NATIONAL PARK SERVICE CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT

WILLCOX, ARIZONA

CHIRICAHUA MONUMENT DEVELOPED REGION CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY TASK 1.4

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100% Submittal

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DESCRIPTIVE AND GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

A. Names

- Chiricahua National Monument Current
- B. Inventory Unit Description: Located in southeastern Arizona, Chiricahua National Monument was established to preserve and protect natural rock formations known as "The Pinnacles". The Monument contains 11,985 acres,10,290 acres of which is designated wilderness. The landscape is a unique, sky-island type, biotic community fostering isolated, distinctive flora and fauna. The man-made elements in the monument include homestead, ranching and 1930's CCC landscape development.

The study region for this cultural landscape inventory is confined to the developed areas constructed by the CCC (See Figure 1A). Approximate component landscape boundaries are shown on all site plans. The period of significance is from the entry of the CCC into Bonita Canyon in April, 1934, to the cessation of CCC activity in July, 1940.

Current landscape conditions are good. The difference between historical and current landscape conditions is found in a general increase in vegetation and the introduction of invasive plant species. The increase in vegetation is a condition common to most public lands subject to years of fire suppression.

The landscape features built by the Civilian Conservation Corps are sited and constructed according to principles articulated by the designers of Chiricahua National Monument (i.e., Albert Good et al.) The buildings themselves are strong statements of the 'Government Rustic' style of architecture used in units of the National Parks system.

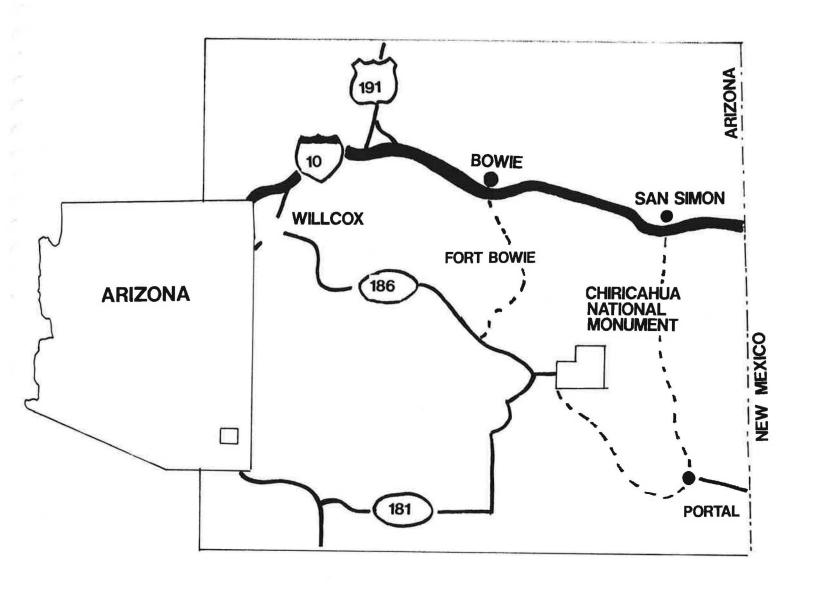
- C. Location Map: See Figure 1A
- D. Regional Context:

Physiographic: Chiricahua National Monument is located in the Chiricahua Mountains, which are part of the Basin and Range Biogeographical Province referred to as "sky-islands" because the flora of these mountain ranges is isolated by 10 to 40 miles of grassland and desert scrub lands. The flora of the mountains and the monument is a mix of oak woodland, grasslands, and savannah, stands of pine on dry slopes, and riparian vegetation in the canyon bottoms.

The monument comprises some of the most rugged portions of the Chiricahua mountain range primarily because of the intersection of two major canyons, Bonita and Rhyolite, which drain into the lower section of the park. The canyon walls are lined with unique geologic features called rhyolite pinnacles, the primary reason for the establishment of Chiricahua National Monument in 1924. These rhyolite pinnacles, spires, and balanced rocks are composed of volcanic tuff that has been exposed to fracturing, faulting, and erosion, resulting in a scenic resource distinct to this area of the United States.

The diversity of flora and fauna is a result of the confluence of four biomes: the Sierra Madre, Rocky Mountain, Chihuahua Desert, and the Sonoran Desert. Generally, the vegetation found on the mesas and the sides of the canyons is a mix of stands of pine, oak woodland, and fields of manzanita. The canyon vegetation includes Arizona cypress (*Cupressus arizonica*) and sycamore (*Platanus wrightii*). Some animals known to visit the site are javelina, mule deer, bobcat, and bear, coyote, among many others.

Cultural: The landscape has been altered by different cultures that have left an indelible impression. Although not thoroughly investigated, the archaeology of the area begins in the Archaic period with the Cochise culture and the San Simon Branch of the Mogollon culture. The San Simon Branch was influenced by the Hohokam between A.D. 300 and 1200 and by the Salado (southward-migrating Anasazi) after A.D. 1200. The Chiricahua Apache occupied the mountains from the late seventeenth century to the nineteenth century.



LOCATION MAP
CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT
CULTURAL LANDSCAPE INVENTORY

FIGURE 1A 2/2001 In 1885/6, a semi-permanent establishment of buffalo soldiers was posted in Bonita Canyon. The buffalo soldiers are a unique presence in the landscape, as they were some of the first black soldiers to serve in the U.S. military. A monument was built to commemorate their service; it later was integrated into the fireplace of Faraway Ranch.

The settlement of Brannick Riggs in Sulfur Springs Valley initiates another era of landscape modification. The homestead brought new plants and animals into the canyon, as well as such agricultural practices as diversion and storage of water resources. The construction of cabins, corrals, bridges, roads and even a swimming pool transformed Faraway Ranch into a dude/guest ranch in 1917. In the promotion of the dude/guest ranch operation, the Riggs family got national recognition of the area as a National Monument in 1924. The monument was initially created with 4,238 acres and has increased to its current 11,985 acres.

The declaration of the area as a monument attracted tourists. The national trend to improve recreation and tourist sites, coupled with the enthusiastic promotion of the pinnacles by the Riggs Family, brought resources to bear at Chiricahua. The park became a southeast Arizona center for Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) development activity. The CCC brought an investment of young men, government funds, and an aesthetic vision to the Canyon to create a suite of buildings and infrastructure to support tourist activity.

Political: Chiricahua National Monument is in the state of Arizona in Cochise County.

The area was governed by various loose political systems in the Archaic period until the arrival of Spanish missions along the San Pedro River in 1687. The Apaches remained free from Spanish mission governance until 1800, when a peace was established with the tribes. Peace with the Apaches lasted for thirty years before raiding began again.

The missions of Sonora came under Mexican government control after the Mexican War of Independence. In the ten years of Mexican governance of the region, Mexican troops sought to quell Apache raids. (See Site History Narrative, 1540-1846 Spanish and Mexican Period) The Gadsden Purchase of 1854 brought Southeastern Arizona under U.S. governance. The U.S. Army quickly established Fort Bowie in 1862 to fight the Apaches, protect the travelers on the Butterfield Overland Trail, and protect homesteading families. Arizona became a territory in 1863.

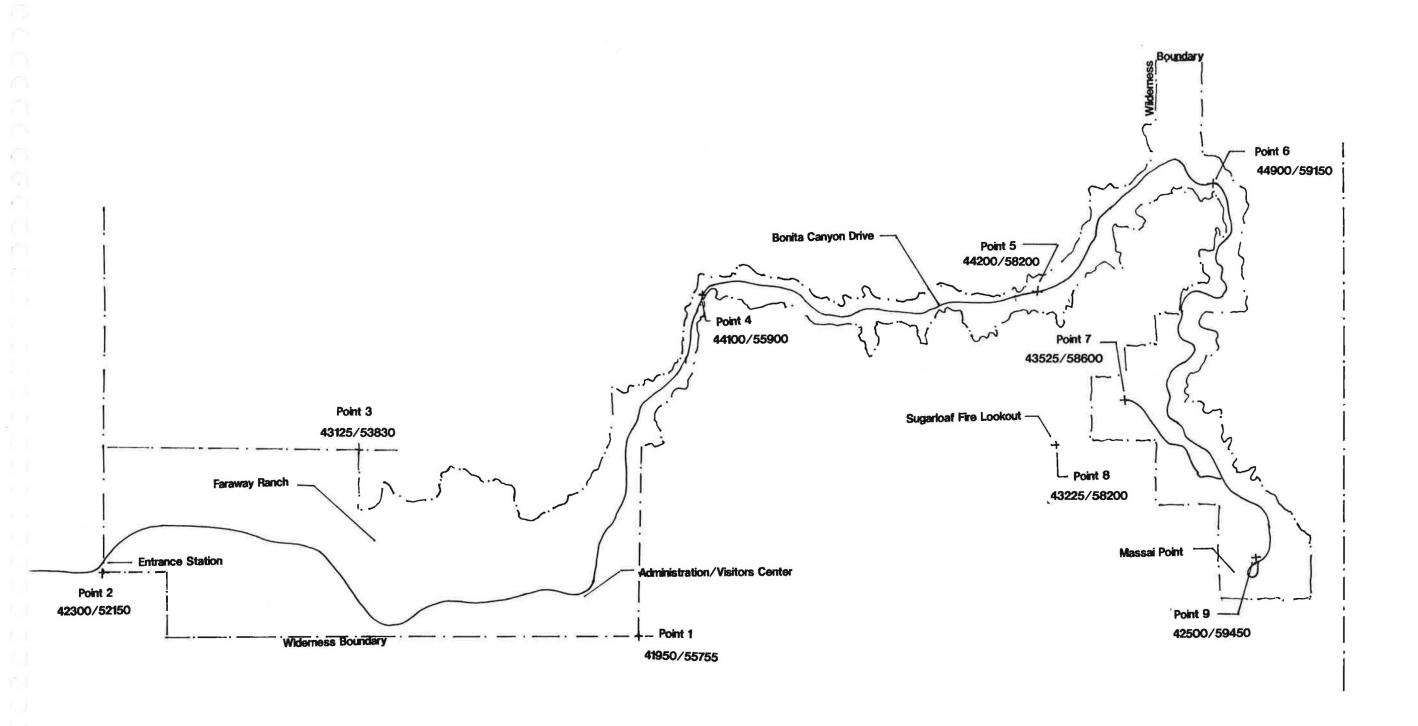
The mountains were recognized as significant resources for public enjoyment and use. The result was the creation of the Chiricahua Forest Reserve in 1902 and then Coronado National Forest in 1907. Arizona became a state of the United States in 1912. Chiricahua National Monument was established with 4,238 acres in 1924. Since the area's status was affirmed, the national monument has increased in size and has been administered by the National Park Service as a unit of the national park system.

- E. Management Unit: Intermountain Region (Southwest Cluster)
- F. Tract Numbers
- G. State and County: Arizona, Cochise County
- H. Size (acres): 11,965 acres
- I. Boundary Description: (Reference UTM Boundary Map) beginning at point #1 on the southwest side corresponding with defined wilderness boundary, proceed to point #2, the far southwest corner corresponding with the monument and wilderness boundary; proceed to point #3 on northern edge, corresponding with wilderness boundary; proceed to point #4 along Bonita Canyon Drive at the natural arch pullout; proceed to point #5 along Bonita Canyon Drive; proceed to point #6 at the stream sediments exhibit along Bonita Canyon Drive; proceed to point #7 at Sugarloaf parking/trailhead area; proceed to point #8, corresponding to Sugarloaf Fire lookout. Proceed to point #9, corresponding with Massai Point.
- J. Boundary UTMS:

Map-Read Boundary

UTM-Centered UTM Zone: 12

UTM Northing: See UTM Boundary Map - Figure 3A UTM Easting: See UTM Boundary Map - Figure 3A



UTM Boundary Map

2/2001

Scale 1: 24,000



SITE PLAN

See Figure 3A

NATIONAL REGISTER INFORMATION

A. National Register Documentation:

Entered - Inadequately undocumented 9/14/1992

B. NRIS information:

NRIS Number:

Primary Certification:

Date:

C. Other Certifications:

Name in National Register: Chiricahua National Monument Civilian Conservation Corps Buildings - 9/14/92 Other names:

D. National Register Eligibility:

Eligible - SHPO Consensus Determination

Eligible - Keeper

Ineligible - SHPO Consensus Determination

Ineligible - Keeper

Ineligible - Managed As Cultural Resource

Not Managed as a Cultural Resource

Undetermined

- E. Date of Eligibility Determination:
- F. National Register Classification:

Site

X District

Multiple Property

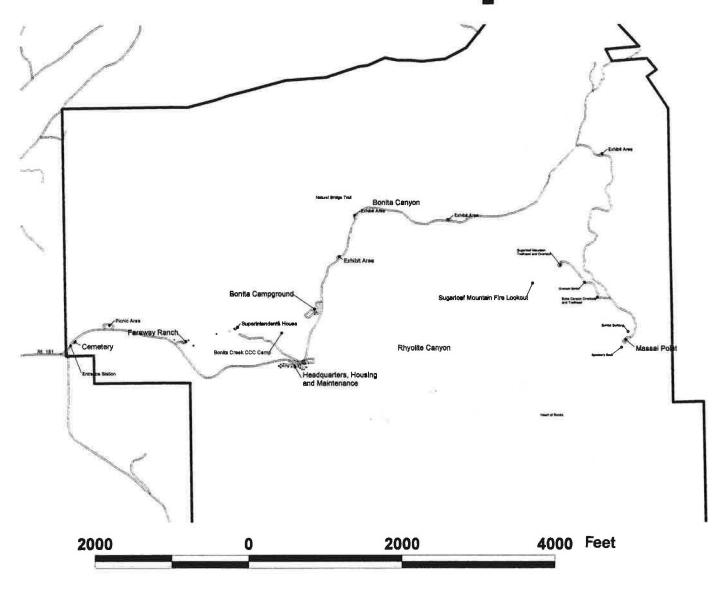
G. Significance Level:

International

National

- X State
- X Local
- H. Contributing vs Individual Significance Status:
- X Individual
- I. Significance Criteria:
- X A Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history
- X B Associated with lives of persons significant to our past
- X C Embodies distinctive construction, work of a master, or high artistic values
 - D Has yielded, or is likely to yield, information important in prehistory or history
- J. Criteria Considerations: N/A
- K. Period of Significance: The period of significance is from the entry of the CCC into Bonita Canyon in April 1934 to the cessation of CCC activity in July, 1940.

Site Map



Streams and rivers
Park Service Buildings
Monument Boundaries
Faraway Ranch
Trails
Paved Roads



The period of significance is the time that the property is associated with the Civilian Conservation Corps, and the period of development and construction of the Monument facilities. During this time the site was associated with designers such as Cecil Doty and Albert Good.

X Landscape Architecture

- L. Historic Context Theme:
 - 1. Peopling Places
 - A. Ethnohistory of indigenous American populations
 - 1. Varieties of early conflict, conquest and accommodation
 - 2. Creating Social Institutions and Movements
 - A. Recreation
 - 1. General recreation
 - 3. Expressing Cultural Values
 - A. Communication
 - 1. Primitive forms
 - 4. Architecture
 - A. Rustic architecture
 - 5. Landscape Architecture
 - 1. The 1930's: Era of Public Works
 - 6. Shaping the Political Landscape
 - A. Political and military affairs
 - 1. The Great Depression and the New Deal, 1929-1945
 - 7. Developing the American Economy
 - A. Military-aboriginal American contact and conflict
 - 1. The Southwest
 - 8. The Mining Frontier
 - A. Southwest: Arizona and New Mexico
 - 9. Transforming the Environment
 - A. Conservation of Natural Resources
 - 1. Origins of the National Parks Movement
 - 2. Scenic preservation
 - 3. Origin and development of the National Park Service
 - 4. The Great Depression and conservation

3.5	A	C	uc
Μ.	Area	OI	Significance:

Other: x

Agriculture Industry Invention X_Architecture Archeology Art Law Commerce Literature Communications Maritime History Community Planning and Development X Conservation Military **Economics** Performing Arts Philosophy Education X Politics/Government Engineering Religion Entertainment/Recreation Science Ethnic Heritage X Social History Exploration/Settlement Transportation Health/Medicine

Subcategory: NA

Priority:

N. <u>Statement of Significance</u>: The Chiricahua National Monument CCC component landscape is a designed historic landscape that represents the National Park Service's goal of preserving unique natural areas while constructing facilities for public access. The landscape reflects the National Park Service's "Government Rustic" design philosophy as constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. Chiricahua National Monument is also associated with the trend in American society and politics to establish a regional and national network of accessible units of national parks.

The Chiricahua National Monument CCC component landscape is significant under criterion A, as the CCC component landscape represents the national trend of creating regional and national networks of units of the national park system. The property is also significant under criterion C for its type/method of construction, and for its association with notable National Park Service designers and high artistic values. The site is significant for its association with such designers as Albert Good and Cecil Doty, working under the guidance of Ed Maier, Acting Superintendent of Parks in the Southwest. The period of significance is the time of the park's declaration of national park status, April 18, 1924, extending through the Civilian Conservation Corps construction era to July, 1940.

The early development of the recreational environments at Chiricahua represents local efforts to promote the area's history and natural features. The region is historically associated with the Chiricahua Apache Indians and the Indian leader Cochise. The story of Big Foot Massai, an Apache warrior who disappeared into the forests around the monument, establishes a unique theme from which the property acquires significance. Building upon the unique landscape of rhyolite pinnacles and Apache war history was the period of recreation promotion. Recreational use of the land led to the construction of bridle trails to look-outs and areas of unique geologic character. In 1917, the Erickson Family started to operate a guest/dude ranch --- Faraway Ranch --- which brought in up to 30 guests at any one time to use the horse trails. Ed Riggs promoted the area as a wonderland of rocks and was instrumental in bringing the public to the area as well as in the establishment of Chiricahua National Monument. Such a recreational environment compelled New Deal recreation planners to establish a CCC camp in the valley and to construct trails and other amenities for the recreating public. The area that the National Monument encompasses is associated with the national trend to design and construct national parks according to the tenets of the "Government Rustic" style. Not only does the architecture reflect the design objectives of the New Deal Era, but the site design and pattern of developed areas reflects development schemes as outlined by landscape engineers to provide public access to wilderness and to protect the landscape.

The National Park Service developed a cohesive pattern of developed space that included a headquarters building, staff quarters, a campground, maintenance area, roads, trails, scenic overlooks, fire look-outs, and interpretive buildings. This national pattern is realized at Chiricahua National Monument. Utilizing the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Park Service used native materials to fashion buildings and landscape structures as an integral part of the landscape. The materials commonly used for structures were native stone and dimensioned lumber. The nearby Erickson homestead and mining town of Dos Cabezas may have inspired the early architects in the use of native stone for their constructions.

The use of native stone in buildings gives the visitor the feeling of rustication and the sense of being in a pioneer atmosphere. Rustic architecture creating a "pioneer" ambience was a theme used by New Deal Designers to give visitors a sense of place. An authority on the "Government Rustic" style was Albert Good, who wrote *Park and Recreation Structures* for the National Park Service in 1937 and who designed the interpretive building at Massai Point.

Another important design principle of the National Park Service was the accentuation of views and vistas from roads, trails and over-looks. National Park Service landscape architects and engineers endeavored to protect scenery and to ensure roads were in harmony with the natural settings of parks. The road from the Headquarters to Massai Point is a case in point. The road follows the contours of the local topography and offers glimpses of rock pinnacles on the way. Leading to vistas of the rhyolite pinnacles, the road also offers turn-offs to highlight specific rock formations that resemble faces or common objects and excellent views.

O. National Historic Landmark Status: N

Date Determined Landmark:

Landmark Theme:

P. World Heritage Site Status: N

Date Determined Site:

World Heritage Category:

Natural

Cultural

Both Cultural and Natural

HISTORICAL INFORMATION

A. Landscape Type:

X Designed

Vernacular

Historic Site

Ethnographic

Category

B. Land Use:

The Chiricahua National monument landscape is an Historic Designed Landscape.

Type(s):

Historic:

Couc	Outogory
01BD	Bunkhouse
01 F	Camp
04EC	Visitor Contact
04EE	Maintenance Facility
other	Staff Housing
05G	Interpretive Landscape
15CB	Pedestrian Circulation
15CA	Vehicular Circulation
15DL	Forest
15F/A,B,C	Scenic Landscape
16AE	Hiking trail
16EE	Horse/Bridle Trail
Current:	
Code	Category
Code 04DB	Category Fire Lookout
	Fire Lookout Ranger Station
04DB	Fire Lookout
04DB 04EB	Fire Lookout Ranger Station
04DB 04EB 04EC	Fire Lookout Ranger Station Visitor Contact
04DB 04EB 04EC 04EE	Fire Lookout Ranger Station Visitor Contact Maintenance Facility Residences Interpretive Landscape
04DB 04EB 04EC 04EE other	Fire Lookout Ranger Station Visitor Contact Maintenance Facility Residences Interpretive Landscape Wayside Exhibit
04DB 04EB 04EC 04EE other 05G	Fire Lookout Ranger Station Visitor Contact Maintenance Facility Residences Interpretive Landscape
04DB 04EB 04EC 04EE other 05G 08CD	Fire Lookout Ranger Station Visitor Contact Maintenance Facility Residences Interpretive Landscape Wayside Exhibit
04DB 04EB 04EC 04EE other 05G 08CD 08FC	Fire Lookout Ranger Station Visitor Contact Maintenance Facility Residences Interpretive Landscape Wayside Exhibit Campground/Picnic Area
04DB 04EB 04EC 04EE other 05G 08CD 08FC 15CB	Fire Lookout Ranger Station Visitor Contact Maintenance Facility Residences Interpretive Landscape Wayside Exhibit Campground/Picnic Area Pedestrian Circulation
04DB 04EB 04EC 04EE other 05G 08CD 08FC 15CB	Fire Lookout Ranger Station Visitor Contact Maintenance Facility Residences Interpretive Landscape Wayside Exhibit Campground/Picnic Area Pedestrian Circulation Vehicular Circulation

15F/A,B,C	Scenic Landscape
16DA	Road related - Automobile
16DM	Parking Area
16 AE	Hiking trail
16EE	Horse/Bridle Trail
Both Historica	al and Current:
Code	Category
04DB	Fire Lookout
04EB	Ranger Station
04EC	Visitor Contact
04EE	Maintenance Facility
other	Residences
05G	Interpretive Landscape
08CD	Wayside Exhibit
08FC	Campground/Picnic Area
15CB	Pedestrian Circulation
15CA	Vehicular Circulation
15DI	Meadow
15DL	Forest
15F/A,B,C	Scenic Landscape
16DA	Road related- Automobile
16DM	Parking Area
16AE	Hiking trail
16EE	Horse/Bridle Trail

Land Use Chronology:

Pre-History

Mogollon

Hohokam, Tohono O'Odham

c. 1680-1886 - Apache presence in southern Arizona and New Mexico

Spanish Exploration

- 1540 Coronado's army visits and attempts to settle southern Arizona
- 1638 Friars establish missions in northern Sonora
- 1687 Missions established along the San Pedro River in southern Arizona
- 1720s Mining activity increases in southern Arizona
- 1734-1760 Pima Indians revolt against Spanish control
- 1770s Spanish fight Apaches from established presidios
- 1800 Mining industry revives after peace is established with Apaches
- 1830 Apaches renew raiding
- 1826 Mexican Independence
- 1846 Mexican/American war

Euro-American Settlement

- 1854 Gadsden Purchase
- 1863 Arizona became a territory of the United States
- 1870 Approximate date of settlement of Sulfur Spring by Riggs family
- 1872 Extension Order created
- 1876 Executive Order abolished
- 1879 Brannick Riggs is one of several permanent settlers in the Sulphur Springs Valley

1880-1918 - Stafford Homestead

1881 - Newton builds a two-room cabin in Bonita Canyon (that would later become Faraway Ranch)

1885-1886 - Buffalo soldiers occupy Bonita Canyon

1887 - Faraway Ranch House built

1888 - "Big Foot" Massai incident

1894 - Erickson homestead established

1902-1905 - Establishment of Chiricahua Forest Reserve

1907 - Named Chiricahua National Forest

1912 - Arizona statehood

1917 - Chiricahua National Forest put into Coronado National Forest

1917 - Erickson family starts guest ranch business

1917-1924 Juniper trees cut for fencing purposes at Erickson homestead

National Monument Movement

1893-1922, Exploration/photography and publicizing of area

8/18/1924 - Establishment of Monument (4,238 acres)

6/10/1933 - Transfer of Monument to National Parks, Buildings and Reservations

Forest Service Administration

1929-1931 - Development

1931 - Plans for Monument road

1933-1934 - Bureau of Public Roads construction of monument

Park Development Period

June 1934 - 828th Co. CCC Camp CNM-2-A Bonita Canyon, established with 180 men

6/34 - 9/3/34 - Monument dedication — road constructed, oiled

10/34 to 3/35 - Tent camp replaced with barracks. Trails, Sugarloaf Road, campground comfort station constructed

1934 - 1938 - Trails, campground constructed

1936 - Telephone line

1937 - Maintenance area, residences, administration building, trails completed

10/30/37 - Accomplished tasks:

Constructed - campground, stone comfort station, residence at campground, 20 miles of phone line, 12 miles of trail, masonry comfort station and visitor center, rangers' residence, equipment shed, water supply systems (including reservoir.) Fire lookout tower.

1940 - CCC Camp CNM-2A moved out

National Park Management Period

6/10/38 - Boundary extended to 6,407 acres

6/10/38 - Boundary extension of 160 acres with the purchase of Riggs property

6/10/38 - Chiricahua Monument was an extension to United States Forest Service grazing allotments in the Coronado National Forest

9/1/45 - 80 acres of Riggs property sold to Silver Spur Ranch, Inc. (Silver Spur ranch operates until 1967)

1946 - Sale of Erickson ranch --- grazing permits held by Erickson ranch cancelled

1953 - Electricity to monument

5/5/55 - Fifty-five acres purchased by 1956/1957; house constructed - now superintendent's residence

1951 - Mission 66 work - masterplanning and construction of staff residences

1962 - Road surfacing — maintenance and residential areas, original CCC guardrails along Bonita Canyon Drive removed and replaced

1967 - Visitor Center parking lot constructed. Road asphalted to Massai Point, Echo, Sugarloaf

1967 - Silver Spur ranch ceases operation

1969 - January 14, 1969 Mrs. Lillian Riggs cancels her grazing permit, ending all legal grazing on monument lands

- 1970 Campground improvements
- 1987 Wayside exhibits planned and implemented
- 1978 Chiricahua National Monument expands to include Faraway Ranch
- 1991 Parking at VC
- 1994/ 1996 Bathrooms modular additions
- 1993/1999 Floods in Rhyolite Canyon

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE - CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT

LIST OF LANDSCAPE FEATURES	STATUS
Visitor Center/Administration Building	
Stone curbing at parking area	C
Fire hydrant	C
Stone steps	C
Vegetation at Entry	C
Mission 66 Parking Lot	S
Mission 66 Bathroom	NC
Mission 66 Addition to Building	C
Residences	
Terracing in rear of all three CCC Era residences	C
Water spigots (CCC constructed)	C
Fire hydrants (CCC constructed)	C
Stone curbing	C C
Drainage structures	C
Stone outlines of planters	S
Playground in island	S
Vegetation at Residences	
Manzanita planting	C
Pine Groves	C
Oaks	C
Sotols	C
Yuccas	C
Preserved native vegetation	C
Maintenance Yard	
Sulfur Spring improvements	S
Walls	C
Main yard	C
Retaining walls, surrounding walls	C
Campground	
Roads/concrete dips	С
All defined camping areas	C
Rock alignments	C
Vegetation	C
Comfort Station	С
Walk	C C
Planter	С
Ranger Station	C
Bench	C
Path	C

C = Contributing NC = Non-contributing S = Supporting

CCC Camp - Bonita Creek Chimneys	С
Elevation changes	Č
Remains of Parade ground, paths, flagpole	
Bear cage	Č
Rock art	Č
Well	Č
Water hydrants	S C C C C
Dump	C
All structures	C
Concrete footings	NC
Vegetation	
Arizona cypress	C/S
Pyracantha	C
Preserved Native Vegetation	С
Massai Point	
Views of Rhyolite Pinnacles	C
Speakers Rock	С
Road	С
Pavilion - type exhibit area	C
Trails to Speakers Rock	C
Nature trail	C
Holes in rock	
Signs	S
CCC BBQ pits	S
Sugarloaf Park Area / Echo Canyon Park Area	
Views	C
Night sky	С
Road	C
Trail - blasted hole, small picnic table	C C C C
CCC fire lookout tower	C
Road (9 miles)	
Roads	
Node #1 - Organ pipe formation	C
Node #2 - Natural bridge trailhead	C C
Node #3 - Sea Captain views	C
Node #4 - Glowing Cloud deposits	
exhibit and China Boy	C C
Node #5 - Stream sediments exhibit	C
Borrow pit at mile marker 3	C

C = Contributing

NC = Non-contributing

S = Supporting

Associations:

Associated Name(s)	Type of Association	Event	
Ed Maier	Owner's Representative	Established Developed	
Albert Good	Architect	Developed Designed	

Cecil Doty	Architect	Developed Designed
		Designed

D. SITE HISTORY NARRATIVE

300 A.D. to 1200 A.D.- Prehistory

Sparse archaeological evidence points to the presence of the Cochise Culture and the San Simon Branch of the Mogollon Culture in the Chiricahua Mountains.

1540-1846 Spanish and Mexican Period

Spanish exploration and settlement brought missions to the Tohono O'Odham tribes of Southeast Arizona.

Sporadic hunting and gathering activities occurred in this period throughout the Chiricahuas as the Chiricahua Apaches took up residence in the mountains. The Chiricahuas were often explored for mineral resources, which frequently strained relations between the Apaches and new settlements. The Apaches raided the settlements of the Spanish and Mexicans on a consistent basis. The Apache raids led to many offensive efforts by Spanish and, after 1826, Mexican forces. One such skirmish between Mexican and Apache forces occurred in Bonita Canyon in 1852.

While the Mexican Army sought to broker a truce with a force of 180 Chiricahua warriors west of Bonita Canyon, it was noticed that another large group of Apaches was approaching the parley. Expecting trouble, the Mexican troops withdrew to Bonita Canyon without reaching peaceful terms. The next morning 300 - 400 mounted Apaches attacked the Mexican troops. The Apaches wounded Captain de Aros and were driven off into the foothills by the soldiers. With the element of surprise gone, the battle continued with sporadic gunfire for more than two hours.

1846-1924 - American Period

After the Mexican-American War and the Gadsden Purchase, the United States Federal Government started to make its presence and influence known. Army outposts such as Ft. Bowie were established in 1862 to combat Apache activity. Federal actions such as the creation of national forest preserves protected natural resources, and settlement was promoted through the Homestead Acts of 1862, 1906 and 1909.

Homesteading activity in Southeast Arizona starts in the early 1870s with permanent settlement in the Sulphur Springs Valley. Established Army outposts such as Fort Bowie made lumbering operations lucrative in the Chiricahua mountains (Wilson, 1995). In 1887, Faraway Ranch was constructed, and by 1888, the Chiricahua Apache tribe was no longer a threat in Southeast Arizona. In 1902 the Chiricahua Range became a protected forest reserve of the U.S. government.

1924- 1940 - Monument Development Period

Homesteading activities such as ranching, agriculture, mining, and logging have changed the landscape. Grazing in terrain suitable to cows and horses continues in this period under the grazing permitting process of the U.S. Forest Service. The presence of the Forest Management Agency of the U.S. Forest Service brought a concerted fire-suppression effort to the Chiricahua Mountains in 1929.

The Chiricahuas were promoted as a tourist haven between 1893 and 1924, which led to the establishment of the Chiricahua National Monument in 1924.

Initial road construction to the monument occurred under the direction of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Public Roads. Development included the construction of an approach road to the monument from Willcox, Arizona, and the road alignment

to Massai Point (National Monument Conservation Study). What is now Bonita Canyon Drive was improved by the CCC during the years of 1933 and 1934.

New Deal programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) brought sorely needed labor and capital to the monument with the establishment of the 828th Co. CCC Camp CNM-2-A in Bonita Canyon in 1934. (See Photo 23, Page P-8) The CCC began to work on the road to Massai Point immediately, finishing it in the time for the dedication ceremony in September of 1934. (See Photo 9, Page P-9)

From 1934 to 1940, the CCC built the facilities and recreation framework for the entire monument (See Land Use Chronology and Photos 1-13, Pages P-1 through P-4). The facilities and structures were designed by the National Park Service region III, Division of Architecture. This office included such architects as Ed Maier, Albert Good and Cecil Doty. These architects were instrumental in the articulation (in word and deed) of the "Government Rustic" style of National Park design in the 1930s.

1940 to Present - National Park Service Management Period

The boundaries of Chiricahua National Monument changed periodically as properties were purchased, expanding from the original 4,238 acres to 11,985 acres today. Private properties still exist within the monument boundaries.

The monument operated in tandem with the dude/guest ranch operations out of Faraway Ranch, which became Silver Spur Ranch in 1945. Silver Spur Ranch improved upon three CCC Camp structures and ceased operation in 1967. (See Photos 26, 27, and 29, Page P-7) In 1969, the structures of Silver Spur Ranch were demolished by the National Park Service.

The National Park Service initiated the Mission 66 effort to improve recreation facilities on National Park Service properties in 1951. This effort resulted in the construction of new staff housing that was not in harmony with the CCC construction. However, the Mission 66 additions to the Visitor/Administration building supported the historical integrity of the original CCC work. The Mission 66 effort also resulted in the construction of an amphitheater in the campground and new masterplan drawings for future development (See Drawings No. 7 and 8). Bathroom facilities and an enlarged parking lot were constructed in 1994 at the Visitor Center.

Floods in 1993 and 1999 pointed out the precarious positions of some important CCC structures in Bonita Creek campground.

The Draft Environmental Impact Statement and General Management Plan (1999) for Chiricahua National Monument initiated a new era of managing resources and guiding future development. Via the discussion of alternate development options, the monument intends to preserve scenic and geologic resources while offering recreational opportunities.

ETHNOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

A. Ethnographic Survey Conducted:

Yes - Restricted Information

Yes - Unrestricted Information

X No Survey Conducted

B. Associated Group(s):

Tohono O'Odham Nation Historical and Current Association Mescalero Apache Tribe Historical and Current Association White Mountain Apache Tribal Council Historical and Current Association

C. Significance Description:

These tribes have expressed an interest in the cultural landscape of Chiricahua National Monument. Communication is continuing with these tribes and others regarding the ethnographic value of this landscape.

The period of time represented by archeological remains are Paleo-Indian, Cochise, and late Archaic.

ADJACENT LANDS INFORMATION

- A. Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes
- B. Adjacent Lands Description: Faraway Ranch illustrates homestead and tourist development and reveals an era of landscape development not covered in this CLI.

MANAGEMENT HISTORY

General Management Information

A. Management Category: (provide date) **To be completed after consultation with the park

Must Be Preserved and Maintained Should Be Preserved and Maintained

May Be Preserved or Maintained

May Be Released, Altered, or Destroyed

Not Specified

- B. Explanatory narrative:
- C. Maintenance Location Code(s):

Condition Assessment and Impacts

- D. Condition Assessment:
- X Good

Fair

Poor

Unknown

The CCC Component Landscape is in good condition. The extant character-defining features have not been disturbed by natural or human forces. However, some CCC structures, once part of Silver Spur Ranch, were unfortunately lost. No corrective action will recover the Bonita Creek CCC camp, but the current condition of the landscape is good.

E. Impacts: (see pick lists below table)

Impact Type	Severity of Impact	Internal/External	Description

Type(s) of Impact:

A. Management Agreements:

(give expiration date; add explanatory narrative)

Cooperative Agreement

Concession Contract

Special Use Permit

Lease

Interagency Agreement

Memorandum of Agreement

Memorandum of Understanding

Other (specify/explain)

X None

B. NPS Legal Interest: (add explanatory narrative)

X Fee Simple

Less Than Fee Simple

Fee Simple Reservation

None - Other Federal Agency Owned (specify)

None - State Government Owned (specify)

None - Local Government Owned (specify)

None - Tribally Owned (specify)

None - Privately Owned (specify)

C. Fee Simple Reservation for Life: Yes (if no, indicate expiration date)

(... ..., <u>....</u>

D. Public Access:

X Unrestricted

With Permission

Other Restrictions

No Access Currently

Treatment

A. Approved Treatment: (see pick lists below)

Treatment	Completed	Document	Date

Approved Treatment:

Preservation

Stabilization

Rehabilitation

Restoration

Reconstruction

Neglect

Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document:

General Management Plan
Development Concept Plan
Cultural Landscape Report
Historic Structure Report
Vegetation Management Plan
Regional Neglect / Removal Memo
Other Document

Treatment and Stabilization Costs

A. Approved Treatment Costs

(For column one, enter the total treatment cost for all structures within the boundaries of the inventory unit from LCS, and/or enter the total treatment costs beyond the structure costs; see pick lists below)

Approved Treatment Cost (specify LCS structure cost	Cost Date	Level of Estimate	Cost Estimator	Description
or non-structure cost)				

Level of Estimate:

- A Working Drawings
- B Preliminary Plans / HSR-CLR
- C Similar Facilities

Cost Estimator:

Support Office

Denver Service Center

Other Center

Park

Contractor

B. Stabilization Costs (use same pick lists as Treatment Cost table)

Specify LCS Structure	Cost Date	Level of Estimate	Cost Estimator	Description
Cost				
or non-structure cost				

DOCUMENTATION

Α.	Documentation	Assessment:
4 h .	Documentation	Tropepointen

Good

X Fair

Poor

B. Documentation Checklist:

Document	Date	Describe	Adequately Address Landscape (Y/N)
General Management Plan	2/2001		N
Development Concept Plan			
Resource Management Plan	11/1997		
Historic Resource Study		Faraway Ranch Resource Study Underway	
Historical Base Map			
Land Protection Plan			
Special Resources Study			
Administrative History			
Cultural Landscape Report			
Vegetation Management Plan			
Historic Structure Report			
Historic Grounds Report			
Fire Management Plan	1992		
Other:			

ANALYSIS and EVALUATION

Geomorphology

The geomorphology of the monument is the most striking and important natural aspect of the area to influence landscape development. The primary locale of the study area is at the confluence of two canyons whose headwaters begin on top of mesas composed of volcanic rock. The volcanic rock is a result of volcanic eruption occurring twenty seven million years ago which left miles of ash and rock debris that, over time, became the rock called rhyolite. Erosional forces such as water, ice and wind found weak spots in the rhyolite and fractured the rock. Further erosion caused rock columns to be freed from the rock strata and stand alone. Thus, the most scenic elements in the park are the rhyolite pinnacles that often have rocks balanced precariously on their tops or are weathered in such a way that the rock columns look like faces.

The climate of southeast Arizona is semi-arid with low rainfall and low humidity. The hydrology of the area is characterized by intermittent streams and springs. Precipitation occurs in the winter and summer, with a drought occurring from April to June. Summer storms happen from July to September — average temperature in July is 63 to 91 degrees F, in January 31 to 56 degrees F.

The monument is located in the confluence of four ecosystems: the Chihuahuan Desert, the Sonoran Desert, the Sierra Madre, and the Rocky Mountains. The result is a diverse mingling of plant and animal species familiar to these biomes. Animals include the Mexican spotted owl, thick-billed parrot, the coatimundi and animals found in the Rocky Mountains including bear, mountain lion and mule deer.

The vegetation is a unique mix of the four biomes that intersect at the monument. High in the mountains are found spruce and pinyon with fields of manzanita shrubs. Many species of oak, common to the mountains of northern Mexico, grow in association with Mexican piñon, Apache pine and alligator juniper, and in the moist soils of the canyon bottoms are found Arizona sycamore and Arizona cypress. Arizona cypress specimens are often remarkably large.

Spatial Organization (See Figure 4A)

Large Scale Spatial Relationships: The landscape can be characterized as having sharp divisions between horizontal and vertical space. The developed areas of the monument are located in the canyon bottoms and are confined by steep grades on all sides, which limit future development. Homesteads are located in mouths of Bonita Canyon, where there are relatively flat areas for agriculture and corralling animals. Administration buildings (including staff residences, headquarters and maintenance) are clustered along the south side of Rhyolite Canyon above former homestead land. The steep grades behind the developed areas often lead up to cliffs, an escarpment of mountains and mesas. From the canyon bottom the views are of this escarpment, often composed of the fractured tuff pinnacles.

Trails begin at the Visitor Center; the pull-offs at Bonita Canyon Drive, Massai Point, Echo Canyon, and Sugar Loaf turn out to take hikers into the rock pinnacles and natural rock arches.

The Massai Point scenic overlook is another experience in the large scale relationships of the landscape. Bonita Canyon Drive follows the contours of the canyon in a sharp climb in elevation to Massai Point and other lookout areas. The steep nature of the landscape affords very little pull-off space for vehicles except at established nodes. The road leads to the relatively flatter mesa tops above the rhyolite rock strata. The experience at the overlooks is one of overlooking mesas, punctuated with far mountains, prominently featured with rock column escarpments.

Small Scale Spatial Relationships: The forest of oak, Arizona cypress and pine define the overhead planes and create columns and ceilings in the landscape. In most areas, the ground plane is defined by grasses, yucca and manzanita shrubs in a decomposed rock soil. Large boulders also define the canyons, with tall trees defining the vertical and horizontal planes.

Land Use

Significant land use before homesteading activity consisted of sporadic hunting and gathering by the Chiricahua Apache tribe. The result was minor human modification of the environment. The first major modification to the environment occurred as a result of homesteading activities from 1800 through 1879. Homes were built, orchards were established, and corrals were constructed to settle the area.

Lumbering in the Chiricahuas began in 1865 in Pinery Canyon upon the establishment of Fort Bowie. Commercial lumbering began in 1879, and in response to increased demand from new mining camps the lumber industry cut an average of 5,000 board feet an acre. (Wilson, 1995)

The guest-ranching activities of the Erickson/Riggs family began when Hildegarde Erickson started charging people for meals and rooms. Bridle trails for visitors from the homestead to the pinnacles of rocks were established later, in the 1920s. Private horse rides into the monument continue today.

The National Park Service established the Chiricahua National Monument in 1924 with the designated purpose of preserving and protecting natural and cultural resources and providing recreational opportunities compatible with protection of park resources. The Civilian Conservation Corps NM-2-A was located in Bonita Canyon Camp from 1934 to 1940. The Civilian Conservation Corps served to improve the area for visitors and make accessible the natural and cultural landscape of the Chiricahua Mountains. Due to the reduction of extant physical elements, the spatial organization of the CCC camp is not as evident today. Some maps and photos serve to give an idea of the spatial organization, but the historical integrity is almost all gone. However, the CCC structures created for public purposes retain their spatial organization.

Cultural Traditions

Many tribes called the Chiricahua Mountain Range home, including the Opata, Suma and Tohono O'Odham. But, in 1770, the Chiricahua Apache were identified as the particular tribe living in the range. The mountain range was frequented as an area for hunting and gathering and sometimes used as a refuge from fighting. (Wilson, 1995)

The Tohono O'Odham dominated the Sonora frontier at the arrival of Spanish explorers. The Apaches were relatively recent arrivals and quiet until Apache raids began in 1682. The Sonoran tribes became more and more pacified from 1690 into the 1700s. The Apaches, surviving outside of Spanish settlement, remained unconquered in southeast Arizona until the surrender of Geronomo in 1886. (ibid, 1995)

Another layer of cultural influences is that of the homesteading families located in the bottomlands of the canyons. Land demarcation was determined by the Euro-American method of land division by survey and not by prominent landmarks. The buildings of early settlers were often constructed with native materials and then augmented with commercially available, dimensioned lumber. The material of native rock for foundations is a historical attribute of these buildings.

By far the most influential cultural tradition in the area is that of developing the landscape according to the "Government Rustic" style supported by the New Deal designers and constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The "Government Rustic" tradition is a revival of what was seen as pioneering craftsmanship in the use of materials and in aesthetic style. Primarily through the use of native materials such as rock and wood, structures were to grow from the ground, be site specific, and meld with the environment. Native plants were to further the experience of the structures' native appearance. Developed during the Great Depression, this style attempted to return America to its pioneering heritage.

However, the design of rustic structures was influenced by a wide variety of disciplines, including landscape engineering, which includes the proper placement of structures, campsites and roads. The system of roads, trails and structures in the landscape was designed to protect and preserve the environment for tourists. 1930s landscape engineering was the precursor to modern-day civil engineering and landscape architecture, and it exemplifies the growing cultural tradition of engineering the landscape for the health, safety, and welfare of the public. For example, the numerous rock walls and drainage structures under the roads indicate the concern with drainage and the preservation of engineered constructs.

Topography

The Chiricahua Mountain Range rises steeply from the plains that surround it. Steep escarpments and cliffs characterize canyons and the transitions from mesas and mountains and mesas to bottomlands. The natural places of settlement were in the fluvial areas in the bottomlands where water was plentiful and soils were nutrient-rich. Additionally, these areas were suitable for building.

The general development of National Park Service structures was generally contrary to historical adaptations to the topography. Faraway Ranch and the Stafford Cabin buildings were constructed in the bottomlands on relatively flat terrain. The homesteads were located on the north slope to take advantage of the southern sunny aspect. The visitor center, residences, and maintenance complex are on the south slope. The CCC Camp takes advantage of the southern aspect by its location on the north slope.

The National Park Service's developed areas are located on or closer to the toes of canyon slopes. The steep grades behind developed areas lead up to the escarpments of mountains and mesas. The pattern of CCC development was to construct on slopes while preserving the level areas for visitor access and camping. This pattern of development requires retaining walls and well- considered drainage structures, including ditches and drain pipes.

The road to the Massai Point scenic overlook follows the contours of the side of the canyon to best accommodate the grade the road is to maintain. After leaving Bonita Creek, Bonita Canyon Drive follows the canyon's edge to climb 1500 feet in elevation to Massai Point and other lookout areas.

Bonita Creek CCC Camp NM-2-A was constructed to take advantage of available water, the relatively level terrain of the meadow, and the south-facing warmer aspect. The CCC camp utilized the topography of a nearby steep cliff to construct a gravity-fed water system.

Vegetation

The vegetation of the Monument reflects the meeting of four biomes in the Chiricahua Mountain Range. As a result, the vegetation is very diverse and represents one of the few areas in the United States that is classified as mega-diverse. The higher elevations have vegetation associated with the northern Rocky Mountain regime, which include ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). 65% of the monument is composed of the Madrean evergreen woodland association, which includes multiple species of oaks such as net-leaf oak (*Q. rugosa*), Arizona white oak (*Q. arizonica*) and Emory oak (*Q. emoryi*). Many of the bottomlands are associated with the monument's aspect to the west, towards the Sonoran Desert. Trees such as Arizona cypress (*Cupressus arizonica*) and shrubs such as desert yucca (*Yucca glauca*) comprise the vegetation of the bottomlands.

Principal evergreen tree types include Apache pine, Mexican piñon, Arizona cypress, and alligator juniper. The principal deciduous trees include multiple species of oaks and Arizona sycamores. Shrubs include madrone, manzanita, yucca, agave, beargrass and cactus. There are many grasses, including galleta, Arizona grama, and such introduced grasses as Lehmann's lovegrass.

Fire history studies suggest that fire has played a big role in the woodland community in the monument. Studies found that large fires burned through all or most of Rhyolite Canyon during the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries in intervals of 9 to 22 years. Woodland communities of similar nature in Mexico, where fire suppression was minimal, are open with a dense understory of grasses. In contrast, the southwestern woodlands in America, where fire suppression is effective, are stunted with heavy fuel loads and little grass understory. (Baisan, Christopher Final Report - Fire History In the Chiricahua National Monument, 1999.) The episodic fire regime ended around the beginning of the twentieth century.

At the turn of the century, forests across the nation were seen as resources to be protected by the Federal government. Suppressing fire was a common feature of protecting resources in National Forests. In general, reports state that the decrease in fire frequency since the turn of the century has led to an invasion of woody shrubs such as manzanita (Arctostaphylos sp.) and pinon pine (Pinus edulis) in the woodland/grassland types of vegetation (IBID., 1999). Other invasive tree species are suggested to be the alligator juniper encroaching on the bottomlands.

Fire suppression and reduction of fuel material before and during the period of significance cause vegetation to grow in more densely. The views and vistas to rock formations are often obscured by vegetation. Vegetation clearing was as important as the planting of new trees during the period of significance. The preservation of views and vistas often required the removal of vegetation (McClelland, 1998).

The administrative history of livestock grazing and special permitting is relevant to the changes in the landscape. As mentioned, grazing animals were part of the landscape upon entry of the homesteading families. Homesteaders often if not always held grazing permits for lands of the Chiricahua Forest Reserve after 1902. These grazing permits were maintained after the establishment of the monument. A total of 552 AUM's were allowed in 1940. As ranches were sold, permits were discontinued. Mrs. Riggs terminated her grazing permit for one cow in 1969, ceasing all legal grazing in the monument. Special permitting still allows horse trips into the monument which adds minimal grazing pressure to areas in around bridle trails.

The preservation of existing vegetation would have been the primary concern of the Civilian Conservation Corps as they built a headquarters, maintenance area, and staff residences. The CCC would have replanted disturbed areas with native plants and used native plants to screen the operations buildings from view. Although there are rock alignments around the buildings that define planters, there is not concrete evidence that the CCC constructed them. Whether or not the CCC constructed the rock alignments does not detract from the fact that such plantings were part of the design parameters advocated by Park Service designs. The planters contribute to the historical integrity of the monument. Within these planters are commonly found specimen native plants such as manzanita and yucca.

Historic photos of the CCC Bonita Camp, however, illustrate the use of plants as very purposeful defining elements in the landscape. Cypress were planted in rows to define parade grounds and paths. Some of these trees still define the meadow, but the clear definition of the historical parade ground is obscured by encroaching vegetation. (See Drawing 3, CCC Camp area and Silver Spur Ranch.)

Circulation (See Figure 4A)

Vehicular traffic follows the established roads to the monument and to Massai Point. The road was initially constructed by the Bureau of Public Roads, but was reconstructed by the CCC in 1934 in time for the monument's dedication (See Drawing #3, Park Road/Lookout area). The nodes or exhibit areas along the road were originally constructed by the CCC and provide rest stops and areas of interest for visitors. The principal roadway contributes to the integrity of the monument.

The parking area at the Visitor Center has been altered from its original configuration of the 1930s to include a bathroom and the extension of the original headquarters building. The parking areas at Massai Point, Echo Canyon and Sugarloaf Mountain are original CCC constructs with pavement added later.

Both formal and informal paths, as well as stairs, connect the staff residences, headquarters, campground, and maintenance building to one another. Some of these paths were constructed by the CCC and retain much of their original integrity.

The paths in the CCC Bonita Camp are obscured by vegetation but at one time were marked with rock alignments. (See Photo #23 and 24.)

Hiking trails, built almost entirely by the CCC, are historic, and except in noted instances, are outside of the scope of this study.

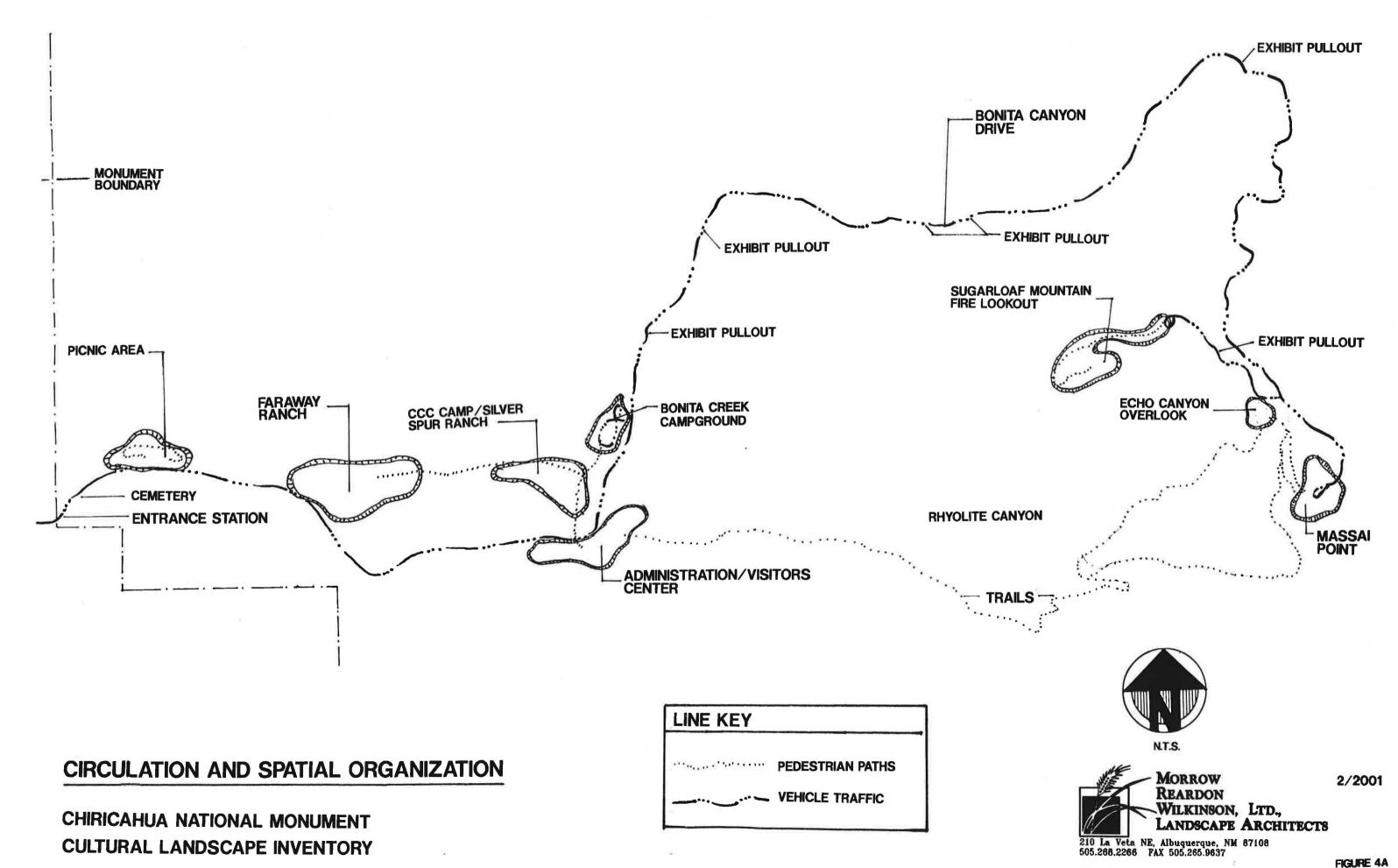
Buildings and Structures

The kinds of buildings and structures found in Chiricahua National Monument are typical of most National Park Service Monuments in that there is an administration building that doubles as a visitor center, staff residences, a complex of buildings dedicated to maintenance, bathrooms, a fire lookout and scenic overlooks. The buildings are all one story tall with gabled, cedar-shingled roofs. The materials used to construct the 1930s era buildings is predominantly native ashlar rock, and the roofs, walls, and porches of the interior are of dimensioned lumber. Although the windows, doors, and interiors have been replaced or remodeled due to wear, the exteriors of these buildings still have historical integrity. The cedar shingles have been replaced with asphalt shingles on all structures.

Many of the buildings are constructed according to the principles articulated by the New Deal designers of the 1930s. New Deal architects and landscape architects such as Albert Good followed a style that came to be called the "Government Rustic" which was dedicated to construction being in sympathy with its place and the past. Over-sophistication and strict lines were to be avoided if buildings and structures were to grow from the ground and be subordinate to their places in the environment. Using local building materials and introducing plant materials around the foundations of buildings was intended to "gracefully obliterate the otherwise unhappy demarcation between building and ground" (Good, 1938).

Other buildings built during the Mission 66 era (1955 to 1966) are almost wholly constructed of dimensioned lumber. These buildings support the historical fabric of the site; however, they do not generally follow the established architectural pattern of construction. The extension of the Visitor Center is the one exception to the rule. The Mission 66 effort effectively emulated the Government Rustic Style with the building addition.

The Visitor Center/Administration Building was originally constructed as two buildings, a visitor center/administration building and a comfort station. The original CCC construct was of stone masonry. The foundation is a stone-veneered concrete. The walls are constructed of massive stones sometimes selected because of their 'rustic' nature (patinas, lichens and the like). The drive and parking island in front of the Visitor Center was defined by rock curbs.



ADAPTED FROM USGS 124 000 MAP

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In 1967, the Mission 66 construction effort joined the two buildings into one with an enlarged exhibit/visitors area that retained much of the original flavor of the old CCC construction. During the course of this work the original stone curbing that defined the parking/driving lane was removed and replaced with a higher ashlar stone wall set in mortar that acts as a retaining wall. (See site history narrative graphic # 2) The split rail fence was an addition coinciding with the Mission 66 effort.

Four staff residences are constructed above the Visitor Center/administration building. Three of these buildings are constructed in the Government Rustic style and the fourth in the Mission 66 style. Arranged around a vehicle round-about, the staff quarters have 3 to 5 rooms each with no parking garages. Stone curbing defines the roads and driveways. Typical stone curbing stands approximately 1'-2' tall and is mortared. Steps lead up to the main entries of these buildings from the road. Planters are defined by rock alignments at the entry areas. As these buildings back up to a significant slope, the backyards are defined by rock retaining walls. In one instance, there is a root cellar that is excavated into the hill. There is at least one spigot located outside that is of 1930s construction. The interiors of these residences have been remodeled and rewired for modern conveniences. In the center of the vehicle roundabout is a small play area for children as evidenced by a rusting swing set. Although the CCC was well known for its playgrounds, there is no evidence of CCC-constructed play structures. Non-historic construction has not altered the exterior integrity of these structures.

The maintenance complex comprises the gas and oil building, powerhouse, and laundry building. Set into the north-facing aspect of Rhyolite Canyon, the maintenance complex is composed of structures that are constructed of ashlar stone in the rustic style. Doors and wiring have been upgraded but the exterior of the building possesses its original style. The CCC constructed an impressive retaining wall on the north side of the complex of ashlar stone laid with concrete mortar. (See Photo #10, P-3)

Bonita Campground has two CCC-built structures that retain much of their original integrity. These buildings are located very close to Bonita Creek and are in the 100 year flood plain. The first is a comfort station composed of two rooms and a central plumber's alley. The comfort station is constructed of rubble stone masonry.

The second structure in Bonita Campground is a seasonal housing unit originally constructed as a laundry and bath. It is a one-story building of uncoursed native stone. A split rail fence defines an exterior space that once held a small bench. There are no defined parking areas.

The campground has many features that contribute to the integrity of the site, including the concrete "dips" to solidify the embankments of the creek and provide vehicle access, campground layouts, and rock alignments. Split rail fences line the roads and outline camping spots. On the northwest edge of the campground is a Mission 66-Era Amphitheater for audio/visual presentations, a common recreational practice in the 1960s and 1970s.

The structures found at Massai Point contribute to the historical integrity of the monument. The Massai Point overlook is a roughly circular construct on top of a rock outcrop that is built of rubble. Surrounding the viewing area is a low wall approximately 3' tall with a surrounding bench. The trail out to the overlook is dirt with a railing embedded in the rock. Massai Point is all original CCC construction. The overlook affords the visitor an astounding view at the rock formations and distant mountains. A lensless telescope is mounted in the overlook to identify prominent rock formations, mountains and the Sugarloaf Mountain fire lookout. The construction of the lookout does not have the quality of craftsmanship observed in other structures. The construction material is a rock rubble that has been stacked and mortared to create thin rock walls.

The second structure found at Massai Point is the exhibit building located on a knoll just north of the Massai Point parking area. This structure was designed by the noted architect Albert Good and is an octagonal building with a rectangular porch and entry door facing north. The building's porch and floor are native stone, but the building itself is coursed ashlar stone. The octagon's sides face significant landmarks and rock features, including Cochise Head and Sugarloaf Mountain. The native stone on the south side of the exhibit building exhibits coring for explosives. Perhaps it once supported an exterior exhibit. With further exploration the remnants of barbeque pits from the opening day ceremonies can be located on this knoll.

The overlooks of Echo Canyon and Sugarloaf Park possess the keen attributes of the views to the rock pinnacles and the valuable asset of the skies at night. Sugarloaf Mountain Trail has features that have maintained their integrity. Along the .9 mi. trail to

the fire lookout station, hikers encountered a CCC-constructed tunnel that has been excavated through the soft tuff and a small children's table next to the trail made of large rocks. The Sugarloaf Mountain Fire Lookout was built as a joint effort between the National Park Service and the Forest Service to provide for complete visual coverage of Chiricahua Mountains. The first four feet of the lookout is native stone with a floor of wood. The foundation is of concrete. The remaining structure is built of dimensioned lumber and glazing on all four sides. The roof is pitched and the runoff is caught in a catchment system that carries water to a cistern. The building is an example of the priorities of natural resource protection in the National Forests and National Monuments.

The final area of consideration is the CCC camp at Bonita Creek, which contains few remaining structures. The structures that remain are rock foundations, two chimneys, a bear cage, a powder magazine and a cap room. The bear cage is a stone masonry wall enclosing a natural opening in the hill north of the CCC camp. There are iron bars set in the wall, creating a cage. The chimneys are the remaining structures of the CCC dining hall and the Silver Spur Ranch lodge building. The chimneys are made of masonry rock with a hearth of large flat stones. The building was unfortunately demolished by the National Park Service in the 1960s. The powder magazine and cap magazine served the function of storing dynamite and blasting caps used in the construction of monument facilities. The powder magazine is a cave excavated into the hillside on the north side of Rhyolite Canyon. There is a steel door with a wood frame. The cap magazine is near the powder magazine and is constructed of stone masonry. The condition of the power magazine is good. However, the cap magazine is in poor condition.

The interpretive nodes along Bonita Canyon Road are CCC constructs and contribute to the overall integrity of the road. At each node there is an interpretive display that introduces either a physiographic concept or names the rock pinnacles nearby and within sight. These nodes contribute to the historical integrity of the monument.

Cluster Arrangement

The arrangement of facilities and roads follow the general principles established by National Park Service landscape engineers of the 1930s. The twofold challenge was to preserve the landscape and develop facilities for public enjoyment. The goal of landscape preservation was designed into units of the National Park System by preserving and/or framing views and vistas, screening undesirable views with planting, and designing roadways to have the greatest scenic effect possible. The goal of facility siting was to cluster buildings for greater efficiency and to blend them in with the natural surroundings.

The center of development is near the Visitor Center and maintenance complex. These facilities are located to provide as much space as possible for future tourist development. The staff residences and maintenance building are situated behind the Visitor Center and thus obscured by native vegetation. The clustering of park functional systems (maintenance, and staff houses) is an aspect of 1930s park design. Structures are linked with looping or circular drives and by formal and informal paths for access and safety.

The campground is located a short distance from the Visitor Center. Historical priorities for campground development were commonly the development of good drinking water and toilet facilities. These priorities are well illustrated in the development of the Bonita Canyon campground. The camping areas are linked by looping roads and informal paths. An auditorium was added onto the campground in 1967 that is not constructed in the same manner as other CCC structures and therefore does not contribute.

Nodes of landscape interpretation are spread out along the scenic drive up to Massai Point. The nodes serve as educational and scenic opportunities and contribute to the overall purpose and integrity of the monument.

Massai Point is the primary destination point of the scenic drive. There are a parking area, bathrooms, picnic tables, Massai Point overlook and an exhibit building. The arrangement of primary facilities such as the exhibit building and the overlook is based on views and vistas to the rock pinnacles. The overlook is located on a rock promontory and the exhibit room on a nearby rock knoll to best enhance the views. Overgrown vegetation has altered the views over time. These structures have been constructed to instruct visitors about the importance of the environment and to enhance the natural beauty of the monument.

Further up the scenic drive are Echo Canyon and Sugarloaf Mountain overlooks. The overlooks have paved parking areas, picnic tables and bathrooms. These overlook areas provide access to trails.

The final structure in the arrangement of facilities is the Sugarloaf Mountain Fire Lookout, which is approximately one mile from the parking area. This fire lookout is part of the large arrangement of fire lookout towers for the Chiricahua Mountain Range. In terms of this structure's significance, it related to regional natural resource protection efforts of the National Park Service and Coronado National Forest.

View and Vistas

The views within the canyon are generally enclosed, framed by vegetation, focusing on rhyolite pinnacles that are weathered in the shapes of faces or that remind visitors of common objects. In contrast, the views from Massai Point open up to 360 degree panoramas of distant mountain ranges, rhyolite columns and nearby notable mountain tops within the Chiricahua Mountain Range.

Along Bonita Canyon Drive the nodes provide controlled prospects for visitors. The nodes interpret geologic forces involved in the formation of rock pinnacles or artfully control views to pinnacles that resemble objects. On the whole, these designed vistas are obscured by overgrown vegetation, which diminishes the integrity of several nodes. The length of the drive is also designed to be scenic. The views into the canyon and to other mountain ranges are contributing landscape features.

Constructed Water Features

There are only utilitarian water features constructed at the monument. These features are primarily water spigots or fire hoses. At least one spigot in the residential area of the park is evidence of the historic period of construction. (Most water features are frost-proof variety water hydrants, which are not historic.)

There are also four fire hydrants. The hydrants supposedly came from Fort Bowie (although this fact has yet to be verified). The fire hydrants and hoses are housed in small brick and mortar structures, painted red, that are original to the period of significance. These fire enclosures retain their historical integrity and contribute to the significance of the site. Some of the hose houses are in disrepair, but the equipment within the houses, including housing loops, nozzles and hose reels, are all original CCC-furnished equipment.

Archaeological sites

Archaeological investigations are pending in the National Monument.

Landscape Characteristics

Landscape Characteristic				Graphic reference	
L. Characteristic	Feature(s)	Contribution	IDLCS Number	LCS Structure Name/Number	Graphic Reference
Cluster Arrangement	Visitors/Administration Building, Maintenance complex, Staff residences, campground,	Contributing			Dwg. #1, Photos
	Massai Point Exhibit Building	Contributing			Dwg. #3, Photos
Vegetation	Preserved Vegetation at Administration Area	Contributing			Dwg. #1, Photos

L. Characteristic	Feature(s)	Contribution	IDLCS Number	LCS Structure Name/Number	Graphic Reference
	Aligned trees at CCC Camp area	Contributing			Dwg. #2
Circulation	Bonita Canyon Drive to Massai Point	Contributing			Dwg. #3, Photos
	Trails from Administration Area to Faraway Ranch	Contributing			Figure 3A, Circulation/Spatial Organization
	Trails at Massai Point from parking to lookout	Contributing			O'gamanon
	Trail from Sugarloaf overlook to Sugarloaf Fire lookout	Contributing			Figure 3A Circulation/Spatial Organization
Building and Structures	Visitor Center Administration Building	Contributing			Dwg. #1, Photos
	Maintenance Complex	Contributing			Dwg. #1, Photos
	Staff Residences	Contributing			Dwg. #, Photos
	Mission 66 - Staff Residences	Non- Contributing			Dwg. #1
	Exhibit Building	Contributing			Dwg. #3, Photos
	Massai Point Overlook	Contributing			Dwg. #3, Photos
	Sugarloaf Mountain Fire Lookout	Contributing			Dwg. #3
	Campground Drive	Contributing			Dwg. #1
	Campground Seasonal Housing	Contributing			Dwg. #1, Photos
	Bear Cage at CCC Camp	Contributing			Dwg. #2, Photos
Building and Structures	Powder Magazine	Contributing			Dwg. #2
	Cap Magazine	Contributing			Dwg. #2
Views and Vistas	Views at Bonita Canyon Drive	Contributing			
	Views at Massai Point	Contributing			
	Views at Exhibit Building	Contributing			Photos

L. Characteristic	Feature(s)	Contribution	IDLCS	LCS Structure	Graphic Reference
			Number	Name/Number	
	Sugarloaf Mountain Fire Lookout	Contributing			Dwg. #3
	Campground Drive	Contributing			Dwg. #1
	Campground Seasonal Housing	Contributing			Dwg. #1, Photos
D '11' 1	Bear Cage at CCC Camp	Contributing			Dwg. #2, Photos
Building and Structures	Powder Magazine	Contributing			Dwg. #2
	Cap Magazine	Contributing			Dwg. #2
Views and Vistas	Views at Bonita Canyon Drive	Contributing			
	Views at Massai Point	Contributing			
	Views at Exhibit Building	Contributing			Photos

Integrity Evaluation

CRITERIA	HIGH	MEDIUM	LOW
Location	X		
Design	X		
Setting	X		
Materials	X		
Workmanship	X		
Feeling	X		
Association	X		
Species Composition		X	
Community Organization		x	
Management Techniques		X	
Overall	X		

<u>Location</u> - The physical locations of CCC Era structures and related designed landscapes possess a high degree of integrity. The former CCC Bonita Creek campground has low integrity because of the destruction of CCC structures.

The original site design of early park service landscape engineers at Chiricahua maintains its historical integrity. The integrity of location has been preserved by maintaining the developed area's strong visual effect with the landscape.

The property exhibits the excellent design acumen of NPS architects and landscape engineers, as expressed in the construction work of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

<u>Design</u> - The conceptualization, design, and engineering of the component landscape convey high architectural and landscape architectural value. Arrangement, site design, and proportions convey a high degree of historic integrity.

<u>Setting</u> - The CCC original historic setting: serving its original function and reflecting the designers' aesthetic vision of National Park Service buildings and their relationship to nature.

<u>Materials</u> - The materials of all built structures have a high degree of historical integrity, due to the materials' reflection of the purpose of 1930s NPS designers.

<u>Workmanship</u> - The workmanship of the CCC recruits empathized with pioneer construction techniques as articulated by NPS designers. The workmanship at Chiricahua National Monument follows established aesthetic principles.

Feeling - The property gives one the sense of the original intent of NPS designers to convey a pioneer ambiance and history.

<u>Association</u> - The property is associated with the CCC's construction of NPS's aesthetic vision for National Parks. This association to the rustic style is strong. However, the conveyance of historical events (Criterion A) is medium, primarily due to the original purpose of the Monument. The most notable events of historical importance are:

- a. Big Foot Masai's disappearance low integrity
- b. Mexican/Apache Battle in Bonita Canyon low integrity
- c. Presence of Buffalo Soldiers medium integrity

These events are not the primary purpose of the Monument. The understanding and interpretation of the Rock Pinnacles was the original purpose for the establishment of the Monument.

<u>Species Composition</u> - The biotic community has been changed somewhat since theperiod of significance. The introduction of invasive plants and the lack of fire has increased certain types of vegetation.

<u>Community Organization</u> - The integrity of the biotic community organization is medium. The distribution of cypress and pines has been affected by past management of biotic resources.

<u>Management Techniques</u> - The management of the biotic community is good and following a course that will improve the overall quality of biotic resources.

BIBLIOGRAPHY AND SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (x = heavy use in CLI)

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Good, Albert H. Park and Recreation Structures, Part I. Administration and Basic Service Facilities, 1938.

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Sweeney, Edwin R. Cochise: Chiricahuas Apache Chief. Norman, University of Oklahoma Press, 1991.

Wilson, John P. Islands in the Desert: A History of the Uplands of Southeastern Arizona. Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1995.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

Historic and Current Conditions Photos:

Historical Photos taken from the archives are contrasted to current conditions when possible. Graphic paths and caption on index.

List of Maps and Plans:

Historic drawings related to the CCC Era are compiled for reference. Graphic paths and caption on index.

Intermountain Region

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

HISTORIC AND CURRENT CONDITION PHOTOS

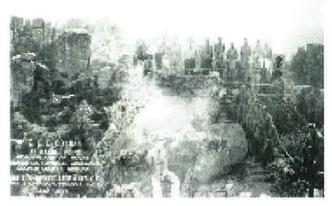
Photo	No. Description/Caption	Graphic Path
1.	Visitor Center and Administration Building, 1940	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\VCI
2.	Visitor Center and Administration Building, 1999	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\CURVIS.TIF
3.	Massai Point Overlook, 1937	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\MASSAI1.BMP
4.	Massai Point Overlook, 1999	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\MASSAI1.TIF
5.	View from Massai Point Exhibit Building, 1941	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\MASSAI2.BMP
6.	View from Massai Point Exhibit Building, 1999	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\CUREXH2.TIF
7.	Entry of Massai Point Exhibit Building, 1930s	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\MASSAI4.BMP
8.	Entry of Massai Point Exhibit Building, 1999	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\EXHIBIT.TIF
9.	BBQ pits, 1934	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\MASSAI3.BMP
10.	Maintenance Complex Retaining Wall, 1999	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\MAINRWALLTIF
11.	Campground Comfort Station, 1935	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\COMSTA 35.BMP
12.	Pictographs, 1937	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\HIS1.BMP
13.	Stone Tables, 1935	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\TRAIL1.TIF
14.	Campground Residence, 1999	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\BCAMP1.TIF
15.	Cake-bed Exhibit, 1 1941	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\RD2.BMP
16.	Cake-bed Exhibit, 1999	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\CURNODE.TIF
17.	China Boy Rock Formation, 1957	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\RD4.BMP
18.	Bonita Canyon Road, 1951	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\RD3.BMP
19.	Bonita Canyon Road, 1999	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\CURROAD.TIF
20.	Residence, 1939	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\RES1939.2BMP
21.	Residence, 1999	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\CURRES.TIF
22.	Residence, 1946	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\RES21946.TIF
23.	Residence, 1999	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\CURRES.TIF
24.	Silver Spur Ranch, 1969	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\SS1.TIF
25.	Silver Spur Ranch, 1960	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\SS2.TIF
26.	Bear Cage, 1999	NPSCHIR\CHRPIC\BEARCG.TIF
27.	Silver Spur Meadow, 1999	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\CURCCAMP.TIF
28.	CCC Camp CNM-2-A, 1934	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\CAMP1934.BMP
29.	CCC Camp CNM-2-A, 1936	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\CAMP2FIN2.BMP
30.	CCC Camp CNM-2-A, 1999	NPSCHIR\CHIRPIC\CURCCC.TIF



1. Visitor's Center and Administration Building, June 26, 1940. George A Grant, Photographer.



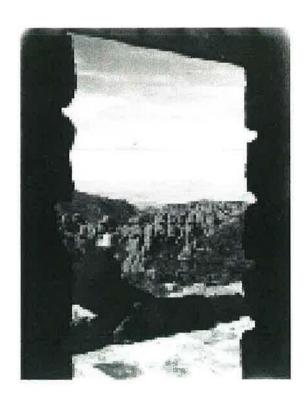
2. Current Conditions, Visitor and Administration Building 1999. Ken Romig, Photographer.



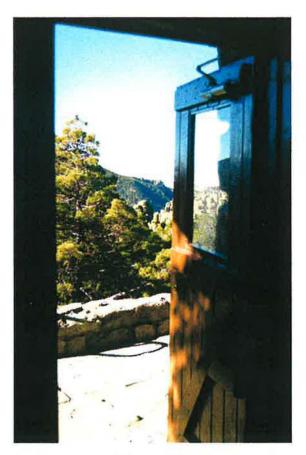
3. The whole CCC crew posing in front of the Massai Point overlook, June 1937. Photographer unknown.



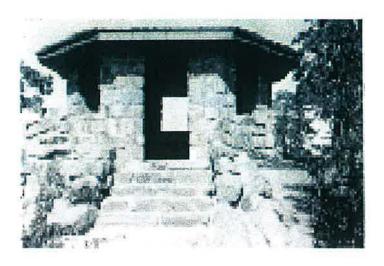
4. Current conditions of Massai Point overlook. 1999. Ken Romig, Photographer.



5. View west through doorway of Massai Point Exhibit Building. February 12, 1941. N. Dodge, Photographer.



6. Current conditions of the view west from Massai Point Exhibit Building, 1999. Ken Romig, Photographer. P-2



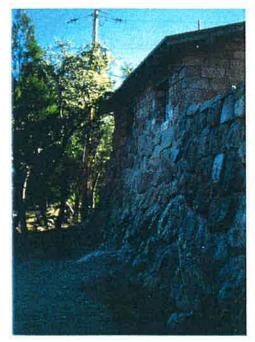
7. Massai Point Exhibit Building, 1930's. Photographer unknown.



8. Current conditions of the Massai Point Exhibit Building, 1999. Ken Romig, Photographer.



9. CCC Boy tending the BBQ pits during the opening ceremonies, 1934. Frank Pinkely, Photographer.



10. Retaining wall at the maintenance complex, 1999. Ken Romig, Photographer.



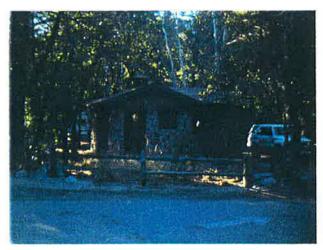
11. Comfort Station at Bonita Canyon Campground, 1935. Photographer unknown



12. Pictographs 2/37. Photographer unknown.



13. Stone Tables on Sugar Loaf Trail, 1935. Photographer unknown.



14. Current Conditions, Bonita Canyon Campground Residence, 1999. Ken Romig, Photographer



15. Site of Lake-Bed exhibit view, August 1941. N.Dodge, Photographer.



16. Current Condition of Lake-Bed exhibit, 1999. Ken Romig, Photographer.



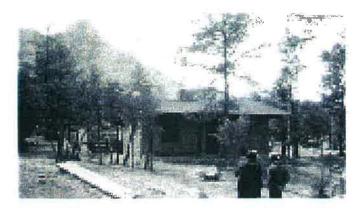
17. China Boy Rock Formation, 1957. F.M. Benson, Photographer.



18. Bonita Canyon Road, August 9, 1951. George H. Smith, Photographer.



19. Current Condition of Bonita Canyon Road, 1999. Ken Romig, Photographer.



20. Residence, 1939. Frank Pinkley, Photographer.



22. Residence, July 1946. George G. Grant, Photographer.



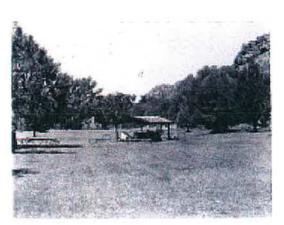
21. Current Conditions, Residence 1999. Ken Romig, Photographer.



23. Current Conditions, Residence 1999. Ken Romig, Photographer.



24. Silver Spur Ranch, January 1969. B.B. Rigenbach, Photographer.



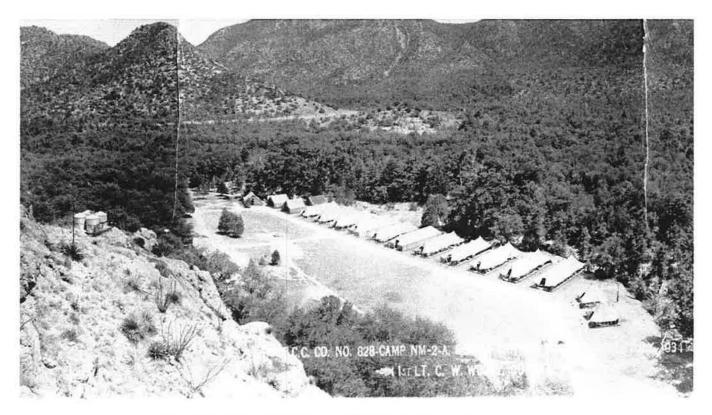
25. Silver Spur Ranch, August 4, 1960. Benson, Photographer.



26. Current Condition, Bear Cage, 1999. Ken Romig, Photographer.



27. Current Condition, Silver Spur Meadow, 1999. Ken Romig, Photographer.



28. 828 th Co., CCC Camp CNM-2-A, Bonita Canyon, July 1934, American Photo Service



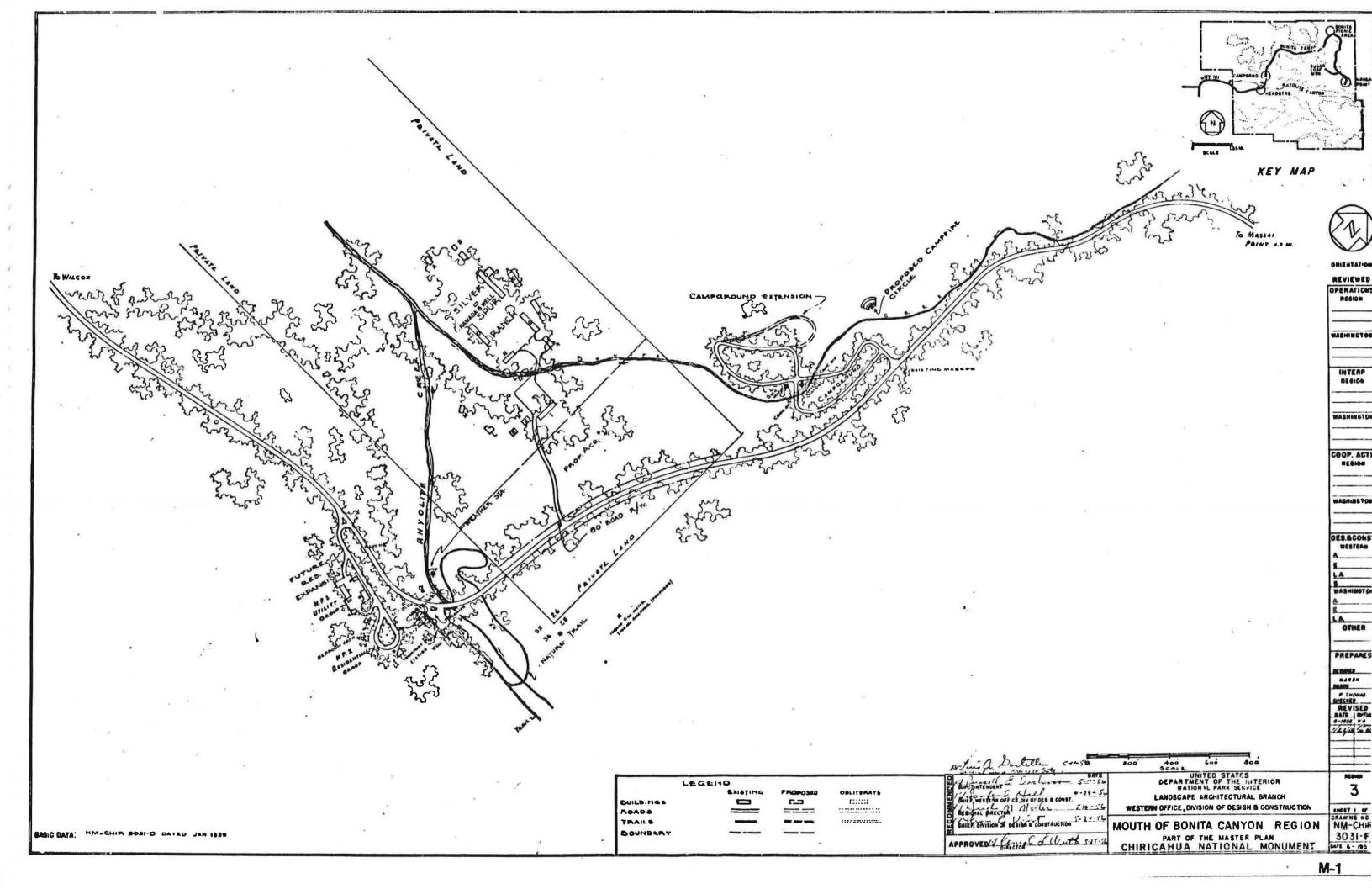
29. 828th Co. CCC Camp CNM-2-A, Bonita Canyon, after 1936. Photographer unknown

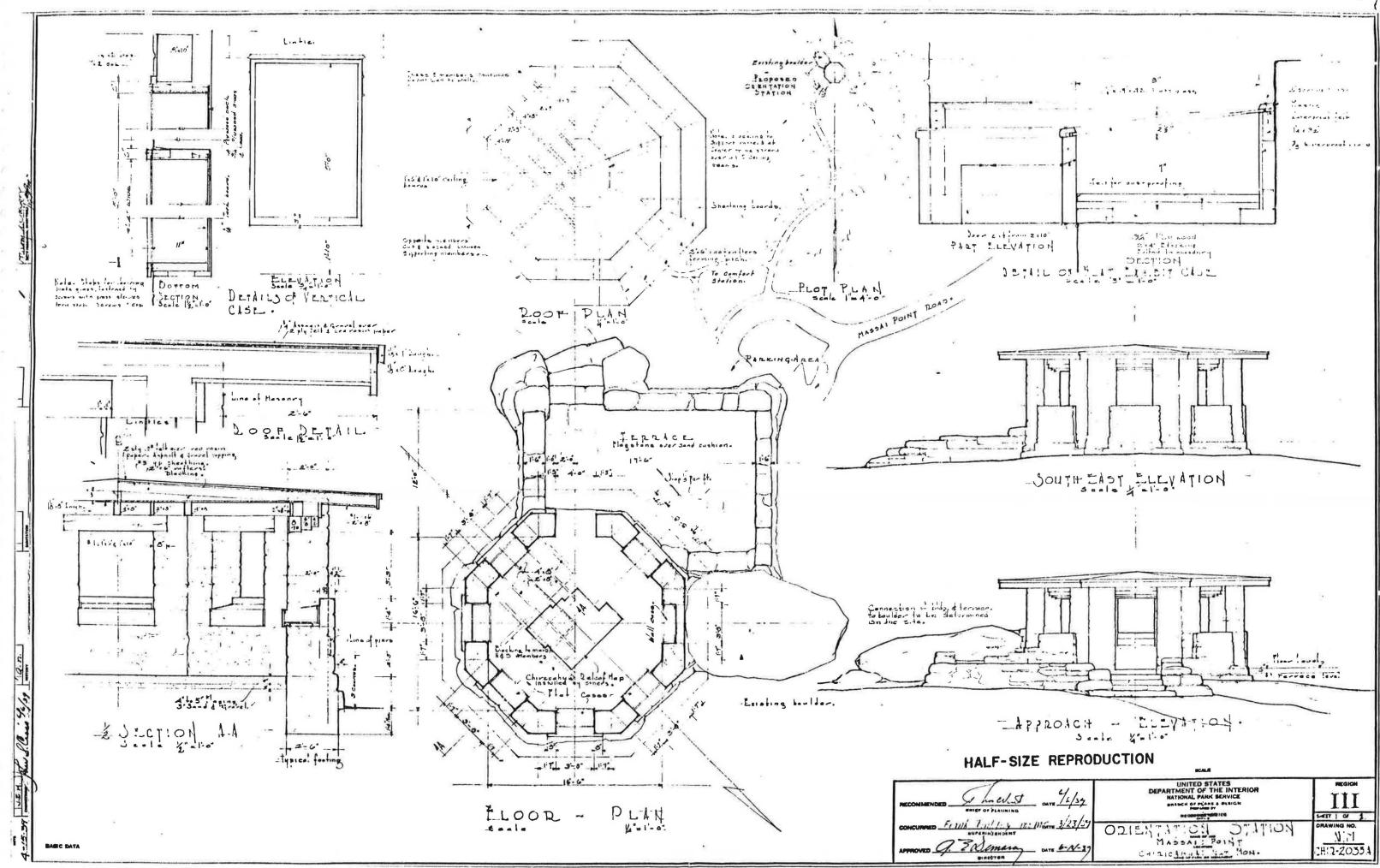


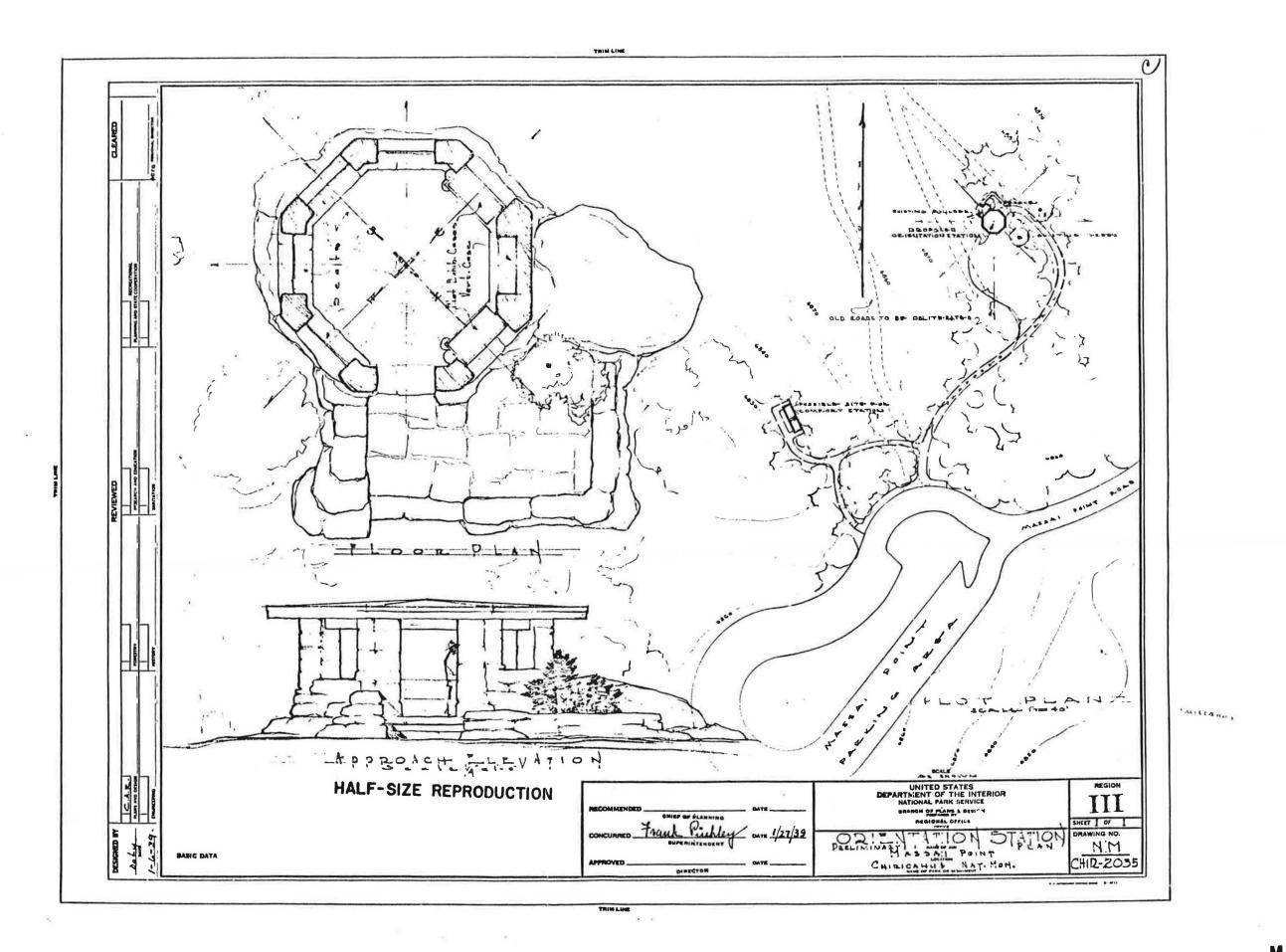
30. Current Condition of Silver Spur Meadow, 1999. Ken Romig, Photographer.

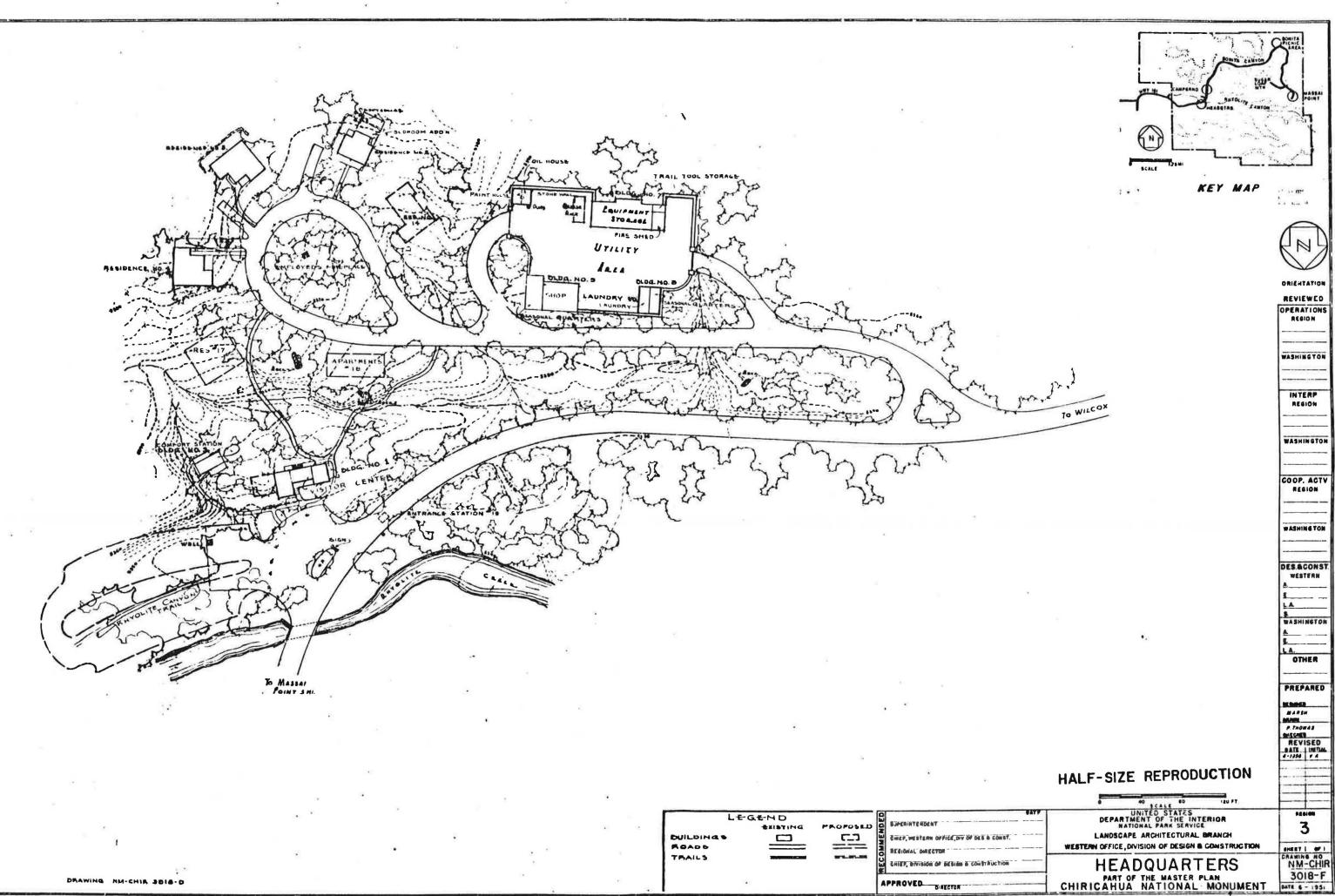
LIST OF MAPS AND PLANS

No.	Description/Caption	Graphic Path	Page	
1.	Mouth of Bonita Canyon Region, NM-CHIR 3031-F, 6/1956	N/A	M-1	
2.	Orientation Station, Massai Point, NM-CHIR 2035A, 1939	N/A	M-2	
3.	Orientation Station, Massai Point, NM-CHIR 2035, 1939	N/A	M-3	
4.	Headquarters, NM-3018-F, 6/1951	N/A	M-4	
5.	Proposed Utility Area Extension, Walls and Exit Road, NM-5701, 1937	N/A	M-5	
6.	Visitor Center (Heating Plans) Working Drawing, NM-CHIR 20.25, 6/19	57 N/A	M-6	
7.	Campground, Part of the Masterplan, NM-CHIR 3019-F, 6/1951	N/A	M-7	
8.	Headquarters-Utilities, Part of the Masterplan, NM-CHIR 3112, 1951 (?)	N/A	M-8	
9.	Hand Drawn Map of CCC Camp NM-2-A	N/A	M-9	
10.	Monument Visitor Center/HQ Extant Character-Defining Features-2000		0300\HQ. Dwg (Graphic in back)	
11.	CCC Camp/Silver spur Meadow Extant Character-Defining Features-2000	0300\CCC-Silver Spur (Graphic in back)		
12.	Park Road/Lookout Area Extant Character-Defining Features-2000		0300\Road-To-Massai (Graphic in back)	

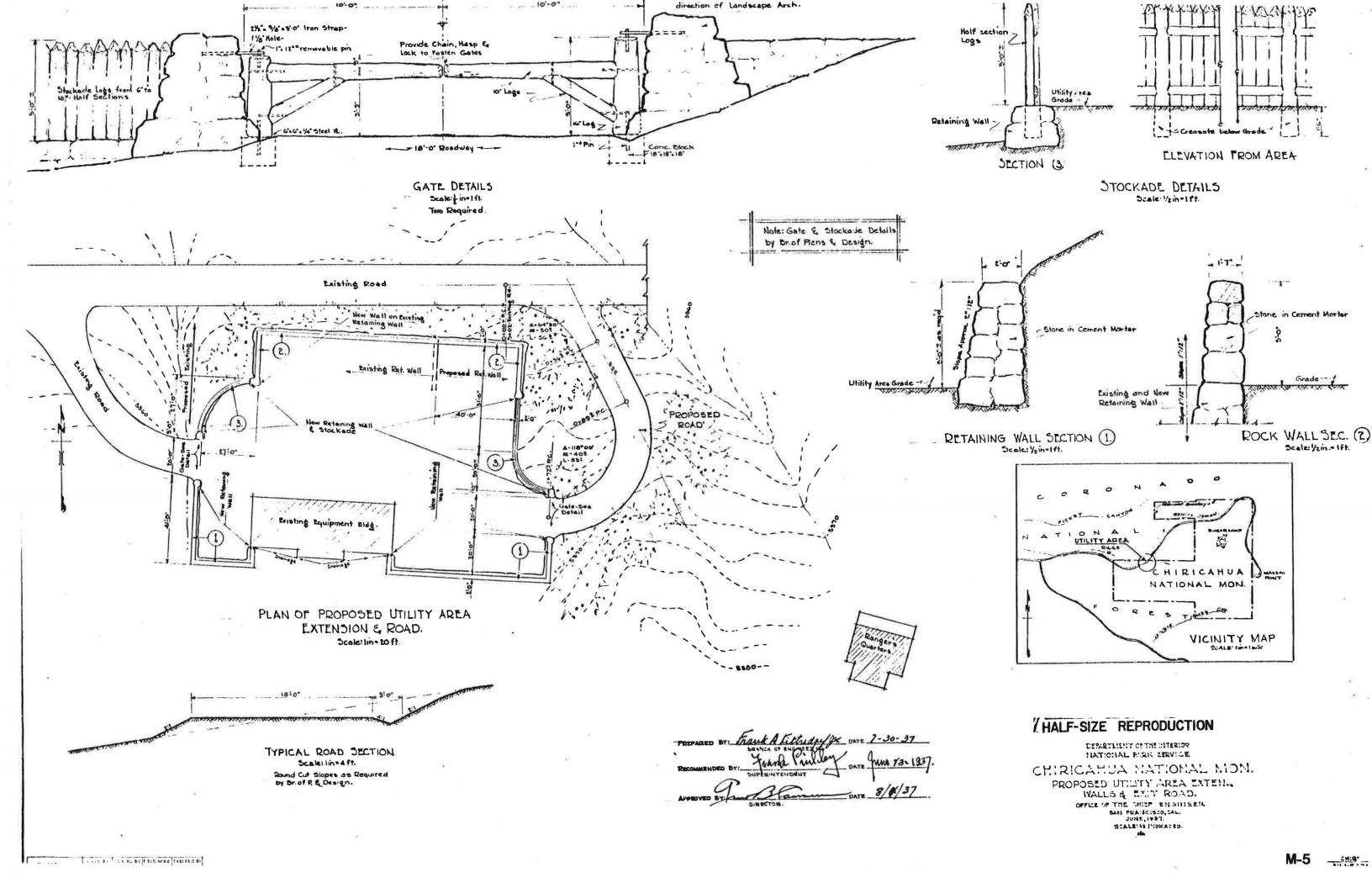


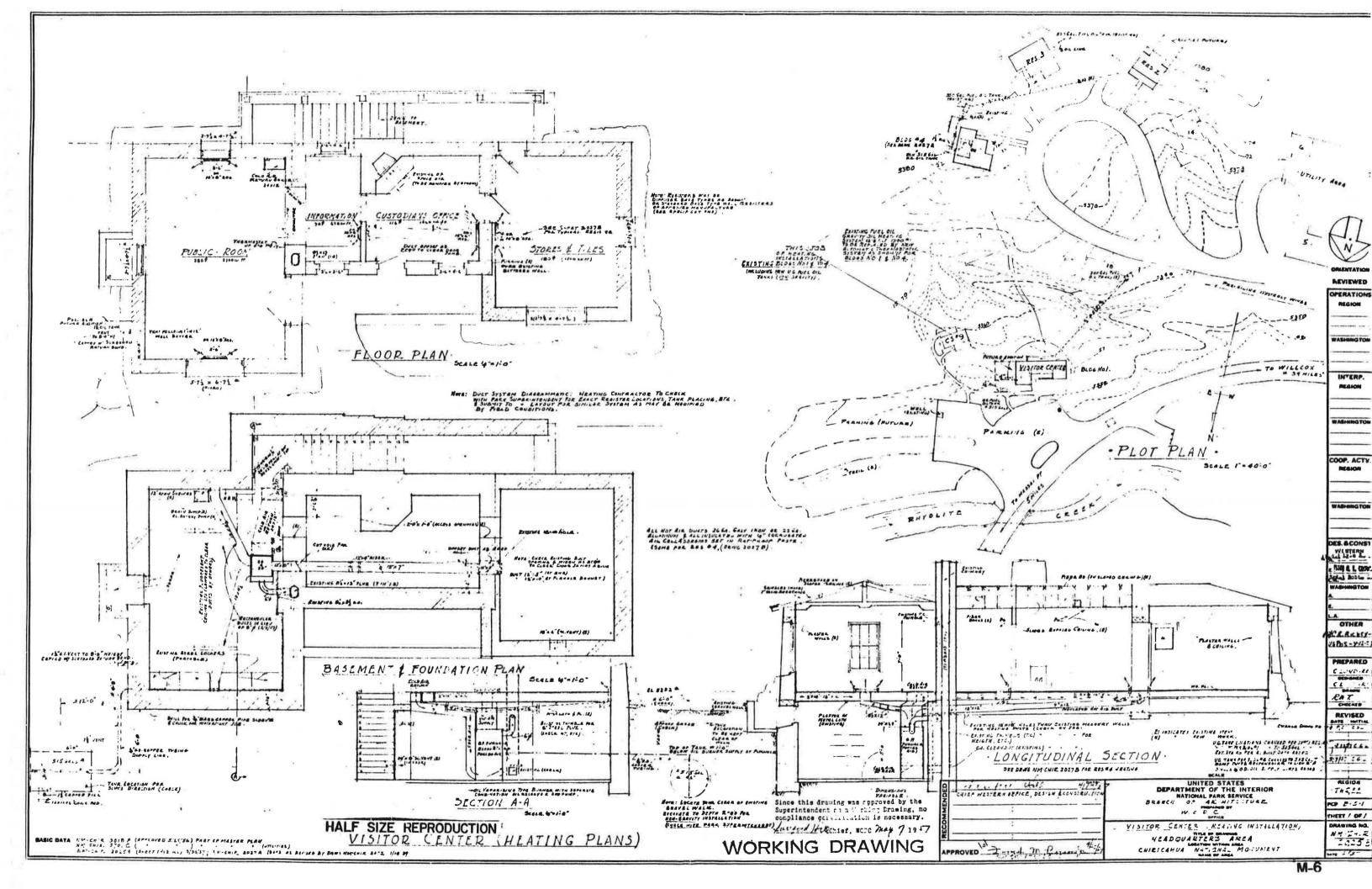


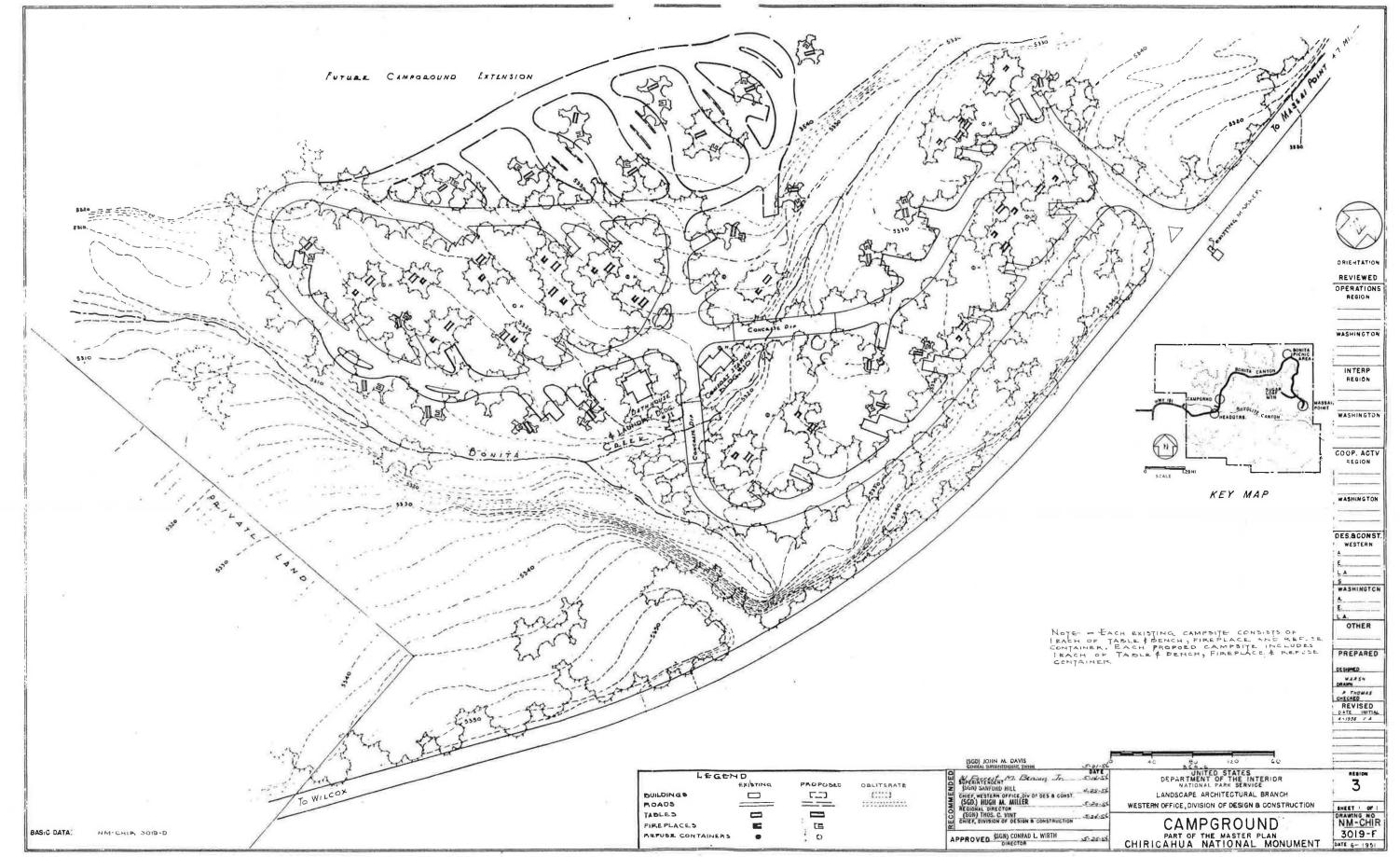


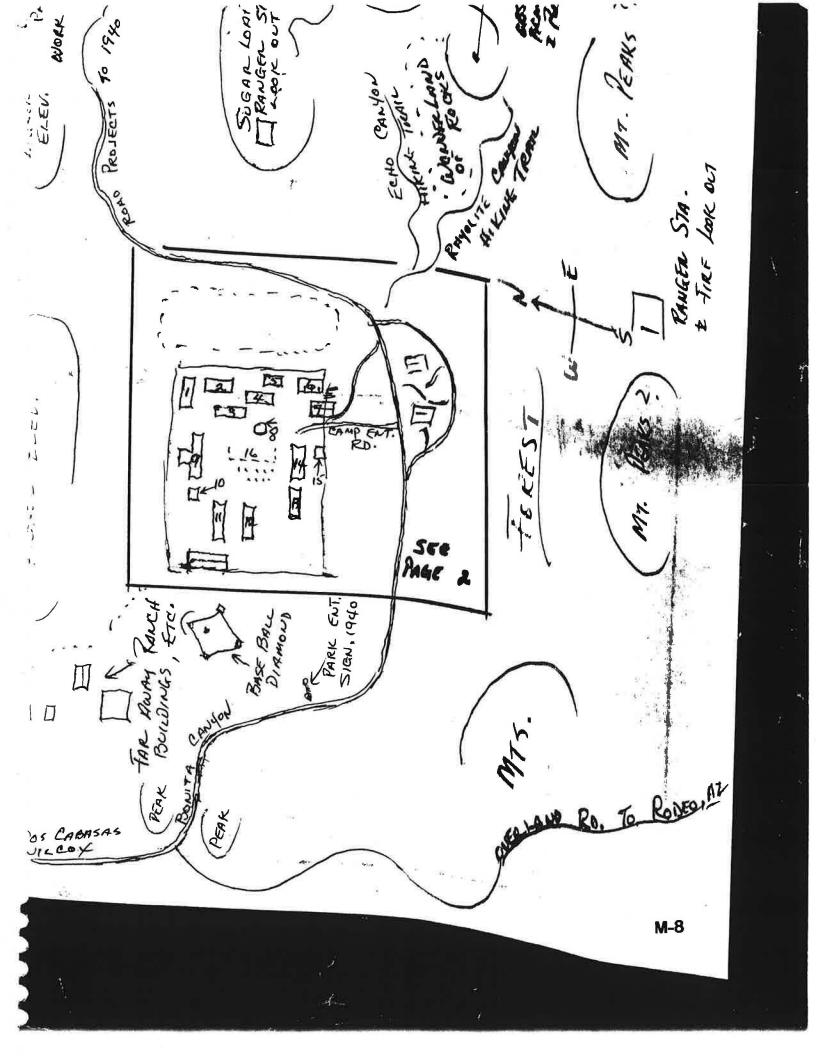


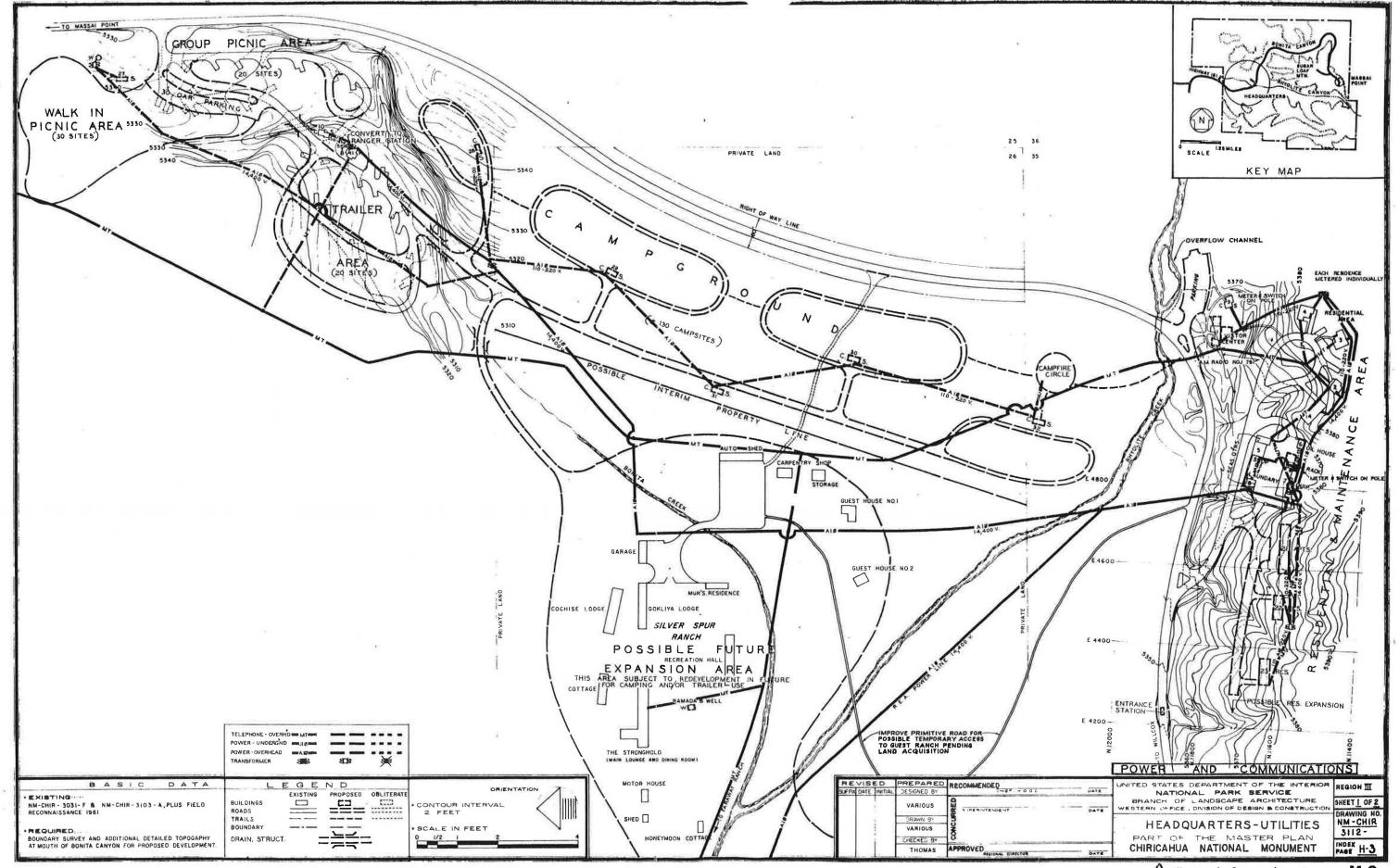
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