood is hammered copper. The chimney is flanked by doors on each side. The Dutch half-lite door on the west side leads to the registration office. On the east side is a vertical wood panel door.

Alterations and Integrity

The building maintains a high level of integrity. There have been few alterations to the building since its construction. In 2009, California State Parks constructed a handicap accessible ramp on the north side. ADA modifications were also made on the west (main) side of the building and include a set of granite steps with metal handrail leading to the windows where park staff collects fees. A concrete patio replaced the stone patio along the front of the bed, not visible from the sidewalk. A door was replaced at an unknown date on the northwest corner. Despite these changes, it retains a high level of integrity. The location, design, setting, feeling, and association have not changed. The 1970s removal of the original stone steps accessing the patio on the north end of the west side, the resurfacing of the patio, and addition of the handicap accessible ramp along the main entrance has caused some loss of the integrity of materials and it does alter a portion of the workmanship. The ADA changes are not sufficient to prevent the property from conveying its significance.

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria
(Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing.)

- [x] A. Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- [ ] B. Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- [x] C. Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- [ ] D. Property has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations
(Mark “x” in all the boxes that apply.)

- [ ] A. Owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes
- [ ] B. Removed from its original location
- [ ] C. A birthplace or grave
- [ ] D. A cemetery
- [ ] E. A reconstructed building, object, or structure
- [ ] F. A commemorative property
- [ ] G. Less than 50 years old or achieving significance within the past 50 years

Areas of Significance
(Enter categories from instructions.)
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance
1936

Significant Dates
1936

Significant Person
(Complete only if Criterion B is marked above.)

Cultural Affiliation

Architect/Builder
Hull, Daniel Ray

Statement of Significance Summary Paragraph (Provide a summary paragraph that includes level of significance, applicable criteria, justification for the period of significance, and any applicable criteria considerations.)

The Headquarters Administration Building is eligible for the National Register under Criteria A and C at the state level of significance in the areas of Politics/Government and Architecture. The property meets the registration requirements of *The National-State Park Cooperative Program and the Civilian Conservation Corps in California State Parks 1933-1942* Multiple Property Submission. Constructed in 1936, its period of significance, the building is one of the best examples of an administrative facility constructed during this period and demonstrates an association with the public works programs that oversaw and administratively controlled the development of facilities within state parks during the period of 1933 to 1942. More specifically, it exhibits all the essential elements of planning style that were advocated by the designs and agencies that developed these programs. The Headquarters Administration Building has all the major design characteristics of the Park Rustic style including the use of native materials that show hand craftsmanship, a low horizontal massing, and unobtrusive siting. Park Rustic architecture was developed by the National Park Service to compliment the nation's natural preserves and wilderness areas by blending the natural and built environments. The property also meets the registration requirements of the *Historic Resources of Big Basin Redwoods State Park* Multiple Property Submission, its secondary association.

Narrative Statement of Significance (Provide at least **one** paragraph for each area of significance.)

Established in 1902, Big Basin Redwoods State Park is the oldest park in the California state park system and the first park to be acquired by the state through the efforts of citizens and conservations who were concerned about the rapid commercial exploitation of coastal redwood forests. The state legislature established the park to protect the redwoods for the enjoyment of all citizens.

The history of Big Basin Redwoods can be divided into three periods of development, described in detail in the *Historic Resources of Big Basin Redwoods State Park* Multiple Property Submission, updated in 2014. The early period, 1902 to 1933, represents initial development in the park. It was the only California state park of the twenty-one existing state parks to have any significant visitor infrastructure or development built by the state until the 1920s. Originally called California Redwoods Park, the park was a popular resort, with a wide range of visitor amenities. Between 1933 and 1941, the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), a New Deal relief program, built extensive facilities for tourists and park staff in Big Basin, as they did in state parks across the country. Big Basin Redwoods was one of the earliest California state parks to benefit from CCC construction programs. The CCC removed many of the earlier facilities in the park, and constructed distinctive Park Rustic style buildings.

The Headquarters Administration Building is one of the most iconic buildings in Big Basin Redwoods State Park and is an exceptional example of Park Rustic style in California State

Parks. As stated in the MPS registration requirements for properties eligible under Criterion A, the building must have a demonstrable association with the national/state park program and/or the CCC as well as characterize the tenets of the Park Rustic planning style. Completed in 1936, the Headquarters Administration Building was constructed at the height of the cooperative program between the NPS and State Parks and was built by one of many CCC crews that were stationed in Big Basin.

The building also features all of the hallmarks of the Park Rustic design and characterizes the essential elements advocated by the Park Rustic planning style. Designed by Daniel Hull, a seminal figure in establishing the Park Rustic style and philosophy in parks, it also is a significant example of the Park Rustic planning style. Park Rustic philosophy emphasized unobtrusive siting for new built environment features, and designs that complimented and preserved the natural features of the park while providing the necessary facilities to allow recreational access for the public. These designs were arranged in clusters or villages, as in the Headquarters area, to lessen the development of impacts to the natural environment.[1] At the entrance of the park, visitors were notified they were entering park lands by a sign. Roads were carefully planned to minimize impacts to the natural environment including the redwoods and visitor centers were placed at the entry point to the park functioning as the primary point of contact for visitors. The road that leads visitors to the Headquarters Administration Building was designed to provide a grand entrance into the Headquarters area with the Administration Building being the main feature. Hull carefully integrated all of these ideas into the planning and design of the Headquarters Administration Building.

Hull started his career in a private firm and joined the National Park Service in 1920 as an assistant to the chief landscape engineer. He was made the Chief Landscape Engineer for the National Park Service in 1921 and while serving in the position was committed to enhancing the natural scenic values of the parks. In 1933, Hull became one of the first chief inspectors for the national-state park cooperative program. In 1934, Hull left the National Park Service and became the Chief Landscape Architect for California State Parks.[2]

Hull incorporated all of the tenets of the Park Rustic planning into the Headquarters cluster, and he sited the Headquarters Administration Building at the main entry point so that it is the first thing visitors see upon entering the park. This building is one of the largest Headquarters Administration facilities within the State Park system and contains areas for the distribution of informational park materials, including maps, and information about natural and cultural resources in the park. The majority of the CCC resources within Parks are small in scale. Campgrounds with rustic furnishing and restrooms are the most common of these small scale features. Within the group of CCC resources, there are a relatively small number of large scale resources. The Headquarters Administration Building is one of seven resources statewide that are

[1] Carol Roland, *The National-State Park Cooperative Program and the Civilian Conservation Corps in California State Parks 1933-1942* National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form (Sacramento: California Department of Parks & Recreation, 2009, updated 2014), E-27.
[2] Carol Roland, "Daniel Ray Hull" in *Pioneers of American Landscape Design*, ed. Birnbaum, Charles and Robin Karson (New York: McGraw-Hill, 2000), 180.

classified in the *National-State Park Cooperative Program and the Civilian Conservation Corps in California State Parks 1933-1942* as large scale and are considered exceptional examples. Other comparable examples are the Big Basin Redwoods store/nature center and campfire center; Mount Diablo Summit Building; the theaters at Mount Tamalpais and Armstrong Redwoods; and the Weyland Bridge at Pfeiffer Big Sur.

Under Criterion C, the Headquarters Administration Building is an excellent example of Park Rustic style architecture. It has all of the character defining features of the architectural style which include a low horizontal form with gable or cross-gable roof, use of local rustic materials that varied depending on the local setting, handcrafted detailing of some architectural features, natural paint tones, and integration with the surrounding setting.[3] All of these design elements are present in the Headquarters Administration Building. The building is one-story and has a low horizontal form with gable and cross-gable ell, open eaves with exposed wood rafters. Building materials used in the construction include peeled redwoods logs, flattened timber, natural color board and batten siding, wood shingle roof, cut masonry stone foundation, patio, and steps. The interior is paneled with knotty pine and has open beam ceilings. It also has a massive double stone fireplace. All of the character defining features make it an excellent example of the Park Rustic style and eligible under Criterion C at the state level of significance.

For a property to be eligible at the state level, the MPS states it should exhibit a high degree of artistry and craftsmanship, should exemplify all the characteristics of the Park Rustic style, and should also represent facilities within the broader property type that are unique or unusual in their scale, craftsmanship, and/or design. Visitor facilities are the most likely to meet these requirements. The Big Basin Headquarters Administration Building meets the requirements for eligibility at the state level. It is an exceptional example of Park Rustic style and has a high level of craftsmanship and has all of the character defining features of the style.

[3] Roland, Carol, *CCC in California State Parks* Multiple Property Documentation Form, E-25.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography (Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form.)

Avery, Christy. *Historic Resources of Big Basin Redwoods State Park*, National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form. Sacramento, California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2010; Updated 2014 by California State Parks Cultural Resources Division Staff.

Birnbaum, Charles and Robin Karson. *Pioneers of American Landscape Design.* New York: McGraw-Hill, 2000.

California Department of Parks and Recreation Photography Archives.

Kennedy, Kathleen. *Historic Resources Study for Big Basin Redwoods State Park* (Draft). Sacramento: California Department of Parks and Recreation, January 2009.

McClellan, Linda Flint. *The Historic Landscape Design of the National Service, 1916-1942*, National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form, 1995.

NPS/California Division of State Parks. "California Redwood State Park: SP-15 Administration Building." [Floor plans, elevations, sections, and roof plan, two sheets] March 10, 1935. NPS.

Roland, Carol. *CCC Resources of California State Parks*. Sacramento: California Department of Parks and Recreation, December 1991.

_____. *The National-State Cooperative Program and the Civilian Conservation Corps in California State Park, 1933-1942*, National Register Multiple Property Documentation Form. Sacramento, California Department of Parks and Recreation, 2009; Updated 2014 by California State Parks Cultural Resources Division Staff.

_____. *Park Rustic Structures in the California State Park System: Survey and Evaluation*. Sacramento: California Department of Parks and Recreation, July 2003.

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 # _____
____ recorded by Historic American Landscape Survey # _____

Primary location of additional data:

____ State Historic Preservation Office
_X__ Other State agency
____ Federal agency
____ Local government
____ University
____ Other
Name of repository: _California Department of Parks and Recreation_____

Historic Resources Survey Number (if assigned): _____

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10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property _less than one acre_____

Latitude/Longitude Coordinates
Datum if other than WGS84:_____ (enter coordinates to 6 decimal places)

1. Latitude: 37.172196 Longitude: -122.221870

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundary includes the footprint of the Headquarters Administration Building encompassing the concrete patio, planter beds, and two sets of stairs leading to the building.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundary includes the footprint of the original Headquarters Administration Building designed by Daniel Hull.

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11. Form Prepared By

name/title: _Amanda Blosser, State Historian II, and Kathleen Kennedy, State Historian II _
organization: _California State Parks_____
street & number: _AB: 2690 San Fernando Way; KK: AHM, 1416 9th Street, Suite 902 ____
city or town: Sacramento____ state: _California_____ zip code:_AB 95818; KK 95814___
e-mail_aurorab@gmail.com; kathleen.kennedy@parks.ca.gov_____
telephone:_AB (916) 320-4838; KK (916) 651-6954_____
date:_June 2015; Updated September 2015_____

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

- **Maps:** A **USGS map** or equivalent (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.
- **Sketch map** for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources. Key all photographs to this map.
- **Additional items:** (Check with the SHPO, TPO, or FPO for any additional items.)

Photographs

Submit clear and descriptive photographs. The size of each image must be 1600x1200 pixels (minimum), 3000x2000 preferred, at 300 ppi (pixels per inch) or larger. Key all photographs to the sketch map. Each photograph must be numbered and that number must correspond to the photograph number on the photo log. For simplicity, the name of the photographer, photo date, etc. may be listed once on the photograph log and doesn't need to be labeled on every photograph.

Photo Log

Name of Property: Headquarters Administration Building
City or Vicinity: Boulder Creek
County: Santa Cruz County
State: California
Photographer: Amanda Blosser
Date Photographed: March 13, 2015

Description of Photograph(s) and number, include description of view indicating direction of camera:

Photo 1 of 13 Main façade, camera facing northeast.

Photo 2 of 13 Main façade (west) and north side of the building, camera facing southeast.

Photo 3 of 13 North side of the building with the ADA ramp constructed in 2009. A small storage building is shown at the rear of the building, camera facing south.

Photo 4 of 13 North side of the building with projecting bay, camera facing south.

Photo 5 of 13 East side of the building with original stone steps and large boulder cheek walls, camera facing southwest.

Photo 6 of 13 Stone steps located on the southwest side of the building, camera facing northeast. The metal handrail replaced the original wood rail.

Photo 7 of 13 Front entrance for the public, with original double French doors, camera facing east.

Photo 8 of 13 Concrete and granite terrace that replaced original 8 inch thick cross cut redwood flagging, camera facing north.

Photo 9 of 13 Close up view of the exterior of the registration office, camera facing east.

Photo 10 of 13 Granite steps with metal handrails installed in 2009 as part of ADA upgrades, camera facing southeast.

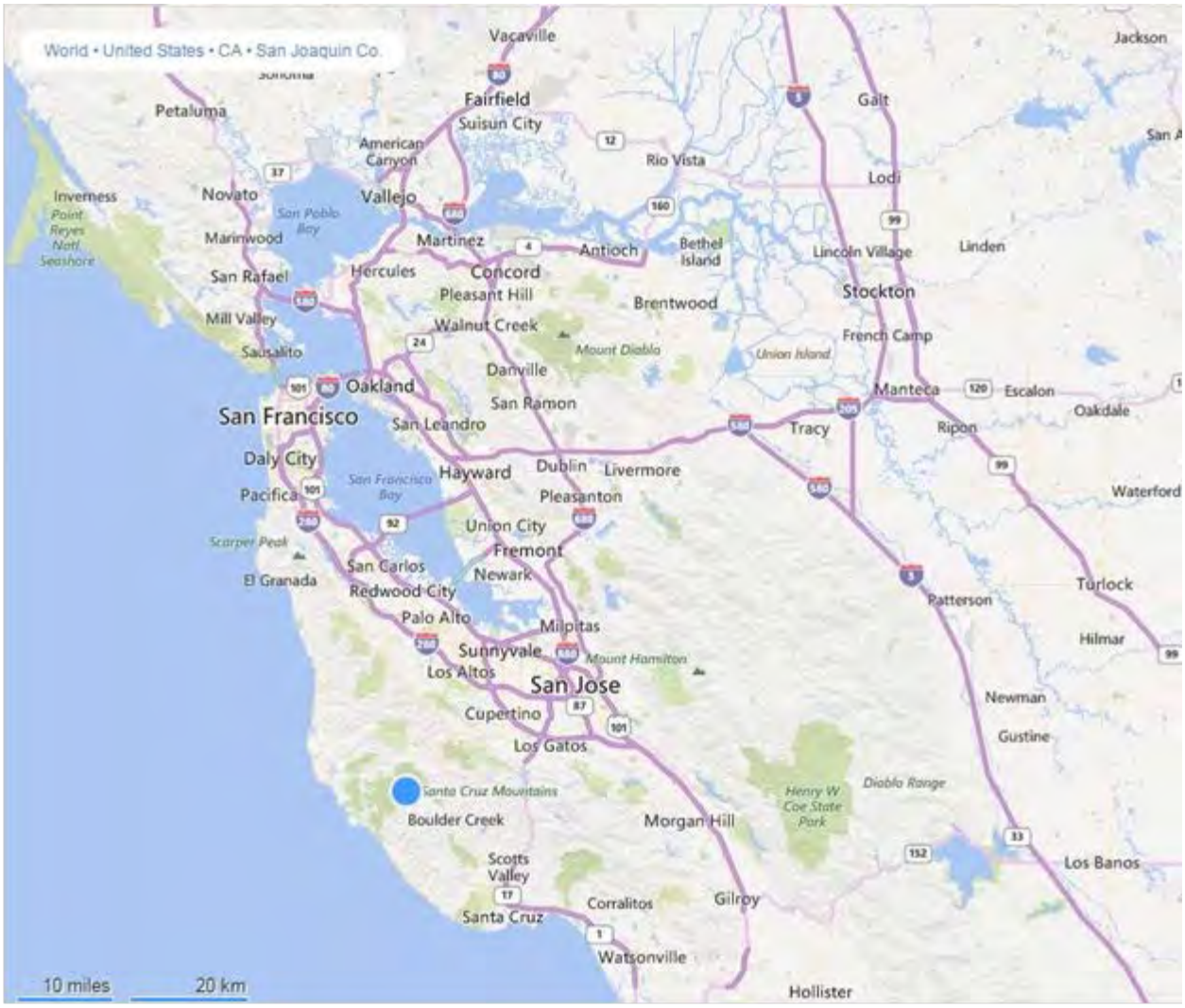
Photo 11 of 13 Detail view of original exterior light fixture at the double French doors on the main façade, camera facing northeast.

Photo 12 of 13 Interior, a portion of the public interpretive space, camera facing south.

Photo 13 of 13 Interior, stone fireplace and copper hood, camera facing north.

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C.460 et seq.).
Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 100 hours per response including time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Office of Planning and Performance Management. U.S. Dept. of the Interior, 1849 C. Street, NW, Washington, DC.

Regional Map showing location of Big Basin Redwoods State Park



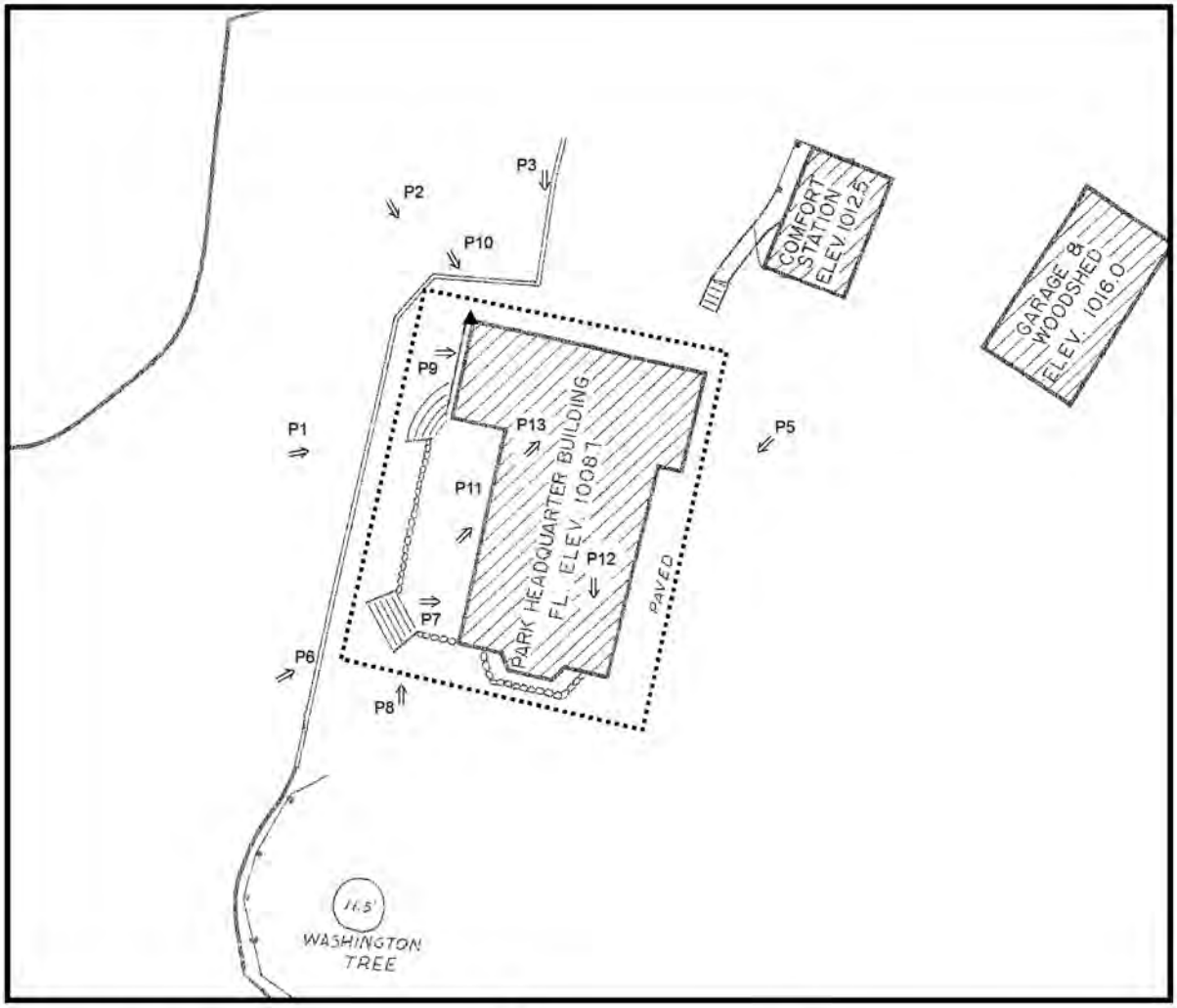
Location of Big Basin Redwoods State Park

Location of Headquarters Administration Building

Latitude: 37.172473 Longitude:-122.221787

Property Location

Photo Key/Location/Sketch Map: Portion of Big Basin Redwood SP – General Topography (CA Division of Beaches and Parks, 1957): sheet 9 of 26



Sketch Map Contents

- ▲ Latitude / Longitude Reference Point
- ⇑ Photo Points
- Historic Resource Boundary

80 Feet

Basemap: Big Basin General Topography 1957 - Sheet 9 of 26

Figure 1. Original Plans for the Headquarters Administration Building, October 30, 1935, on file with California State Parks Northern Service Center.

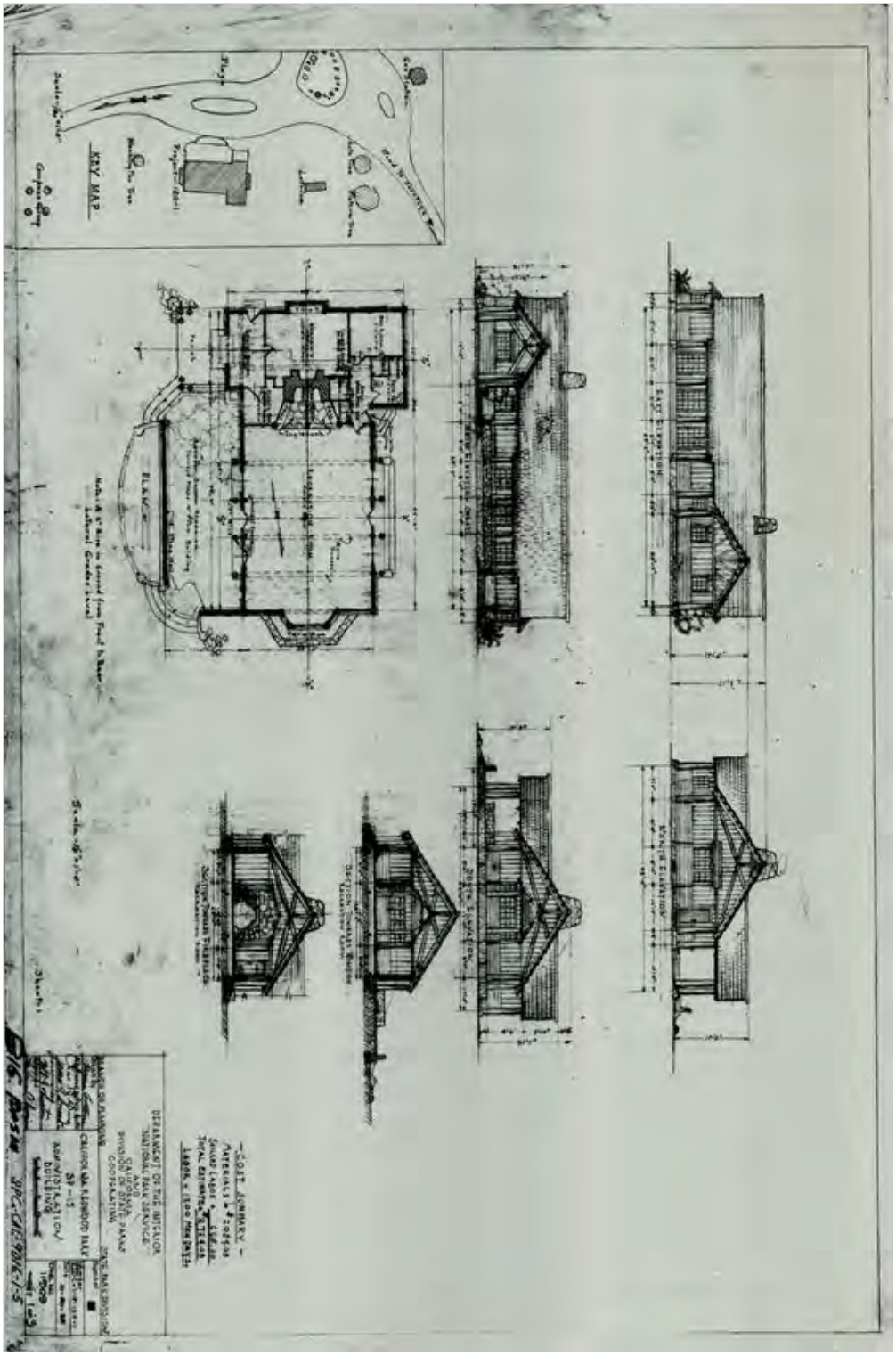
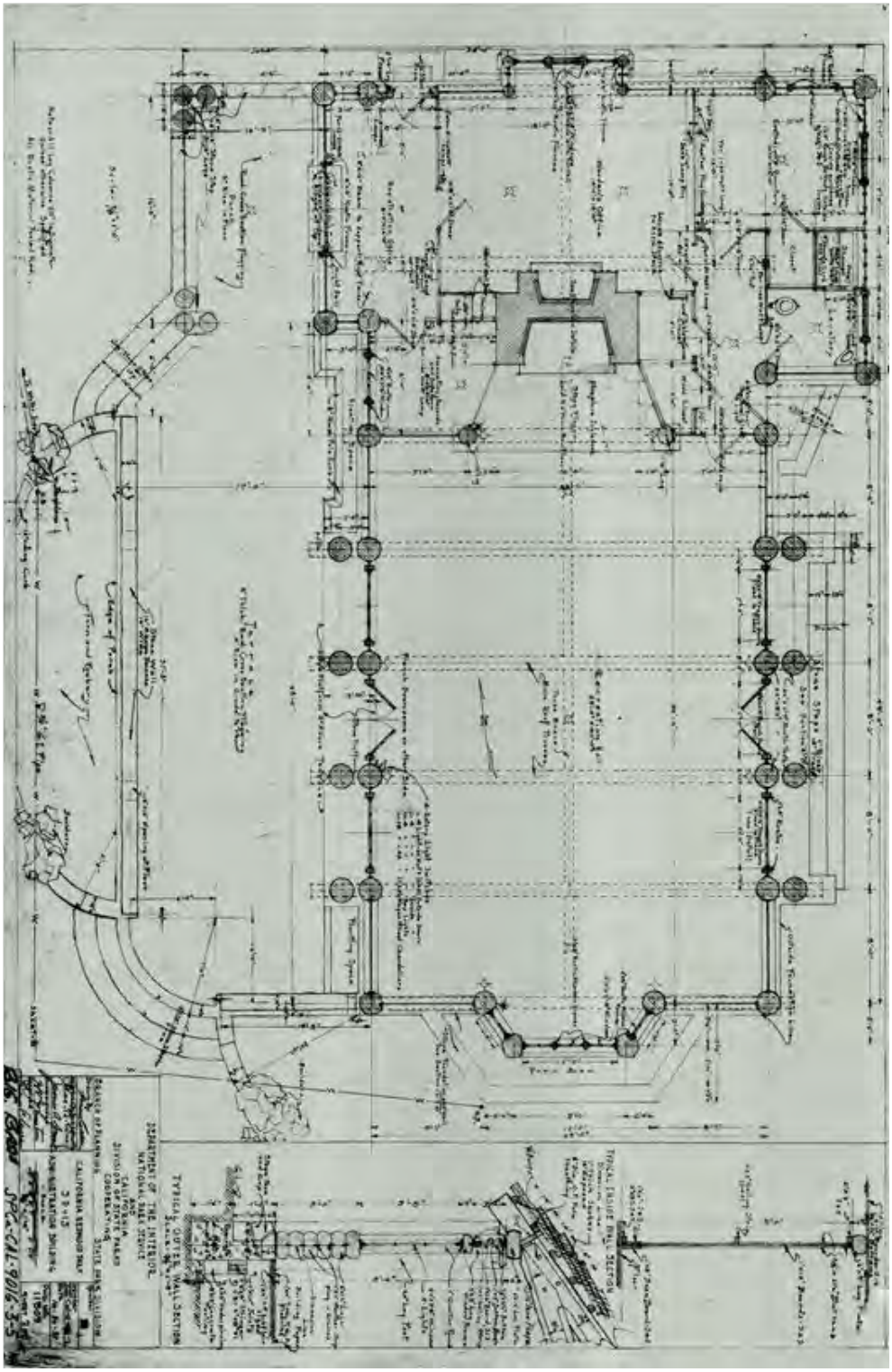


Figure 2. Original Plans for the Headquarters Administration Building, October 30, 1935, on file with California State Parks Northern Service Center.



PARK
HEADQUARTERS
15
MINUTE
PARKING

PARK
HEADQUARTERS
MESSAGES
150 YEARS
PLEASE CONSERVE WATER

VISITOR CENTER
EMERGENCY ROOM
OPEN

VISITOR CENTER
SEMPERVIRENS ROOM
OPEN

HEADQUART
VISITOR CEN.
OPEN

MESSAGES — PLEASE DATE
TENT CABINS
NO SMOKING
5s and 10s
are greatly
appreciated
WELCOME
TO
BIG BASIN REDWOODS
STATE PARK
SELF REGISTRATION INFORMATION
DAY USE
CAMPING
PAY
HERE

PAY
HERE

Early Pioneers
A Rough Life in a Remote Wilderness
Can you imagine
Big Basin Hikes

NO SMOKING, PLEASE.
THANK YOU
PARK STAFF ONLY
BIG BASIN CENTE
Hiker's Guide to Big Basin
Big Basin