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IN STORAGE

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT
ARIZONA

A CONSERVATION STUDY

By
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For Administrative Use - - - Not for Publication

ON MICROFILM

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BRIEF OF CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT CONSERVATION STUDY

A Chronology of Events

THE EARLY DAYS

2/2/1848	Monument area became part of U.S. by cession from Mexico.
1850	Included in Territory of New Mexico.
2/24/1863	Became part of Arizona Territory.
12/14/1872	Executive Order established Chiricahua Indian Reservation.
10/30/1876	Executive Order abolished Chiricahua Indian Reservation.

CHIRICAHUA FOREST RESERVE

7/30/1902	Proclamation established Chiricahua Forest Reserve.
1905	Reserve transferred from Dept. of the Interior to Dept. of Agriculture.
11/5/06	Proclamation enlarged reserve.
1907	Named Chiricahua National Forest.
7/1/10	Executive Order enlarged Forest.
1912	Statehood for Arizona
6/6/17	Executive Order included Chiricahua National Forest in Coronado National Forest.

NATIONAL MONUMENT MOVEMENT

5/23/88	Private land patented by Stafford - settlement in vicinity of Monument.
	Massai incident.
1893-1922	Exploration, photography and publicizing of scenic area.
7/20/23	Douglas American Legion Post proposed a National Park
1923-1924	Consideration by U.S. Forest Service and Tucson Natural History Society.
April 18, 1924	Proclamation, signed by President Coolidge, establishing Monument (4,238 acres).

FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

1924-1931	Period of limited development.
1929	Douglas Daily Dispatch urged creation of a National Park.
4/13/30	Meeting of "Cochise County Taxpayers and Citizens", for development of Monument.
1931	Early plans for Monument road.
3/23/32	Roger Toll's report to NPS Director on Chiricahua.
1933-1934	Bureau of Public Roads construction of Monument road.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

6/10/33	Executive Order transferring Monument to the Office of National Parks, Buildings and Reservations.
7/134	Official jurisdiction of Monument given to Southwestern Monuments

BOUNDARY CHANGE PROPOSALS

4/16/34	Kittredge makes first mention of needed boundary extension.
11/8/35	Letter and map proposed boundary as was finally accepted.
7/31/37	Alternate extension urged by telegram from Pinkley.
1/11/38	Urgency of extension due to mining threat is reported by Pinkley.
3/26/38	Demaray wrote Senator Hayden for concurrence of extension.
5/17/38	Alternate extension proposal abandoned.
5/14/38 and 6/1/38	Sec. Ickes and Sec. Wallace signed letter to President with draft.
6/10/38	President Roosevelt signed Proclamation for boundary extension of 6,407 acres.

APPROACH ROAD PROPOSALS

1937	Parkway approach road from the west proposed in Douglas.
1/13/38	Mr. Demaray reported to Senator Hayden that funds were not available for such a parkway.
7/23/38	Parkway proposal ended by letter from Demaray to Hayden.
1939	San Simon Chamber of Commerce petitioned for an eastern approach road. Proposal ended after meeting with U.S. Forest Service and NPS Officials.
1948	San Simon Chamber of Commerce renewal proposal.
5/27/48	Mr. Drury wrote Senator Hayden explaining Service's opposition.

ACTION TO PROTECT THE CHIRICAHUA MOUNTAINS

2/28/33	Establishment of 17,280 acre Chiricahua Primitive Area in Coronado National Forest. (5 miles south of Monument)
6/40	Mr. Little's study of Wild Area and Cave Creek section for possible National Monument status or extension of Chiricahua National Monument. Mr. Little's report recommended extension of Wild Area to cover Cave Creek and future consideration of area as national recreational area.
9/52	Mr. Weldon Heald and others propose inclusion of high Chiricahua's in the Monument.
10/5/52	Meeting to discuss same and formation of a committee. Cattlemen and sportsmen oppose Monument extension.
12/52	Service correspondence with Congressmen explaining neutrality in the situation.
3/9/53	Chiricahua Preservation Committee issued recommendations to U.S. Forest Service for maintaining status quo in the Chiricahuas.

CHRONOLOGY OF APPENDIX

THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS AT CHIRICAHUA

6/34	CCC Camp NM-2 established at Chiricahua, H. O. Hammond, Project Superintendent.
6/9/34	Camp facilities constructed and preparations for dedication 9/3/34.
10/34-3/35	Trail construction, topographic survey and campground construction.
1935	Construction of major trails, campground, water supply, backsloping and maintenance on road. William Stevenston, Project Superintendent.
1936-37	Construction on residences, administration building, utility area, telephone line and completion of trail system.
1938-1940	Completion of all projects and removal of camp on 7/6/40. $200,000 road and rail system and $100,000 building and utility development accomplished by CCC.

A SUMMARY OF THE DEDICATION CEREMONY

Early 1934	Mr. Rex Rice of Douglas starts preparation for Labor Day celebration at Massai Point.
Summer 1934	Construction work by CCC to prepare for 8,000 visitors, including parking areas, amphitheater, speaker's rock, barbecue area, etc..
9/3/34	Dedication ceremony speech by Chief Engineer Kittredge. Other speeches by Congresswoman Greenway, Senator Ashurst and Governor Moeur of Arizona.

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE LAND MATTERS

6/10/38	Boundary extention included 160 acres of private land owned by Mrs. Lillian Riggs and 5 acre millsite owned by Mr. John C. Riggs. (Another mining claim of less than 4 acres owned by John C. Riggs was also included)
9/1/45	80 acres of Lillian Riggs property sold to Silver Spur Ranch, Inc., for operation of a guest ranch.
5/5/55	26.04 acres purchased from Mrs. Riggs by C. Theodore Kraft a homesite. House constructed 1956-1957.

THE REX PLOMO VEIN OR LODE CLAIM

5/23/14	Filing of claim by John C. Riggs on tract of land which crosses the northeast corner of the Monument. The Rex Plomo Claim has never been carried on NPS books as private land. A study should be made and records changed accordingly.

CONCESSION OPERATIONS

1938-1945	Ed M. Riggs (Faraway Ranch) Special use permit for horseback trips into the Monument.
1946-1948	Silver Spur Ranch, Inc., special use permit for horseback trips into the Monument.
1948	Faraway Ranch given special use permit for saddle trips.
1946-1950	Paul R. Keating, Fry, Arizona, given permit for bus and taxi service to and through the Monument.
1950	Ed Fox given permit for transportation service to the Monument.

A BRIEF GRAZING HISTORY

6/10/38	Lands added by extension were part of four existing U.S. Forest Service grazing allotments.
4/25/38	Commitment made to Senator Hayden to continue grazing for lifetime of existing permittees.
3/23/40	Memorandum of Agreement on grazing was approved by the Forest Service.
1946	Sale of Ben Erickson ranch and discontinuance of grazing permit.
2/25/1948	Continuing memorandum of Agreement on grazing was approved by Forest Service and remains in effect from year to year.
1949	Death of Mrs. Martha Stark and discontinuance of grazing permit.
1949	Mrs. Lillian Riggs with yearlong grazing of ten head and Mr. Elerbe Riggs with preference of one head are permittees now using Monument grazing privilege.
--	Trespass due to no fencing in Bonita Park and northwest corner of Monument.
--	No pack and saddle stock grazing.

A SUMMARY OF FOREST CONDITIONS

Vegetative types: Grassland, 212 acres; woodland 812 acres; coniferous forest, 6,535 acres chapparal, 3,102 acres.
Fuel Hazard types: Grass and woodland, medium to high; chapparal and coniferous forest, high.

Forest Fire History: 13 fires, 1921 - 1956; 9 Class A, 4 Class B; 11 lightning, 2 man-caused.

Forest and Range Protection: Local assistance by U.S. Forest Service, rangers, U.S. Army, and NPS. Detection cooperation with U.S. Forest Service. Lookout manned during fire season of May 1--September 30. NPS fire fighting tools and equipment for forty men. Building fire protection by hydrants and hose houses and hand extinguishers. 30,000 gallon water storage for domestic and ire protection purposes.

Forest Pathology and Entomology: No serious insect investations or treedisease epidemics are on record.

Water Rights: Application for 30,000 gallon/day right had been extended and is not yet perfected.

Wildlife Protection: Boundary not adequately fenced or marked. Protection of wildlife accomplished by public relations and law enforcement. No fishing.

CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT OFFICIALS

1924-1926	Hugh Calkins, Forest Supervisor
1926-1934	Fred Winn, Forest Supervisor
1934-1940	Frank Pinkley, Superintendent, Southwestern National Monuments
1940-1942	Hugh Miller, Superintendent, Southwestern National Monuments
1942-1943	Charles Richey, Superintendent, Southwestern National Monuments
1950-1957	John Davis, General Superintendent, Southwestern National Monuments
1957 --	Luis Gastellum, Acting General Superintendent
1934-1935	Charles Powell, Ranger in Charge and Acting Custodian
1936-1943	Frank Fish, Custodian
1944-1954	Claire Cooke, Custodian and Superintendent
1955	Russell Dickenson, Superintendent
1956--	Forrest Benson, Superintendent.

INTRODUCTION

In the Southeast corner of Arizona is a seventeen square mile area preserved for and dedicated to the inspiration, education and enjoyment of the American people for all time. The visitor to Chiricahua National Monument may sense the multi-million year geological story which is primarily responsible for the magnificant scenery-the weirdly carvedrhyolite columns and balanced rocks.

About twenty-five million years ago the relatively flat area exploded in a long period of violent volcanic activity. Successive eruptions poured forth from the earth great clouds of superheated gases, carrying molten sands, ash and cinders. This hot material settled to the ground over a hundred mile area to form thick layers of volcanic rocks, called rhyolite.

A general faulting, fracturing and uplifting of the area followed in which the Chiricahua Mountain range was formed. The great stresses involved caused the rock layers to become fissured in a pattern of vertical cracks. Stones and other agencies of erosion, especially water carrying small particles of rock, immediately started work on the long slow task of wearing down these mountains. Along the vertical cracks and the lines of horizontal weakness, the erosional activity was accelerated, eventually cutting the rock mass into a multitude of blocks and columns. This activity, is continually sculpturing new forms which excite the imagination or please the countenance. A balanced rock is formed, topples and is replaced by another-all in the inexorable way of nature.

In perfect taste, the incised landscape is clothed in vegetation-the canyon sides and bottom with thick stands of Arizona cypress, pines, oaks and other transition zone plants, while on the exposed areas, manzanita and semi-desert plants grow.

The Chiricauhua Mountain range, referred to as a "biological island in a desert sea" is the home of many forms of wildlife. More than one hundred species of birds have been identified in the Monument. The abundance of animals along, with the natural defensive positions and availability of water, made the area attractive to the nomadic and warlike Apache Indians as they invaded the Southwest.

From their mountain retreats the Chiricahua Apaches ("enemies from the high mountains") raided the Mexican frontier villages and brought terror to white intruders for several decades.

The Apaches spoke of the Monument region as "Say Yahdesut", which means "point of rocks". They looked upon the area as a "Holy Place" and believed the spirit of their departed dead lingered there, it takes no vivid imagination, even today, to picture the spirit of Cochise, Geronimo and Massai hiding among the rocks.

That briefly is the story of Chiricauhua National Monument—a unique combination of geological phenomena and biological associations which add up to the superlative scenery. With its ideal climate and the hint of a colorful history, the Monument stands as a rightful segment of the National Park System. This report traces the conservation history of the Monument from the time the area first became a province of the United States to the present.

THE EARLY DAYS

When the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo was signed on February 2, 1848, Mexico agreed on secession of lands north of a line running from El Paso west to the Gila River and on to the Gulf of California and the Pacific Ocean. Included by only a few miles in the Province of New Mexico was the land now comprising Chiricahua National Monument.[1] The Province became the Territory of New Mexico in 1850 and in 1854, 45,535 square miles were added to the Territory by the Gadsden Purchase and the present international boundary was established.

On February 24, 1863, Arizona Territory was detached from New Mexico; the north-south dividing line running only fifteen miles east of the Monument's present boundary. Arizona and New Mexico remained Territories until 1912.

Following the gold rush, the Gadsden Purchase and on through the Civil War, the hostilities between the Apache Indians and white settlers continually increased. A key point in the westward movement and along the Butterfield Mail Route was Apache Pass, only ten miles to the northeast of the Monument. Fort Bowie was established there in 1862 to protect the mail route and as a base for military campaigns against the Apaches. (See Fort Bowie History by Henry Woods) Under the leadership of Cochise, the Chiricahuas took their toll of military personnel as well as civilian. The Mexican Government protested the Apache raids across the line.

Finally, General O. O. Howard, Special Indian Commissioner, was sent to negotiate a peace treaty. He appointed Thomas T. Jeffords as Special Indian Agent on September 16, 1872 to assist him. They met with Chief Cochise in the Dragoon Mountains and made a treaty on October 12, 1872. (Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1873, p. 291)

The treaty agreed upon the location of the Chiricahua Indian Reserve for which Jeffords was to be agent and the reservation was formally established by Executive Order of December 14, 1872 which is quoted:

Executive Mansion
December 14, 1872

It is hereby ordered that the following tract of country be and the same is hereby withheld from sale and set apart as a

1 Frederic L. Paxson, History of The American Frontier, p. 360.

reservation for certain Apache Indians in the Territory of Arizona, to be known as the "Chiricahua Indian Reservation", viz:

"Beginning at Dragoon Springs near Dragoon Pass, and running thence northeasterly along the north base of the Chiricahua Mountains to a point on the summit of Peloncillo Mountains, or Stevens Peak Range; thence running southeasterly along said range through Stevens Peak to the boundary of New Mexico; thence running south to the boundary of Mexico; thence running westerly along said boundary fifty-five miles; thence running northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon Mountains, to the place of beginning.

....."

U. S. Grant

(Archives - Executive Orders)

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The Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs of 1874 has a map on page 1 showing the reservation completely encompassing the Monument area (Map A). A table on page 133 lists the reservation as 4,275 square miles or 2,736,000 acres. Page 119 shows 2,000 acres to be tillable and 2,730,000 acres grazing land. There were between 900 and 1,000 Indians on the reservation.

Mr. Jeffords' agency was first located at Sulphur Spring. On September 1, 1873, the agency was moved to San Simone Cienega, but the generally unhealthy conditions there forced him to move back to the mouth of Pinery Cañon the next month. In Agent Jeffords' report of September 1, 1874 he recorded the death of Cochise in the Dragoon Mountains on June 8, 1874 of "general debility". Jeffords states, "He was the most reliable and honorable Indian it has ever been my fortune to meet." His eldest son Taza was chosen chief by the 930 Indians at the agency.

A chain of events which involved a few Chiricahua Apaches caused the removal of that tribe to the San Carlos Indian Reservation on June 12, 1876, and the abolishment of the Chiricahua Indian Reservation by Executive Order of October 30, 1876.

The circumstances involved were reported by Jeffords in his last report on page 4 of the 1876 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and by John P. Clum, the San Carlos Agent, on page 10 of the same report. With the abolishment of the reservation, the Monument area again became domain. (Archives - - Executive Orders 10/30/76).

The move to San Carlos did not end the Apache chapter of the Monument history. Renegade bands left the reservation and carried on raids in Mexico and later upon white settlers. Most notable of the renegades was Geronimo, who kept Army forces stationed at Fort Bowie busy for several years. Organized Apache Scouts from San Carlos were instrumental in finally forcing Geronimo's surrender in 1886. An interesting incident in the Monument's history occurred many years later with the return of "Big Foot" Massai, who escaped from the train as the entire Chiricahua band was being taken to Fort Marion, Florida.

It is regrettable that no descendants of these early custodians of "San Yahdesut" are left in the vicinity. In Red Man's America, Ruth Underhill wrote: "The entire Chiricahua band, even its innocent and friendly members, was sent to Florida, then to Alabama and held until 1894. Then they were transferred to Oklahoma and left still as prisoners of War until 1913..... Only a hundred remained, while the others joined the Mescaleo in New Mexico. They were but a tiny remnant of a band once numbering over a thousand, but such as had survived the long captivity were inured to new ways. Both in Oklahoma and New Mexico, it is the once-wild Chiricahua who are most ready to form and to live in houses".

CHIRICAHUA FOREST RESERVE

Following the Civil War, the country entered an era of westward expansion, settlement and exploitation of resources. By the end of the last century, however, the rapid diminishing of public resources brought on a general conservation movement. One of the important pieces of conservation legislation was passed on March 3, 1891 providing for "Forest Reserves":

The President of the United States may, from time to time set apart and reserve, in any State or Territory having public land bearing forests, in any part of the public lands wholly or in part covered with timber or undergrowth, whether of commercial value or not, as public reservations, and the President shall, by public proclamation, declare the establishment of such reservations and limits thereof." (Title 16, Sec. 471, U.S.C.A.)

With this authority, President Theodore Roosevelt issued a Proclamation on July 30, 1902, establishing the Chiricahua Forest Reserve (Record Group 49, Archives - Proclamations).

A portion of the western boundary of the reserve as established in 1902 is shown on the Map B along with later boundary changes. The Chiricahua Forest Reserve did not include Section 35 or the SW¼, Section 36, T. 16 S., R. 29 E., G&SRM. which were later made part of the original Chiricahua National Monument. The following lands which were included in the Monument boundary extention of 1938 were not included in the forest reserve: Sec. 22, S½ Sec. 26, NW¼ Sec. 26, N½ Sec. 27, T. 163., R. 29 E.; N½ Sec. 2, N½ Sec. 1, N½ of SE¼ Sec. 1, NE¼ SW¼ Sec. 1, T. 17 S., R. 29 E.

From the time of its establishment in 1902 until 1905, the forest reserve was under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior. By Act of February 1, 1905, the forest reserves were transferred to the Department of Agriculture) and the Forest Service evolved from the Bureau of Forestry to administer them. (Public Laws 1904-1905 Part 1)

A letter of November 3, 1906 from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Secretary of the Interior outlined an enlarged Chiricahua Forest Reserve. The enlarged reserve as recommended by the Acting Secretary of Agriculture's letter of

October 27, 1906, would include 288,320 acres, of which 169,000 acres were reserved by the Proclamation of 1902. The proposed addition was 118,720 acres. The letter mentioned "159.62 acres entry therein". (Archives Record Group 49, BLO, Coronado National Forest).

On November 5, 1906. President Theodore Roosevelt signed the Proclamation enlarging the reserve (Map B). Additions of land which pertain to the Monument were all of Sec. 36, Sec. 22, N½ Sec. 27, N½ Sec. 26, T. 16 S., R. 29 E., G&SRM. Eventual Monument lands still excluded were Sec. 35, S½ Sec. 26, T. 16 S. R. 29 E., and N½ Sec. 2, T. 17 S., R. 29 E.

In 1906 the forest reserve became Chiricahua National Forest. Then on July 1, 1910, President William H. Taft issued Executive Order 1066 which added to the National Forest the remainder of the land which is now within Chiricahua National Monument. (Map #B).

Arizona achieved Statehood in 1912.

Executive Order No. 2630 of June 6, 1917, ordered that on July 1, 1917, the Chiricahua National Forest be added to and become a part of Coronado National Forest -- its present title.

NATIONAL MONUMENT MOVEMENT

Even before the surrender of Geronimo in 1886, ranchers were settling in the valleys on each side of the Chiricahuas. Under the homestead law, J. Hughes Stafford patented the S½ S½ Sec. 26, T. 16 S., R. 29 E. On May 23, 1888. (Exhibit 1, page 2). This 160 acre tract is within the Monument still in private ownership. Immediately to the west, Neil Erickson made homestead entries on S½ S½ Sec. 27 in November 1894, and the N½ S½ Sec. 27 in November 1924 (Exhibit 2).

Erickson and Stafford, along with another neighbor, Luis Prue, was the first white men reported to enter the upper portions of the Monument area. They were trailing an Indian who had stolen a horse from Stafford. It was later proven that the Indian was "Big Foot" Massai, who was returning from a raid in Mexico with his wife. The three settlers trailed them past a point where Massai

had hidden in ambush, on up through Rhyolite Canyon and finally to the point where the Indians dropped down into Whitetail Canyon and made good their escape. That point is now the terminus of the Monument road and the principal scenic overlook -- called "Massai Point."

Other settlers, no doubt, entered the Monument area in those early days. E. S. Hands claims to have approached from the east side during the Christmas week of 1893. Mr. Ed Riggs (see cover picture) later to become the area's most ardent explorer and proponent of its wonders, climbed Sugarloaf Monument in 1899. On that firest visit he was accompanied by Ben Erickson, son of Neil Erickson. Mr. Hands began guiding visitors into the rocks in 1902 by way of Hilltop. Shortly after, in 1904, Riggs started performing that service on the west side. (Douglas Daily Dispatch, Sept. 22, 1934). See Footnote:

The first photographs of the rocks were taken by Mr. Bob Williams of Bisbee in 1907. However, it was the photographic lens of Dr. J. J. P. Armstrong, of Douglas, that brought the scenic wonders to the attention of others. Dr. Armstrong and Mr. Riggs explored and photographed the entire area.

In the Douglas Dispatch of July 3, 1917, the term "Wonderland Rocks" was first applied to the tract. This name is still generally used in southeastern Arizona.

In 1922, Ed Riggs discovered Big Balanced Rock probably the most impressive single phenomena in the park. Both Hands and Riggs, with the help of neighbors, cut trails into the area. Early visitors to the area not already mentioned included: Mr. and Mrs. Charles Welsh; Mr. and Mrs. Ralph Coughlan; Mr. and Mrs. William Allen; George E. Buxton, President of the Douglas Chamber of Commerce; James Logie, owner of the Douglas Dispatch, George Spears a news writer and; Governor Hunt of Arizona. Through the efforts of all of these people, and others, the scenery was publicized and the National Monument movement got underway.

FOOTNOTE:

This conflicts somewhat with historical data from a recorded interview with Mrs. Lillian Riggs on July 28, 1953. Mrs. Riggs states that her husband, the late Ed M. Riggs, did not return to the Monument for twenty years after his first climb of Sugarloaf. She also stated that Dr. Armstrong came to the area after he saw a picture Ed Riggs took of Big Balanced Rock. The Douglas Dispatch of Sept. 3, 1934 states that Dr. Armstrong was in a group of men to visit the area in 1917, while the same paper places Riggs discovery of Big Balanced Rock in 1922. (Recording transcript in Waso files H2215)

On November 14, 1924, Arthur E. Demaray, Administrative Assistant to the Director, wrote Mr. W. W. Finney of the Arizona Republican in reply to an inquiry of October 28, 1924. (Record Group 79-Archives). Mr. Demaray wrote the following about the establishment of Chiricahua National Monument:

> "On July 20, 1923, Mr. E. R. Raumaker, Chairman, American Legion Park Committee, Fred Hilburn Post No. 11, Douglas, Arizona, communicated with us about the possibility of setting aside an area of peculiar formation consisting of many square miles of huge pillars from 50 to 100 feet high, caused by natural erosion and situated near Douglas, for national park purposes. He enclosed with this letter a few pictures of the area and a descriptive article by G. M. Butler, of the College of Mines and Engineering of the University of Arizona. A copy of this is enclosed for your information. The pictures (title giving color) showed great columns of red rock rising several hundred feet above the canyon floor, each column an individual structure; pinnacles brilliantly colored with yellow lichen, balanced rocks about 60 feet high and perfect in form from any angle."

Later letters from Mr. Raumaker spoke of visitors realizing the distinctive characteristics of this area and the importance of its designation as a national park bearing the name, "The American Memorial National Park". This Office did not consider the area of national park caliber and prepared to study its availability and status for national monument purposes. To do this, we communicated with Dr. Walter P. Taylor, President of the Tucson Natural History Society. We were considering having one of our field men inspect the area on the ground to determine if there were sufficient public lands to warrant giving further consideration to the matter, when a reply from Dr. Taylor spoke of the area as of sufficient scenic value to justify fully its being set aside as a national monument and gave the information that the area was within the Coronado National Forest. We had been awaiting maps locating the area so we could determine the amount of public lands when we received this information which changed the aspect of the situation, causing recommendation for its establishment as a national monument by presidential proclamation to properly be made by the Forest Service of the Department of Agriculture as it would remain under its status as a monument, under the administration of that bureau. Dr. Taylor's society submitted a report as to the desirability and extent of the proposed national monument, a copy of which is enclosed for your benefit. There is also enclosed an extract from a letter written by Mr. Taumaker to Director Mather telling a little about this area. In the same letter he says that those who have visited

it are unanimous in their acclamations that it far surpasses the Garden of the Gods and that words cannot describe its beauty and grandeur.

As soon as we learned that the area proposed for reservation was located entirely within the Coronado National Forest, we referred copies of the correspondence had with us to the Forest Service through whom further action was taken, which resulted in the creation of the Chiricahua National Monument on April 18, 1924.

(Archives Record Section 79, Park, Reservations and Antiquities - National Monuments - Chiricahua -- Part 1)

On April 12, 1924, Secretary of the Interior, Hubert Work, wrote to the Secretary of Agriculture concerning the proposed national monument and transmitted Senator Henry F. Ashurst's letter of April 7, 1924. On the same date, Secretary Work replied to Senator Ashurst and acknowledged receipt of the enclosure from Honorable John Thomas Taylor of the National Legislative Committee of the American Legion, arguing the establishment and designation of the "American Legion Memorial National Monument" in the Chiricahua Mountains. Mr. Work went on to explain that this proposal had been brought to the attention of the Department in July, 1923, and all correspondence was referred to the Forest Service from September 22, 1923.

President Calvin Coolidge signed Proclamation Number 1692 on April 18, 1924, establishing Chiricahua National Monument.

FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION OF CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT

Map number D shows the extent of the Monument as established on April 18, 1924. Maps of the Coronado National Forest and later NPS maps of Chiricahua National Monument were improperly drawn. They showed Section 25, T. 16 S., R. 29 E. inside the Monument and did not include Section 35.

As late as December 24, 1936 there was still confusion concerning which of these sections was in the monument. In a letter to the Director, Hugh M. Miller, Acting Superintendent, Southwestern Monuments states:

".....The Monument as shown on Map No. NM/CHIR-4964 appears on the Forest Service maps of the Coronado National Forest Chiricahua District. The status of Section 35, T. 16 S., R. 29 E., was discussed with Mr. Fred Winn, Supervisor of the Coronado National Forest. Mr. Winn was surprised to discover that his maps did not coincide with the proclamation of April 18, 1924. He says that when the Monument was created, the intention was to reserve the area shown on the maps and feels that typographical error must have crept in somewhere along the line, since the proclamation does not include section 25, T. 16 S., R. 29 E. ....." Exhibit 5).

In an article written for the Douglas Daily Dispatch of September 2, 1934, Forest Supervisor Fred Winn stated:

".....This action established the Monument but inasmuch as it was within the limits of the Coronado National Forest, its administration devolved upon the Forest Service and Congress made no specific appropriations for the development of the Monument other than the annual financial set-up for the administration of the national forest, hence for a period of years, progress was slow.....".

Douglas businessmen and other citizens of Cochise County became unhappy about the inaccessibility and lack of development in the Monument. They felt "their" park should be a great nation-wide tourist attraction and urged its designation as a national park. The Douglas Daily Dispatch of January 20, 1929, took the lead in this Monument:

"URGE MOVEMENT FOR NATIONAL PARK

X X X X X X X X

COCHISE COUNTY'S REMARKABLE WONDERLAND OF ROCKS BELIEVED TO BE SCENIC ATTRACTION THAT WOULD POSSESS GREAT PULLING POWER FOR THE TRAVELING PUBLIC IF DEDICATED ADVERTISED AND MANANGED AS ONE OF THE FEDERAL PLAYGROUND"

That column mentions how other parks are drawing crowds. A new park would "double attractions of Arizona - improve roads -- add to the advertising powers of the Southern Pacific Railroad....." It went on to say -----

"The most enthusiastic advocate of making the wonderland a national park is Edward Riggs, to whose effort most of the present information is owing and to whom practically every trail is a permanent monument. .....Mr. and Mrs. Riggs conduct what is known as Faraway Ranch, a so-called dude ranch, to which many people go for an outing. They take their friends to see the wonderland of Rocks. It is estimated

by Mr. Riggs that possibly 3,000 persons have seen the area since it became quite generally known. But there is yet much to be done to make it available to the crowd and it is to do those things that a management such as is afforded by the National Park System of the Department of the Interior is needed."

"The dedication of Wonderland of Rocks or Rhyolite Park, whichever one cares to call it, as a national park would immediately change it from a small side show to one of the big three ring circus attractions of the Continent," said Mr. Riggs, "The National Park System has been a great success because the people know when the Government sends out advertising proclaiming a center a place of interesting attraction, that there is something worth going to see. They know also, that there areaccommodations in the form of roads that make tours pleasant, that there are hotel facilities and the center is maintained at a standard commensurate with the great republic of ours so that if we could bring about the dedication of this spot of beauty and charm and wonder as a national park, I forecast that within the period of three years, people would be coming here during the summer months at a rate of from 2,000 to 2,500 a month and during the fall and winter as high as 5,000 or 6,000 a month and that within 10 years, we would be entertaining not less than 125,000 to 175,000 a year and that the average visit would be one of three days."

Mr. Riggs goes on to say that with 100,000 visitors a year spending an average of $12 per day, $3,600,000 would be spent annually.

Other Douglas men quoted in the article were Postmaster E. J. Hurtable, Fred D. Hubbell, George E. Jackson and Dr. J. J. P. Armstrong, all favoring a national park. Dr. Armstrong states:

"To me the Wonderland of Rocks not only is an area of rare natural beauty and interest, but it is one of the most wonderful, in my judgement, that can be found on the Continent and one that we ought to use every reasonable effort to bring t the attention of people everywhere..... that we may have the benefit of the funds for improvement, the trained experience in management and the pull of the concerted national park advertising....." (Douglas Daily Dispatch. 1/20/29 - Archives-National Monuments, Chiricahua Mountains -- Part 1).

Mr. John A. Curry, City Editor of the Douglas Daily Dispatch then wrote United States Senator Henry F. Ashurst to:

".....enlist your interest and assistance in taking whatever steps may be required to get the necessary legislation

to create what is now known as "Wonderland of Rocks" or Rhyolite P rk, a National Monument, into a national park. You are, of course, familiar with the marvellous creations that exist in this area which is approximately 70 miles from Douglas, and you know too, how soon, if it is included in the great chain of national parks, it will become a mecca for tourists. ....."

Senator Ashurst wrote to Director Horace Albright of the National Park Service concerning the proposal. In answering Director Albright mentioned the earlier proposal of the American Legion Park Committee and the Service concluded that "the area did not measure up to national park standards either to extent or quality, but that it was of sufficient scenic value to justify its being set aside and preserved as a national monument. ....."

"This Service is still of the opinion that the area does not measure up to national park standards and also believes that it is being given all necessary protection from spoilation as now administered." (Archives - Record Group 79 -- National Monuments, Chiricahua Mountains -- Part 1)

The area's supporters were not disappointed. They arranged for a meeting of the "Cochise County Taxpayers and Citizens" and Forest Service officials at Rustler Park on April 13, 1930. At this historic meeting, plans were made to".....hasten the development of the Monument in order that this outstanding natural wonder might be made accessible by all the people, not only of Arizona, but of the entire nation. ....." (Forest Supervisor, Fred Winn)

The Forest Service then made arrangements with the U.S. Bureau of Public Roads, with the cooperation of the Arizona Highway Department, for the construction of an approach road to the Monument. Surveys of the route were started in 1931 and completed late in 1932.

In a letter to the Director of the National Park Service on March 23, 1932, Roger W. Toll had this to say about roads in the area:

".....It is rather remote from heavily traveled highways but may be approached by automobile to within about four miles." (The Faraway Ranch is the end of the road)

"Road surveys are now in progress by the Bureau of Public Roads for the purpose of extending the road closer to the area and also with a view of building a road up Bonita Canyon, across the Chiricahua Ridge and down the eastern side. If this is done the area will be readily accessible to motorists and will probably receive a much

larger number of visitors; since transcontinental travelers between El Paso and Tucson can route their trips to include the Chiricahua National Monument."

"There is now a road across the Chiricahua Mountains, but the national monument area is not in sight from the road or easily accessible from it."

This letter is the first official report of an investigation of Chiricahua by a National Park Service employee. In it, Mr. Toll gives a general description of the area and its features and mentions how it was established. He states that the then Forest Supervisor, Hugh Colkins had given his support to the establishment. He also quotes Mr. Riggs as saying that there were about 2,000 visitors a year, for the first few years after the creation, including many local people and that at the present time (1932), about 700 people a year visit the Monument through the Faraway Ranch and another one or two hundred people enter from other directions (Exhibit 6)

Regional Forester Frank C. W. Pooler, U. S. Forest Service, wrote Mr. Toll for a expression of his opinions regarding the attractions of the Monument. In his letter of reply on May 11, 1932, Mr. Toll wrote:

".....The multitude of balanced rocks and the general character of the area is certainly unusual and justified the establishment of a national monument."....."The Bureau of Public Roads is making a survey up Rhyolite Canyon, but I understand that the road is not to go within sight of "the Wonderland of Rocks" it is my impression that there would not be much benefit derived by construction of a road part way .....If the road cannot be extended to the scenic region there does not seem to be much gain in building it.....I also understand that there is a plan to build a road up Bonita Canyon to the rim and thence down the eastern side of the ridge. This would give motorists a good view of the area."

The construction of the monument road was a major event in the areas's history. A summary of this effort appeared in the Douglas Daily Dispatch of September 4, 1934:

".....The first four miles, from the Eldorado school to Bonita Canyon were constructed under 11 small contracts and in the greater part by local people. 1 Each of the 11 contracts were less than $2,500.

"The next 2.7 miles up Bonita Canyon to Bonita Park was constructed during the 1933 season by H. J. Hagen, Globe, Arizona, contractor. This section cost approximately $60,000."

"The work finished this season (1934) extends 2.5 miles from Bonita Park to Massai Point, overlooking a portion of Rhyolite Canyon and part of the Wonderland of Rocks, was constructed by W. A. Rawls, El Paso, Texas, contractor, at a cost of approximately $100,000."

"The entire route was financed by Federal funds. Grades vary from very flat, on the lower sections, to a maximum of eight percent, which are easily negotiated in high gear by all modern automobiles."

"The alignment is good considering the type of country crossed. The sharpest curves on the route are between Bonita Park and Massai Point, where minimum radii of 150 feet open and 175 feet blind curves are necessary. Other curves on the route vary up to 2,200 feet."

"From the school to Bonita Park, the roadway cuts were usually through dirt or a mixture of dirt and boulders. Some solid rock was encountered. Between Bonita Park and Massai Point, excavation was practically all through solid rhyolite rock. On this latter portion, cuts to a depth of 40 feet are common and some are considerably more."

"The engineering work in connection with the construction of the route was directed by the Phoenix Office of the Bureau of Public Roads, G. L. McLane, highway engineer, in charge. The engineering was directed in the field to April, 1933, by E. V. Aldrich as resident engineer, and from that time until completion of grading by Fred J. Dixon, as resident engineer. ....."

On April 20, 1934, the Douglas Chamber of Commerce wrote Senator Carl Hayden asking cooperation to retain a CCC camp for completing the Monument road and construction of "....a cross-mountain road." They also asked for $10,000 for the Monument.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE ADMINISTRATION

Executive Order Number 6166, entitled "Organization of Executive Agencies", was signed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt on June 10, 1933. Section 2 of this order provided that:

"All functions of administration of public buildings, reservations, national parks, national monuments, and

national cemeteries are consolidated in an Office of National Parks, Buildings, and Reservations in the Department of the Interior....." (later renamed National Park Service)

In a letter from Mr. Demaray to Mr. Frank Pinkley, Superintendent of the Southwestern Monument[1], on November 17, 1933 (Exhibit 7) it is pointed out that the opinion of Solicitor Nathan R. Margold relative to the legal status of the National Monuments formerly under Forest Service jurisdiction holds that these monuments-----" .....have been transferred to this Department by virtue of Executive Order dated June 10, 1933".

"This is to advise you that when actual transfer of jurisdiction is made, the Chiricahua, Gila Cliff Dwellings, Sunset Crater, Tonto and Walnut Canyon National Monuments will be placed under your supervision."

On March 24, 1934, Mr. Demaray again wrote Superintendent Pinkley to notify him that the forementioned national monuments were then under his supervision. The letter spoke of the first appropriation for each Monument in the amount of $470. With these funds becoming available on July 1, 1934, the Monument would officially be administered by the National Park Service on that date. Mr. Demaray's letter is attached as Exhibit 8.

BOUNDARY CHANGE PROPOSALS

With the pending transfer of jurisdiction to the National Park Service, Chief Engineer Frank A. Kittredge inspected the Monument in April, 1934. His letter to the Director on April 16, 1934 summarized existing conditions in the area and made the first proposal for extended boundaries. (Exhibit 9 from Federal Record Center-NPS-Chiricahua) Mr. Kittredge wrote:

"Boundary Line: Without making a detailed study of other areas the following is suggested --

"First, that the NE corner be extended to include the Cochise Head Mountain. The Forest Service, I am told, recognized this spectale as logically a part of the Monument and are agreeable to the transfer.

"Second, the north boundary might well be extended to include all of the road which the Forest Service is now building. At present both the upper and lower portions are in the Monument while a considerable portion in the middle is on Forest Service land. There exists just outside the northwest corner interesting pictograph, a natural bridge and a very scenic but small canyon which might well be included in this change if agreeable to the Forest Service."

---

1 Footnote: Later southwestern national monuments

"Third, on the west boundary just at the juncion between Bonita and Rhyolite creeks there is a small hill which lends itself well as a custodian's residence site and Government utility site. It is suggested that this ten acre tract be included in the National Monument. The owner, Mr. Edward Riggs, states that he will give this tract to the Government.

"Mr. Attwell will sketch these suggestions on a map and mail as soon as possible."

Superintendent Pinkley wrote the Director on May 17, 1934 (Exhibit 10) and refers to that part of Mr. K. Kredge's letter of April 24 in which he says: "Mr. Porter (meant Frank Pooler, Regional Forester) recognizes that the Monument should be increased in size to enclose areas which are now recognized as of monument caliber....." Mr. Pinkley continued:

"Walt Atwell, Associate Engineer, and myself were down at Chiricahua this week looking over the situation in general as well as laying out our work for the proposed CCC State Park Camp which is going in there soon and trying to find where 8,000 people and 2,000 cars can be parked in the big celegration which the towns of Douglas and Bisbee propose to hold up at the Monument on next Labor Day.

"We found that about the upper third of the road which is at present under construction up to the fire view point on top, lies outside our Monument boundaries and the proposed turn-around and parking area up on top, where the celebration was to be held, lies about 1,200 feet east of our eastern boundary. We also found that some of the best formations are outside the boundaries and east of the Monument.

"I am aware that we have a definite policy not to ask for an enlargement of these Monuments which have recently come to us from the Forest Service, but I do not see how we are going to avoid doing so in the case of Chiricahua. I think the Forest Service itself was preparing to take action to increase this Monument if it had remained under their charge and I am sure they will approve reasonable changes which will include the fine formations now left outside and which will put the road inside our lines....."

Mr. Kittredge concurred in Mr. Pinkley's recommendations in a letter to the Director on May 28, 1934.

In a memorandum of June 9, 1934, Mr. Herbert L. Brooks, Chief of Land Division to Mr. Chatelain, mentioned that maps of the proposed extention had not been received and stated ".....our next step would be to see if the Forest Service would approve having it added to the Monument. If the Forest Service has no objection, we could then prepare a proclamation."

Acting Director Demaray wrote Mr. Kittredge on July 27, 1934 concerning maps of the proposed boundaries (Exhibit 11)

Mr. Kittredge represented the Secretary of the Interior and the National Park Service at the Dedication Ceremony on September 3, 1934. A summary of the celebration follows this report.

Superintendent Pinkley, by letter of May 13, 1935, approved the Chiricahua Master Plans for 1935 (Exhibit 12) However, he would not approve the proposed boundary extention shown in the Drawing No. NM CHIR-3017 (Map No. E)

On November 8, 1935, Assistant Superintendent Hugh Miller wrote the Director and enclosed a map showing the boundary concurred in by Mr. Pinkley. (The proposed boundary as it was shown on this map No. NM/CHIR-4964, drawn by Andrew Clark in February, 1935, was the boundary eventually decided on in 1938. However NM/CHIR-4964 had the existing boundary established in 1924 incorrectly drawn.) Mr. Miller's reasons for not concurring to proposed boundaries as shown in the 1935 Master Plan (Map E) were stated in his letter (Exhibit 13) as follows:

> the East: The slight additional extention indicated in Section 32 is essential to protect Inspiration Point and include closely related scenery.
>
> On the South: The present boundary cuts through closely related scenery and presents the possibility of undesirable private developments which would have a point of access into the Monument which might disrupt visitor control and interfere, except with the unwarranted use of increased permanent personnel, with visitor contact. In other words, it would be quite possible for private interests to develop a guest ranch or tourist camp to the south of the Monument and set up an independent guide service. It is believed that the proposed extension would eliminate this possibility."

Acting Director Demaray wrote the Commissioner of the General Land Office on November 6, 1935 requesting the description and status of the land under consideration as an extention to Chiricahua National Monument. Commissioner Fred W. Johnson replied

by letter of December 1, 1935 (Exhibit 1). The Commissioner pointed out that Sec. 25, T. 16 S., R. 29 E., was not part of the Monument and that Sec. 35 was already in the existing boundaries. His letter states:

> "....The records of this office show the area to be unentered public land, with the exceptions hereinafter noted. The S½ S½ Sec. 26, T. 16 S., R. 29 E., was patented on May 23, 1888, under the homestead law to J. H. Stafford and 8.65 acres in Sec. 18, T. 16 S., R. 30 E., were patented under the mining law....
>
> "N½ of Sec. 2, T. 17 S., R. 29 E., which was then surveyed was included in the national forest by proclamation of July 1, 1910, after the passage of the enabling Act of June 20, 1910 (36 Stat. 557), and therefore title thereto had rested in the State. The State has, however, received indemnity for part of the N½ of the section and has filed an indemnity selection based on the remainder which is under consideration. ..."

Attached to the letter was a listing of the lands in the proposed extention which had an area of approximately 6,407 acres, 1,520 acres being unsurveyed.

In a letter dated December 21, 1936, Mr. Trager asked Associate Regional Geologist, Vincent W. Vandiver to make a complete report on the proposed boundary extention. A copy of Mr. Vandiver's report of February, 1937 is Exhibit 14. Mr. Vandiver approved the proposed boundary as shown on Map F, however, he was concerned with the Riggs property in Bonita Canyon and adjacent to the administration area. He stated:

> "... In fact it appears to me that it would be well to control all of the acreage in the Canyon down to the fork of the Pinery Road.
>
> "..... From a strictly geological viewpoint the area of prime interest which is now approximately 2,800 acres would be increased by approximately 2,400 acres or almost doubled. The additional area should receive approval from wildlife considerations. The private party situation in Bonita Canyon would be partially removed by the plan. ... I consider it probably that additional acreage will eventually need to be required at the entrance to Bonita Canyon as a protection for the Monument. ....."

Following Mr. Vandiver's recommendation, Superintendent Pinkley sent a telegram to the Director on Jyly 31, 1937 as follows: (Exhibit 15) and Map G)

"Retel twenty seventh Wirth Chiricahua extension lands west to junction with Pinery road south half section twenty seven Township sixteen south range twenty nine east Neil Erickson stop All of section thirty four Township sixteen south range twenty nine east Ben L. Erickson except southwest half of southwest quarter which belongs to John Riggs stop Adequate protection would be given by including South half of twenty seven and north row of forties in thirty fours."

August 4, 1937, Mr. Demaray asked the Commissioner of the General Land Office to consider these additional tracts. Commissioner Johnson replied by letter of September 8, 1937 (Exhibit 16) This alternate extension is shown on Map G.

Mr. Pinkley again wrote the Director on November 12, 1937, "to keep the matter alive,

".....I may say unofficially that local representatives of the National Forest Service are interested in consummating this extension at an early date. I feel that in view of the proposed Hayden legislation at Saguaro which will have the effect of restoring a considerable area to the Forest Service, the Forest Service in Washington should not oppose the small extension at Chiricahua, ..." (Federal Records Center, Alexandria - NPS - CHIR-Part 2).

In reply of November 19, 1937, Acting Director Demaray stated:

".....Our instructions from the Secretary make it inopportune to proceed further with this .....pending the settlement of certain other land problems that are considered to be of major importance." (same source)

On January 11, 1938, Pinkley telegrammed the Director:

"Advised prospectors investigating area near Bonito Canyon Highway Chiricahua National Monument and fear location of mining claims on National Forest lands proposed for inclusion in Monument stop Urge proclamation be expedited if possible to close area before claims are filed." (same source)

George L. Collins by letter of January 26, 1938 to Mr. Demaray confined the urgency of the extension. Mr. Collins wrote:

".....This is a case wherein we are liable to stand by and watch non-conforming uses enter an area

proposed for inclusion within the Monument because of the existing order against clearing land matters with the Department of Agriculture. If an exception could be made in this case, we might secure the land before the mining interests sew it up, otherwise it will be necessary to eliminate that particular area from our proposed extension. ....." (same source)

Accordingly on February 7, 1938, Director Cammerer by memorandum to the Secretary of the Interior recommended that an exception be made in this case, that the proposed extension be approved and that the Service be authorized to draft a letter for the Secretary's signature to the Secretary of Agriculture. The Service upon approval would then draft a proclamation for submission to the President. (Exhibit 17)

Secretary Ickes approved this proposal on February 15, and Acting Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman signed the memorandum to the Secretary of Agriculture on March 2, 1938. Acting Secretary of Agriculture, Harry L. Brown gave concurrence to the extension by letter of March 22, and gave permission for drafting of a proclamation (letters in Federal Records Center, Alexandria, NPS-CHIR - Part 2).

Planning coordinator Wendell E. Little in a memorandum to the files of May 17, 1938 explained that Mr. Hatcher of the Forest Service had questioned the elimination of S½, Sec. 27 and the N½ of the N½, Sec. 34, T. 16 S, R. 29 E. The reason for the exclusion of those lands from the proposed extension was that they were outside the boundaries of the Coronado National Forest and were privately owned. (Exhibit 18)

Mr. Demaray then wrote Senator Carl Hayden on March 26, 1938 (Exhibit 19) with copies to Senator Ashurst and Congressman Madock, explaining the extension and asking for the Senator's views. (Same source) Senator Hayden's reply of April 18, 1938 (Exhibit 20) is quoted in part:

> ".....Under the circumstances I could only give my consent to your suggested change in boundary if you were able to assure me that the policy of the Forest Service respecting grazing permits would be maintained forever insofar as the particular permittees now on the lands to be added are concerned."

By memorandum of March 25, 1938, Acting Assistant Director Fred Johnson to Mr. Moskey, requested a draft of the proclamation to be drawn up (Exhibit 21). The draft was transmitted

to the Secretary of Agriculture with a letter from the Secretary of the Interior on May 14, 1938. Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace approved the proclamation draft on June 1, 1938 (Exhibit 22) and signed the joint transmittal, dated May 14, 1938, to the President. (Exhibit 23)

President Franklin D. Roosevelt affixed his seal and signature to the Proclamation on June 10, 1938, officially adding 6,407* acres to Chiricahua National Monument bringing the gross Monument acreage to its present size of 10,645.90* acres. (Areas administered by the National Park Service)

*Proclamation covered a gross acreage of 6,407.0 acres of which 6,038.45 acres was residue after deducting State of Arizona Clear List No. 213 approved 2-14-41. Acreages from gross were mostly in Sec. 2, T. 17 S., R. 29 E., and private land Sec. 26, T. 16 S., R. 29 E. (Land Ownership Record, Deed 12, Chiricahua) The additional 787.33 acres became federal land by exchange with the State and GLO approved 2-14-41 and listed on Deed No. 16 Chiricahua National Monument Land Ownership Records as follows:

	MONUMENT LAND
G & S. R. M. - - Part of Lot 3, Sec. 36, T. 16 S., R. 29½E	.20
Part of Lot 4, Sec. 36, T 16 S., R. 29½E	.22
E½, NW¼, S½ SW¼, NE¼ SW¼, Sec. 36, T. 16 S., R. 29 E.	600.00
Part of NW¼ SW¼ Sec. 36, T. 16 S., R. 29.E.	11.16
Part of Lot 3, Sec. 36, T. 16 S., R. 29½ E.	85
Part of NE¼ NW¼, Sec. 36., T. 16 S., R. 29½ E.	3.08
Part of Lot 2, Sec. 36., T. 16 S., R. 29½ E.	11.82
Part of Lot 2, Sec. 2, T. 17 S., R. 29 E.	.09
S½ NE½, SE¼ NW¼ Sec. 2, T. 17 S., R. 29 E.	120.00
Lot 1, Sec. 2, T. 17 S., R. 29 E.	39.91
	787.33 acres

4-18-24	3,655.12	
6-10-38	6,038.45	
2-14-41	787.33	
	10,480.90	Gross Acreage Federal
	165.00	Private Land
	10,645.90	Gross Acreage

APPROACH ROAD PROPOSALS

With the re-construction of the Apache Pass Road in 1938, Chiricahua National Monument could be reached from the East, West and the North. However, only the County road now State Route 181) junctioning from U. S. 666 north of Elfrida could be considered a good road. Existing unimproved roads approached from Willcox (now State Route 186) via Dos Cobezas to the west and from Bowie through Apache Pass to the north. On the east side, the Monument could be reached via a Forest Service mountain road from junctions on U. S. 80 near Rodeo or by travelling south from State Route 86 at San Simon to the same road. These roads were all joined at the junction one mile east of the Monument entrance. The Monument was considered "off the beaten path" due to the poor road conditions.

As early as April 20, 1934, the Douglas Chamber of Commerce urged a "Cross-mountain approach road." Again in 1937 they showed their interest in improving Monument approaches by proposing a parkway on the western side. They communicated with Mr. Howard Reed, Highway Engineer for the State of Arizona, who pursued the proposal further. However, in the early stages, Mr. Reed met opposition from Mr. John C. Riggs. Mr. Riggs by letter of December 23, 1937 to the Arizona State Highway Commission refused to allow a preliminary survey of the proposed approach road to traverse his property. Mr. Riggs also wrote Senator Hayden, who made inquiry of the matter in a letter to the Director on January 3, 1938.

Associate Director Demaray replied to Senator Hayden on January 13, 1938 that:

> ".....While the Service is interested in providing adequate approaches to national monuments, funds are not available for expenditure on it as a parkway during this fiscal year.
>
> ".....In addition, it would appear from the reports that the Chiricahua project would not qualify as an approach road, which is the main reason its proponents have suggested it as a parkway.
>
> ".....This Service is compelled to place the project in abeyance until funds are made available..... Until such time, we cannot undertake further studies or request collaboration by the Bureau of Public Roads....." (Exhibit 25)

Assistant Superintendent Miller in a letter to Mr. Collins on January 25, 1938 wrote of a meeting with Mr. Reed and discussion of the proposed parkway approach. (Exhibit 26) Mr. Reed gave the impression his office would drop the matter.

However, on July 11, 1938 Mr. Reed wrote the Service to enclose a letter from the Douglas Chamber of Commerce and Mines. In reply to his letter on August 4, 1938 (Exhibit 27) Acting Associate Director Jennings stated: ".....The Douglas Chamber of Commerce and Mines has been misinformed concerning the availability of $400,000 for road work in Chiricahua National Monument.

On August 23, 1938, Mr. Demaray sent an Air Mail letter to Senator Hayden in reply to a telephone request. In this letter (Exhibit 28) Mr. Demaray explained the provisions of the amendment to the Federal Aid Act of June 8, 1938 and the Act of January 31,1931 concerning approach roads to national parks and monuments. This letter evidently ended the parkway proposal on the western side of the Monument.

Over the years there had been some agitation to extend the Monument road on over the mountains to the eastern side, thus providing a direct entrance from both sides. Such a proposal was spearheaded by the local residents in Whitetail Canyon and the San Simon Chamber of Commerce in 1939. Deputy Game Warden Ralph Morrow especially urged improvement and use of the truck trail which follows the telephone line down Whitetail Canyon.

Following a complaint by Mr. Morrow over the abandonment of the truck trail and a petition sponsored by the San Simon Chamber of Commerce to Senator Carl Hayden, Mr. Pinkley, Mr. McColm and Mr. Miller met with the proponents of the eastern approach road. In a letter of November 6, 1938, Mr. Pinkley reported to Senator Hayden the results of the meeting. The National Park Service and the Forest Service both explained their reasons for opposition to such a road.

Almost nine years later, Mrs. Lois W. Sullivan wrote Senator Hayden to renew the proposal for an eastern entrance into the Monument on the grounds that the Hilltop Mining and Developing Company had extended a road up Whitetail Canyon to within 1½ miles of the Monument. Mrs. Sullivan's letter, and Director Drury's reply to Senator Hayden on May 27, 1948, are shown in Exhibit 29.

Mr. Drury proposed that an approach from the north, starting between San Simon and Bowie and running southward through old Fort Bowie to the Monument and on west to U. S. 666 would be more feasible. Mr. Drury wrote:

"... Our present view in the matter is the same as it was in 1939 and 1940. At that time we stated that an entrance road to the Monument from the east ..... would involve considerable construction cost, and require additional personnel and equipment for administration, protection and maintenance. ....."

ACTION TO PROTECT THE CHIRICAHUA MOUNTAINS

On February 28, 1933, the Forester of the Department of Agriculture signed a proclamation establishing a 17,280 acre portion of the Coronado National Forest as the Chiricahua Primitive Area. It was re-classified as Chiricahua Wild Area in 1940. The north boundary of the wild area is five miles south of Chiricahua National Monument.

The proclamation states that "elevations vary from 9,795 to approximately 7,200 feet," and describes the area as the "Crest of the Chiricahua Mountain Range including Fly Peak and Chiricahua Peak and precipitous canyons which radiate from the summit. Unusually rough, scenic, inaccessible mountain country with primitive conditions, scenic attractions and rock formations similar to Chiricahua National Monument. ....16,605 acres timber type amu 675 acres woodland type ... ... 6,560 acres of range usable for grazing; about 2,860 acres of which is within Cave Creek watershed closed to grazing. ... No roads exist but numerous roads lead to its vicinity. An extensive trail system exists. ..."

The management plan as approved by Forest Supervisor Winn and Regional Forester Pooler was stated in the Proclamation as:

(1) No roads into or through the area.

(2) No improvements contemplated except as needed for administration and protection.

(3) No private structures or developments.

(4) No landing fields for airplanes use exist or will be provided through permits.

(5) Commercial cutting of timber will be discouraged and extended until conditions make operation economically feasible and otherwise desirable, except on a small scale to meet local needs.

(6) Area will continue to be used for conservative grazing.

(Copy of proclamation--NPS Files, "Proposed Extention to Chiricahua National Monument by Wendell E. Little 9/6/40.)

Directly east of the wild area in the drainages of Cave Creek and extending down to Portal, Arizona is some exceedingly spectacular scenery. In June, 1940, Wendell Little, Planning Coordinator for the National Park Service made a study of the Chiricahua Division of the Coronado National Forest to determine the quality of the Cave Creek section and the wild area for possible National Monument status. In Mr. Little's report of August 13, 1940 (Exhibit 30) which was accompanied by photographs and maps, he states in part:

> ".....The scenery along Cave Creek Canyon is impressive, more spectacular and on a grander scale than Chiricahua National Monument and exceedingly interesting from the standpoint of geology. ....." ".....Because of the time limitation and inaccessibility of the primitive area only a small part of it could be visited. ....The suggestion has been made that the primitive area be connected with the Monument in one large monument or park. The commonplace character of the land between these two areas and the mining and lumbering activities makes the suggestion unsupportable."

Mr. Little went on to suggest that the Cave Creek section be added to the wild area as shown on Map 1 and that the entire area be placed on a list for study as "possible national recreation area."

In reference to Mr. Little's memorandum, Dudley Bayliss, Acting Chief of Planning wrote the Director on September 6, 1940:

> ".....The scenery and general characteristics of the area being almost identical with the Chiricahua National Monument, it would appear logical to recommend it as an extention even though it is separated by a few miles."(letter attached to report)

However, Acting Chief Forester Cook commented by memorandum to the Director on September 12, 1940, that:

> "The vegetation and general scenic character of the area are very similar to that already included in the Monument and although they are interesting they do not appear to be of unusual national significance . ....."

Prominent conservationist and outdoor writer, Welden F. Heald, authored a statement entitled "Threat to the Chiricahua Mountains" and distributed 200 copies in September, 1952. His paper protested plans of the U.S. Forest Service to build new roads, increase lumbering activities and possibly extend cabin-site development in the Chiricahua Mountains.

As a result, a meeting was held in Douglas on October 5, 1952 and attended by fifty people. On November 15, 1952 Mr. Heald issued a statement entitled "Action to Protect the Chiricahua Mountains" (Exhibit 31) Quoting the statement;

> "..... At the meeting a greater Chiricahua National Monument of 200-250 square miles was discussed (approximately one-half the area of the Chiricahua Division of Coronado National Forest), and also an alternate possibility of enlarging the present Chiricahua Wild Area was suggested....."
>
> "Since this meeting the cattlemen of Cochise County sportsmen have met separately and passed resolutions opposed to a greater Chiricahua National Monument, the former also going on record against and extention of the Chiricahua Wild Area. ....."

By memorandum on December 5, 1952 to the Regional Director, Region Three concerning the proposal to enlarge the Monument, Director Wirth said that in fairness to all, the matter should be studied further. On the same date, the Director wrote Mr. Richard McArdle, Chief, Forest Service, to make it clear that the National Park Service did not foster, aid or abet the Chiricahua proposals. He also recommended that regional offices of both Services make a joint study and submit a joint report.

The Service and the Department of the Interior carried on correspondence with Senators Hayden and Goldwater and Congressmen Rhodes and Patten, in which the National Park Service explained its neutrality in the issue.

On March 9, 1953 the Chiricahua Preservation Committee, Weldon F. Heald, Chairman, issued its "Suggestions and Recommendations". The nine recommendations made by the committee urged the Forest Service to administer the Chiricahua Mountain area so as to preserve the status quo. Evidently the opposition from the cattlemen and sportsmen groups caused the committee to abandon the idea of a larger National Monument as no mention of such was made in their recommendations.

Thus Chiricahua National Monument, established April 18, 1924, transferred from the Department of Agriculture by Executive Order of June 10, 1933, and increased in size by Proclamation of June 10, 1938, now contains a gross acreage of 10,645.90, including 165.00 acres of private land and 10,480.90 acres in Federal Ownership. (March 11, 1957).

APPENDIX

APPENDIX

THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS AT CHIRICAHUA

In the first week of June 1934, a CCC Camp was located in Bonita Canyon on private land within Chiricahua National Monument. Company 828, located at Camp NM-Z-A, was authorized for work both in the Monument and for the U.S. Forest Service on the Coronado National Forest

The first summer's work was primarily devoted to construction of camp facilities and preparations for the dedication ceremonies at Massai Point on September 3, 1934. (see summary of dedication). Project Superintendent H. O. Hammond reported that 5,977 man days were expended from June-September on construction of the lower half of the Rhyolite Canyon Trail, water development, cleaning for public camp ground, the Massai Point celebration, and road betterment. The Bureau of Public Roads completed their work in August and under NPS supervision the road was regraded, and 30,000 gallons of light oil applied.

From October 1934—March 1935, the tent camp was replaced by barracks buildings. During the period, 7,360 many days were expended in the completion of the Rhyolite Canyon Trail, construction of the Sugarloaf Peak Trail and its approach road, camp ground rest rooms and sceptic tank construction, and a topographic survey of the Monument.

Mr. William Stevenson took over as Project Superintendent during the summer of 1935 in which 16,417 man days were spent on the following projects: Echo Canyon Trail; Sara Deming Trail; Fire Lookout Station; camp ground completion including loop roads, comfort stations, sanitation system; spring development, 10,000 gallon storage reservoir and distribution lines; back-sloping and other maintenance of the road.

Under Mr. Stevenson, the foremen in charge of the ECW. projects were: Robert S. Harris, Sr. Foreman; Ed F. Knagge, Sr. Foreman (roads); W. R. Campbell, Foreman (Equipment); Joe R. Hobbs, Cleanup Foreman; Orley J. Nelson, Misc. Construction Foreman; Ed M. Rigga, Foreman (Trails); Paddy Finn, Jr. Foreman (Powder man).

During 1936, all trail building projects continued, a telephone line was run from Massai Point to Portal and a ranger residence was constructed (quarters #2). In 1937, the utility area wall and equipment shed were built, and construction was started on another residence and the administration building. By October, the remarkable horse trail system was completed. Mr. Stevenson reported:

"The trails were held to a maximum grade of 15 percent and were carefully located to show the important features of the Monument to best advantage.

"The rock formations of the Monument are Rhyolite and Dacite which weigh approximately 140 pounds per cubic foot and provides excellent material for retaining walls and sub grade.

"Three Le Roi, 74 cu. ft. trail compressors with winch attachments were used with 40 lb. jack hammers for drilling.

"Six burros were used for transportation of tools and materials.

"Hoists, designed and built at the camp, were used in the construction of retaining walls. These consisted of a "stiff leg" of 3 inch pipe with 5 ton hand winch attached and boom of 3 inch pipe also fitted with 5 ton hand winch. Shives for one-half inch cable were used on both boom and "stiff leg." The entire outfit was "knock down" to facilitate transportation by man or burro power." (Federal Records Center--NPS-Chiricahua) E.C.W. Reports)

CCC projects of 1938, 1939 and early 1940 were back sloping along the road, completion of the administration building and the second residence and construction of the third residence. Project Superintendent Stevenson was transferred in August, 1939 from which time Edwin F. Knagge was in charge. The last CCC developments to be completed were the utility area, the Massai Point orientation station and the 20,000 gallon reservoir. On July 6, 1940, trucks hauled away the remaining CCC equipment and the "Golden Era" of development ended. They left behind a $200,000 road and trail system and $100,000 in buildings and utilities. During their six year encampment, enrollees guided visitors through the Monument, manned the fire lookout and participated in forest fire suppression. Chiricahua development will long stand as a monument to the Civilian Conservation Corps. (Southwestern Monuments Reports 1934-1941 and Federal Records Center, Alexandria, NPS, Chiricahua, E.C.W. Reports)

A SUMMARY OF THE DEDICATION CEREMONY

Early in 1934, a movement started in Douglas, Arizona, to hold a celebration at Chiricahua National Monument on Labor Day, to dedicate the new road. Mr. Rex Rice, of the Douglas Chamber of Commerce, become General Chairman of the Labor Day Committee. The Committee made elaborate plans to have some 8,000 visitors attend the official ceremony and barbecue at Massai Point.

Superintendent Pinkley and others were not in favor of having the celebration of Massai Point because of the vast amount of construction necessary to handle the crowd and the unavoidable destruction to the natural features which would result. However, the movement was too far along by the time the Service officially took over jurisdiction on July 1, and between that time and September 3, 1934, almost the entire effort of the CCC was expended on preparation for the event.

Two parking areas had to be constructed to handle the expected 2,500 automobiles. A maize of trails were cut to the amphitheater which was built to seat 4,000. A masonry foundation and seats for thirty were provided on "Speaker's Rocks". A temporary road was constructed past the barbecue area. The barbecue pit was dug in almost solid rock 85 feet long, 4 feet wide and 3½ feet deep, with iron grids and screens set in the rock walls to support the meat. The pit had to handle 8,000 pounds of beef and hold oak coals for thirty hours. Another pit, 20 feet long, 2½ feet wide and 2 feet deep, was provided for boiling 1,000 pounds of beans in 55 gallon drums. Other fire pits were dug for making coffee. Six 1,000 gallon water tanks were installed and water piped to various places on Massai Point. Eight miles of telephone line was constructed for use in an emergency. Comfort stations were provided. (Report of H. O. Hammond, June to September 1934--Federal Records Center, Alexandria, NPS, Chiricahua).

Neither Director Cammerer or Superintendent Pinkley were able to attend the celebration. Chief Engineer Frank Kittredge was designated as the official representative of the Service. Mr. Kittredge's dedication address is attached as Exhibit 32.

Previous to Labor Day and following the ceremony, the Douglas Daily Dispatch and the Tombstone Epitath published editions on the celebration. The following appeared in the September 2, 1934 Douglas Dispatch:

"Official Program for Monument Dedication to be Held Labor Day

9:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m.--Concert by the Bisbee High School and Bugle Corps

10:30 a.m. -- Introductory remarks by Harry A. Clark, Master of ceremonies.

10:35 a.m. -- Invocation by Rev. E. W. Simonson of Douglas

Formal dedication of Chiricahua National Monument to use of people by Hon. Frank Kittredge, Chief Engineer of National Parks Service and personal representative for this address of Secretary Harold L. Ickes of the Interior Department

Brief remarks by Fred Winn, Supervisor of Coronado National Forest

Brief remarks by Willard E. Holt, of Lordsburg, special representative of Governor A. W. Hokenhull of New Mexico

Short address by Congresswoman Isabella Greenway of Arizona

Short address by Hon. Henry Fountain Ashurst, Senior U.S. Senator from Arizona.*

Address by Hon. Joseph M. Casey of San Francisco, specially delegated representative of President William Green of American Federation of Labor. Mr. Casey will be introduced by President Lee White of the Bisbee Miners' Union

Immediately after Mr. Casey's speech Chairman Clark will announce the name of each candidate for office as he passes in view of the audience. .....

1:00 p.m. -- Service of free barbecue will be started and it is believed it will be served in a period of an hour and a half

1:00 p.m. -- Concert by Douglas High School Band ..... .

2:00 p.m. -- Tug-of-war between Bisbee miners' team and Douglas Smeltermen. The purse is one of $300 and the winning team will receive 60 percent.

*(NOTE: Governor B. B Moeur of Arizona was also a speaker and R. E. Souers, Supt. of Bisbee Schools substituted for H. P. Clark)

2:20 p.m. -- Concert by famous 25th Regiment band from station in amphitheater ....."

The dedication went off much as planned without accident or serious mishap and the papers reported it a success. The crowd was estimated at 8,000 arriving in 1,420 cars. The Tombstone Epitath of September 4, 1934 comes the following:

"Mr. Kittredge delivered the dedicatory address and broke a bottle of wine on the wall of the speaker's stand on the great balanced rock, decreeing the area to be the Chiricahua National Monument. At this impressive moment Mrs. Winn led in the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner."

(Federal Records Center. Alexandria, NPS--Chiricahua 101-01, Part 1)

SUMMARY OF PRIVATE LAND MATTERS

The original Monument was established wholly on national forest lands. However, subsequent surveys showed that a negligible (0.3 acres) portion of the five acre--Queen of Sheba Millsite extended across the boundary into the NW¼, NW¼, Sec. 19, T. 16 S., R. 30 E.. (Map K and Map K1)

In correspondence with the General Land Office prior to the boundary extension of June 10, 1938 Commissioner Johnson wrote the Director on December 1, 1936 (Exhibit 1), stating:

"..... The records of this office show the area to be unentered public land, with the exceptions hereafter noted. The S½ S½ Sec. 26, T. 16 S., R. 29 E. was patented on May 23, 1888 under the Homestead Law to J. H. Stafford and 8.65 acres in Sec. 18, T. 16 S., R. 30 E., were patented under the mining law. ....."

The Stafford homestead of 160 acres became the property of Lillian Erickson Riggs on March 30, 1928 (Deed Book 104, pp. 195-196). The other acreage mentioned included the remainder of the "Queen of Sheba" Millsite which was patented in 1904 (Millsite Book 1, pp. 471-472) and a small portion of the "Rex Plomo" claim or Lode* which cuts across the north-east corner of the Monument. This claim was patented January 29, 1916 by John C. Riggs. (Cochise County Courthouse, Recorder's office) Maps J & KL)

* The Rex Plomo Lode, discussed at length later, has been overlooked as an inholding until this research.

In 1934, a portion of the eastern 80 acres belonging to Lillian Riggs was leased for the purposes of the CCC Camp which remained on the property until 1940. The temporary buildings became the property of Mrs. Riggs upon the abandonment of the camp, according to the provision of the lease.

On September 1, 1945, the eastern 80 acres of the Lillian Riggs inholding was purchased by the Silver Spur Ranch, Inc., Mr. William Spragge, Manager. Mr. Raymnd Kent later became manager and president of the corporation. The CCC installation was operating (Deed Book 142, p. 561). The ranch has its own water supply and sewage disposal system.

Mrs. Lillian Riggs also constructed cabins on the remainder of her property for overnight accommodations in connection with the Faraway Ranch. By special use permit, the Faraway Ranch is allowed to conduct horseback trips into Chiricahua National Monument. On May 5, 1955, Mrs. Riggs sold 26.04 acres of her 80 acre inholding to Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Kraft for a homesite. The joint tenancy deed to C. Theodore Kraft and Pauline Porter Kraft was recorded in Docket 138, pp. 622-623 on January 11, 1956. Improvements on the Kraft property include a large modern home, a drilled well and utilities.

Access to the Lillian Riggs property is through the Faraway Ranch without crossing federal land. The Kraft homesite is reached by secondary roads, either through the Faraway Ranch or from the east through the Silver Spur Ranch. The Monument road passes through the Silver Spur Ranch property with an 80' wide easement. The entrance to the Silver Spur Ranch is from the Monument road through the private land it crosses.

Commercial electric power was extended to the Monument in 1953 by the REA and connections are now made to the Lillian Riggs, Kraft and Silver Spur Ranch developments. In 1936, the National Park Service was allowed telephone line easement through these private lands, the Queen of Sheba Millsite, and other lands between the Monument and Portal, Arizona. In return for the easements, these private landowners are permitted telephone connections to the Government line for a nominal fee.

The Queen of Sheba Millsite, patented in 1904, became the property of John C. Riggs and later was willed to his heir, Paul Riggs. The original metes and bounds survey of the tract are recorded in Millsite Book 1, pp. 471-472. A survey of the property was made in 1921, (Survey No. 1992 B, GLO). A plainimeter calculation from a drawing and data taken from the Bureau of Public Roads Project 32-D shows the Millsite to be 4.97 acres of which .03 acres is in Lot 1 in Section 19 and 4.94 acres is in Lot 12, Sec. 18, T. 16 S., R. 30 E. (Map K&K1). The Millsite is listed as 5.00 acres in Land Atlas Status Maps 3 and 3A. under Index No. 56.

Since 1938, the National Park Service has done considerable negotiation for purchase of each of the tracts of private land within Chiricahua National Monument. Particular attention has been given to the Queen of Sheba Millsite and the eastern 20 acres of the Silver Spur Ranch property, because of the possibility of undesirable developments along the Monument road. For identification purposes the tracts have been numbered as follows:

Tract 1	53.96	acres	--Lillian E. Riggs
Tract 1-A	20	acres	--Eastern part of Silver Spur Ranch
Tract 1-B	60	acres	--Silver Spur Ranch, Inc.
Tract 2	5	acres	--Queen of Sheba Millsite, Paul Riggs
Tract 3	26.04	acres	--Ted Kraft

Appraisals have been made of tracts 1, 1-A, and 2. As yet, no land acquisition has been made or an option taken. The Service is desirous of acquiring all private lands in the Monument for the following reasons: To facilitate administration of the Monument for maximum visitor enjoyment and protection of park values; to allow development of necessary facilities for camping and picnicking and an adequate water system; to prevent noncomforming uses, such as timber cutting, grazing, mining and hunting; to prevent unsightly or nuisance developments within the Monument boundaries; and, to prevent adverse public relations from developing over which the Government has no control.

The status and jurisdiction concerning hunting on private land within the Monument is explained in a letter of September 29, 1938 from Mr. Demaray to Superintendent Pinkley in which the Acting Director said:

> "The rules and regulations of this Service have no legal application to private lands within the Monument boundaries, and you are therefore, without authority to attempt to prohibit hunting on the lands in question.
>
> However, your attention is called to the provisions of the Arizona game and fish laws, which confer upon the Arizona Game and Fish Commission broad authority to close, shorten or alter open seasons or bag limits, and that such order may be made to apply to a particular part of the state; also to establish refuges and safe sanctuaries, endeavoring as much as possible to establish small refuges (Sec. 1533, Revised Code of Arizona, 1936). It may be that the Commission would be agreeable to the issuance by it of an order which would afford some measure of relief from conditions deemed detrimental ....."(Federal Records Center, Alexandria, NPS, Chiricahua, Part 3.)

The Rex Plomo Vein or Lode Claim

Reference is again made to Exhibit 1 and the General Land Office statement that 8.65 acres of patented land existed in Section 18, T. 16 S., R. 30 E., which was patented under the mining laws. The Queen of Sheba Millsite accounts for 4.94 acres of that amount. No other private land has been shown in the National Park Service records in Section 18 and the total private land has always been shown as 165.00 acres. For some reason the remaining 3.65 acres (actually 3.7. acres) was overlooked. This acreage must refer to the Rex Plomo Vein or Lode claim, which is shown as NPS Land Atlas Status Maps 3 and 3A and under Index 41. (See Map J0.

The Rex Plomo Claim was one of several adjoining claims filed by John C. Riggs on May 23, 1941 as "King of Lead and Other Lodes" and patented January 29, 1916 (Patent No. 510523). Mineral Survey No. 3099 determined the size of the Rex Plomo Claim and the patent describes exactly its boundaries. (Record of Patents 510501 to 511000) The land status maps of T. 16 S., R. 30 E., show the Rex Plomo Claim to cut across the Monument's northeast corner, through Lot No. 10, which is the NE¼ of the SE Sec. 18, T. 16 S., R. 30 E. (Survey of 1921) (See Map K1) The remaining acreage in Lot 10 is shown to be 37.61, which would indicate only 2.39 acres included in the claim. This still leaves more than an acre unaccounted for. It is the recommendation of this report that a study be made concerning the Rex Plomo Claim, to include it among the list of inholdings, to determine its acreage within the Monument, to trace its ownership, and to alter land status forms and records accordingly.

CONCESSION OPERATIONS

The special use permit issued to Mrs. Lillian Riggs for horseback trips into the Monument is the only current operation which could be considered as a concession. Overnight accommodations and meals are provided by private land owners at the Faraway Ranch and the Silver Spur Ranch. A snack bar is also operated some of the time on the Silver Spur Ranch property adjacent to the Monument road. Gasoline and miscellaneous supplies are available at each ranch. (*See footnote and Exhibits 33 and 34)

In 1946, Mr. Paul R. Keating, Fry, Arizona, made application to operate bus and taxi service to and through Chiricahua.

* Mr. Ed Riggs had this concession from 1938 to 1945. The Silver Spur Ranch Inc. furnished horseback riding service from 1946-1948 and then returned the concession to the Faraway Ranch. (Ed and Lillian E. Riggs)

Mr. Keating was issued a permit in September 1946 and operated common arrier service to the Monument until 1950. Mr. Ed Fox also operated transportion service to the Monument in 1950.

A BRIEF GRAZING HISTORY

The Proclamation of April 18, 1924 (Exhibit 3) stated that:

> " The reservation made by this proclamation is not intended to prevent the use of the lands for National Forest purposes under the proclamation establishing the Coronado National Forest, and the two reservations shall both be effective on the land withdrawn but the National Monument hereby established shall be the dominant reservation and any use of the land which interferes with its preservation or protection as a National Monument is hereby forbidden. ....."

Before the boundary adjustment of June 10, 1938 was proclaimed, Mr. Demaray wrote Senator Carl Hayden concerning the proposal. Answering Mr. Demaray's letter of March 26, Senator Hayden's letter of April 16, 1938 contained the following: (Exhibit 20).

> "..... Your proposed addition ..... would be objectional to the Board of Supervisors of Cochise County if the additional area would in any way cancel or change the status of existing grazing permits on the forest land which is proposed to be made a part of the Monument.
>
> "Under the cirsumstances I could only give my consent to your suggested change in boundary if you were able to assure me that the policy of the Forest Service respecting grazing permits would be maintained forever insofar as the particular permittees now on the lands to be added are concerned."

Director Cammerer answered Mr. Hayden's letter on April 25, 1938 (Exhibit 35) making the following commitment: "..... We agree to continue the grazing permits of the present permittees covering the lands involved. ....."

On November 6, 1939, Superintendent Pinkley by memorandum to the Director asked if an agreement with the Forest Service concerning grazing permits for Chiricahua National Monument could be negotiated similar to the April 1935, agreement at Saguaro. Associate Director Demaray advised Mr. Pinkley by letter of December 5, 1939 to negotiate such an agreement with the Forest Supervisor.

On March 12, 1940, Director Cammerer wrote to the Chief U.S. Forest Service to explain that an agreement had been reached in the field between representatives of each Service. His letter stated:

> "The Superintendent of Southwestern Monuments of this Service has recommended that the Forest Service continue issuance of grazing permits in forest lands recently added to Chiricahua National Monument in conjunction with the grazing permits for adjoining national forest lands. ....."

Mr. Cammerer recommended the approval of the memorandum of agreement.

The Memorandum of Agreement as shown in Exhibit 36, was signed by Director Cammerer on March 13, 1940 and by C. E. Rachford, Acting Chief, U.S. Forest Service on March 13, 1940. The agreement provided for re-approval each calendar year. A Forest Service tabulation of the permittees then using the Monument was provided with the agreement and shown as Exhibit 37.

Slight adjustments were made in the figures shown on Exhibit 37 and yearlong grazing preferences were issued to the four permittees on Monument lands as follows:

Mrs. Lilliam Riggs	10
Mrs. Martha Stark	20
Mrs. Ben Erickson	15
Estate of J. L. Hudson (Elerbe Riggs)	1
	46

= 552 total AUM's allowed.

By Memorandum to the Director on August 6, 1941, Superintendent Miller quoted custodian Fish concerning grazing at Chiricahua:

> "Grazing on the Monument consists of what might be termed fringe use as all permits are issued on lands that run along the boundaries of the Monument. Due to the general rough terrain of the area, it is doubtful if some of the permittees receive as much acreage as the Forest Service prorates us. The stock of Mrs. Martha Stark does not graze in the rocky area very much and due to her good range management on both her own and the Monument land, there does not appear to be any damage to the forage. It is doubtful if the Hudson cattle get to use the Monument at all. The 24 head permits issued to Lillian Riggs

and Mr. B. L. Erickson combined do no show overgrazing, but do show grazing and at any time there is lack of moisture, they naturally are forced to reduce the nuber grazed."

A letter of March 30, 1946 from Custodian Cooke to the Regional Director, Region Three, gave notice that the B. L. Erickson ranch and stock had been sold. Acting Associate Regional Director Davis recommended the discontinuance of the permit for that grazing allotment and Acting Director Tolson concurred.

The cooperative agreement concerning grazing permits made with the Forest Service in 1940 was renewed each year until in 1948, Director Drury recommended to Chief Lyle Watts of the Forest Service that an agreement be drawn up which would remain in effect from year to year. Thus the agreement shown as Exhibit 38 was signed by Director Drury on January 8, 1948 and by Acting Chief Granger on February 25, 1948. This agreement is still in effect.

Following the death of Mrs. Martha Stark in 1949 another grazing permit was cancelled. This left two permittees; Mrs. Lillian Riggs with a preference of 10 head and Elerbe Riggs with a permit for one head yearlong. Mrs. Riggs' allotment is in lower Bonita Canyon. Elerbe Riggs' allotment is on the southwest corner of the Monument and known as the Lower Pineny allotment. (Federal Records Center, Alexandria, NPS, Chiricahua 901-01: Part 1.)

As the majority of the Monument boundary is unfenced, some trespass grazing occurs, particularily in Bonita Park, by cattle grazed by Mr. Kollmar. The north-west corner and the extreme west end of the Monument at the mouth of Picket Canyon is flat grassland and some grazing by Ed Riggs' cattle is unpreventable, until the boundary is fenced.

The Faraway ranch by special use permit conducts horseback trips into the Monument. As these trips are of very short duration and never overnight, there is no grazing by the saddle stock.

A SUMMARY OF FOREST CONDITIONS

Parts of the following discussion are taken from the Forestry section of the Chiricahua Master Plan Development Outline. This summary is intended to round out the "Conservation Study of Chiricahua National Monument."

Vegetative Cover

For all practical purposes the entire Monument is vegetated. There are four main types represented: grassland, woodland, coniferous forest, and chaparral.

The grassland type of 212 acres is found around the fringes of the Monument at the lower elevations. The main grasses are: Arizona wheatgrass (Agropyron arizonicum), winter bentgrass or ticklegrass (Agrostis hiemalis), cane bluestem (Andropogon barbinodis), sixweeks threeawn (Aristida adscensionis), redthreeawn (A. longiseta), sideoats grama (Bouteloua curtipendula), hairy grama (B. hirsuta), Rothrock grama (B. rothrocki) curlymesquite (Hilaria belangeri), muhly (Muhlenbergia spp,), sacaton (Sporobolus wrighti), and southwestern needlegrass (Stipa eminens).

The woodland type of 812 acres is confined largely to the lower elevations in the side canyons and hillsides. Oaks are the dominant species, although several additional species make up the composition of the forest. The dominant species are: Arizona white oak (Quercus, arizonica), Emory Oak (Q. emoryi), Palmer Oak (Q. chrysolepis var. palmeri) netleaf oak (Q. reticulata), silverleaf oak (Q. hypoleucoldes), Gambel Oak (Q. gambelii), Arizona sycamore (Platanus wrightii), Arizona cypress (cupressus arizonica), one-seed juniper (Juniperus monosperma),alligator juniper (J. deppeand) and Mexican Pinyon (Pinus cembroides).

The coniferous forest type of 6,535 acres, is found in the canyons and on the mesa tops. It is more or less open forest of ponderosa pine, pinyon, juniper, and Chihuahua pine. The dominant species are: Arizona cypress (Cupressus arizonica), Arizona pine (Pinus ponderosa var. arizonica), Apache pine (P. engelmannii), Chihuahua pine (P. leiophylla), var. chihuahuana) Mexican pinyon (P. cembroides), Douglas-fir (Pseudotsuga menziesii var. glauca), one-seed juniper (Juniperus monosperma), and alligator juniper (J. deppeana)

The chaparral type of 3,102 acres is the second largest type represented. The principal species making up this type are the man zonitas, with oak and mahogany the associate species. Common species are: Pringle manzonita (Arctostaphlos pringlei),

pointleaf manzanita (A. pungens), Toumey oak (Quercus toumeyi), Palmer oak (Q. chrysolepis var. palmeri) hairy cercocarpus (Cercocarpus breviflorus), southwestern black cherry (Prunus serotina var. rufula), Apacheplume (Fallugia paradoxa) and willow (salix spp.)

Due to rough topography, fuel types occurring within the Monument and with it the protection zone of two miles are classed as medium too high in resistance to control. The chapparal and coniferous forest types would be classed as high hazard fuel types.

Forest Fire History

The fire record compiled from Coronado National Forest data and National Park Service records for a 37 year period from 1921 through 1956 shows 13 fires in the Monument and its protection zones. Of these, eight were inside of the Monument, two were man-caused and the rest were caused by lightning. Nine fires were Class A and four Class B.

While fire occurrence has been low over the years, the potential fire danger is high during years of low rainfall and under conditions fires would spread rapidly and cover large acreages unless initial action was fast and vigorous.

Forest Range Protection

The Monument staff is augmented by assistance from local sources, the U.S. Forest Service, the U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground at Fort Huachuca, and by other National Park Service sources. A cooperative forest fire control agreement is in effect with the Coronado National Forest for defining the protection zone and cooperation in detection and suppression activities. Shortcomings in telephone communications limits the effectiveness of this agreement between the two Services. Daily radio contact during the fire season is maintained with Saguaro National Monument and the Globe headquarters.

The fire lookout station on Sugarloaf Mountain is manned during the formal fire season of May 1 to September 30. Three "Handie Talkie" FM radios are available for use in emergencies. The Monument fire shed contains hand tools for 40 men (including a 20 man tool box) and other equipment for forest fire suppression.

Building fire protection is provided by dry chemical, CO_2, water, and soda-acid extinguishers. Four fire hydrants in the headquarters area, each provided with a hose house, draw from the 30,000 gallon water storage tank for fire protection purposes. The same reservoir is used for domestic purposes.

Forest Pathology and Entomology at Chiricahua

No tree disease epidemics or serious infestations of forest insects have been noted at the Monument. Several diseases are known to exist, such as a cone rust on chihuahua pine, mistletoe on oaks and juniper and a rust on pinyon pine. Pine trees in the Monument have suffered in drought years from bark beetles (Dendroctonus arizonicus), (D. barberi), (Ips lecomti), (Ips ponderosae), and a flathead borer (melanophila spp.). Douglas fir has also been attached by the latter genus.

Watershed Management

Protection from fire, proper management and exclusion of livestock will be sufficient to prevent serious erosion.

The domestic water supply in the Monument is provided from a spring in the Bonita Canyon drainage and piped to the campground and the 30,000 gallon storage reservoir. Water rights have not yet been perfected on the basis of 30,000 gallons per twenty-four hours. As the Bonita spring flow maybe sufficient. The Silver Spur Ranch has an excellent spring and the Tex Kraft homesite has a drilled well. A possible source of water in the Bonita Park area is the spring on the Queen of Sheba Millsite. The area receives approximately nineteen inches of precipitation a year, most of which falls in thundershowers during the late summer. Flash floods are common at that time.

Wildlife Protection

The Chiricahua Mountains contain some of the best hunting areas for whitetail deer in the state of Arizona. The deer season is usually the last half of November, with the last few days open to mule deer also. Permit hunting of whitetail does was allowed in the Chiricahua Mountains for the first time in 1955.

The seventeen miles of Monument boundary are not adequately marked to prevent hunting. Arizona State law requires sign posting every 100 yeards and signs of at least one square foot. Some 'no hunting' posting is done on the lands owned by Mrs. Lillian Riggs and by Mr. Ben Erickson along the entrance road to the west and by Mr. Elerbe Riggs on the southwest corner, but the hunting is allowed on lands adjoining the remainder of the Monument boundary. Prevention of poaching is done mainly by newspaper and radio public relations work and by personal contacts during patrols. Monument officers are deputized state game rangers.

While deer hunting represents the greatest threat to Monument wildlife, other species which are hunted in season in the vicinity are javelina, cottom tail rabbit, quail, and doves.

Mountain lions, bobcats, coatimundi and coyotes are considered predatory and there is no closed season in Cochise County. As streams in the Monument are intermittent, there are no fish.

CHIRICAHUA NATIONAL MONUMENT OFFICIALS

When Chiricahua National Monument was established on April 18, 1924, it came under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service and was administered as a unit of the Coronado National Forest. Forest Supervisor Hugh Calkins, with headquarters in Tucson, was in charge of the Monument until 1926 when he was succeeded by Mr. Frederic Winn. Mr. Winn served as Supervisor during the remainder of the Monument's administration by the Forest Service.

As a result of the Executive Order of June 10, 1933, jurisdiction of the area was officially transferred to the National Park Service on July 1, 1934. A letter of March 24, 1934 from Acting Director Demaray to Superintendent Frank Pinkley of the Southwestern Monuments notified Mr. Pinkley that six National Monuments, including Chiricahua, would be placed under his supervision (Exhibit 8).

Chiricahua has been under the general supervision of the Southwestern National Monuments since 1934, except for a period from August 31, 1943 to March 3, 1950 in which the area was directly under the Regional Director, Region Three.

Mr. Pinkley served as Superintendent, with headquarters in Coolidge, Arizona, until his death on February 14, 1940. Assistant Superintendent Hugh M. Miller then was in charge until June 30, 1942. Charles A. Richey succeeded Mr. Miller as Superintendent and held the position until August 31, 1943. At that time Mr. Richey became Assistant Regional Director and retained over-all supervision of the Monuments. On January 20, 1946, John M. Davis took Mr. Richey's place and was officially designated General Superintendent on March 3, 1950. Headquarters of the Southwestern National Monuments was moved to Globe, Arizona in November 1952. Mr. Davis served as General Superintendent until February, 1957. During the period from February, 1957, until July 1, 1957, Luis Castellum is Acting General Superintendent. The twenty parks in the Southwestern National Monuments will then officially report to the Regional Director, Region Three.

* Later Southwestern National Monuments.

The first National Park Service employee to be stationed at Chiricahua was temporary Park Ranger Charles E. Powell, who served as Ranger in Charge June - September, 1934 and Acting Custodian June - September, 1935.

Frank L. Fish became the first Custodian July 1, 1936 and served in that capacity until his death on December 29, 1943. Clair V. Cooke became custodian on June 16, 1944 and later Superintendent. Mr. Cooke retired October 31, 1954 and was replaced on February 27, 1955 by Russell E. Dickenson. After Mr. Dickenson's transfer in November 1955, Forrest M. Benson, Jr. was appointed Superintendent on February 2, 1956, and is still serving. (National Park Service officials, June 1956, compiled by Hillory A. Tolson)

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