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National Park Service  
Cultural Landscapes Inventory  
2008



Historic Designed Landscape  
Chiricahua National Monument

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## **Table of Contents**

Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

Concurrence Status

Geographic Information and Location Map

Management Information

National Register Information

Chronology & Physical History

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Condition

Treatment

Bibliography & Supplemental Information

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## Inventory Unit Summary & Site Plan

### Inventory Summary

#### The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

##### CLI General Information:

##### Purpose and Goals of the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI), a comprehensive inventory of all cultural landscapes in the national park system, is one of the most ambitious initiatives of the National Park Service (NPS) Park Cultural Landscapes Program. The CLI is an evaluated inventory of all landscapes having historical significance that are listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, or are otherwise managed as cultural resources through a public planning process and in which the NPS has or plans to acquire any legal interest. The CLI identifies and documents each landscape's location, size, physical development, condition, landscape characteristics, character-defining features, as well as other valuable information useful to park management. Cultural landscapes become approved CLIs when concurrence with the findings is obtained from the park superintendent and all required data fields are entered into a national database. In addition, for landscapes that are not currently listed on the National Register and/or do not have adequate documentation, concurrence is required from the State Historic Preservation Officer or the Keeper of the National Register.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures, assists the NPS in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2006), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management. Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report information that respond to NPS strategic plan accomplishments. Two GPRA goals are associated with the CLI: bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (Goal 1a7) and increasing the number of CLI records that have complete, accurate, and reliable information (Goal 1b2B).

##### Scope of the CLI

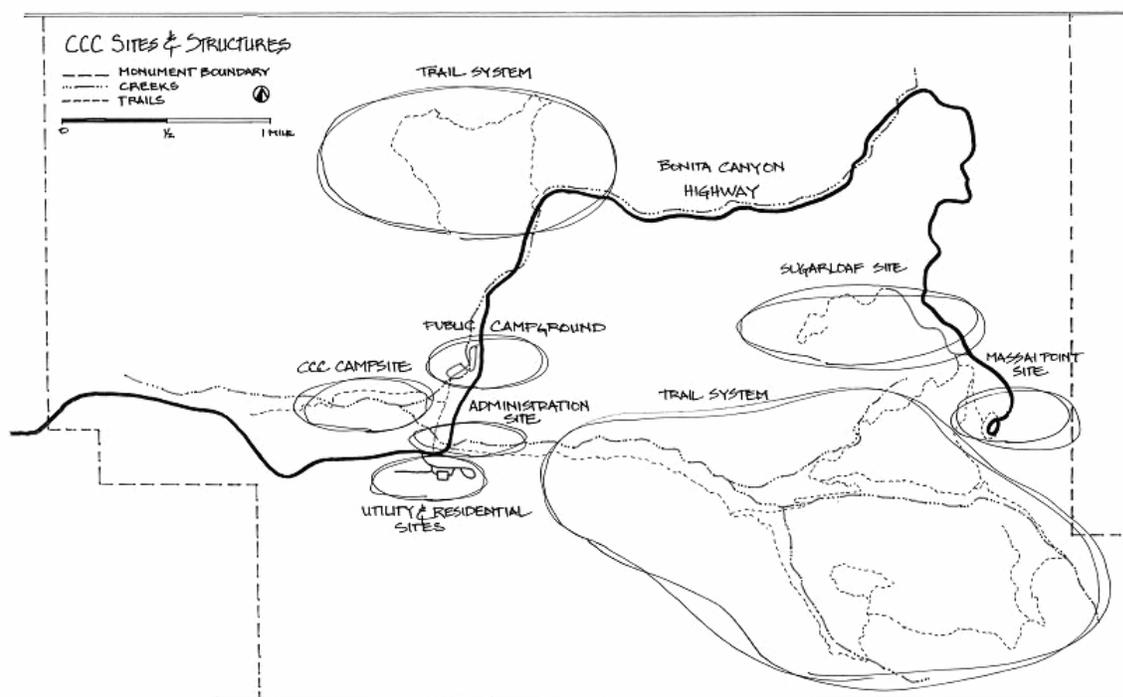
The information contained within the CLI is gathered from existing secondary sources found in park libraries and archives and at NPS regional offices and centers, as well as through on-site reconnaissance of the existing landscape. The baseline information collected provides a comprehensive look at the historical development and significance of the landscape, placing it in context of the site's overall significance. Documentation and analysis of the existing landscape identifies character-defining characteristics and features, and allows for an evaluation of the landscape's overall integrity and an assessment of the landscape's overall condition. The CLI also provides an illustrative site plan that indicates major features within the inventory unit. Unlike cultural landscape reports, the CLI does not provide management recommendations or

treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

### Inventory Unit Description:

Located in southeastern Arizona, Chiricahua National Monument was established to preserve and protect natural rock formations known as “The Pinnacles.” The period of significance for the Historic Designed Landscape is from 1924 to 1940. The Monument contains 11,985 acres, 10,290 acres of which is designated wilderness. The condition of the monument is good. 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 1930s New Deal Era/CCC landscape development. The study region for this cultural landscape inventory is the developed areas constructed by the CCC, including trails. The landscape features built by 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 Park Service.

### Site Plan



Map 2. Locations of sites and structures identified in Chiricahua National Monument Nomination.

*Map of CCC Sites and Structures within Chiricahua National Monument. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.*

**Property Level and CLI Numbers**

<b>Inventory Unit Name:</b>	Historic Designed Landscape
<b>Property Level:</b>	Component Landscape
<b>CLI Identification Number:</b>	850007
<b>Parent Landscape:</b>	850006

**Park Information**

<b>Park Name and Alpha Code:</b>	Chiricahua National Monument -CHIR
<b>Park Organization Code:</b>	8620
<b>Park Administrative Unit:</b>	Chiricahua National Monument

**CLI Hierarchy Description**

The property level of this inventory unit is a component landscape, identified as the Historic Designed Landscape of Chiricahua National Monument.

## Concurrence Status

**Inventory Status:** Complete

### Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Morrow Reardon Wilkinson, Ltd, Landscape Architects completed the initial CLI for the CHIR Historic Designed Landscape in 2001. Some of that information is used in this current database CLI, but for the most part, this CLI is based on Robin Pinto's National Register Nomination for the Historic Designed Landscape dated May 21, 2007.

This CLI was revised by Helana Ruter (ASU History grad student) to reflect and be consistent with the pending National Register nomination for the Chiricahua Historic Designed Landscape, completed by Robin Pinto. The major difference between the old CLI and revised CLI is the inclusion of the backcountry trail system within the CLI boundary.

### Concurrence Status:

<b>Park Superintendent Concurrence:</b>	Yes
<b>Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence:</b>	05/08/2008
<b>National Register Concurrence:</b>	Eligible -- Keeper
<b>Date of Concurrence Determination:</b>	10/31/2008

### National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The Keeper of the National Register of Historic Places signed the National Register nomination (the basis of this CLI) on 10/31/2008.

### Concurrence Graphic Information:



United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
INTERMOUNTAIN REGION  
Historic Preservation Programs  
Cultural Landscapes  
P.O. Box 728, Santa Fe, New Mexico 87505-0728  
505-988-6895, 988-6876 (fax)



Memorandum

To: Superintendent, Chiricahua National Monument  
From: Program Manager, Historic Preservation Programs, Intermountain Region  
Re: Cultural Landscapes Inventory for Chiricahua NM Historic Designed Landscape

I am pleased to submit the updated website version of the Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI) for the Historic Designed Landscape at Chiricahua, for your review and concurrence. A signature line is included below, for your convenience.

This hardcopy represents what is contained within the NPS CLI website database. This CLI was completed by Helena Ruter at Arizona State University, under Cooperative Agreement, with the help of Dave Evans of your staff. This CLI can be updated in the future as needed.

Your specific concurrence on a number of items is needed; these are highlighted and flagged in the hardcopy and include Condition Assessment, Management Category, and Integrity rating. Your signature below will indicate concurrence with the whole CLI. Together with the pending approval of the National Register nomination, your concurrence will enable this CLI to be complete and count for PMDS goals for FY2008.

Thanks! And feel free to contact Jill Cowley at (505) 988-6899 if there are any questions.

Brian Carey, Superintendent, Chiricahua National Monument

5/8/08

Date

cc:  
Dave Evans, CHIR  
Jill Cowley, IMR-Santa Fe

*CLI Superintendent concurrence memo, dated May 8, 2008.*

**Edson Beall**

11/07/2008 02:15 PM  
EST

To:  
cc:  
Subject:

WASO CR NR-NHL, WASO CR H  
(bcc: Sande McDermott/DENVER/  
National Register Weekly List 11/C

November 7, 2008

The Director of the National Park Service is pleased to send you the following announcements and actions on properties for the National Register of Historic Places. For further information contact Edson Beall via voice (202) 354-2255, or E-mail: <Edson\_Beall@nps.gov> This and past Weekly Lists are also available here: <http://www.nps.gov/history/nr/nrlist.htm>

Our physical location address is:

National Park Service 2280, 8th floor  
National Register of Historic Places  
1201 "I" (Eye) Street, NW,  
Washington D.C. 20005

Please have any Fed Ex, UPS packages sent to the above address. Please continue to use alternate carriers, as all mail delivered to us via United States Postal Service is irradiated and subsequently damaged.

WEEKLY LIST OF ACTIONS TAKEN ON PROPERTIES: 10/27/08 THROUGH 10/31/08

KEY: State, County, Property Name, Address/Boundary, City, Vicinity, Reference Number, NHL, Action, Date, Multiple Name

ARIZONA, COCHISE COUNTY,  
Chiricahua National Monument Historic Designed Landscape,  
12856 E. Rhyolite Canyon Rd.,  
Willcox vicinity, 08001020,  
LISTED, 10/31/08  
(Historic Park Landscapes in National and State Parks MPS)

*Keeper of the Register listing of Historic Designed Landscape nomination (the basis of this CLI),  
October 2008.*

**Revisions Impacting Change in Concurrence:** Other

**Revision Date:** 05/08/2008

**Revision Narrative:**

CLI was revised by Helana Ruter (ASU History grad student) to reflect and be consistent with the pending National Register nomination for the Chiricahua Historic Designed Landscape, completed by Robin Pinto. Major difference between old CLI and revised CLI is the inclusion of the backcountry trail system within the CLI boundary.

**Revision Date:** 07/15/2012

**Revision Narrative:**

Revised text to correct typos, updated National Register information, and clarified image sources, July 2012.

## Geographic Information & Location Map

### Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

Chiricahua National Monument is located in the northwest portion of the Chiricahua Mountain range in southeastern Arizona. The boundary for the historic designed landscape represents the approximate size and shape of the Chiricahua National Monument at the end of the designated period of significance (see Map 17). The area includes all the landscape elements, structures, and buildings inventoried in this nomination. Part of the original road constructed by the Bureau of Public Roads that lies outside the present Monument boundary (approximately 1 mile in length on private land) is not included within the nominated area. Because of the intimate association between the Faraway Ranch, Bonita Canyon Highway, and the Civilian Conservation Corps developed sites, the boundary also includes the Faraway Ranch, an area of the Monument that has already been nominated to the National Register and for which a CLI is being completed separately.

### State and County:

**State:** AZ

**County:** Cochise County

**Size (Acres):** 10,000.00

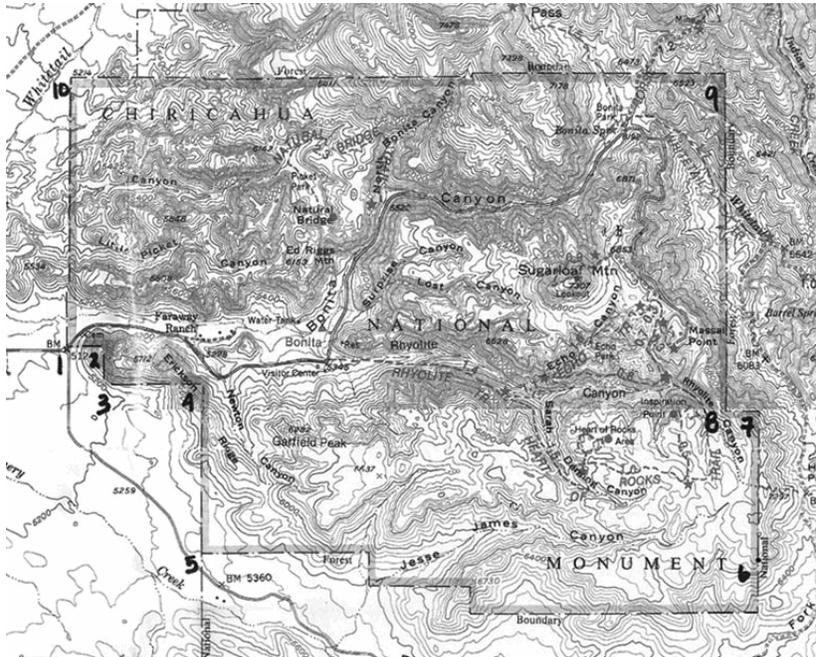
**Boundary UTMS:**

<b>Source:</b>	USGS Map 1
<b>Type of Point:</b>	Area
<b>Datum:</b>	NAD 27
<b>UTM Zone:</b>	12
<b>UTM Easting:</b>	652,150
<b>UTM Northing:</b>	3,542,330
<b>Source:</b>	USGS Map 1
<b>Type of Point:</b>	Area
<b>Datum:</b>	NAD 27
<b>UTM Zone:</b>	12
<b>UTM Easting:</b>	652,585
<b>UTM Northing:</b>	3,542,330
<b>Source:</b>	USGS Map 1
<b>Type of Point:</b>	Area
<b>Datum:</b>	NAD 27
<b>UTM Zone:</b>	12
<b>UTM Easting:</b>	652,585
<b>UTM Northing:</b>	3,541,950
<b>Source:</b>	USGS Map 1
<b>Type of Point:</b>	Area
<b>Datum:</b>	NAD 27
<b>UTM Zone:</b>	12
<b>UTM Easting:</b>	653,810
<b>UTM Northing:</b>	3,541,950
<b>Source:</b>	USGS Map 1

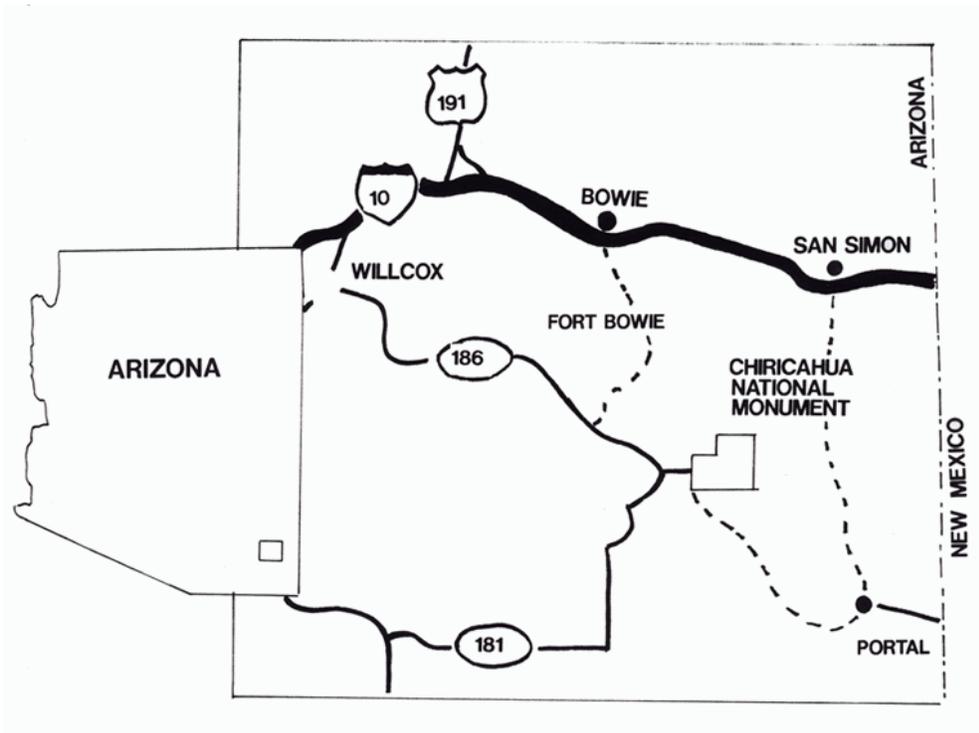
<b>Type of Point:</b>	Area
<b>Datum:</b>	NAD 27
<b>UTM Zone:</b>	12
<b>UTM Easting:</b>	653,810
<b>UTM Northing:</b>	3,539,960
<b>Source:</b>	USGS Map 1
<b>Type of Point:</b>	Area
<b>Datum:</b>	NAD 27
<b>UTM Zone:</b>	12
<b>UTM Easting:</b>	660,480
<b>UTM Northing:</b>	3,540,000
<b>Source:</b>	USGS Map 1
<b>Type of Point:</b>	Area
<b>Datum:</b>	NAD 27
<b>UTM Zone:</b>	12
<b>UTM Easting:</b>	660,470
<b>UTM Northing:</b>	3,541,720
<b>Source:</b>	USGS Map 1
<b>Type of Point:</b>	Area
<b>Datum:</b>	NAD 27
<b>UTM Zone:</b>	12
<b>UTM Easting:</b>	660,830
<b>UTM Northing:</b>	3,541,720
<b>Source:</b>	USGS Map 1
<b>Type of Point:</b>	Area
<b>Datum:</b>	NAD 27
<b>UTM Zone:</b>	12

<b>UTM Easting:</b>	659,980
<b>UTM Northing:</b>	3,545,640
<b>Source:</b>	USGS Map 1
<b>Type of Point:</b>	Area
<b>Datum:</b>	NAD 27
<b>UTM Zone:</b>	12
<b>UTM Easting:</b>	652,110
<b>UTM Northing:</b>	3,545,610

**Location Map:**



*USGS Map of Chiricahua National Monument with UTM references, showing boundaries addressed in this CLI. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.*



*Location map showing Chiricahua National Monument within southeast Arizona. Source: 2001 CLI, page 4.*

**Regional Context:**

**Type of Context:** Cultural

**Description:**

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.

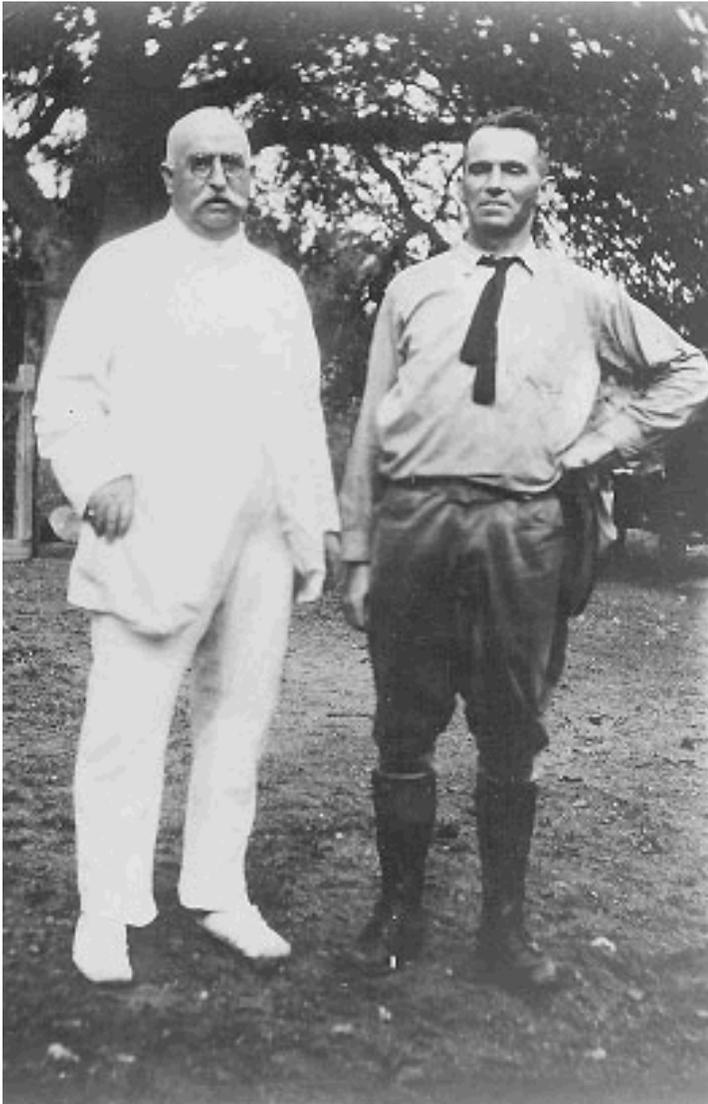
In 1885/6, a semi-permanent establishment of buffalo soldiers was posted in Bonita Canyon. The buffalo soldiers are a unique presence in the landscape, as they were some of the first black soldiers to serve in the U.S. military. A monument was built to commemorate President Garfield; it was later integrated 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 New Deal Era 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.



*Administration Building, paths and parking area, 1939. View looking south. Source: Chiricahua National Monument Archives.*



*Governor George W.P. Hunt and Edward Riggs preparing to tour the Wonderland of Rocks, 1923. Source: Chiricahua National Monument Archives.*

**Type of Context:** Physiographic

**Description:**

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

## Historic Designed Landscape

### Chiricahua National Monument

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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, Chihuahuan 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 arizonic*) and sycamore (*Platanus wrightii*). Some animals known to visit the site are javelina, mule deer, bobcat, bear, coyote, and among many others.



*View of Chiricahua landscape, looking south from speaker's rock, 2007. Source: H. Ruter.*

**Type of Context:** Political

**Description:**

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. 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.

**Management Unit:** Intermountain Region (Southwest Cluster)

## Management Information

### General Management Information

**Management Category:** Should be Preserved and Maintained

**Management Category Date:** 05/08/2008

#### Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

The Historic Designed Landscape is listed on the National Register of Historic Places, and should be preserved and maintained. Park Superintendent concurred on 5/8/2008.

### Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

#### Management Agreement:

**Type of Agreement:**

#### NPS Legal Interest:

**Type of Interest:** Fee Simple

#### Public Access:

**Type of Access:** Unrestricted

**Adjacent Lands Information**

**Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?**            Yes

**Adjacent Lands Description:**

The nearby Faraway Ranch illustrates homestead and tourist development within the park and reveals an era of landscape development that will be covered in a separate CLI.

## National Register Information

### Existing National Register Status

#### National Register Landscape Documentation:

Keeper Documented

#### National Register Explanatory Narrative:

The National Register nomination for the CHIR Historic Designed Landscape was approved by the Keeper's Office in WASO in 2008. The nomination, prepared by Robin Pinto (who also worked on the original CLI) adequately addresses landscape elements. The nomination serves as the basis of this revised CLI.

#### Existing NRIS Information:

**Other Names:** Historic Designed Landscape

**Primary Certification Date:** 10/31/2008

### National Register Eligibility

**National Register Concurrence:** Eligible -- Keeper

**Contributing/Individual:** Individual

**National Register Classification:** District

**Significance Level:** National

**Significance Criteria:** A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

**Significance Criteria:** B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past

**Significance Criteria:** C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values

**Period of Significance:**

<b>Time Period:</b>	AD 1924 - 1940
<b>Historic Context Theme:</b>	Transforming the Environment
<b>Subtheme:</b>	Conservation of Natural Resources
<b>Facet:</b>	The Great Depression And Conservation
<b>Time Period:</b>	AD 1924 - 1940
<b>Historic Context Theme:</b>	Expressing Cultural Values
<b>Subtheme:</b>	Architecture
<b>Facet:</b>	Rustic Architecture
<b>Time Period:</b>	AD 1924 - 1940
<b>Historic Context Theme:</b>	Expressing Cultural Values
<b>Subtheme:</b>	Landscape Architecture
<b>Facet:</b>	The 1930's: Era Of Public Works

**Area of Significance:**

<b>Area of Significance Category:</b>	Politics - Government
<b>Area of Significance Subcategory:</b>	None
<b>Area of Significance Category:</b>	Social History
<b>Area of Significance Subcategory:</b>	None
<b>Area of Significance Category:</b>	Entertainment - Recreation
<b>Area of Significance Subcategory:</b>	None
<b>Area of Significance Category:</b>	Conservation
<b>Area of Significance Subcategory:</b>	None
<b>Area of Significance Category:</b>	Landscape Architecture
<b>Area of Significance Subcategory:</b>	None
<b>Area of Significance Category:</b>	Architecture
<b>Area of Significance Subcategory:</b>	None

**Statement of Significance:**

The Historic Designed Landscape, a component of the larger Chiricahua National Monument, consists of approximately 10,000 acres. It is eligible under Criteria A and C of the National Register of Historic Places at the state level of significance. Under Criterion A, the Historic Designed Landscape is significant in the areas of politics/government, social history, and entertainment/recreation and for its association with New Deal Work Relief Programs: Civilian Conservation Corps and Ed Riggs. The landscape is also significant under Criterion A for its association with US Forest Service and National Park Service Recreation Development and Natural Resource Conservation: Fire Prevention. Under Criterion B, the Historic Designed Landscape is significant for its association with Edward Murrey Riggs. Under Criterion C, the Historic Designed Landscape is significant in the areas of Landscape

## Historic Designed Landscape

### Chiricahua National Monument

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Architecture: National Park Service Naturalistic Landscape Design and National Park Service Rustic Architectural Design. The Historic Designed Landscape as a whole and its individual structures, features, and buildings retain a high level of integrity.

#### Criterion A - US Forest Service and National Park Service Recreation Development

The Historic Designed Landscape of Chiricahua National Monument is the result of a long-term commitment by the federal government to development of recreational opportunities on public lands throughout the west as well as in southeastern Arizona. Development of Bonita Canyon Highway was considered by the communities of southeastern Arizona to be one of the most important projects for the advancement of the region. Many local leaders believed that safe and easy access into the Wonderland of Rocks would draw more visitors and their tourism dollars to the area.

With the development of the New Deal program, agencies such as the Civilian Conservation Corps were employed to continue the construction of recreational facilities within national parks, forests, and monuments. Development on these federal lands accelerated dramatically with the availability of labor and funding in 1933. Many national monuments received their first infusions of funds and labor at this time. Recreational planning led by the National Park Service continued to expand beyond national reserved landscapes to include municipal, county, and state parks as well as recreational demonstration areas (McClelland 1998).

#### Criterion A - New Deal Work Relief Programs: Civilian Conservation Corps

The development of Chiricahua National Monument was closely tied to the social upheaval caused by and federal response to the Great Depression. The US Forest Service, the National Park Service and Camp NM2A enrollees were responsible for the construction of seven sites, 16 buildings, and 24 structures including 13 trails; and development of all of the supporting water, sewer, and electrical infrastructure for the monument. The built environment of Chiricahua National Monument is a physical manifestation of their skills, knowledge, and craftsmanship. The CCC enrollees took pride in jobs well done. That pride is still evident in the elegance of many of the structures and buildings and their degree of integrity.

Without the availability of CCC labor, Chiricahua National Monument would have likely remained substantially undeveloped. The importance of the CCC contribution to the monument and the community cannot be overstated. In the same fashion, the importance of the opportunity for work and self-improvement for those enrollees is also immense. Today those Camp NM2A boys, now in their eighties, still return to the monument to express their gratitude for what the CCC program gave to them (Nielsen, personal communication).

#### Criterion A - Natural Resource Conservation: Fire Prevention

The Sugarloaf site is associated with US Forest Service and National Park Service efforts in resource conservation in southeastern Arizona. The CCC development at Sugarloaf Mountain was part of a

## Historic Designed Landscape

### Chiricahua National Monument

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long-term, large-scale plan for fire reconnaissance, communication, and prevention throughout the Chiricahua Mountain Range. Development of fire prevention facilities at Chiricahua National Monument was a high priority among the early projects (Arizona Range News, March 25, 1938). Sugarloaf Mountain was initially the focus for this development. Natural Bridge Trail, another component in the fire management planning for the monument, was constructed to provide rapid access into the forested area of Picket Park. Efficient communication between lookout sites and US Forest and National Park Service personnel was also a critical component of prevention and management. Enrollees built an extensive telephone system connecting the monument to the US Forest Service office in Portal, Arizona.

CCC enrollees at Camp NM2A were responsible for the construction of access facilities (road, parking areas, and trail), the L-4 Lookout, and extensive telephone communication systems. While most trails were designed primarily for recreation, they were constructed through some of the most densely forested areas of the monument and thus provided rapid access for firefighters. Natural Bridge Trail was initially constructed for the sole purpose of rapid access into Picket Park. The Sugarloaf Trail had the dual purpose of providing fire lookout access as well as an opportunity for recreation.

#### Criterion B- Edward Murray Riggs (1885-1950)

The personal imprint of Ed Riggs is everywhere in Chiricahua National Monument trails. Ed Riggs was more familiar with the landscape of the Wonderland of Rocks than any other man alive during the first half of 20th-century.

In 1921 Riggs began dating Lillian Erickson, manager of the Faraway Ranch situated immediately west of the monument area. Together they began to explore the canyons and plateaus beyond the ranch. After Lillian and Ed were married in February 1923, he moved to the ranch to help her develop the guest ranch into a more profitable enterprise.

Ed Riggs was a leader in the community of southeastern Arizona and a strong proponent of a proposed monument throughout its early history. Riggs was one of the first to thoroughly explore the fantastic landscapes of the Wonderland of Rocks and personally advertised its beauty throughout the community with his photographs. Riggs lobbied local, state, and national officials for reservation of the area as a national monument. In 1923 Ed's photographs were brought to the attention of Arizona Governor George W. P. Hunt who expressed a desire to personally visit the site where they had been taken. On August 5 the Governor arrived with a group of 60 newspapermen, photographers, and businessmen from Douglas, Bisbee, and Phoenix (Figure 1). Ed led the visiting group along his trails into the Heart of Rocks in order that they experience the rhyolite features themselves. The public attention brought by the press and Governor Hunt's subsequent lobbying efforts in Washington DC were instrumental in persuading President Calvin Coolidge to declare the Wonderland of Rocks a national monument on April 18, 1924 (Riggs no date; Winn, Douglas Daily Dispatch, September 2, 1934).

After the monument was established, Ed Riggs continued to develop horse trails throughout the area in order to provide better access for his guests at the Faraway Ranch to see the spectacular geological

## Historic Designed Landscape

### Chiricahua National Monument

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formations. According to his wife, Lillian, Ed laid out and constructed most of the early trails in the monument (Riggs no date). By the arrival of the CCC Camp in 1934, an extensive system of trails was already in existence throughout the Wonderland of Rocks. These primitive trails became the foundations for many of the CCC trails that were later constructed.

In June 1934 the National Park Service hired Ed Riggs as a LEM (a Locally Experienced Man) or foreman to lead trail crews at Camp NM2A. While Riggs had no degree in design or engineering, he had a very practical knowledge of construction and perhaps, more importantly, the most thorough understanding of the monument landscape of anyone (Riggs no date; Riggs 1953). Ed Riggs worked with both National Park Service engineers and landscape architects regularly during construction of the trails but the design of the trails has been uniformly attributed to Ed (SWMMR). Ed Riggs became the one and only trail foreman to oversee development of the trail system and teach the CCC enrollees principles of trail construction. Riggs designed all but one (Sugarloaf) CCC trail and was responsible for directing construction on all of the trails during the following three years. Despite his lack of a formal design or engineering degree, Riggs had an intuitive sense for both the landscape as well as good design in a National Park Service trail.

#### Criterion C - Landscape Architecture: National Park Service Naturalistic Landscape Design

The Historic Designed Landscape of Chiricahua National Monument was constructed using principles of naturalistic landscape design. These principles were developed by National Park Service landscape architects during the late 1910s and 1920s and have been applied in the construction of national parks and monuments as well as state and local parks in rural areas across the country. Naturalistic landscape design evolved at the same time, and in concert with, the Park Service's Rustic Architectural Style. Aspects of landscape design can be found both major structures and five of the seven sites at Chiricahua.

Chiricahua National Monument's Historic Designed Landscape is significant for its overall organization and coordinated development. The designed landscape functions as a single unit with nodes throughout the monument linked by trails and roadways. This organization and development is the result of long-range planning by National Park Service landscape architects, planners, and engineers and a concentrated effort of construction by Civilian Conservation Corps Camp NM2A.

The Park Service's landscape style had its early origins in design ideas developed by Andrew Jackson Downing in the mid-1800s for his pleasure gardens (McClelland 1998). Downing believed that the native landscape with its wild places and local vegetation should be valued over geometrically arranged gardens with imported plants and features. Downing's designs contained rustic-looking paths, bridges, seating and shelters that matched the landscape. His arrangements of open space, plantings and structures were intended to move the visitor into and through the wilderness, and in doing so, increase the visitor's appreciation of nature and its beauty.

The primary purpose of naturalistic landscape design was to create an environment in which constructed sites and elements appeared as natural components of the landscape. The principles

## Historic Designed Landscape

### Chiricahua National Monument

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required that construction practices should be sensitive to all elements within the surrounding environment; enhance scenic views on roads, trails and overlooks; avoid straight lines and right angles in buildings, structures, roadways, or trails; use native stone and wood materials in buildings and landscape elements; use indigenous or frontier methods of construction; protect and preserve of natural scenery and vegetation; and plant native trees and shrubs to cover old construction or development scars (McClelland 1998:511-512). All of these designed aspects are evident in all sites, structures, and features of the built environment at Chiricahua National Monument.

Protection and enhancement of vegetation were important aspects of construction projects by all CCC crews at Chiricahua National Monument. Sites for development were carefully chosen in order to protect sensitive areas. Camping units were situated at the Public Campground in order to preserve important individual trees. Trees within a construction site were carefully protected from damage. Revegetation projects used native understory shrubs and trees around most building sites including the Administration and Residential Areas, the Public Campground, and Massai Point. Restoration of scarred or damaged areas was important component of any construction project. Old roads were recovered with rock and soil and later replanted.

The addition of small-scale features was recognized as an important component of landscape design at Chiricahua. Features such as paths and stone edgings, like those at Massai Point, and Administration and Residential Areas, not only helped to direct traffic but created a feeling of informal welcome to visitors. They also made these sites look as if they had been lived in for a longtime.

#### Criterion C - National Park Service Rustic Architectural Design

The buildings at Chiricahua National Monument are outstanding examples of National Park Service rustic architectural style as it was applied during the CCC era. The design and construction of buildings in Chiricahua National Monument closely followed architectural principles developed by the National Park Service's Branch of Planning and Design.

Rustic architecture, as the Park Service's style was known, was employed in all park structures built between 1916 and 1942 (Tweed et al. 1977). Park Service designers apply this architectural style along with the complementary naturalistic landscape design in order to create built environments that appeared historic and melded with the surrounding environment.

The buildings and structures in Chiricahua National Monument were designed to fit in and with the landscape, and not to stand forward from it. Buildings were limited to one-story heights with shallow, gabled roofs. Most building forms were designed with organic elements -- a minimum of straight lines and right angles. Many buildings were set back amongst the trees, away from ridgelines and locations visible to the public. The organic nature of the buildings was enhanced by preserving nearby vegetation and transplanting local trees and shrubs for further camouflage.

#### Building Materials and Pioneer Craftsmanship

## Historic Designed Landscape

### Chiricahua National Monument

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The rustic architectural style employed by the Park Service dictated that construction materials be obtained from the local environment. All Chiricahua National Monument buildings were constructed from local materials, either rhyolite tuff or, as in the case of Sugarloaf lookout, dacite lava. Those buildings with walls were constructed of rubble stone to make them appear to emerge from the ground. The size of rubble stone set at the base of the buildings was often quite large in order to match the scale of surrounding landscape features.

While most Chiricahua buildings were constructed with rhyolite stone set in mortar, the assembly of that stone varies between buildings. No two buildings are identical. Some stonework seems almost dry laid. Some stone is carefully cut to match leaving little mortar spacing. Some walls are coursed; others are not. Some walls are battered; others are not.

Quality craftsmanship was an essential element of the Rustic Architectural Style. The quality of the stonemasonry is high for most of the monument's buildings and structures. Again there is great variability in the cutting style of the stone material. Some rubble stone appears completely uncut. Some stone faces are relatively flat, still roughhewn and one evenly shaped. Other stonework achieved a higher refinement with carefully rectangular cut block and smooth faces. This variation suggests that the pattern of stonecutting and assembly had little or no association with purpose, size, or location of the buildings. Little is known of the stonemasons who worked at Chiricahua. It is unlikely that the different styles are representative of different masons since different buildings with different masonry styles were being constructed at the same time.

Five of the seven sites within Chiricahua National Monument contain outstanding examples of buildings and structures created in the Park Service Rustic Architectural Style: the Utility Area (Equipment Shed, Warehouse, Power House and Laundry, and Oil and Gas House), Residential Area (Residences #1, #2, and #3), Visitor Center (Ranger Station/Comfort Station/Administration Building and 2nd Cap Magazine), Public Campground (Comfort Station and Bathhouse and Laundry), and Massai Point (Orientation Station). Park Service architects Robert Albers and Cecil Doty designed the majority of these buildings. The four buildings within the Utility Area offer a wonderful example of the variability in its material use and construction and stone-cutting techniques. The quality of craftsmanship achieved by CCC enrollees is outstanding. None of the CCC buildings have seen any serious maintenance problem since their initial construction 70 years ago.

## Chronology & Physical History

### Cultural Landscape Type and Use

<b>Cultural Landscape Type:</b>	Designed
<b>Current and Historic Use/Function:</b>	
<b>Primary Historic Function:</b>	Recreation/Culture-Other
<b>Primary Current Use:</b>	Recreation/Culture-Other

**Current and Historic Names:**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Type of Name</b>
Chiricahua National Monument Historic Designed Landscape	Current
Wonderland of Rocks	Both Current And Historic
Rhyolite Park	Historic
The Pinnacles	Historic
Say Yahdesut "Point of Rocks"	Historic

**Ethnographic Study Conducted:** No Survey Conducted

**Associated Group:**

<b>Name of Group:</b>	Tohono O'Odham Nation
<b>Type of Association:</b>	Both Current And Historic
<b>Name of Group:</b>	Mescalero Apache Tribe
<b>Type of Association:</b>	Both Current And Historic
<b>Name of Group:</b>	White Mountain Apache
<b>Type of Association:</b>	Both Current And Historic

**Ethnographic Significance Description:**

An Ethnography Study is underway.

The tribes identified below 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.

**Chronology:**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Annotation</b>
AD 1879	Settled	Date of Riggs family settlement in Sulphur Springs.
AD 1885 - 1886	Retained	Buffalo Soldiers occupied Bonita Canyon.
AD 1886	Purchased/Sold	Original cabin purchased by Emma Peterson.

Historic Designed Landscape  
Chiricahua National Monument

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	Settled	Erickson family homestead established.
AD 1887	Built	Stone room built Faraway Ranch.
AD 1888	Established	"Big Foot" Massai Incident.
AD 1894	Homesteaded	Homestead granted to Neil Erickson.
AD 1899	Built	Box house built (Main Faraway Ranch House).
AD 1902 - 1905	Established	Establishment of the Chiricahua Forest Reserve.
AD 1907	Established	Named Chiricahua National Forest.
AD 1917	Established	Chiricahua National Forest put into Coronado National Forest.
	Settled	Erickson family starts guest ranch business.
AD 1923	Developed	Ed Riggs extends horse trail to upper reaches of Rhyolite Canyon.
AD 1924	Established	Establishment of Monument.
AD 1920 - 1931	Developed	Development of Monument.
AD 1931	Developed	Plans for monument road.
AD 1933	Land Transfer	Transfer of Monument to National Parks, Buildings and Reservations.
AD 1933 - 1934	Developed	Bureau of Public Roads construction of monument.

Historic Designed Landscape  
Chiricahua National Monument

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AD 1934	Established	828th Co. CCC camp CNM-2-A Bonita Canyon established with 180 men.
	Developed	Monument dedication - road constructed, oiled.
AD 1933 - 1935	Developed	Tent camp replaced with barracks. Trails, Sugarloaf Road, campground comfort station constructed.
AD 1934 - 1938	Developed	Trails, campground constructed.
AD 1936	Developed	Telephone line built.
AD 1937	Developed	Maintenance area, residences, administration building, trails completed.
	Developed	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 and fire lookout. In 1938, boundary was extended by 160 acres with purchase of Riggs property. Also in 1938, monument was an extension to the U.S. Forest Service grazing allotments in Coronado National Forest.
AD 1940	Developed	CCC Camp CNM-2A moved out.
AD 1938	Expanded	Boundary extended to 6407 acres.
AD 1945	Purchased/Sold	Lillians Riggs sold 80 acres at the east end of the Stafford Homestead to a group of investors who created Silver Spur Ranch.
AD 1951	Developed	Mission 66 master planning begins, and construction of staff residences is started.
AD 1955 - 1957	Built	55 acres bought and added to monument. House (now Park Headquarters) is built.
AD 1962	Altered	Monument road is surfaced.

Historic Designed Landscape  
Chiricahua National Monument

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AD 1967	Built	Visitor Center parking lot is built.
AD 1969	Altered	Riggs grazing permit cancelled.
AD 1970	Altered	Campground improvements.
AD 1973	Abandoned	Faraway Ranch business ended.
AD 1978	Expanded	Chiricahua NM expands to include Faraway Ranch.
AD 1993 - 1999	Destroyed	Floods in Rhyolite Canyon.
AD 1994 - 1996	Altered	Bathrooms added.
AD 2011	Altered	Wildfire burns through Chiricahua National Monument, damaging the landscape.

**Physical History:**

1879 - 1886

In the late 1800s homesteaders settled in Bonita Canyon on the northwest side of the Chiricahua Mountains. Brannick and Mary Riggs settled in the Sulphur Springs Valley in 1879. Neil and Emma Erickson purchased a homestead in 1886 in the hope that the property would provide a basis for a successful ranching enterprise.

1917

In 1917 Neil's daughters, Lillian and Hildegard, opened the Faraway Ranch to paying guests. A stay at the ranch included room and the use of a horse. A successful guest ranch requires regular entertainment for its visitors. For most visitors, traveling to interesting, nearby destinations accessible on horseback was the primary form of ranch entertainment. The Erickson family used existing horse trails in the then Coronado National Forest as pathways to take their visitors to scenic locations within the forest.

1923 - 1924

Lillian and Ed Riggs were married in February 1923. He moved to the ranch to help her develop the guest ranch into a more profitable enterprise (Riggs no date). Ed explored the canyons and plateaus above the ranch on foot and on horseback. During these explorations he would photograph the extraordinary stone features. Ed's photographs were brought to the attention of Arizona Governor George W. P. Hunt who expressed a desire to personally visit the area where they had been taken. At that time a horse trail extended only part of the way into the Wonderland of Rocks. With the help of neighbors and Lillian's brother, Ben Erickson, the Riggs extended the trail into the upper reaches of Rhyolite Canyon. On August 5, 1923 the governor arrived with a large party (60 people in all) of newspapermen, photographers, and businessmen from Douglas, Bisbee, and Phoenix (Figure 1). The extended trail gave them sufficient access to appreciate the remarkable geological features present within the forest. The public attention brought by press releases and Governor Hunt's subsequent lobbying efforts in Washington DC were instrumental in persuading President Calvin Coolidge to declare the Wonderland of Rocks as a national monument on April 18, 1924 (Riggs no date).

1930-1940

By the spring of 1930 the Southwest was beginning to feel the effects of the growing Depression (Sonnichsen 1987:232). Local businessmen looked to the small, but slowly growing, tourism industry to bring outside monies into the stagnant economy (Drachman 1999; Borderland Climate Club no date). Many had hoped that the designation of Chiricahua National Monument in 1924 would initiate a new influx of tourism dollars. The lack of access into the Wonderland of Rocks and the slow pace of development of recreational opportunities in the monument, however, frustrated many of these expectations (Winn September 2, 1934). On April 13, 1930 a group of "Cochise County taxpayers and citizens" met with Coronado National Forest supervisor, Fred Winn. This group wished to encourage the US Forest Service to continue development of the monument. More specifically, they wanted to initiate construction

of a new road that would extend further into the heart of the monument. They believed that with development of facilities for the new motoring public, tourism to the site, and to the County at large, would begin to expand (Tombstone Epitaph, September 6, 1934; Douglas Daily Dispatch, September 2, 1934).

Cochise County residents requested that the US Forest Service engage a Civilian Conservation Corps camp in Bonita Canyon. CCC camps were seen as means to bring federal monies into areas in which all other traditional economies had collapsed (Gart 2001). The camp would hire technically experienced, older men as well as untrained youth and provide valuable employment opportunities for many without jobs.

The decision to assign a CCC camp to a particular location was frequently at the instigation of state officials (governors, senators, or representatives) or from local municipal authorities (county board of supervisors, city council) (Booth 1991B:61). On April 20, 1934 the Douglas Chamber of Commerce wrote to Senator Carl Hayden and asked for his cooperation in retaining a CCC camp for the purpose of completing the monument road (Randall 1957). The Cochise committee was again successful in achieving their wishes; on May 26, 1934 a state park camp from Tucson was transferred to Bonita Canyon to begin development of those visitor facilities deemed necessary.

From 1934 to 1940, the CCC built the facilities and recreation framework for the entire monument. 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 desing in the 1930s.

#### 1940 to Present - National Park Service Management Period

The boundaries of the 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, and Silver Spur Ranch. Silver Spur Ranch improved upon three CCC Camp structures and ceased operation in 1967. 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. 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 Environment 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.

## Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

### Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

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 1930s CCC landscape development. The study region for this cultural landscape inventory is confined to the developed areas constructed by the CCC. The landscape features built by 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 Park Service.

#### Overall Integrity Evaluation:

The CHIR Developed Areas Cultural Landscape retains overall integrity. The original site design of early park service landscape engineers at Chiricahua maintains its historical integrity.

#### Location:

Integrity of Location is retained. Original designed features remain in their original locations. The property exhibits the excellent design acumen of NPS architects and landscape engineers, as expressed in the construction work of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

#### Setting:

Integrity of setting is retained. 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.

#### Design:

Integrity of design is retained. 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.

#### Materials:

Integrity of materials/species composition is retained. 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. The biotic community has been changed somewhat since the period of significance. The introduction of invasive plants and the lack of fire has increased certain types of vegetation.

## Historic Designed Landscape

### Chiricahua National Monument

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In addition, the integrity of the biotic community organization is also retained even though the distribution of cypress and pines has been somewhat affected by past management of biotic resources.

#### Workmanship:

Integrity of workmanship is retained. 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. In addition, the management of the biotic community is good and following a course that will improve the overall quality of biotic resources.

#### Feeling:

Integrity of feeling is retained. The property gives one the sense of the original intent of NPS designers to convey a pioneer ambience and history.

#### Association:

Integrity of association is retained. 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 historic 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 Massai's disappearance – low integrity; b. Mexican/Apache Battle in Bonita Canyon – low integrity; and c. Presence of Buffalo Soldiers – medium integrity.

The contributing landscape elements include: Bonita Canyon Drive, Visitor's Center Administration Building, Maintenance Complex, Staff Residence, cap magazine, Massai Point Overlook, Massai Point Road, Massai Point Orientation Station, Sugarloaf Mountain Fire Lookout, Employee Residence, Bear Cage at CCC Camp, Root cellar, CCC Trails, Echo Canyon Dam, Mushroom Rock Wildlife Pool, Hydrant/Hose House, Residential Retaining Walls, and Speakers Rock. Contributing vegetation includes: Arizona Cypress, Yucca, Alligator Juniper, Apache Pine, Manzanita, Ponderosa Pine, Douglas Fir, Netleaf Oak, Emory Oak, and Arizona White Oak.

<b>Aspects of Integrity:</b>	Location
	Design
	Setting
	Feeling
	Workmanship
	Materials
	Association

#### Landscape Characteristic:

##### Archeological Sites

Some partial archeological surveys have been conducted; most of the developed area has been

surveyed. A complete archeological survey of the park is needed. For more information on archeological resources, contact the park.

### **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 its 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, 1998).

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, etc.). The drive and parking island in front of the Visitor Center was defined by rock curbs.

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. The split rail fence was an addition in 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.

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 construction 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 distinct 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 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 Cecil Doty 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 buildings reveals coring for explosives. Perhaps it once suggested an exterior exhibit. With further exploration, the remnants of the barbecue 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 .9mil 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 rock. 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 catches 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 contain a 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 two chimneys remaining date from 1948-49 -- the dude ranch period-- and are therefore non-contributing. The building was unfortunately demolished by the National Park Service in the 1960s. The powder magazine and cap magazine is a cave excavated into the hillside on the north side of Rhyolite Canyon. There is a steel door with wood frame. The cap magazine is near the powder magazine and is constructed of stone masonry. The condition of the powder 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.

**Character-defining Features:**

Feature:	Visitor Center Administration Building
Feature Identification Number:	127925
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	7640

Historic Designed Landscape  
Chiricahua National Monument

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Feature: Maintenance Complex  
Feature Identification Number: 127927  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 56637

Feature: Employee Residence 2  
Feature Identification Number: 127929  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 7641

Feature: Second Cap Magazine  
Feature Identification Number: 127931  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 7651

Feature: Massai Point Overlook  
Feature Identification Number: 127933  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 7650

Feature: Sugarloaf Mountain Fire Lookout  
Feature Identification Number: 127935  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 56639

Feature: Massai Point Road  
Feature Identification Number: 127937  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 56669

Feature: Employee Residence 1  
Feature Identification Number: 127939  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 7642

Historic Designed Landscape  
Chiricahua National Monument

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Feature: Bear Cage at CCC Camp  
Feature Identification Number: 127941  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 56644

Feature: Root Cellar  
Feature Identification Number: 127943  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 56638

Feature: Employee Residence Root Cellar  
Feature Identification Number: 128737  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 56638

Feature: bath house and laundry  
Feature Identification Number: 128739  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 7649

Feature: Employee Residence #3  
Feature Identification Number: 128741  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 7643

Feature: Warehouse  
Feature Identification Number: 128743  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 7644

Feature: Equipment shed  
Feature Identification Number: 128745  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 7646

Historic Designed Landscape  
Chiricahua National Monument

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Feature: Power house and laundry  
Feature Identification Number: 128747  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 7647

Feature: Oil and gas house  
Feature Identification Number: 128749  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 7645

Feature: First Cap Magazine  
Feature Identification Number: 128751  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 56643

Feature: Powder Magazine  
Feature Identification Number: 128753  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 7654

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Visitor's Center, 2002. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.*



*Sugarloaf Lookout, view looking southwest, 1935. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.*



*Second Magazine Cap with steel door, vigas, and replaced roof, 2003. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.*

### **Circulation**

Circulation patterns were primarily determined by drainages. Bonita Canyon has historically been used by early settlers as well as the Chiricahua Apache as a transportation route to cross the Chiricahua Range (Benson 1959, Winn Manuscripts). When the US Forest Service began construction of Bonita Canyon Highway in 1932, the primary goal for the roadway was to terminate at a high elevation within the monument so that automobile-bound visitors might appreciate the expanse of the plateau and view the region called the Wonderland of Rocks. Later Bonita Canyon Highway became the main circulation spine around which the rest of the monument's development and secondary transportation routes were organized.

Prior to 1929 the US Forest Service had constructed a short roadway from Faraway Ranch to a small campground (Figure 2). Bonita Canyon Highway was partially built on top of this old road, partially rerouted and dramatically extended beyond the old campground. The highway entered Bonita Creek Canyon near the confluence with Rhyolite Creek and followed the canyon until it emerged at a low pass joining Whitetail Canyon. At an earlier design stage, the US Forest Service had considered continuing the roadway across the pass and down into east Whitetail Canyon; however, those plans were never realized. Instead the US Forest Service

brought the roadway up to the broad plateau of Massai Point, the final destination.

Massai Point and the Visitor Center became the major visitor nodes within the monument. National Park Service designers and engineers developed the trail system to utilize both nodes; the major trails originate at Massai Point and terminate at the Visitor Center. Like Bonita Canyon Highway, many of the hiking trails follow local drainage patterns to access the higher elevations of the Massai Plateau.

A secondary road was built from Bonita Canyon Highway near the Visitor Center to provide personnel access to the Residential and Utility Areas. In addition to the access road, short walking paths connect the Residential and Utility Areas to the Visitor Center.

At a smaller scale, the circulation within the Public Campground was laid out according to the "Meineke plan." Emilio Meineke, a US Forest Service plant pathologist, developed this plan in 1932 which was immediately adopted by the National Park Service for use in its own campgrounds (McClelland 1998: 277-278). The plan emphasizes a one-way automobile circulation and creates restrictions on locations available for automobile and camper parking. This circulation arrangement limits damage caused by automobile tires to soils and surrounding vegetation.

No major alterations have changed the original circulation patterns. The integrity of the circulation system is high. There have been minor additions to circulation elements. New sites of visitor activity have been constructed along Bonita Canyon Highway such as a picnic area near Faraway Ranch in 1990, automobile pullouts along the roadway in the late 1960s, and an additional driveway to the present administration headquarters in the 1970s. The acquisitions of the Faraway and Silver Spur ranches and the Kent property by the National Park Service have created new points of interest for visitors in the park. Subsequent to their purchase in the 1960s and 1970s, new trails have been built to provide access to the lower parts of the monument. These new trails originate either at the Visitor Center or at the Public Campground.

**Character-defining Features:**

Feature:	Massai Point Road
Feature Identification Number:	127945
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	56669
LCS Structure Name:	Massai Point Road
LCS Structure Number:	RD002
Feature:	CCC Trails
Feature Identification Number:	127947
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Historic Designed Landscape  
Chiricahua National Monument

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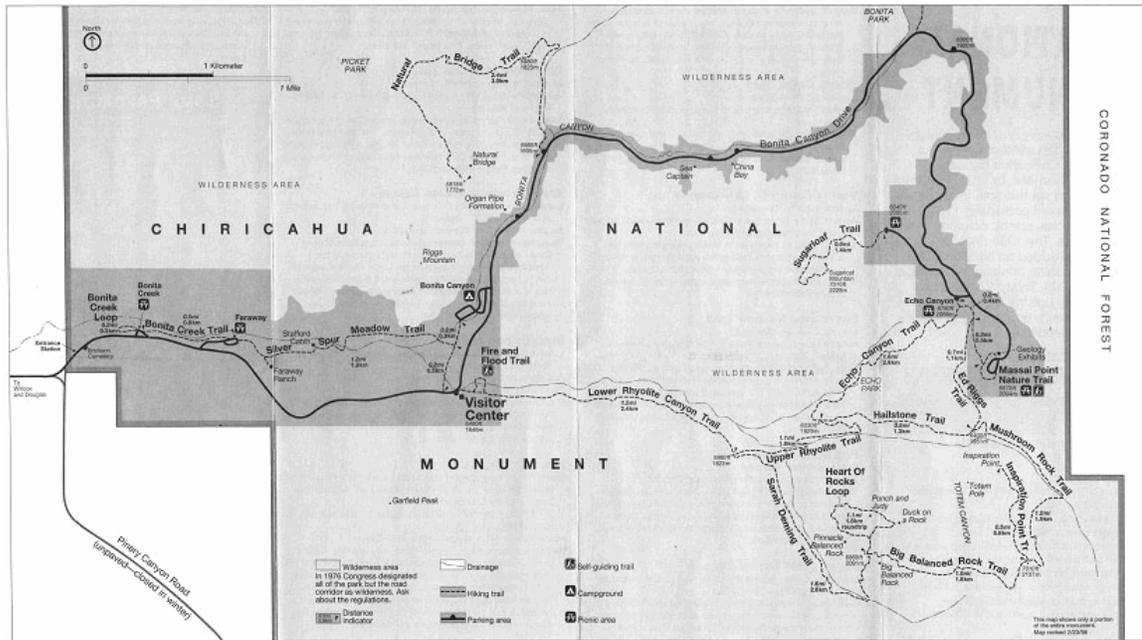
IDLCS Number: 56648  
LCS Structure Name: CCC Trails  
LCS Structure Number: TR000

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



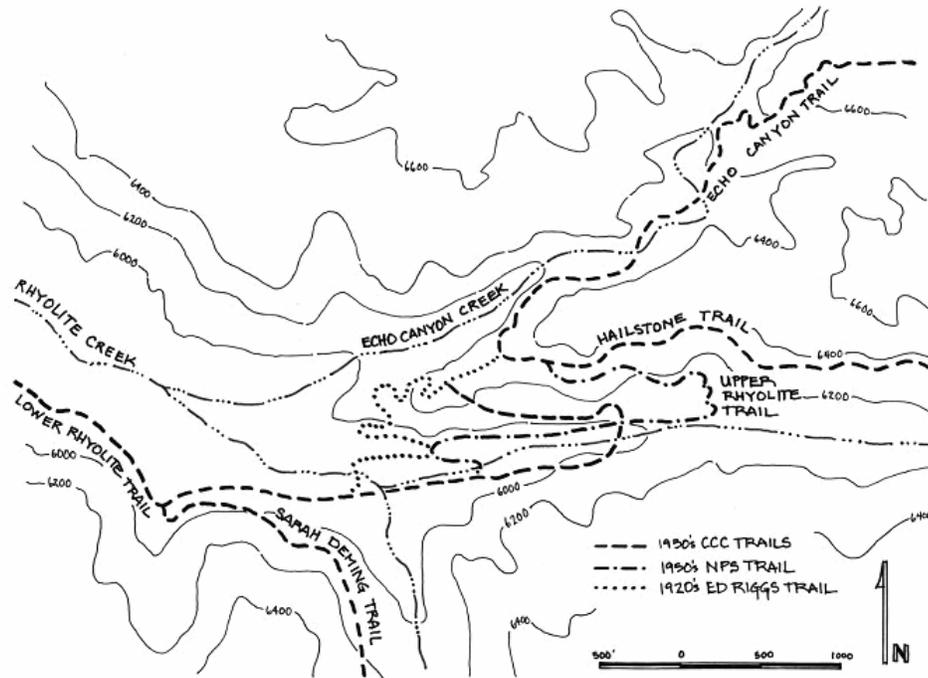
*Sugarloaf CCC Trail shortly after completion, 1935. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.*

Historic Designed Landscape  
Chiricahua National Monument



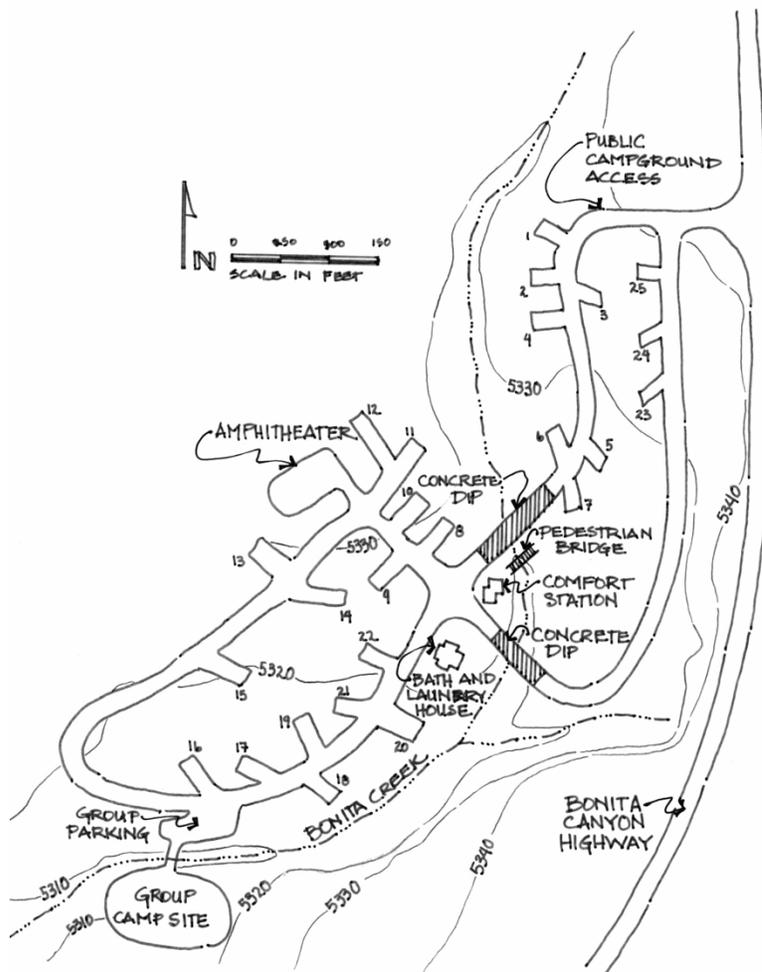
Map 3. Locations of and connections between Bonita Canyon Highway and the trail system in Chiricahua National Monument.

*Map of Bonita Canyon and Trails, 2007. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.*



Map 4. Historic trails in Upper Rhyolite Canyon showing locations of early Ed Riggs trail, CCC-constructed trail, and present-day Upper Rhyolite trail built in the mid-1950s.

*Map showing historic trails. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.*



Map showing arrangement of public campground. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.

### Cluster Arrangement

The arrangement of facilities and roads follow the general principles established by the 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 siting the facility 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 house) is an aspect of 1930s park design. Structures are linked with looking 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 of the scenic drive. There is 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 which best enhances 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 the 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.

**Character-defining Features:**

Feature:	Visitor Center
Feature Identification Number:	127949
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	7640
LCS Structure Name:	Visitor Center (Museum Building & Comfort Station)
LCS Structure Number:	BLDG-01H
Feature:	Maintenance Facility
Feature Identification Number:	127951
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Historic Designed Landscape  
Chiricahua National Monument

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IDLCS Number: 56637  
LCS Structure Name: Maintenance Facility Wall  
LCS Structure Number: GRD007A

Feature: Employee Residence  
Feature Identification Number: 127953  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

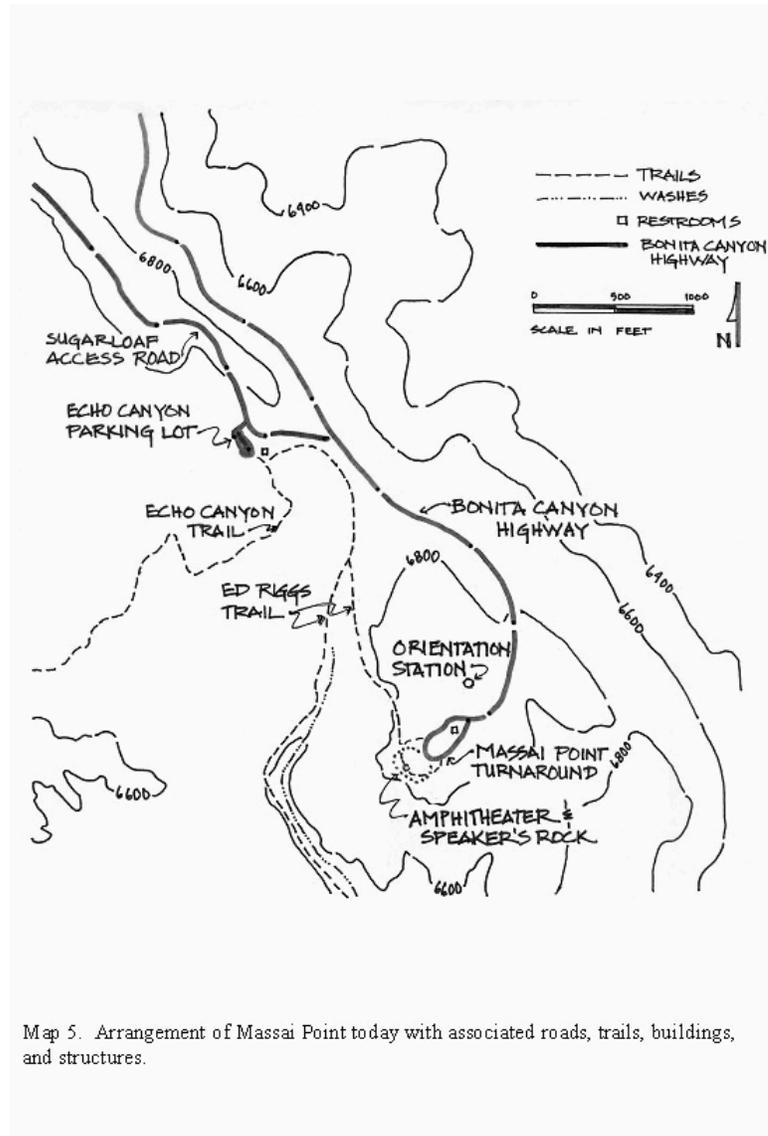
IDLCS Number: 7643  
LCS Structure Name: Employee Residence B-4  
LCS Structure Number: QTR004

Feature: Massai Point Orientation Station  
Feature Identification Number: 127955  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 7650  
LCS Structure Name: Massai Point Orientation Station  
LCS Structure Number: BLDG-13

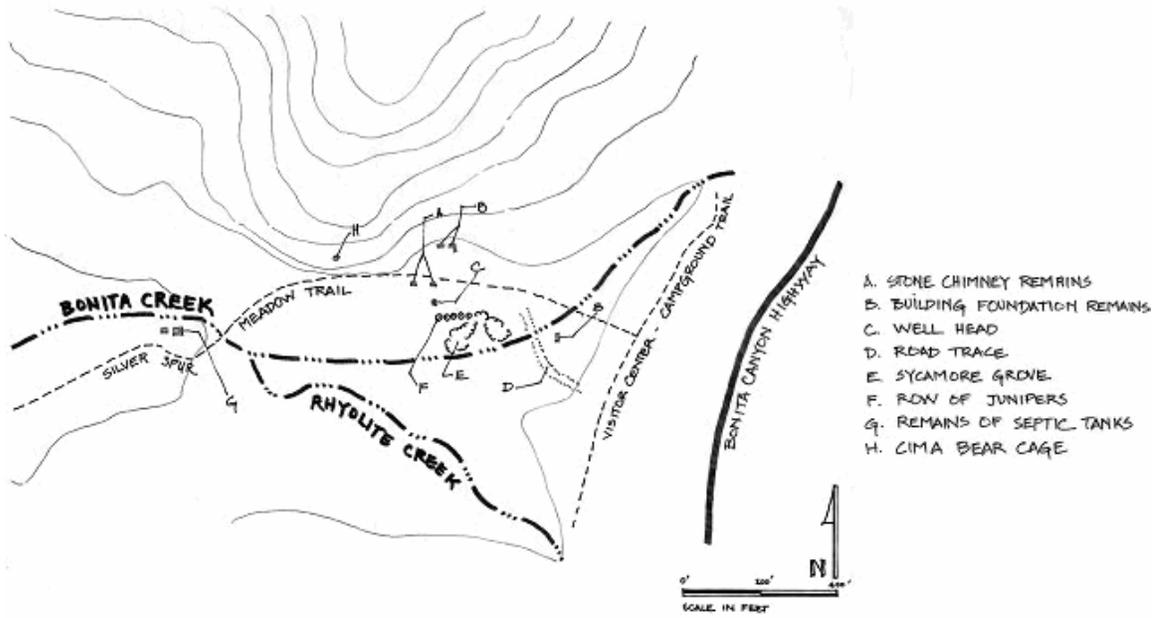
**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Massai Point Orientation Station, following completion of construction and landscaping, 1940. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.*

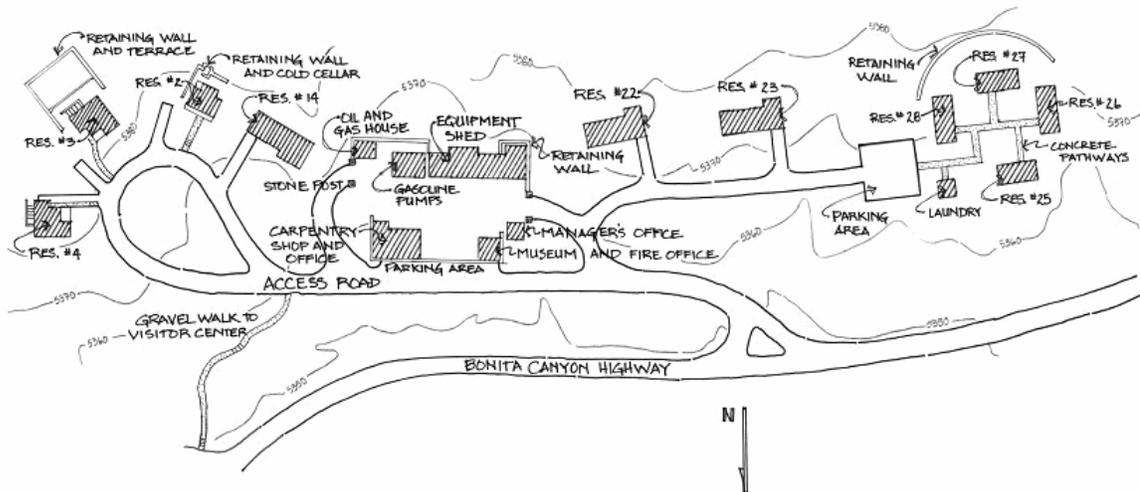


*Map showing arrangement of Massai Point. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.*



Map 14. Silver Spur Meadow today with remains of CCC structures.

*Map of Silver Spur Meadow. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.*



Map 15. Residential and Utility Areas with associated buildings, access roads, and structures as they exist today.

*Map of Residential and Utility areas. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.*

### **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.

Infrastructure at the CCC Campsite included water and septic systems. Water from the central well was pumped up to a storage reservoir on the slope above the mess hall. Latrines and showers were probably located at the lower end of the meadow (Gastellum 986). The septic system for the CCC campsite was constructed in the floodplain of Bonita Creek below the meadow. One septic tank was known to have been constructed in March 1935(SWMMR). Remains of two tanks still can be found west of the meadow.

Echo Canyon Dam was constructed across Echo Creek by the CCC. It was designed to provide a reliable water supply for the fly camp during construction of Echo Canyon Trail. (see photo). Another small retention feature was the Mushroom Rock Wildlife Pool and Dam, constructed in 1937 adjacent to the Mushroom Rock Trail. Structural integrity (a dry laid stone and earthen dam) remains, although functional integrity is marginal since it is silted in.

### **Character-defining Features:**

Feature:	Echo Canyon Dam
Feature Identification Number:	127957
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	56646
LCS Structure Name:	Echo Canyon Dam
LCS Structure Number:	DAM001
Feature:	Mushroom Rock Wildlife Pool
Feature Identification Number:	127959
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

### **Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Echo Canyon Dam, 1993. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.*

### **Cultural Traditions**

Many tribes called the Chiricahua Mountain Range home, including the Opatas, Sumas and Tohono O’Odham. But, in 1770, the Chiricahua Apaches 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 Geronimo in 1886. (ibid, 1995)

Another layer of cultural traditions 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 into 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 systems of roads, trails, and structures in the landscape were 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 traditions 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.

**Character-defining Features:**

Feature: Visitor Center

Feature Identification Number: 127963

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 7640

LCS Structure Name: Visitor Center (Museum Building & Comfort Station)

LCS Structure Number: BLDG-01H

Feature: Residential Retaining Walls

Feature Identification Number: 127965

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 56636

LCS Structure Name: Residential Retaining Walls

LCS Structure Number: GRD007B

Feature: Employee Residence

Feature Identification Number: 127967

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 7641

LCS Structure Name: Employee Residence B-2

Historic Designed Landscape  
Chiricahua National Monument

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LCS Structure Number: QTR002  
Feature: CCC Trails  
Feature Identification Number: 127969  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 56648  
LCS Structure Name: CCC Trails  
LCS Structure Number: TR000

### Land Use

Archaeological and documentary evidence shows that the Chiricahua Apache used this area as part of their home range during Spanish, Mexican, and later American historic periods. The Chiricahua Apache viewed the monument area as a sacred site and would travel to the Wonderland of Rocks to listen the voices of departed family members ("Say Yahdesut is Apache Spelling for Our New Park"). They used Bonita Canyon as an east-west transportation route and utilized the local environment procure essential resources for survival -- water and food products as well as those resources taken from other nearby residents. The Chiricahua Apache were permanently removed from the area in 1886.

In 1854 the region was acquired by the United States from Mexico as part of the Gadsden Purchase in order to provide the country with an east-west railroad route available throughout the year. Early homesteaders and ranchers began to settle nearby in the late 1870s. They were attracted to the area for its abundant grasses in the adjacent Sulphur Springs Valley, the aforementioned springs, and the relative protection of the nearby military encampment of Fort Bowie. Ja Hu Stafford possibly used the area now called the Silver Spur Meadow for growing truck produce.

The Chiricahua Mountain range was set aside as Forest Reserve in 1902 in order to protect its timber and water resources. Neil Erickson, one of the earliest homesteaders, was hired as the first Ranger of the Forest Reserve. In 1917 Neil's daughters, Lillian Erickson (later Riggs) and her sister, Hildegard, began entertaining paying guests at their Faraway Ranch in Bonita Canyon. The ranch continued to entertain visitors for the next 60-plus years. A small portion of the range was transferred to national monument status in 1924 and remained under the administration of the US Forest Service. Forest Service rangers built a few trails into the area for transportation and later constructed a short road terminating a small campground before 1929 for visitor use. Lillian and Ed Riggs continued to build more trails throughout the monument in order to entertain their horseback-riding visitors (Figure 1). In 1933 the administration of Chiricahua, as well as that of all other national monuments, was transferred to the National Park Service. During the Great Depression, local leaders from surrounding communities lobbied the US Forest Service and later the National Park Service to develop the monument in order to provide jobs and attract tourist dollars to the region.

The integrity of land-use and activities is high. Chiricahua Apache descendents now return

periodically to the area to reacquaint themselves with their historic landscape. While grazing was phased out of monument lands in the early 1970s, private lands to the west and the surrounding Chiricahua National Forest are still used for cattle grazing today. Today the monument hosts 61,000 visitors each year who come to view the wildlife and geological features, hike its trails, stay at the public campground, and tour the historic Faraway Ranch.

**Character-defining Features:**

Feature: CCC Trails

Feature Identification Number: 127971

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 56648

LCS Structure Name: CCC Trails

LCS Structure Number: TR000

Feature: Massai Point Road

Feature Identification Number: 127973

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 56669

LCS Structure Name: Massai Point Road

LCS Structure Number: RD002

**Natural Systems and Features**

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 Chiricahuan 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 pinon, 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.

### **Small Scale Features**

On the Sugarloaf Trail, the CCC trail crew assembled a small picnic bench and table from rock slabs produced during drilling (Figure 115). The trail crew intentionally set the outer surfaces of the rock slabs on top so that the original attached lichen would remain visible. The seating arrangement is set in a protected alcove below a north facing slope just west of the tunnel.

There are also a number of modern additions constructed by the National Park Service to assist the visitor at the site. These features include signage, benches, trail markers, erosion control structures and picnic tables.

### **Character-defining Features:**

Feature:	Sugarloaf stone picnic table and benches
Feature Identification Number:	128729
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

### **Spatial Organization**

Spatial organization refers to associations between man-made spaces and sites within the monument. These associations were generally determined by local landforms, changes in topography, circulation systems, and the need to cluster or separate activities within the monument. The availability of water was another important criterion for original siting of visitor or park personnel structures. (See site plan in Map 2.)

Large-scale planning for relating spaces and activities began after Bonita Canyon Highway was completed in 1934. The Visitor Center and Public Campground areas were sited close to the then eastern boundary of the monument. These two sites still comprise the main points of interaction between visitors and park personnel. The original Ranger Station (later rebuilt as the Visitor Center) was sited on a small level bench near the confluence of the Rhyolite and Bonita Creeks. Here Bonita Canyon Highway bends strongly to follow Bonita Creek drainage. The highway's curve provides good automobile access, visibility and visitor safety along the outside of the turn. The Public Campground was located further up the road on another level area closer to Bonita Creek. The Utility and Residential Areas were clustered together away from the main roadway for purposes of privacy and security. These sites were situated along a long,

shallow bench above the Visitor Center area. The more recent additions to the original layout, such as the modern residences and new Visitor Center, have all been incorporated into the same sites.

**Character-defining Features:**

Feature: Visitor Center  
Feature Identification Number: 127975  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 7640  
LCS Structure Name: Visitor Center (Museum Building & Comfort Station)  
LCS Structure Number: BLDG-01H

Feature: Bonita Canyon Highway  
Feature Identification Number: 127977  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 56669  
LCS Structure Name: Massai Point Road  
LCS Structure Number: RD002

Feature: Stairway Visitor Center and Residences  
Feature Identification Number: 127979  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing  
IDLCS Number: 56642  
LCS Structure Name: Stairway between Visitor Center and Residences  
LCS Structure Number: GRD007C

Feature: Public Campground  
Feature Identification Number: 127981  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Utility Area  
Feature Identification Number: 127983  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Employee Residence  
Feature Identification Number: 127985

Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	7641
LCS Structure Name:	Employee Residence B-2
LCS Structure Number:	QTR002

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Construction of Bonita Canyon Highway. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.*

## Topography

Much of the landscape of Chiricahua National Monument shows a high degree of relief. Within the Wonderland of Rocks, the slopes in many locations are almost vertical. Trail construction was generally restricted to the upper-level of the floodplain within the local drainage.

Construction of Bonita Canyon Highway encountered difficulties because slope restrictions. Much of the original roadbed built by the Forest Service near the Organ Pipe columnar formation was built near to or just above the levels of Bonita Creek floodplain. The steep-sided walls surrounding the creek restricted the highway's location to these lower elevations. However, floodwaters undercut the Forest Service roadbed in many locations. Later CCC enrollees constructed rock revetments below the roadbed to stabilize the substrate.

The only large area of relatively level ground within the early monument was on the Massai Plateau. The National Park Service made use of this area to host the Dedication Ceremony on Labor Day, 1934. CCC enrollees removed vegetation and filled in depressions with soil in order to accommodate over 1000 parked cars and to feed and entertain over 6000 people. Today, with the exception of a modern Comfort Station and the Orientation Station, visitors can still enjoy the 360° view of the surrounding monument lands. Any alterations from the celebration were restored or reused for visitor activities.

Similarly the Sugarloaf Lookout site was chosen because of the broad, rounded summit of Sugarloaf Peak. The peak has the added advantage of supporting little or no vegetation above shrub level. Because of the unencumbered 360° view the lookout could be built upon the ground rather than raised up on a tower.

At lower elevations building construction was located in any available level surface. The Visitor Center, Residential and Utility Areas were all constructed on narrow benches near or above the floodplain of Rhyolite Creek. The Utility Area was enlarged by cutting into the surrounding shallow slope and using its fill to expand the yard. The Public Campground was constructed in a broad area of the Bonita Creek floodplain. During intense summer rainstorms, the campsites can be damaged by floodwaters.

The broad, open meadow where CCC enrollees built their campsite belonged to Lillian and Ed Riggs who leased the property to the National Park Service. The wide, flat area provided a pleasant site for Camp NM2A.

### Character-defining Features:

Feature:	Sugarloaf Mountain Fire Lookout
Feature Identification Number:	127987
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
IDLCS Number:	56639

Historic Designed Landscape  
Chiricahua National Monument

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LCS Structure Name: Sugarloaf Mountain Fire Lookout

LCS Structure Number: BLDG-44

Feature: Massai Point

Feature Identification Number: 127989

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 7650

LCS Structure Name: Massai Point Orientation Station

LCS Structure Number: BLDG-13

Feature: Massai Point Road

Feature Identification Number: 127991

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 56669

LCS Structure Name: Massai Point Road

LCS Structure Number: RD002

Feature: Speakers Rock

Feature Identification Number: 127993

Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

IDLCS Number: 56640

LCS Structure Name: Speaker's Rock

LCS Structure Number: TR009A

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Speakers Rock at Massai Point incorporates large boulders into base of rostrum and boundary of stairs. View looking northwest, March 2004. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.*

### **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*). Sixty-five percent of the mountain is composed of the Madrean evergreen woodland association which includes multiple species of oak 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 Sonoan 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 pinon, 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 trees 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 caused 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 in 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 pressures to areas in and 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 no 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 was 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.

The aligned cypress trees at the CCC camp site are also contributing.

**Character-defining Features:**

Feature:	Ponderosa Pine
Feature Identification Number:	127995
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Douglas Fir
Feature Identification Number:	127997
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Netleaf Oak
Feature Identification Number:	127999
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Emory Oak
Feature Identification Number:	128001
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Arizona White Oak
Feature Identification Number:	128003
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Arizona Cypress
Feature Identification Number:	128005
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Yucca
Feature Identification Number:	128007
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing
Feature:	Alligator Juniper
Feature Identification Number:	128009
Type of Feature Contribution:	Contributing

Historic Designed Landscape  
Chiricahua National Monument

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Feature: Apache Pine  
Feature Identification Number: 128011  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

Feature: Manzanita  
Feature Identification Number: 128013  
Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*Bonita Canyon Vegetation, 2003. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.*



*View of vegetation from Big Balanced Rock trail, 2003. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.*

### **Views and Vistas**

Landscape architects in both the National Park Service and the National Forest Service made use of a design concept known as ‘sequencing’. Andrew Jackson Downing "introduced the fundamental concepts of selecting viewpoints, ... and moving the viewer through a sequence of the views and scenes along curvilinear paths and steps to ensure pleasure and comfort while fostering appreciation and sensibility" (McClelland 1998:34).

In the 1920s, Forest Service landscape architect Frank Waugh adopted this notion for trail and road design. He believed that the trail and roadway should be designed and laid out upon the ground so that the traveler might gain a series of experiences through different views of the landscape. During the planning for the roadway the best views were identified and kept open. If possible, those views might be framed by pruning or planting of vegetation. The sequence of scenes and experiences should be carefully coordinated, much like the development of an essay, paragraph by paragraph. Waugh called these places ‘paragraphic points’ (McClelland 1998:183-184). "On the design of roads and trails, Waugh said that at each climax of view the byway should turn and proceed upward to the next climax" (McClelland 1998:84).

Bonita Canyon Highway was designed to showcase many of the rhyolite columns and spires that populate the upper reaches of the Canyon. Vegetation along the roadway was trimmed back to provide the visitor with views of these unusual geological features. Early descriptions and photographs the monument trumpeted the phantasmagorical sights of the rhyolite columns. Early rangers gave names to individual spires in order that each might be more identifiable to

the visitor. In the 1960s for safety reasons, the Park Service developed automobile pullouts along the highway so that visitors could stop their cars and photograph those features.

The highway terminates on the high plateau of Massai Point and gives the visitor almost 360° view of the heart of the monument. The Orientation Station was located at the highest elevation at Massai Point. It was designed as an open structure and contained a scaled relief model of the monument so that the visitor could easily identify those features within his viewscape. Likewise the Speaker's Rock at the southern end of Massai Point was adapted after the Dedication Ceremony to give visitors an appreciation of the views into the Heart of Rocks, the region most densely populated with rhyolite columns.

Trails were situated throughout the monument to expose the hiker or rider to sights within each of the different environments. Some provide short-range views highlighting a nearby rhyolite column; others like the trail terminus at Inspiration Point provide long-range views across the entire Sulphur Springs Valley to the Dragoon Mountains on the far side.

Bonita Canyon Highway and most of the trails have seen little alteration since their initial construction. Many of the original views are still present. However, a significant number of those original views have been modified by growth of the surrounding vegetation. An early program of fire suppression has permitted vegetation within the monument to increase in density and size. Today many of the original views are no longer available to the modern visitor.

**Character-defining Features:**

- Feature: Bonita Canyon Drive
- Feature Identification Number: 128015
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- IDLCS Number: 56669
  
- Feature: Massai Point
- Feature Identification Number: 128017
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- IDLCS Number: 7650
  
- Feature: Sugarloaf Mountain Lookout
- Feature Identification Number: 128019
- Type of Feature Contribution: Contributing
- IDLCS Number: 56639

**Landscape Characteristic Graphics:**



*View of 'China Boy' from Bonita Canyon Highway, 1935. Source: CHIR Historic Designed Landscape National Register Nomination, 2007.*

## Condition

### Condition Assessment and Impacts

**Condition Assessment:** Good

**Assessment Date:** 01/01/2001

#### Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The Historic Designed 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.

**Condition Assessment:** Good

**Assessment Date:** 05/08/2008

#### Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The landscape remains in good condition. Superintendent concurrence was received 5/8/2008.

#### Stabilization Measures:

From PMIS: The \$8.9 million represents unfunded stabilization needs, for historic trails, campground, exotic species removal and UST contamination clean up. Reference PMIS project numbers: 77380, 51252, 122276,86299, 140255, 93349, 128347, 26210, 139450, 139444, 139449, 139446, 139448, 1333264, 58087

## Impacts

**Type of Impact:** Operations On Site

**External or Internal:** Internal

**Impact Description:** In order to provide ADA assessibility to the Exhibit Building on Massai Point, the historic structure may suffer a loss of integrity.

**Type of Impact:** Pruning Practices

**External or Internal:** Internal

**Impact Description:** The viewsheds along the road have become obscured by the dense canopy. While the canopy is attractive, the intent of the road's design was to provide expansive viewsheds of the rock formations.

**Type of Impact:** Flooding

**External or Internal:** Both Internal and External

<b>Impact Description:</b>	1993 and 1999 flooding of Rhyolite Creek resulted in damage along the creek including the trail.
<b>Type of Impact:</b>	Erosion
<b>External or Internal:</b>	Both Internal and External
<b>Impact Description:</b>	Erosion, and normal wear and tear, gradually deteriorate the historic backcountry trails, requiring substantial cyclical stabilization and repair.

### **Stabilization Costs**

<b>Landscape Stabilization Cost:</b>	8,994,000.00
<b>Cost Date:</b>	05/07/2008
<b>Level of Estimate:</b>	C - Similar Facilities
<b>Cost Estimator:</b>	Park/FMSS

### **Treatment**

#### **Treatment**

**Approved Treatment:** Undetermined

**Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:**

No landscape treatment has yet been formally approved for this landscape.

### **Bibliography and Supplemental Information**

## Bibliography

**Citation Author:** Morrow Reardon Wilkinson, Ltd.  
**Citation Title:** Chiricahua Monument Developed Region, Cultural Landscape Inventory  
**Year of Publication:** 2001  
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**Year of Publication:** 1999  
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**Citation Author:** Collins, William S.  
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**Citation Publisher:** Arizona State Parks Board  
**Source Name:** Other

**Citation Author:** Good, Albert H.  
**Citation Title:** Park and Recreation Structures, Part I  
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**Citation Publisher:** Administration and Basic Service Facilities  
**Source Name:** Other

**Citation Author:** McClelland, Linda F.  
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**Year of Publication:** 1998  
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