

---

National Park Service  
Cultural Landscapes Inventory  
2003



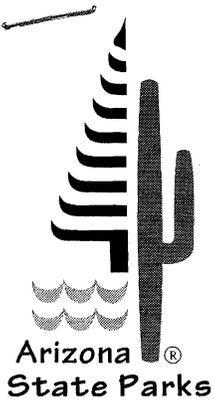
Waring Ranch  
Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument

---









"Managing and conserving natural, cultural, and recreational resources"

In reply, please refer to:  
SHPO-2004-0139

August 16, 2004

Shaun Provencher  
National Park Service  
Pacific West Regional Office  
1111 Jackson St., Suite 700  
Oakland, CA 94607

RE: Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Waring Ranch at Parashant National Monument

Dear Mr. Provencher:

Thank you for the opportunity to see the revised Cultural Landscape Inventory for the Waring Ranch at Parashant National Monument. I understand your time concerns and reviewed it as quickly as I could.

Based on the revisions in the document and clarifications in your letter, I concur with the recommendations made on expanding the period of significance, statement of significance, and boundary of the current Horse Valley Ranch to the larger Waring Ranch.

If you have any further questions or requests, you may contact me at (602) 542-7159, or by e-mail at [wcollins@pr.state.az.us](mailto:wcollins@pr.state.az.us).

Sincerely,

William S. Collins, Ph.D.  
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer  
State Historic Preservation Office

Janet Napolitano  
Governor

State Parks  
Board Members

Chair  
John U. Hays  
Yarnell

Elizabeth Stewart  
Tempe

William C. Porter  
Kingman

William Cordasco  
Flagstaff

Gabriel Beechum  
Florence

Janice Chilton  
Payson

Mark Winkleman  
State Land  
Commissioner

Kenneth E. Travous  
Executive Director

Arizona State Parks  
1300 W. Washington  
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Tel & TTY: 602.542.4174  
[www.azstateparks.com](http://www.azstateparks.com)

800.285.3703 from  
(520 & 928) area codes

General Fax:  
602.542.4180

Director's Office Fax:  
602.542.4138





**William Collins**  
<wcollins@pr.state.az.us>

To: <Shaun\_Provencher@nps.gov>  
cc:  
Subject: Re: Waring Ranch CLI

08/23/2004 07:21 AM  
MST  
Please respond to  
William Collins

Yes, I concur with the list of contributing and noncontributing features.

William Collins

On 8/20/2004, Shaun\_Provencher@nps.gov wrote:

>Mr. Collins,

>

>I have received your letter of concurrence on the Waring Ranch and  
>wanted

>to thank you for helping us finalize a long and challenging project.

>Working on the Waring Ranch has certainly been one of the highlights

>of my

>career, and your help has been most appreciated.

>

>However, I have one single point of clarification to ask of you -

>please

>feel free to respond to this email. Do you also concur with the

>list of

>contributing and non-contributing features in the CLI?

>

>Looking forward to your response.

>

>Shaun

>

>

>

>

>

>Shaun Provencher

>Western Region Coordinator,

>Cultural Landscape Inventory

>National Park Service

>1111 Jackson Street, Suite 700

>Oakland, CA 94607

>

>p (510) 817-1407

>f (510) 817-1484

>

>

>



---

## Contents

### Part 1

Executive Summary	1
Component Landscape Description	4
Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description	5
Location Map	6
Boundary Description	7
Regional Context	8
Site Plan (see Supplemental Information for full size image)	
10	
Chronology	11
Statement of Significance	14

### Part 2

Physical History: 1937 - 1987	1
-------------------------------	---

### Part 3a

Analysis and Evaluation	
Summary	1
Natural Systems and Features	2
Spatial Organization	6
Cluster Arrangement	7
Buildings and Structures	13

### Part 3b

Topography	1
Circulation	6
Small Scale Features	10
Archeological Sites	18

### Part 4

Management Information	1
Descriptive and Geographic Information	1
National Register Information	1
General Management Information	5
Management Category and Condition Assessment	5
Landscape Stabilization Measures and Costs	6
Impacts	7
Documentation Assessment and Checklist	11
Bibliography	12
Supplemental Information	20



## Executive Summary

### General Introduction to the CLI

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a comprehensive inventory of all historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory identifies and documents each landscape's location, physical development, significance, National Register of Historic Places eligibility, condition, as well as other valuable information for park management. Inventoried landscapes are listed on, or eligible for, the National Register of Historic Places, or otherwise treated as cultural resources. To automate the inventory, the Cultural Landscapes Automated Inventory Management System (CLAIMS) database was created in 1996. CLAIMS provides an analytical tool for querying information associated with the CLI.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, NPS Management Policies (2001), and Director's Order #28: Cultural Resource Management (1998). Since launching the CLI nationwide, the NPS, in response to the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), is required to report on an annual performance plan that is tied to 6-year strategic plan. The NPS strategic plan has two goals related to cultural landscapes: condition (1a7) and progress on the CLI (1b2b). Because the CLI is the baseline of cultural landscapes in the National Park System, it serves as the vehicle for tracking these goals.

For these reasons, the Park Cultural Landscapes Program considers the completion of the CLI to be a servicewide priority. The information in the CLI is useful at all levels of the park service. At the national and regional levels it is used to inform planning efforts and budget decisions. At the park level, the CLI assists managers to plan, program, and prioritize funds. It is a record of cultural landscape treatment and management decisions and the physical narrative may be used to enhance interpretation programs.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated on the Region/Support Office level. Each Region/Support Office creates a priority list for CLI work based on park planning needs, proposed development projects, lack of landscape documentation (which adversely affects the preservation or management of the resource), baseline information needs and Region/Support office priorities. This list is updated annually to respond to changing needs and priorities. Completed CLI records are uploaded at the end of the fiscal year to the National Center for Cultural Resources, Park Cultural Landscapes Program in Washington, DC. Only data officially entered into the National Center's CLI database is considered "certified data" for GPRA reporting.

The CLI is completed in a multi-level process with each level corresponding to a specific degree of effort and detail. From Level 0: Park Reconnaissance Survey through Level II: Landscape Analysis and Evaluation, additional information is collected, prior information is refined, and decisions are made regarding if and how to proceed. The relationship between Level 0, I, and II is direct and the CLI for a landscape or component landscape inventory unit is not considered finished until Level II is complete.

A number of steps are involved in completing a Level II inventory record. The process begins when the CLI team meets with park management and staff to clarify the purpose of the CLI and is followed by historical research, documentation, and fieldwork. Information is derived from two efforts: secondary sources that are usually available in the park's or regions' files, libraries, and archives and on-site landscape investigation(s). This information is entered into CLI database as text or graphics. A park report is generated from the database and becomes the vehicle for consultation with the park and the

## SHPO/TPO.

Level III: Feature Inventory and Assessment is a distinct inventory level in the CLI and is optional. This level provides an opportunity to inventory and evaluate important landscape features identified at Level II as contributing to the significance of a landscape or component landscape, not listed on the LCS. This level allows for an individual landscape feature to be assessed and the costs associated with treatment recorded.

The ultimate goal of the Park Cultural Landscapes Program is a complete inventory of landscapes, component landscapes, and where appropriate, associated landscape features in the National Park System. The end result, when combined with the LCS, will be an inventory of all physical aspects of any given property.

### Relationship between the CLI and a CLR

While there are some similarities, the CLI Level II is not the same as a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR). Using secondary sources, the CLI Level II provides information to establish historic significance by determining whether there are sufficient extant features to convey the property's historic appearance and function. The CLI includes the preliminary identification and analysis to define contributing features, but does not provide the more definitive detail contained within a CLR, which involves more in-depth research, using primary rather than secondary source material.

The CLR is a treatment document and presents recommendations on how to preserve, restore, or rehabilitate the significant landscape and its contributing features based on historical documentation, analysis of existing conditions, and the Secretary of the Interior's standards and guidelines as they apply to the treatment of historic landscapes. The CLI, on the other hand, records impacts to the landscape and condition (good, fair, poor) in consultation with park management. Stabilization costs associated with mitigating impacts may be recorded in the CLI and therefore the CLI may advise on simple and appropriate stabilization measures associated with these costs if that information is not provided elsewhere.

When the park decides to manage and treat an identified cultural landscape, a CLR may be necessary to work through the treatment options and set priorities. A historical landscape architect can assist the park in deciding the appropriate scope of work and an approach for accomplishing the CLR. When minor actions are necessary, a CLI Level II park report may provide sufficient documentation to support the Section 106 compliance process.

## Park Information

**Park Name:** Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument  
**Administrative Unit:** Grand Canyon - Parashant National Monument  
**Park Organization Code:** 8230  
**Park Alpha Code:** PARA

## Property Level And CLI Number

**Property Level:** Landscape  
**Name:** Waring Ranch  
**CLI Identification Number:** 725276  
**Parent Landscape CLI ID Number:** 725276

## Inventory Summary

**Inventory Level:** Level II

### Completion Status:

#### Level 0

Date Data Collected - Level 0: 8/12/1998  
Level 0 Recorder: Bright Eastman  
Date Level 0 Entered: 8/12/1998  
Level 0 Data Entry Recorder: Bright Eastman  
Level 0 Site Visit: No

#### Level I

Date Level I Data Collected: 7/16/2002  
Level I Data Collection: Len Warner and Shaun Provencher  
Date Level I Entered: 7/16/2002  
Level I Data Entry Recorder: Len Warner and Shaun Provencher  
Level I Site Visit: Yes

#### Level II

Date Level II Data Collected: 7/16/2002  
Level II Data Collection: Len Warner and Shaun Provencher  
Date Level II Entered: 8/20/2003  
Level II Data Entry Recorder: Len Warner and Shaun Provencher  
Level II Site Visit: Yes  
Date of Concurrence: 8/20/2003

## Landscape Description

The Waring Ranch is a rural historic landscape whose buildings, structures, and other landscape features constitute the essential elements of an early twentieth-century independent cattle ranch on the Arizona Strip. The landscape extends for approximately twenty miles on the Kelly Point Peninsula, occupying approximately 50,000 acres in a north-south direction between Horse Valley and Kelly Point, the southernmost extent of the Arizona Strip (those lands in Arizona located north of the Grand Canyon and south of the state of Utah). Located primarily on a peninsula extending southward into the Grand Canyon from the northern rim (see photo, Physiographic Context), the landscape is at an average elevation of 6,000 feet in a mixture of open rangeland composed of pinyon-juniper woodland and occasional stands of ponderosa pine forest. The built features of the ranch, which include cabins, corrals, fence lines, dirt reservoirs or “tanks,” and roads, were originally developed in the late 1920s and 1930s, with later additions from the 1940s and 1950s.

The ranch is currently listed on the National Register of Historic Places as the “Horse Valley Ranch” for the period 1900-1924 and has been determined significant for its association with the development of the cattle ranching industry in the remote Arizona Strip country (Criterion A), as well as for its vernacular architecture (Criterion C). However, the CLI suggests a new period of significance for both these criteria of 1928-1953. This would reflect the period from when J.D. “Slim” Waring received a homestead patent on the property, through the ranch’s development in response to the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, to the year when Waring installed the last major infrastructure at Green Springs. The current 28.5 acre configuration delineating the “Horse Valley Ranch” national register site encompasses the immediate area surrounding Warings’ original developments at Horse Valley. However, the Waring Ranch cultural landscape boundaries have been expanded to approximately 50,000 acres in order to include all lands grazed by J.D. Waring, including a number of outlying line camps that were managed out of the Horse Valley Ranch headquarters complex.

The Waring Ranch rural historic landscape retains integrity as a rural historic landscape and is in poor condition. The qualities that determine integrity according to the National Register of Historic Places: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association, are primarily intact through the retention of the majority of the landscape characteristics: natural systems and features, spatial organization, buildings and structures, cluster arrangement, circulation, topography, vegetation, and archeological sites. However, the condition of the landscape is compromised by the deterioration of a number of structural and small scale features.

## **Cultural Landscapes Inventory Hierarchy Description**

The Waring Ranch is a parent landscape with no component landscapes. The clusters found within the boundaries are a characteristic of a single ranch and do not stand alone as independent landscapes.

## Location Map



*Location of the Waring Ranch on the southern Shivwits Plateau.*

## Boundary Description

### Rationale

The boundary for the proposed Waring Ranch Historic District is drawn to match, as closely as possible, J.D. Waring's grazing allotments located primarily on the Kelly Point Peninsula within Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument. These lands were managed out of the Horse Valley Ranch headquarters complex (as well as private lands he held title to on the Kelly Point Peninsula) during the period of significance of 1928 to 1953. This boundary includes all of the outlying line camps (as well as other dispersed historic features) that operated in support of the Horse Valley-based Waring cattle ranch. These line camps include Green Springs, Dinner Pocket, Shanley and Spencer camps, and Pine Valley ranch (see Site Map #1 and grazing allotment graphic in the Supplemental Information section). Although Waring possessed other lands and grazing allotments to the northeast that were outposts of his larger Parashant Ranch, the boundary excludes these areas as they were associated with herds that were likely worked out of Waring's Wildcat Ranch property to the north, located on current Bureau of Land Management land. These lands would have been difficult if not impossible to access from the Horse Valley headquarters area due to the extreme topography of the plateau edge at Andrus Canyon near the northeast boundary of the proposed district (see Site Map #1). Accordingly, the legal, functional, and topographical extent of the Waring Ranch is fully represented in the proposed historic district boundary configuration.

### Landscape Boundary Description

The boundary of the proposed Waring Ranch Historic District begins at the northeastern corner of Section 25 in T32N R11W, Mohave County, Arizona (UTM Point A, see attached USGS map composite). The boundary runs south from this point along the section line dividing R11W from R10W for approximately 6.5 miles to the edge of the plateau (UTM Point B). At the canyon rim, the proposed district boundary follows the generally eastern topographic edge of Kelly Point Peninsula past Two-Hundred and Nine Mile Canyon until it reaches the vicinity of Two Hundred and Twenty-Mile Canyon (as identified on the USGS map). At this point in Section 12 of T28N 11W, the boundary turns west along the southern edge of Kelly Point Peninsula until reaching Kelly Point (just northeast of UTM Point F). Here, it turns generally northward, following the edge of the peninsula for its full length past Separation and Horse Springs Canyons, to the northernmost point of Green Springs Canyon, where it briefly jogs south again to a point in Section 31 in R11W, T31N. At this point it turns north again for a short distance to a point where the section line dividing T31N R12W from T31N R11W reaches the edge of the plateau (UTM Point K). From this point, the boundary runs north along this range line for approximately 6.5 miles to the park boundary at the northwestern corner of Section 6 in T31N R11W (UTM Point L). From this point the boundary turns east along the northern edge of R11W to close at the origin point at the northeast corner of Section 25 in T32N R11W. The boundary contains approximately 52,140 acres.

## Regional Context

## Physiographic Context

Recent crustal extension of the Basin and Range has stretched the western margin of the 144,000-square-mile Colorado Plateau, creating a series of long parallel, linear faults and associated cliffs that slice north to south through the Shivwits Plateau region. Along its western edge, the Grand Wash fault juxtaposes the colorful, lava-capped Precambrian and Paleozoic strata of the Grand Canyon against highly faulted terrain, recent lake beds, and desert volcanic peaks in the downdropped Grand Wash trough ([http://www.cpluhna.nau.edu/Places/grand\\_canyon\\_parashant.htm](http://www.cpluhna.nau.edu/Places/grand_canyon_parashant.htm), accessed 1/15/03). The Waring Ranch itself is located on a large peninsula that extends for approximately twenty miles southward from the north rim of the Grand Canyon with sheer cliffs on the east, west, and southern sides.



*Physiographic Context: Aerial photo of the Shivwits Plateau, looking north. (PGSO, CLI, LAME-S-0002-11, 2002)*

## Cultural Context

Significant settlement of the Arizona Strip region by Euro-Americans did not commence until 1865 when the region's advantageous stock raising conditions became known. Within a short time, a variety of Euro-American settlers came to the strip, claiming land and establishing ranches. Conflict with native peoples was inevitable, as the settlers quickly laid claim to the best water and vegetation sources. Disputes between settlers and the Navajo, Paiute, and Ute culminated in the Black Hawk and Navajo Wars of 1866-1869. By 1870, native resistance had been largely quelled by Mormon paramilitary action, resulting in the "Treaty of Mount Trumbull," and the establishment of several Paiute reservations.

While the settlers of the Arizona Strip included a colorful array of ranchers, sheepmen, cowboys and outlaws, the majority of the newcomers were Mormons, dispatched by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (to be referred to as the Mormon Church for the remainder of this inventory) to lay claim to the choicest land and resources before non-Mormons settled them. Outsiders and the government were strongly resisted on the Strip, an area which remained largely untouched by forces that so profoundly changed other areas of the West: railroads and population booms. A number of large ranches were established, as well as a sawmill and a large dairy, and the rights to limited water sources of the region were swiftly claimed, though often without a valid government title.

Today, Fredonia and Colorado City (formerly known as Short Creek), are two remaining towns in the sparsely populated Arizona Strip and are both located just south of the Utah border. The Mormon roots of human settlement are evident in both towns. Fredonia, a town of less than 1,500 residents, serves as a waystation for tourists visting the many parks and monuments in southern Utah and northern Arizona.

The Paiute Indian Tribe of Utah includes 733 members in five distinct bands: the Shivwits, Cedar City, Koosharem, Kanosh, and Indian Peaks. Their land is scattered from south-central to southwest Utah. The Shivwits Band has the largest amount of trust land, approximately 27,000 acres, located near St. George. The four other bands each have small amounts of land (<http://www.fema.gov/regions/viii/tribal/paiutebg.shtm>).

## Political Context

The Parashant National Monument is bounded on the west by the Arizona/Nevada border, on the south by Grand Canyon National Park and Lake Mead National Recreation Area, and on the north and northeast by the drainage divide of the Virgin River. The 1,054,244-acre monument covers over half of the Shivwits Plateau (the southwestern and western portions), and the entire Grand Wash drainage in Arizona. These lands are largely federally managed by Lake Mead National Recreation Area (National Park Service) to the south and the Bureau of Land Management to the north. The Arizona Game and Fish Department manages wildlife, and a few private in-holdings exist, particularly at the town of Mount Trumbull ([http://www.cpluhna.nau.edu/Places/grand\\_canyon\\_parashant.htm](http://www.cpluhna.nau.edu/Places/grand_canyon_parashant.htm), accessed 1/15/03).



## Chronology

<b>Year</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Description</b>
1861 AD	Settled	Brigham Young's call to the "Cotton Mission" brings pioneering settlers to the Arizona Strip area, a region that came to be known as "Mormon Dixie."
1874 AD	Ranched/Grazed	Mormon cooperative enterprise initiates cattle ranching in the area.
1893 AD	Ranched/Grazed	Preston Nutter introduces some 5000 head of cattle to the Shivwits Plateau.
1895 AD	Built	Preston Nutter constructs a post and wire fence across the width of the Kelly Point Peninsula the Shivwits Plateau, from Penn's Pocket on the west to the eastern rim.
1908 AD	Land Transfer	A portion of the Shivwits Plateau, including the area now under the jurisdiction of the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument is incorporated into the Dixie National Forest.
1916 AD	Land Transfer	The Parashant region is dropped from the National Forest system by the Wilson administration.
1916 AD	Settled	By 1916, Bill Shanley has built a cabin and fences in Penn's Valley.
1920 AD	Land Transfer	Bill Shanley sells his cabin and other improvements to the property at Horse Valley to J.D. Waring.
1925 - 1935 AD	Developed	Waring likely develops the infrastructure at Green Springs and Pine Valley after filing land and water patents/permits on these sites.
1926 AD	Settled	C.W. Clarke acquires Green Springs in exchange for holdings within the Sierra Forest Reserve of California.
1926 AD	Land Transfer	Waring files for a land patent on Pine Valley.

1928 AD	Homesteaded	Waring receives homestead patent 1019371 for the Horse Valley site.
1928 AD	Built	By this date, Waring has constructed a cabin and corral at Horse Valley.
1931 AD	Homesteaded	George Howard Pemberton receives patent number 1044610 on 320 acres in Pine Valley.
1934 AD	Established	The Grazing Service is established as an agency within the Department of the Interior, to control the unrestricted movement and numbers of livestock grazing on open range throughout the west.
1936 AD	Established	A Memorandum of Agreement between the Bureau of Reclamation and the NPS transfers management of Lake Mead to the NPS for recreation management, establishing Boulder Dam National Recreation Area.
1937 AD	Purchased/Sold	Waring acquires a State of Arizona Permit to Appropriate Public Waters from Green Springs.
1937 - 1940 AD	Built	Spencer cabin is likely constructed during this period.
1938 AD	Purchased/Sold	Waring purchases the remaining portions of Preston Nutters' ranch, which included Green Springs, Penn's Pocket, Kelly Spring, and Dinner Pocket.
1938 AD	Built	The Dinner Pocket cabin is likely constructed by this date.
1940 AD	Purchased/Sold	Waring acquires title to Wildcat Ranch.
1942 AD	Moved	Waring relocates the ranch headquarters from Horse Valley to Wildcat.
1945 AD	Built	The Shanley cabin is likely constructed following WWII.

1952 AD	Built	Heavy machinery is used to construct enlarged water tanks at Horse Valley, Pine Valley, Shanley and Spencer camps.
1953 AD	Built	Waring builds the metal reservoir at Green Springs.
1964 AD	Established	Legislation creates the Lake Mead National Recreation Area.
1969 AD	Land Transfer	Waring sells his property to the National Park Service.
2000 AD	Established	Under the authority of Section Two of the Antiquities Act, President Clinton establishes the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, which encompasses approximately 1,054,264 acres.

## Statement Of Significance

### Existing Documentation

A small, 28.5 acre portion of the Waring Ranch was listed on the National Register of Historic Places on April 12, 1984 as the “Horse Valley Ranch,” with a period of significance of 1900 to 1924. It was found to be locally significant under criterion A as an early twentieth century ranch complex that reflects in its landscape features the settlement of a “late frontier and cattle ranching business on the Arizona Strip.” The ranch was also found to have local significance under criterion C in that it “embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction specifically in that it represents a remote cattle ranch headquarters built in an era of kerosene illumination which never was modernized with electricity, and consists of buildings and structures built predominately of hand-hewn logs, with minimal use of manufactured materials.” Further research and documentation done in accordance with the CLI has determined that while the establishment of Criteria A and C is appropriate, the period of significance of 1900 to 1924 does not accurately reflect the most significant time in the history of the ranch. Further, the established boundary does not accurately reflect the vast holdings of the Waring Ranch during the period of significance, the historic features found throughout these holdings, or the landscape setting that is a direct result of Waring’s cattle grazing practices.

In addition to the existing entry of the “Horse Valley Ranch” on the National Register, the recent listing of the “Cattle Ranching of Arizona, 1540-1950” Multiple Property Nomination (Collins: 2003) provides an excellent context for ranching in Arizona during the period of significance for the Waring Ranch. This context firmly establishes the Waring Ranch as a significant property in the history of Arizona, particularly that Arizona Strip. The ranch’s nearly unaltered features provide a rare if not unique example of an intact ranching landscape in a region where cattle ranching developed almost independently from the rest of Arizona and “on the periphery of the national meat market” (Collins 2003: 26). This context outlines ten property types associated with cattle ranching; the Waring Ranch possesses or represents in whole seven of these property types: ranch houses, watering facilities and windmills, fences and cattle guards, auxiliary ranch buildings and structures, line camps, ranch districts, and ranch landscapes.

The following is a suggested revision to the statement of significance for the “Horse Valley Ranch” that updates the period of significance (and boundary) and places the ranch within the context of the data provided in the “Cattle Ranching of Arizona, 1540-1950” Multiple Property Nomination.

### Summary

The Waring Ranch is locally significant under Criteria A and C for the period of 1928 to 1953 and is included under the historic context theme “Developing the American Economy,” sub-theme “The Cattle Frontier.” During this period, J.D. Waring, a local cattle rancher, greatly expanded his grazing allotments on the Shivwits Plateau on the Arizona Strip, the portion of Arizona north of the Grand Canyon and south of the State of Utah, and constructed a number of improvements throughout the plateau. This area of Arizona is identified in the multiple property nomination as being one of three distinct cattle ranching regions in the state: Northern Arizona, Southern Arizona, and the Arizona Strip (Collins: 2002, 16). The ranch is locally significant under Criterion A for its pivotal role in the development of the cattle ranching industry in the remote country of the Arizona Strip and for its intact, historic spatial organization resulting from the range land enclosure regulations established by the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934. This critical and highly influential legislation changed public lands management and grazing practices in the west. The ranch is further locally significant under Criterion C for its vernacular ranch buildings and structures which are constructed primarily of logs and with other local materials, as well as for its representation of a significant and distinguishable entity (the entire intact ranching landscape) whose

components may lack individual distinction. The buildings and structures, spread throughout the ranch, create a cohesive vernacular architectural collection that represents the ingenuity, resourcefulness, and utilitarian needs of an early to mid twentieth-century cattle ranch on the Arizona Strip. Further, the highly altered vegetation patterns throughout the proposed district are a direct result of grazing, and establish a highly altered natural setting that would have been present during the period of significance.

#### Historic Context

Although Waring was not the first independent rancher to establish himself on the Shivwits Plateau, his occupancy on the Shivwits exceeds all others in terms of continuity (Belshaw 1980, 114), having weathered the second cattle boom and bust cycle of the 1920s to 1930s and surviving through the modern period of 1930 to 1950 and beyond (as outlined by Collins, 2002).

Waring arrived in the area in 1916, and received a patent on his first homestead entry in 1928. In the years that followed, Waring gained control of virtually the entire Kelly Point Peninsula below Horse Valley by purchasing railroad sections (there was no rail line that accessed the Arizona Strip) and lands that had been homesteaded by others, and by filing on water sources. Existing improvements on the Kelly Point Peninsula (cabins, water resources) were incorporated into Waring's expansive operation.

In 1928, Waring established his ranch headquarters at Horse Valley, at the northern end of the landscape, and it remained the center of his operations until early 1942 when he acquired the Wildcat Ranch north of Horse Valley and moved there. The Horse Valley site was the location from which Waring controlled his cattle operation, which extended approximately twenty-three miles southward to the northern rim of the Grand Canyon at Kelly Point. In addition to this main ranch complex, line camps that functioned as components of the Waring livestock business included Pine Valley, Green Springs, Shanley, Spencer, Dinner Pocket, and Ambush Water Pocket. Waring acquired these outlying developed areas (which included log cabins, juniper-post fences, juniper-post corrals, water tanks, and roads) over the course of his occupancy on the Shivwits Plateau. He built structures, added fencelines and corrals, and excavated a series of earthen tanks for water catchment. Most of his purchases occurred soon after the passing of the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934, which regulated the enclosure of the formerly open public rangelands of the west with fencing and established regulations for the proper management of these areas in order to conserve rangelands that were rapidly being overgrazed and depleted of their native vegetation, topsoil, and productivity. Waring's final major infrastructure improvement occurred in 1953 with the construction of a large circular metal tank and adjoining valvebox at Green Springs, signifying a shift in water catchment technology on the ranch from earlier self-excavated tanks to commercially available units. Following WWII, the focus of beef cattle raising in the west and midwest began to shift away from rangeland systems to the more intense feedlot corporations which produce the majority of beef in the U.S. today. In 1969, J.D. Waring sold his ranch property to the National Park Service. His departure ended a tenure that lasted more than forty years, and reached back into the era of pioneering ranches and homesteads in the remote Shivwits Plateau region on the Arizona Strip.

The Taylor Grazing Act of 1934 was enacted "to establish grazing districts or additions thereto and/or to modify the boundaries thereof, of vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved lands from any part of the public domain of the United States...and which ... are chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops" (43 USC, Sections 315-316, June 28, 1934). Following enactment of the TGA, both livestock numbers and the ranchers who grazed livestock on public lands, were significantly reduced. Ranchers who did receive grazing permits realized increased stability in their operations, and some assurance they had a sustainable livestock operation. Additionally, a portion of the fees collected for grazing livestock on public lands was returned to the appropriate grazing district to be used for range improvements. These included improvements such as fencing to control livestock use, water developments for stockwater, and vegetation manipulations for increasing livestock forage

([www.nv.blm.gov/range/History\\_of\\_Grazing.htm](http://www.nv.blm.gov/range/History_of_Grazing.htm), accessed 3/12/03). Collins states “There is some misconception that beyond the confines of the ranch headquarters and associated buildings and fields, the range consists of natural landscape” (Collins, 2002: 92). While there is no evidence of Waring directly implementing any vegetation manipulations on the ranch to improve forage, the increased non-native grasses and intensified pinyon-juniper tree cover are direct results of the selective grazing practices of Waring’s cattle. These vegetation alterations create today a distinct vegetation character throughout the Kelly Point Peninsula that is a direct result of the land use formerly established there. Further, the fencelines that enclose the ranch and divide the property into pastures are a result of the stipulations of the Taylor Grazing Act. Lastly, his extensive water improvements were most likely financed, at least in part, by funds from the local Taylor Grazing District, creating local significance for the Waring Ranch under Criterion A.

The extensive physical improvements that Waring acquired, used, and/or constructed throughout the Kelly Point Peninsula, including the cabins and corrals, at Pine Valley, Green Springs, Shanley, Spencer, and Dinner Pocket, create added local significance under criterion C. These structures were constructed almost entirely of local materials, usually ponderosa logs likely felled in the pine forests in the northeastern portion of the ranch, and are distinct representations of log cabin construction on the Shivwits Plateau. In particular, the cabin at Horse Valley is a rare example of “hog trough” corner log construction, a rare method which originated in the upper Yukon Valley of Alaska (Jordan et al. 1997). The cabin at Shanley Camp is the exception, having been built with milled lumber from the Green Springs sawmill, a mill formerly located in the vicinity of the current Green Springs tanks and corral. Further, the corrals at all of these locations and the majority of the fencelines throughout the ranch are built almost entirely of juniper posts and barbed wire, often utilizing live trees as structural elements. This local style resulted from the self-reliance made necessary by the isolation of the plateau, as well as the lack of railroad lines in the vicinity which often brought in ranching supplies, and whose ties were often appropriated, after the cessation of the railroad, for corral construction in southwest.

### Conclusion

The placement of the cabins, corrals, fence lines, and water tanks reflects the functional purpose of each area of the ranch and the ingenuity and resourcefulness required for building in such isolation. In its totality, the Waring Ranch structures, vegetation patterns, and spatial arrangement represent the requirements for and effects of grazing on the Arizona Strip prior to and resulting from the Taylor Grazing Act. The pastures delineated by the fences were established to facilitate the moving and separation of cattle in a manner appropriate under the Taylor Grazing Act, while the barns, cabins, sheds, corrals, squeeze chutes, and water tanks (as well as the barbed wire and juniper fences) are distinctive features of a by-gone ranching era.

As a result of the nearly intact entirety of Waring’s holdings, allotments, ranching features, and resulting vegetation patterns on the Kelly Point Peninsula, the Waring Ranch represents seven of ten ranch property types as outlined in the “Cattle Ranching of Arizona, 1540-1950” Multiple Property Nomination. Of these seven, the Waring Ranch most strongly represents the “ranch landscapes” property type which “can include all of the above property types, including one or more ranch districts...” and is distinguished by “...its use of tremendous areas of land as range.” “In the [ranching] landscape, it is the land itself that is the unifying feature, the range over which cattle historically roamed is the property” (Collins, 92).

## Physical History

### 1861-1908: Pioneering Homesteaders on the Shivwits Plateau

The earliest Euro-American settlements in the Shivwits area were developed by pioneering Mormon families whose church leader, Brigham Young, “called” them to the St. George area in 1861 to create a textile industry. The “Cotton Mission,” as it was called, did not produce textiles in great amounts; however, the discovery of copper and other metals gave rise to mineral explorations throughout the region. Two of the most productive mines in the Arizona Strip region were the Grand Gulch mine and the Vulture mine.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century, settlers began arriving in the Arizona Strip, claiming land and establishing ranches. The varied topography provided both summer and winter ranges within a short distance, browsing vegetation was abundant, and limited water sources were available. Although the developing livestock industry accounted for an influx of pioneers, logging also attracted settlers to this remote region of the state.

Logging began in the area in the early 1860s, providing timbers for the Grand Gulch copper mine, which employed as many as eighty men at one time, and continued to produce copper until 1918.

Domestic grazing has been a main industry of the Arizona Strip region since it first began circa 1870-1890. Much of the early stock was sheep, which were later replaced with cattle. The Canaan Cooperative Stock Company consolidated the holdings of the Winsor Stock Growing Company, a Mormon Church enterprise that had been established in 1870 at Pipe Springs, in the eastern section of the Arizona Strip. These businesses represented the earliest organized ranching activity in the Shivwits area, efforts that were tied directly to the establishment of the Mormon Church in the region. An ambitious project to construct a Mormon temple in St. George, Utah coincided with the church-sponsored Winsor Stock Growing Company. Ponderosa pine forests near Mount Trumbull, in the vicinity of the Winsor Stock Growing Company, were logged in order to provide lumber for construction of the St. George temple. For the duration of the temple’s six-year construction period, the church-run cooperative subsidized the temple construction work by contributing beef and dairy products to sustain the large labor force (Dames and Moore 1989, 187).

A number of small-scale cattle family ranching operations, also developed by members of the Mormon Church, were established around this time in other areas of the Arizona Strip. These ranches included John D. Lee’s ranch at House Rock Springs and the Whitmore family ranch on the southeast side of Mount Logan. In 1874, the Mormon Church initiated a cooperative ranching enterprise, known as the United Order of Orderville, which was a commercial venture in communalism; participating members held all possessions in common, their labor was organized for the common benefit of the entire community, and its members shared the products equally. Under careful management, the Order acquired water rights to many of the area’s water sources to support its livestock operations throughout the Arizona Strip, including Oak Grove Spring, about four miles northwest of Mount Dellenbaugh at the head of Parashant Wash. In 1881, the Order paid taxes on 5,000 sheep and 500 head of cattle (Dames and Moore 1989, 191).

The end of Mormon control of the livestock industry in the region came with passage of the Edmunds-Tucker Act of 1887, which sought to abolish the Mormon practice of plural marriage. One of the provisions of the act allowed the federal government to seize property belonging to practicing polygamists. In response to the anticipated ramifications of the Edmunds-Tucker Act, the church began

to redistribute title to its holdings among individuals, some of whom in turn sold their shares to outside private concerns. It was around this time that non-Mormon Preston Nutter arrived in the Shivwits Plateau. Nutter would eventually become one of the principal cattlemen in Utah and remain so for over fifty years.

By 1883, Nutter had established a successful ore freighting business in several Colorado mining centers. He prospered in this business until the advent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway's narrow gauge line across the western slope of Colorado. Realizing that the railroad would soon make his freighting business obsolete, Nutter decided to enter the ranching business. In 1886, he acquired a large tract of land in Nine-Mile Canyon in northeastern Utah where he upgraded the existing range stock with Hereford cows. In 1893, he negotiated a lease on 665,000 acres in Strawberry Valley, west of Ouray, Utah and south of the Duchesne River. He sent word to cattlemen in Arizona that he was in the market for 5,000 head of cattle to stock his Utah property and planned to take delivery on the north side of the Colorado River near Scanlon's Ferry. That fall, Nutter crossed the river with approximately 4,600 head of cattle that had been driven from southern Arizona. With winter fast approaching, Nutter decided to winter in the Arizona Strip rather than risk the trip to the high country near Ouray (Utah Historical Quarterly: Ranges, Ranchers & Rawhide. Vol. 32, #3, (Summer 1964) citing Virginia N. Price and John T. Darby, Preston Nutter: Utah Cattleman, 1886-1936. Pp. 232-252).

Nutter saw that the Strip offered good range country, but several cattle and sheepmen from around St. George were using the Strip, albeit illegally, as they lacked valid government titles. B.F. Saunders, a prominent cattle dealer, claimed a number of springs on the Strip. Saunders was involved in the sheep business in the Arizona Strip prior to 1883. He owned or operated the Canaan Ranch, had interests at Pipe Springs, and controlled the Cane Beds area (Cox 1973, 355-356). A serious drought occurred during 1895, and Saunders gathered what cattle he could and shipped them out, selling his holdings to Preston Nutter the following year (<http://www.softcom.net/users/paulandsteph/fwf/ejsfamily.html>, accessed 3/12/03).

Anthony Ivins, a prominent Mormon and owner/manager of the church-affiliated Mohave Cattle Company, claimed several of the area springs as well. In the spring of 1896 Nutter bought the cattle, improvements, and all rights and titles claimed by Ivins. The same year he bought Saunders' claims and improvements, and a small spring called Wolf Hole from M.W. Andrus. At about the same time Nutter bought 500 head of cattle from Andrew Sorenson, along with all of his range rights and claims. Before the turn of the century, Nutter had acquired most of the cattle outfits on the Strip. Nutter used the Arizona Strip for breeding grounds, and by 1901, he owned about 25,000 head of cattle. Nutter ran a cow-calf operation which consisted of a ranching system in which cows give birth to young which then become the commodity to be sold. This is in contrast to a stocker operation in which steers are brought to forage, fattened, and brought to a market. While the range land on the Arizona Strip provided excellent breeding grounds, Nutter's stock were routinely moved to higher elevations—in northeastern Utah—to develop the beef that was shipped in the fall.

## **1908-1927: The Livestock Industry and Grazing on the Arizona Strip**

At the time the first logging occurred in the Parashant Division of the Dixie National Forest, portions were part of the public domain and administered by the Department of Interior. As a result of the Transfer Act of 1905, a portion of the Shivwits Plateau including the area now under the jurisdiction of the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument came under the authority of the newly established U.S. Forest Service and was placed in the Dixie National Forest in 1908. At this time, the newly established policies of fire suppression on public lands would have begun to severely reduce the historic wildfire

frequency of every two to ten years (<http://www.cpluhna.nau.edu/Biota/ponderosafire.htm>, accessed 3/10/03).

Some local observers welcomed introduction of federal management of the rangeland, noting that: “The news that stock are dying on the Canaan range is everything but encouraging, especially so early in the year. Sheep have practically cleaned the range of feed and cattle are having a hard struggle for existence. This brings home to us the importance of the forestry service, which regulated the range and does not permit overgrazing. While this service was looked upon by many at first sight as a hardship imposed upon them, it is gradually dawning upon them that it is a good thing, and we believe time will emphasize this” (Quoted from Washington County News, 16 April 1908. Citing Johnson, Irwin Summary of Diaries of Angus M. Woodbury on Dixie National Forest, Utah, 1908-1914, prepared in 1956, and a Memorandum of historical information prepared for the Forest Supervisor, 1940).

The Parashant Division remained in the Dixie National Forest until 1916 when it was dropped from the National Forest system by the Wilson administration.

Preston Nutter continued throughout the teens and the twenties to consolidate individual ranches into his burgeoning corporate cattle business, using a variety of methods to file on water sources. Nutter controlled water rights at Penn’s Pocket, as well as Green Springs, two important water sources near the neck of the Kelly Point Peninsula. Nutter accomplished this by using Indian scrip (certificates issued by the government to Native Americans that could be used as payment for public land; these certificates were often bought and sold by private citizens.) he’d bought in Washington, gaining control of much of the water sources, and hence, the land, on the Kelly Point Peninsula. He eventually controlled all of the land west of the Hurricane Cliffs (the northeastern border of the Shivwits Plateau) to the Nevada line.

Despite Nutter’s unmatched control of the range land throughout the western portion of the Arizona Strip, he wrote that he was “plagued by rustlers, bootleggers, and sheepmen” (Price and Darby 1964, 249). Nutter began building fences in order to protect and control his stock. In the 1890s, he constructed a barbed wire fence, now called the Nutter cross fence, which spans the width of the Kelly Point Peninsula. The fence begins at Penn’s Pocket also known as “Ambush Water Pocket”) on the northwestern side of the Kelly Point Peninsula, and extends in an east-southeast direction for some two miles to the opposite side.

Even as Nutter was strengthening his hold on the Kelly Point Peninsula, two events encouraged a new tide of pioneer settlers to the Shivwits area: passage of the Stock Raising Homestead Act and the opening of a half million acres of the Dixie National Forest to homestead entry. The Stock Raising Homestead Act of 1916 permitted filing on up to 640 acres of land in the public domain that was “chiefly valuable for grazing and raising forage crops and not susceptible to irrigation from any known source.” Within its first decade of operation in the west, more than one hundred thousand claimants filed on some forty-five million acres of land under the Stock Raising Homestead Act (Dow quoting Gates: History of Public Land Law Development. U.S. Public Land Law Review Commission, Washington, D.C. 1968, 516-520).

Over the latter half of the nineteenth century, there had been a steady encroachment of sheep on the grazing lands of the West. Shepherders were migratory, in contrast to the cattlemen, who more or less kept their livestock in specific rangelands. Bands of sheep were led to wherever the feed was good, regardless of who held title to the land or who had established a priority of use, and the Shivwits Plateau was no exception. The Forest Service maintained control of the Shivwits Plateau for a brief eight years before the area was opened to homestead entry, encouraging more settlement and, therefore, more grazing on the open range. In addition, a climatic shift in the 1910s and 1920s brought increased rains and snows which filled water holes and allowed the grasslands to grow lush. Sheepmen from Utah began

bringing their herds of "woolies" to graze on the Strip lands, causing further feuding over range lands ([http://www.cpluhna.nau.edu/Places/arizona\\_strip2.htm](http://www.cpluhna.nau.edu/Places/arizona_strip2.htm), accessed 3/12/03). The introduction of sheep grazing on the Shivwits exacerbated the steady increase of grassland, pinyon-juniper, and ponderosa woodlands ecology on the Shivwits that began with fire suppression only a few years before.

On May 10, 1916, President Wilson signed the following proclamation:

“The effect of which is to exclude from the Dixie National Forest in Arizona and Utah over one half the lands therein. Eliminations, which total 588,520 acres, are all made from the two Arizona divisions of this Forest. The area known as the Parashaunt [sic] Division, consisting of a block of land approximately twenty-five miles square, bordering the Colorado River, is abolished and this entire area restored to the public domain “ [Belshaw 1980, 83: quoting the Washington County News of May 25, 1916].

Jonathan D. “Slim” Waring, a native New Yorker, was one of the individuals attracted to the new homestead opportunities on the Shivwits Plateau. Waring arrived in Arizona in 1916 and began working in the area mines (Vulture Mine and Grand Gulch Mine) and decided to try his hand at ranching. In 1916, Waring filed for homestead entry on 628 acres of public domain in Horse Valley, just to the east of Mount Dellenbaugh (Belshaw 1980, 176). Another pioneer in the region, Bill Shanley, had settled on the Horse Valley property in 1917 and either built or started the first cabin there (This first cabin may have been built by Waring, but is no longer extant). Waring began branding cattle in the Horse Valley area and working with Bill Shanley to build a herd, although the number of cattle brought into the area is unknown.

In 1917, Waring was inducted into the Army. Following his return from the battlefields of France in 1920, he acquired improvements to Horse Valley Flat from Bill Shanley. According to ranch foreman LeMoyne “Buster” Esplin, Tom Wakling built the second cabin and barn/shed at Horse Valley, and lived there for a time with his wife Anne (or Anna)(Peterson, 1993). After selling Horse Valley to Waring, Shanley moved his operation to the Dinner Pocket/Shanley Tank area and Pack Rat Springs, below the rim of the canyon, where he used to winter his cattle. Waring began a trail riding concession on Kaibab Mountain in the summers and running a deer camp there in the fall. In 1927, he brought six boys from a private school in New York to his ranch for a working vacation. He did this for two years, until the Depression ended the trips (Cox 1982, 184).

## 1927-1953 The Taylor Grazing Act and the Waring Ranch

The late 1920s and the 1930s were the primary decades of development for the Waring Ranch. It was during this time that formerly disparate land ownership patterns, homesteads, permits, and water rights were consolidated by Waring in an effort to develop a viable ranching business. It was also around the time when livestock numbers in the region peaked, sometime between 1915 and 1930. One account in 1915 suggests that 4,304 head of stock grazed areas around Mt. Trumbull and Parashant (<http://www.nps.gov/para/industry.html>, accessed 3/13/03), and the numbers would have only increased in the years prior to the Taylor Grazing Act of 1934.

By building a cabin, a corral, and having remained in residence for seven years at Horse Valley, Waring “proved up” on the property and was issued stock raising homestead patent number 1019371 on September 18, 1928. In the late 1920s and early 1930s, Waring gained control of virtually the entire peninsula below Horse Valley by purchasing railroad sections, land that had been homesteaded by others, and by filing on various waters. It was these water developments that were of primary importance in the area. Although it is not known exactly how much land Waring controlled in 1930, he was most likely one of eleven landowners with “farms” in Mohave County totaling over 5000 acres (<http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census/>, accessed 3/27/03).

Dependable water sources on the Shivwits were and are very scarce, limiting those areas suitable for grazing cattle. Beginning in the early 1900s, more sources were being developed, opening new areas to grazing. In 1926, a land patent was filed by Waring on the Pine Valley portion of the Kelly Point Peninsula (which had a creek running through it), and a Permit to Appropriate Public Waters was granted to Waring in 1937 for the Green Springs area (a reliable spring source). The filing of these patents and permits suggests that cabins and other infrastructure at both sites likely dates from the late 1920s or early 1930s. Further, the Spencer Tank cabin was built by Jack Spencer, an associate of Waring’s, at an unknown date. However, records show a professional relationship between the two in 1937, strongly suggesting that the cabin was constructed soon thereafter (Belshaw 1980, 181).

These seemingly random land and water patents spread throughout the area are indicative of the numbers of ranchers and livestock moving into the west in the early 1900s, continuing the land degradation begun the previous century. As overgrazing threatened to create a dustbowl out of the western rangelands in the early 1930s, Congress approved the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934, which changed many of the ways public lands in the west were being grazed. Following its enactment, grazing allotments were adjudicated, base waters were established, and forage was allocated to those allotments. The primary objectives of the legislation were to “stop injury to public grazing lands by preventing overgrazing, to provide for their orderly use, improvement, and development, and to stabilize the livestock industry dependent upon the public range” (43 USC, Sections 315-316, June 28, 1934). The first grazing district was established in Wyoming in 1935. As local district advisory boards were set up, Congress gave them legal status in 1939, and in 1946, the Grazing Service was merged with the General Land Office to form the Bureau of Land Management within the Department of the Interior.

One of the provisions of the Taylor Grazing Act authorized the Secretary of the Interior to organize grazing districts, which, once established, could be leased for a fee. Arizona and Nevada amended the rules of the law so that private water holdings, rather than land, determined the size of each rancher’s allotment ([Dames & Moore: 211] Brooks 1949, 298). The result of this rule on the Arizona Strip was to effectively eliminate grazing by transient sheepherders as well as practically close the public domain to further homestead settlement (White 1991, 479). Enactment of the Taylor Grazing Act significantly reduced the number of ranchers who grazed livestock on public lands, spelling an end to the days of the

open range throughout the West. This event proved timely for Waring who was well into his accumulation of lands and water rights on the Shivwits Plateau. The ensuing years would witness Waring, in tandem with his neighbors, fencing in the entire lower portion of the Kelly Point Peninsula, as well as surrounding lands, in accordance with the new legislation.

Preston Nutter died in 1936, and the beneficiaries of his estate began selling off some of his holdings on the plateau. In June 1937, G.W. Hale and George Veater purchased some 7,000 acres of Nutter holdings and more than thirty patented water rights (Belshaw 1980, 89). The same year, Waring and his neighbor to the north, Wally Mathis, constructed a division fence between their holdings, running from the east rim of the Plateau to the top of Mount Dellenbaugh, establishing a line delineating Waring's holdings south of the fence (Accomazzo 1982, 86). Waring then purchased 450 head of cattle from Native Americans on the Navajo Reservation and hired Ed Fisher to gather them together and trail them across the Arizona Strip (Cox, op. cit. 184). This fact suggests that Waring was running a "stocker" operation, instead of the more traditional "cow-calf" operation. This was likely the result of improved transportation in the vicinity of the Arizona Strip. However, the seasonal grazing patterns which Waring used on his lands is unknown, although he likely took advantage of the increased surface runoff on the peninsula during the rainy summer season, and may have wintered his cattle at lower elevations during the snowy winter season.

By the 1930s, sheep and cattle had been grazing the area that was now becoming the Waring Ranch for over fifty years. Waring's cattle, in tandem with the practice of fire suppression which had been instituted on public lands in the west since the early 1900s, had entered into the slow but steady conversion of grasslands, pinyon-juniper woodlands, and ponderosa woodlands that would eventually persist into the present. Within the ponderosa forests in the vicinity of Horse and Pine Valleys, the understory had begun to change from an open character covered with native grasses, to dense "dog-hair" thickets of young pines with much forest litter covering the floor. The pinyon juniper woodlands interspersed throughout the lower plateau were becoming denser with fewer open areas, and increasing non-native grasses in between. Lastly, the grasslands were changing from open rangelands of native species such as black and blue grama, to mixed or primarily non-native cover such as crested wheatgrass or Russian wildrye which were introduced in the early 1900s but became publicly available and common in the 1930s and 1940s (<http://www.agx.usu.edu/agx/ResearchReports/USDAREPORT/crested.html>, and <http://animalrangeextension.montana.edu/Articles/Forage/Species/Grasses/Russianwildrye.htm>, accessed 3/27/03).

Around 1938, Waring purchased the remnant of Preston Nutter's spread from partners Hail and Veater, which included Green Springs, Penn's Pocket, and Kelly Spring, all known water sources (Belshaw 1980, 86 & 116). At this time, Green Springs likely had little more than an augmented spring head, Penn's Pocket likely had little more than fencing since it was a naturally occurring surface water collection area, and at Dinner Pocket the cabin, corral, and fencing were likely already constructed. However, these somewhat unpredictable water sources presented a serious problem, and attempts to stabilize seasonal supplies turned to the construction of reservoirs, or water tanks, to impound rainwater and spring melt. The original pipes at Green Springs were likely laid at this time to bring water from just below the canyon rim to a collection area on the plateau. Elsewhere, dirt reservoirs were built, first with fresnos (early earth moving machinery) and mule teams and later with bulldozers. Such reservoirs were constructed at Pine Valley, at Shanley camp, Spencer camp and at Horse Valley where surface runoff and seasonal streams could be collected. The addition of these improvements allowed for Waring to graze his cattle with more security throughout the year, and not be reliant on the seasonal rain patterns.

Due to the extent of these improvements on Waring's land by the end of the 1930s, it can be assumed that the circulation system, existing mostly of partially graded single-lane dirt roads, was in existence by

this point. Without these roads, the moving of logs for cabin building, as well as primary routes for driving cattle to the corral areas would have been difficult. Further, the numerous juniper-post and milled lumber corrals spread throughout the peninsula also likely date from this period or earlier as they would have been necessary for the seasonal herding, branding, castration, and inoculation required on a ranch.

In 1940, Waring acquired the Wildcat Ranch and half of the Pigeon permit from Jack Wiggins. Waring's growing prominence in the livestock industry on the Strip was recognized when he was appointed a member of the local chapter of the Taylor Grazing Board and served for several years in the 1940s and 50s, being Chairman for his last two terms. In 1942 he moved his headquarters operation there from Horse Valley, downgrading the latter to a line camp. However, significant infrastructure changes to the ranch continued through the 1940s with the addition of the large earthen berm tanks as water catchment devices. According to local memory, Wayne Sims (another local rancher) introduced these tanks into the region in the post-war period, around 1947. Sims "moved into the country with some heavy equipment" which replaced the earlier method of tank building. Prior to Sims' arrival, reservoirs or tanks were built using "a team [of mules or horses] and scrapers." With the introduction of mechanized earth moving equipment, the tanks grew larger, sometimes holding water for up to two years, even if no more rains fell in the area (Cox 1982, 284). These tanks marked the completion of the general pattern of ranch clusters on the ranch, with cabins located outside of and overlooking the corrals, penned areas, and tanks.

In 1953, Waring installed a large metal reservoir at Green Springs (see photo, History #1). This reservoir was his final major development on the ranch and signifies a shift away from the handmade earthen berm tanks that characterized water systems on the plateau, to a prefabricated contemporary system. Buster Esplin was brought on as ranch foreman at Horse Valley in 1957, and Waring built a new headquarters at Wildcat in 1960, but still used Horse Valley in the summer and fall when the cattle were there (see photo, History #2). Waring continued to purchase the small permits of cattlemen and sheepmen until he put the Parashant Ranch together with 151 sections of BLM land, eight private sections, and four school sections (Accomazzo 1982, 86). His ranch eventually extended some twenty-three miles, from Horse Valley in the north to the southernmost point on the Arizona Strip, Kelly Point, overlooking the Colorado River. Waring's grazing allotments extended his reach eastward from Horse Valley toward the Kaibab Plateau.



*History #1: Green Springs tanks. (Nolan, 1966: 18)*



*History #2: Horse Valley buildings. (Nolan, 1966: 13)*

## **1954-Present: Waring Ranch and the Grand Canyon-Parashant National**

## Monument

In 1967, due to failing health, Waring moved off the Shivwits and purchased a home in Flagstaff. The Warings continued to spend summers on the Strip, although they resided in St. George rather than at the Wildcat Ranch. In 1969, he sold his ranch property to the National Park Service, and in return leased back the land in order to continue grazing his cattle. Waring's departure from the Shivwits Plateau ended a tenure that lasted more than forty years, and reached back into the era of pioneering ranches and homesteads in the remote Shivwits Plateau region on the Arizona Strip. J.D. Waring died in 1982.

In 1975, the Grand Canyon National Park Enlargement Act doubled the size of the park, encompassing the Kelly Point Peninsula and Waring Ranch (Public Law Nos. 93-620 and 94-31). On January 11, 2000, President Clinton, under the authority of Section Two of the Antiquities Act, established the Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, which encompassed approximately 1,054,264-acres and moved significant portions of Lake Mead National Recreation Area to the jurisdiction of the new monument (Proc. No.7265, Jan. 11, 2000, 65 F.R. 2825). The proclamation declared that lands within the monument were thereby "withdrawn from all forms of entry, location, selection, sale, or leasing or other disposition under the public land laws." The new unit would be jointly managed by the BLM and the NPS.

The Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service were designated as cooperating agencies that would share management of the monument's land, except for the lands within the Lake Mead Recreation Area. This includes the Waring Ranch for which, according to the authorizing legislation, designates the National Park Service with "primary management authority" over these lands. During the relatively short period of NPS management, only two noted changes to the resources on the Kelly Point Peninsula have been instituted. In 2002 a number of dirt roads were rerouted out of stream beds to higher ground, changing small portions of the circulation system along the road to Pine Valley. Performed by NPS/BLM fire crews, these road alterations were done to improve accessibility to the Pine Valley area. Further, an open pasture immediately inside the northern boundary of the park, on the road to Kelly Point, has been designated a vegetation restoration area.

Although the Waring Ranch has not been actively used as a ranch for several decades, its buildings and structures—cabins, barns and sheds, corrals, fence lines and water tanks, all dating from the early days of Waring's occupation—embody the characteristics of an early twentieth century cattle ranch in the southwest.

## Analysis And Evaluation

### Summary

The landscape of the Waring Ranch exhibits the characteristics of an early to mid-twentieth-century cattle ranch on the Kelly Point Peninsula of the Shivwits Plateau. Although the physical condition of the ranch is poor, particularly in reference to buildings, the ranch landscape remains much as it did during its period of significance of 1928-1953. It continues, through the retention of the majority of the landscape characteristics, to evoke the qualities of a remote, rustic way of life centered on the emerging livestock industry of the Arizona Strip. Although the historic ranching land use of the landscape is no longer active, the natural systems and features, spatial organization, cluster arrangement, buildings and structures, topography, circulation, small scale features, vegetation, and archeological sites retain integrity and contribute to the significance of the rural historic landscape.

### Landscape Characteristics

The natural systems and features of the Shivwits Plateau strongly influenced the character of many of the developments in the Waring Ranch landscape. The availability of water, and the location of open, relatively level range lands determined the location of line camps and outlying developments. These general vegetative, hydrologic, and geomorphological elements have remained relatively consistent and continue to display the critical reasons why ranch developments were located throughout the lower plateau. Spatial organization and cluster arrangement are contributing landscape characteristics because, despite the loss of some features, the original locations and arrangements of buildings and structures are largely intact and continue to convey the functional requirements of the developed areas. Located on flat, open areas at springs or water sources, the ranch developments sit within the larger pasture systems organized by the cross-plateau fences and their associated corrals.

Although some of the buildings and structures have collapsed and are in a deteriorated state, their indigenous materials and, in some cases, methods of construction are still distinguishable. Fence lines, corrals, water tanks, and other structures reflect the working culture of a cattle ranch and continue to convey through their spatial relationships the purposes for which they were built. Similarly, the ranch tanks, which are the major topographical features of the landscape, remain and continue to function. Roads between the line camps still describe the patterns of vehicular movement through the landscape that were historically used at the Waring Ranch during the period of significance. Further, the retention of period corrals and fencelines continues to display the patterns of cattle circulation on the ranch. Small scale features are relatively few but those that remain provide clues to specific needs and processes vital to ranch life. Lastly, the archeological sites identified on the ranch, primarily historic dump sites, have the potential to provide further information about ranch functions during the period of significance.

### Integrity

With the support of the above listed landscape characteristics, the Waring Ranch retains integrity as a rural historic landscape. The ranch displays the seven aspects that determine integrity as defined by the National Register of Historic Places: location, design, materials, workmanship, setting, feeling, and association.

The ranch has retained its location by continuing to occupy the same lands on the Kelly Point Peninsula as it did during the period of significance. How these features were constructed using local materials and methods is still evident, especially in the buildings and corrals, retaining their design, materials, and workmanship. Further, the extreme isolation of the Shivwits Plateau, when combined with the continued ranching on adjacent lands, has preserved the setting of the ranch - a critical characteristic of the site. When the setting is combined with the large amount of remaining historic material with few

contemporary additions, the feeling of the ranch during the period of significance is evoked. Lastly, although the ranch no longer supports cattle, the cumulative effects of the other six qualities of integrity create an association with the past and the historic scene of an early twentieth-century ranch on the Arizona Strip.

## **Landscape Characteristics And Features**

### **Natural Systems And Features**

Natural systems and features are the natural aspects that have influenced the development of a landscape.

#### **Geology and Soils**

The Waring Ranch is located on the Shivwits Plateau, a vast tableland lying north of western Grand Canyon. The Shivwits Plateau occupies 1,820 square miles in northwestern Arizona. The Arizona-Utah state line is the basin's northern boundary, the Colorado River is the southern boundary, the Hurricane Cliffs are the eastern boundary, and the Grand Wash Cliffs and the east flank of the Virgin Mountains form the basin's western edge. The western margin of the Shivwits Plateau marks the boundary between the Sonoran/Mojave/Great Basin desert ecological provinces to the west and the Intermountain province to the northeast. Most of the plateau lies at elevations of 6,000 to 7,000 feet, with a capping veneer of basalt flows and volcanic peaks that rise above 8,000 feet.

The Shivwits Plateau is composed of an alternating sequence of limestones, sandstones, and shales. Local faulting and erosion have carved mesas and canyons into these flat-lying sedimentary rocks. The Kaibab Limestone and Moenkopi Formation outcrop widely throughout the basin and alluvial sands and gravels occupy the larger washes and canyons. Its geological resources include relatively undeformed and unobscured Paleozoic and Mesozoic sedimentary rock layers, offering a clear view to understanding the geologic history of the Colorado Plateau.

#### **Climate**

The average precipitation on the Shivwits Plateau is between 10 and 15 inches. The spring and fall are dry periods, with occasional heavy precipitation in the winter and summer. Summer temperatures average highs in the 90s and lows in the 60s, but can reach 100 degrees Fahrenheit. The area is covered with snow for much of the winter and the temperature can drop to -10 degrees Fahrenheit.

#### **Water Resources**

Most groundwater is drawn from the alluvial sand and gravels along the larger washes. Wells that penetrate the consolidated sedimentary rocks provide minor amounts of water. A number of wells drilled into these sedimentary rocks have been dry holes, but the wells that do produce water have higher well yields than the alluvial wells. This indicates that well yields tapping the consolidated sedimentary formations are controlled by faults and fractures. Well depths range from fifteen feet in the alluvium to 3,120 feet deep in the consolidated sedimentary rocks, and water levels vary from ten feet to 908 feet below land surface. Well yields generally are low, ranging from less than 10 gallons per minute to 45 gallons per minute. Surface runoff in the north half of the Shivwits Plateau drains northward towards the Virgin River in Utah via Hurricane Wash. In the south half of the plateau, runoff drains towards the Colorado River in Grand Canyon via Parashant and Whitmore Canyons.

With less than twenty producing wells, groundwater development on the Shivwits Plateau is very slight. The U.S. Geological Survey estimated that groundwater withdrawals were less than ten acre-feet per year in 1976. Stock and domestic wells account for all water use on the plateau. The plateau has no flowing rivers and the washes only flow in response to rainfall and winter snowmelt. Infiltration of the rainfall

and snowmelt is the sole source of recharge for the plateau (<http://www.adwr.state.az.us/AZWaterInfo/OutsideAMAs/Plateau/Basins/shivwits.html>, accessed 3/31/03).

#### Native Plant Communities

While the Shivwits Plateau contains examples of a number of biotic communities, within the Waring Ranch the pinyon-juniper woodland and the ponderosa pine forest are most dominant. On the plateau, pinyon-juniper woodlands are found between 5000 and 7000 feet in elevation and are characterized by pinyon pine (*Pinus edulis*) and Utah juniper (*Juniperus osteosperma*) which tend to form more closed-canopied stands that exhibit forest-like dynamics and species composition. The pinyon-juniper woodland also commonly includes a significant shrub component of gambel oak (*Quercus gambelii*), mountain mahogany (*Cercocarpus* sp.), and limited grasses. The ponderosa pine communities are found between 6000 and 8000 feet in elevation and are composed primarily of Rocky Mountain ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa* var. *scopulorum*), while Gambel oak, New Mexico locust (*Robinia neomexicana*), southwestern white pine (*Pinus strobiformis*), Rocky Mountain Douglas-fir, (*Pseudotsuga menziesii* var. *glauca*), Rocky Mountain white fir (*Abies concolor* var. *concolor*), and quaking aspen (*Populus tremuloides*) are common associates at differing elevations. Common understory plants include grasses such as Arizona fescue and mountain muhly and forbs such as lupine. Buckbrush, cliffrose, currant, and apache plume can be seen growing beneath the tall, spreading crowns of the pines as well ([http://www.cpluhna.nau.edu/Biota/ponderosa\\_forest.htm](http://www.cpluhna.nau.edu/Biota/ponderosa_forest.htm), accessed 3/31/03).

These two communities have been heavily impacted by a combination of approximately sixty years of fire suppression, thirty years of logging, and well over a hundred years of livestock grazing. As a result of fire suppression, the natural burning cycle in northern Arizona has decreased from 7.3 years from 1708 to 1943 to an unspecified but far more infrequent pattern. The ponderosa pine forest character has changed from open "park-like" stands of large, old ponderosa pine underlain by a rich understory of native herbs and grasses to dense clumps of small trees where grasses and forbes on the forest floor have been replaced by thick accumulations of dead pine litter.

Like the ponderosa pine forests on the Shivwits Plateau, the character of the pinyon-juniper woodlands has also changed significantly, however the changes are more directly related to the fire suppressive qualities of grazing as opposed to active fire suppression. Juniper seeds germinate after they have passed through the alimentary tract of an animal. Livestock facilitate the germination of the juniper seeds while selectively grazing competing grasses (which inhibit juniper expansion); in addition, grazing promotes the invasion of non-native grass species. The result is a more dispersed tree pattern with native grasses in between to a more dense configuration with decreased cool-season grasses and increased grazing-resistant plants such as big sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata*), Waring Ranch displays woodland biotic community configurations that have been heavily influenced by combined fire suppression and grazing activities.

#### Responses to Natural Systems and Features

Natural systems and features of the Shivwits Plateau directly influenced the character of the developments in the Waring Ranch rural historic landscape. The availability of water, and the location of open, relatively level range lands determined the location of line camps and outlying developments. The Dinner Pocket site, which includes a cabin, corral, and fences, was located near a seasonal water source, a cavity in the rocks below the rim of the canyon that collected water (see photo, Natural Systems and Features #1).

Green Springs, where several springs are accessible just below the canyon rim, was developed with a corral, fences and a reservoir (see photo, Natural Systems and Features #2).

Horse Valley, Shanley and Spencer Camps, and Pine Valley are located on relatively level ground in open areas within the pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine woodlands. Pine Valley is also located where a seasonal stream carries snowmelt; the construction of reservoirs exploited this seasonal flow of water. Upstream from Pine Valley, however, is a small rubble dam of unknown origin which currently blocks most water flow in the Pine Valley stream.

The pinyon-juniper and ponderosa pine woodlands provided materials for the construction of ranch buildings and structures. Existing trees were often appropriated as structural elements in fences, corrals, and gates (see photo, Natural Systems and Features #3). There is no evidence that non-native species were planted for either utilitarian or horticultural purposes around the camps.

These general geomorphological, hydrologic, and vegetative elements have remained relatively consistent and continue to display the critical reasons why ranch developments were located throughout the plateau. Therefore, natural systems and features within the Waring Ranch rural historic landscape retain integrity as a contributing landscape characteristic.



*Natural Systems and Features #1: Dinner Pocket Canyon. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0004-04, 2002)*



*Natural Systems and Features #2: Green Springs Canyon. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0002-08, 2002)*



*Natural Systems and Features #3: Ponderosa trunk appropriated for fencing anchor. (PGSO, LCS, 55677-4, 1999)*

## **Spatial Organization**

Spatial organization is defined as the three-dimensional organization of physical forms and visual associations in the landscape, including the articulation of ground, vertical, and overhead planes that define and create spaces.

The spatial organization of the Waring Ranch is derived from the relatively flat character of the plateau and its hydrological features which in turn effected the placement of the ranch buildings and structures. On the plateau, the primary organizational factor of the ranch is the landform itself, essentially a peninsula jutting into the Grand Canyon from the northern rim (see Site Map and photo, Physiographic Context). The sheer cliff edges of the peninsula established a natural clear boundary. Within this boundary the ranch is divided into a number of clusters, each with a water source, which in turn have fencelines emanating out from them to divide the peninsula into larger pastures. Throughout these larger pastures, the road to Kelly Point, with spur roads to outlying elements, provides access to the entire peninsula.

The springs at the head of Green Springs Canyon and the seasonal water supplies at Dinner Pocket, Ambush Water Pocket, and Pine Valley are determining factors in the location of these developments where ready access to water could be exploited. The Horse Valley Ranch, Spencer, and Shanley Camps appear to have been deliberately sited at slightly lower elevations on the plateau where water would collect, a circumstance augmented with the construction of the tanks. Most of these clusters are also located either on the edge of the peninsula where the cliffs provide a natural barrier, or in generally open areas where cattle in the surrounding immediate pasturelands could be easily observed and gathered. From these central water sources, tangential fencelines, not yet completely documented, divide the ranch into large pastures, establishing essential elements of both the spatial organization of the ranch, and the circulation patterns of the cattle.

This arrangement of large pastures dates to the period of significance, and is representative of the extent of J.D. Waring's additions to his original Horse Valley Ranch development on the Kelly Point Peninsula. It is the result of the intersection of the pragmatic needs of a ranch in an arid environment and the natural resources available. Consequently, spatial organization retains integrity as a contributing characteristic of the Waring Ranch rural historic landscape.

## Cluster Arrangement

The cluster arrangement of a landscape refers to the location and patterns of buildings, structures, and associated spaces. Due to the great expanse of the Waring Ranch, the cluster arrangement consists of isolated groupings of buildings, tanks, and corrals all situated along cross-plateau fencelines and accessible by either dead-end or through-roads. Each of these clusters was located to take advantage of both spring-fed and surface water collection potentials.

Not included in this discussion are two possible tank locations on the Kelly Point Peninsula: Rodger Tank and Kelly Tanks. These two locations are highlighted on the "Price Point, ARIZ" USGS quadrangle from 1967. However, they could not be assessed during field work for their physical characteristics or association with the Waring cattle operation. They should be considered historic clusters until further research is possible.

The Waring Ranch rural historic landscape consists of six separate developed areas, or clusters, that addressed the day-to-day operational needs of a large cattle ranch. These clusters include developments at Horse Valley, Pine Valley, Green Springs, Spencer Camp, Shanley Camp, and Dinner Pocket. An additional cluster exists at Ambush Water Pocket, but was not inventoried for this report due to time and access restraints. The arrangement of buildings and structures in each of the Waring Ranch rural historic landscape clusters reflects the functional requirements of moving cattle from the open range to centralized pens. Cabins, barns and sheds, pens, corrals, fence lines, and water tanks were spatially arranged to fulfill a variety of livestock handling functions associated with the processing of cattle including herding, separating, branding, castration, and inoculation. Cabins at Horse Valley, Pine Valley, Dinner Pocket, Shanley and Spencer Camps were located near the edge of the forest where large pine trees provided shade and some protection from the sun. The cabins provided bunk space for the ranch hands and were sited to overlook the corrals, penned areas, and water tanks. In addition, corrals were typically located immediately along road corridors for easier access.

### Horse Valley

The Horse Valley site is located in Section 6, T31N, R11W of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian. The Horse Valley cluster sits in a wide-open area in the northwest portion of the landscape that is well defined by a wall of ponderosa pine forest on the west and pinyon-juniper forest on the remaining sides (see Site Map). Buildings are clustered around a central open area at the northern end of the development. The cabin, or living quarters, is somewhat separated on the western side; the shed/garage, at the eastern side, is attached to the corrals; and the privy, at the northern end, is set apart and in the trees for privacy and hygiene. The barn/shed building is located approximately 110 feet to the east of the ranch house. Its spatial relationship to the original ranch house (which was dismantled sometime between 1977 and 1982) was more immediate, sited some 14 feet to the east of the original building. The location of the ranch house built in 1928 by Slim Waring separated living quarters from the working areas of the camp and benefited from the cover of large juniper trees.

The utilitarian nature of the barn/garage is reflected in its immediate proximity to the corral. Sited directly to the west, supplies and equipment needed for roundups would be readily accessible. Further, a fence line extends from the corral to the east side of the shed.

The corral, chute and fence lines describe the circulation system that directed the movement of cattle at the site. Fences surround the entire cluster to confine cattle within the central area of the Horse Valley camp. Within the fenced enclosure, two water tanks offered drinking water for livestock. Tank water was occasionally used for ranch worker consumption, though straining and boiling for purification were required (see photo, Cluster Arrangement #1).

### Green Springs

Green Springs is located at the end of a road at the head of Green Springs Canyon in Section 9, T31N, R11W of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian, on the northwest edge of the peninsula. The structures at this developed area are grouped into corral (north) and water tank (south) areas on the north and south sides of the small side canyon (see Site Map) to provide water to the livestock and to hold cattle prior to shipment to market. A corral and several fence lines are located to the northwest of the springs, adjacent to the road to Kelly Point. A 30,000-gallon galvanized, corrugated metal tank and two smaller metal tubs store water that is pumped up through a pipeline running over the edge of the canyon down to the spring (see photo, Cluster Arrangement #2). Why the corral and reservoir areas are located on opposite sides of the canyon is unknown.

### Dinner Pocket

Dinner Pocket is located in Section 21, T30N, R11W of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian. The Dinner Pocket cluster, intersected by the road to Dinner Pocket and sited at the edge of the plateau, includes fence lines, a corral, and a cabin. This site was developed because of the natural catchment, or pocket, below the rim of the canyon where water would collect, establishing an isolated cluster on the canyon rim. The cabin is located within fifty feet of the canyon, and fence lines extend to its west, toward the canyon and to the east, across the plateau. These fence lines are arranged to keep cattle from wandering into the canyon and directed them into the penned enclosures, and away from the domestic area (see photo, Cluster Arrangement #3).

### Shanley Camp

Shanley Camp is located in Section 15, T30N, R11W of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian. This line camp consists of a cabin, a series of reservoirs, fences, and a corral all located parallel to the road to Kelly Point. The arrangement of these structures is consistent with the functional requirements of this outlying line camp in the Waring ranch operation. The cabin is sited on a knoll to the west overlooking the tank area, which features tanks that provided drinking water for the livestock, a corral, and an enclosing fence around the entire development, excluding the cabin. The site selected for the cabin provided an overview of, and separated living quarters from the working area of the camp (see photo, Cluster Arrangement #4).

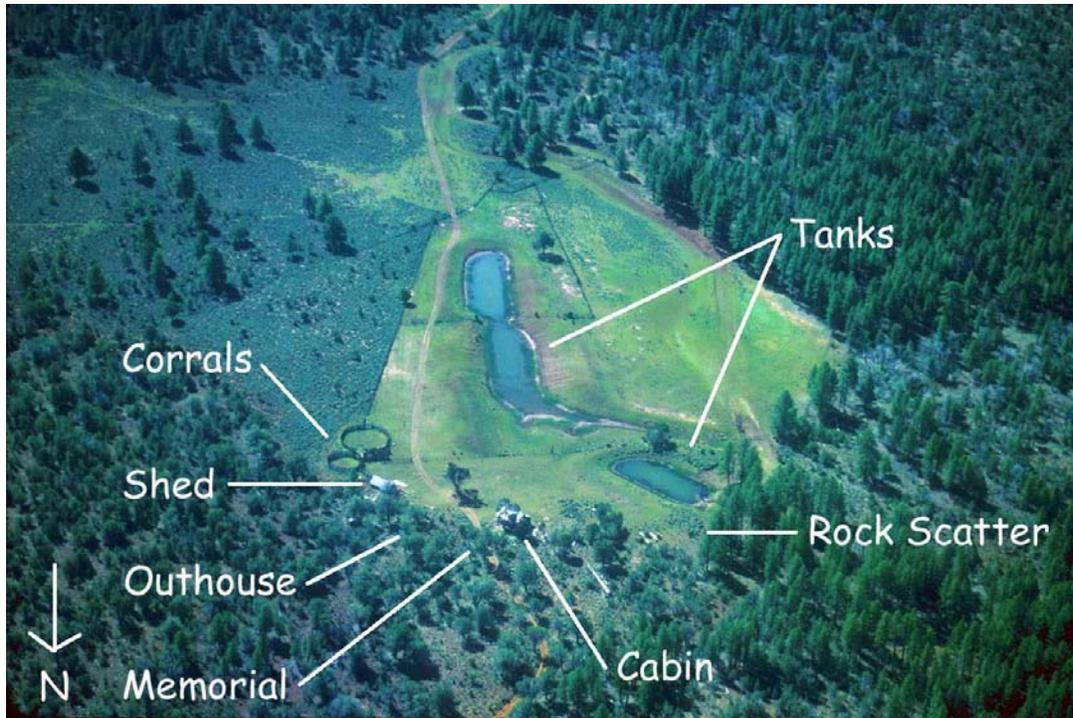
### Spencer Camp

Spencer Camp is located in Section 10, T30N, R11W of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian at the corner of an east/west and a southeast running fence. The cluster arrangement consists of constructed features near a tank whose arrangement is similar to other clusters. Fence lines and a corral are oriented to control the movement of the cattle gathered at the site, while the cabin (now in ruins) is situated within sight of the corrals. A spur road provides access to the site from the road to Kelly Point (see photo, Cluster Arrangement #5).

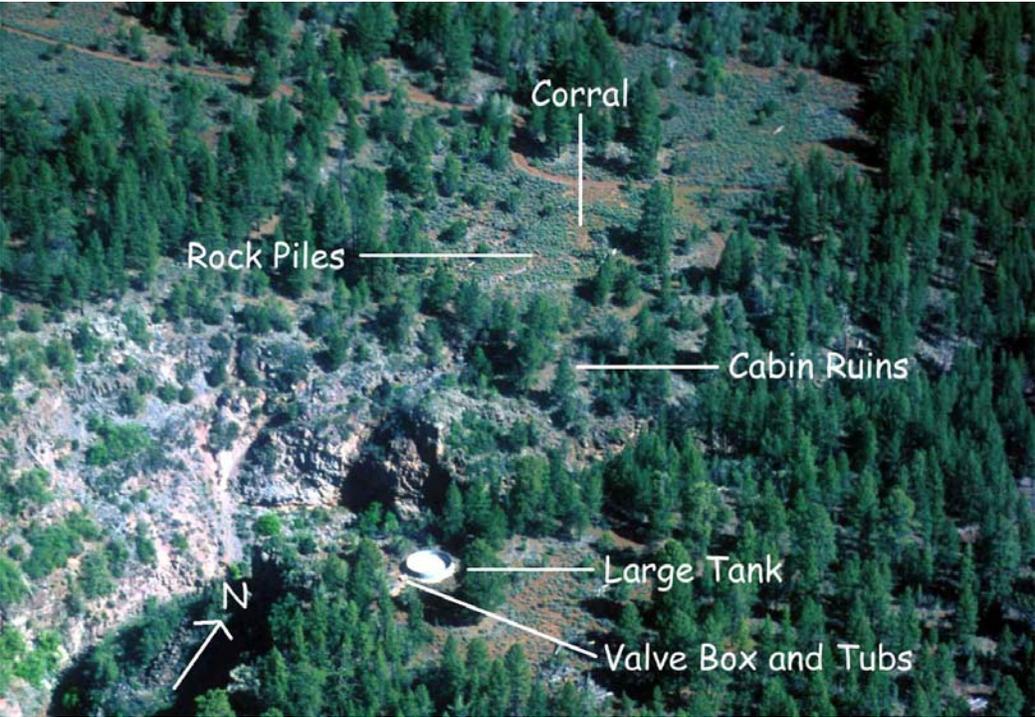
### Pine Valley

Pine Valley is located approximately 2.5 miles south/southeast of the Horse Valley site in Section 10, T31N, R11W of the Gila and Salt River Base and Meridian. It is accessed via a loop road from the road to Kelly Point, and features a cabin, tank, corral, and extensive fence lines and gates all along a streambed running through the site. The tank is centrally located in the site, is encircled by a juniper pole and wire fence, and the corral is located opposite from the access road. The site also includes a corral on the southern edge, a stone revetment on the streambank, a dump, and other miscellaneous small scale features. The cabin was built at the edge of the forest and benefited from the shade of the pine trees (see photo, Cluster Arrangement #6).

Within each outlying development, or line camp, the spatial relationship between buildings, structures, tanks, and all remaining features of each cluster continue to reflect the functional operations of the cattle ranch during the period of significance. As a result, cluster arrangement retains integrity as a contributing landscape characteristic of the Waring Ranch rural historic landscape.



*Cluster Arrangement #1: Aerial view of Horse Valley. Note the pattern of vegetation changes along fencelines. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-S-0004-18, 2001)*



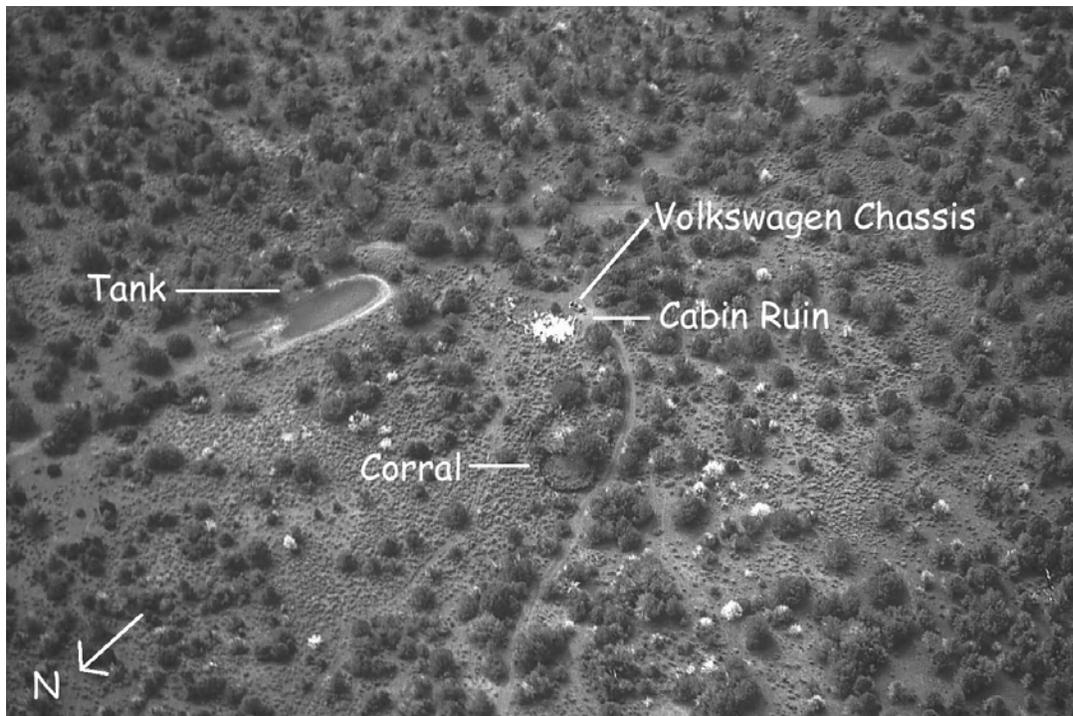
Cluster Arrangement #2: Aerial view of Green Springs corral and tank. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-S-0004-22, 2001)



Cluster Arrangement #3: Aerial view of Dinner Pocket. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-S-0002-03, 2001)



Cluster Arrangement #4: Aerial view of Shanley Camp. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-S-0004-33, 2001)



Cluster Arrangement #5: Aerial view of Spencer Camp. The circular corral and cabin ruin are in the center of the photo. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-S-0004-30, 2001)



Cluster Arrangement #6: Aerial view of Pine Valley. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-S-0004-27, 2001)

Characteristic Feature	Type Of Contribution	LCS Structure Name	IDLCS Number	Structure Number
Dinner Pocket Cluster	Contributing			
Green Springs Cluster	Contributing			
Horse Valley Cluster	Contributing			
Pine Valley Cluster	Contributing			
Shanley Camp Cluster	Contributing			
Spencer Camp Cluster	Contributing			

## Buildings And Structures

For purposes of the CLI, buildings are defined as elements primarily built for sheltering any form of human activity, whereas structures are functional elements constructed for purposes other than sheltering human activity. The CLI references the List of Classified Structures (LCS) and records buildings and structures as features of the landscape. As features, buildings and structures contribute to the spatial organization, circulation, and integrity of the landscape. The LCS Program is the National Park Service's inventory for buildings and structures. It provides details that are not typically found in the CLI and should be referenced for more definitive structure information.

The Waring Ranch rural historic landscape consists of dispersed developed areas—a series of line camps connected by a road system and pasture areas—where a variety of buildings and structures reflect a broad range of functions performed on the ranch during the historic period.

The pioneering ranchers who ran cattle in this area built cabins, erected fences and corrals, and developed tanks that fulfilled the needs of a working cattle ranch in a remote environment. The buildings in the Waring Ranch rural historic landscape are rustic in character, often exhibiting means of adapting available building materials to the construction of cabins, sheds, barns, and other outbuildings and landscape improvements. The widespread use of unmilled lumber in the construction of walls and roof systems in the cabins, for instance, attests to the necessity of using readily obtainable materials in this isolated area.

Horse Valley, Spencer, and Dinner Pocket cabins were constructed in the 1920s; however, definitive dates of construction of the buildings and structures throughout the ranch landscape are unknown, due to a lack of documentation. The Shanley cabin, built of machine sawn squared logs (reportedly milled at the Green Springs sawmill) is most likely a post-WWII building.

Following is an evaluation of the buildings and structures at each of the Waring Ranch line camps.

### Horse Valley

The complex of buildings and structures at the Horse Valley site once functioned as the headquarters for Slim Waring's cattle operation, but became a line camp in 1942, when Waring moved his ranch headquarters north, to the Wildcat Ranch. A second shed, originally situated to the north of the existing shed was removed between 1966 and 1984. Extant Horse Valley buildings include the main house, the barn-garage, and the privy.

The main house is a three-room log cabin resting on a dry-laid 30' x 23' rubble foundation. Approximately ten tiers of logs, with chinking, comprise the walls which are joined with "hog trough" corners, a rare method which originated in the upper Yukon Valley of Alaska (Jordan et al, 1997). The gable roof ends are sheathed with shakes and face north and south, while the north end supports a stone chimney. Doors are on the south and west sides, while windows are on all but the north side (see photo, Buildings and Structures #1). The main house was stabilized in 2001 and has a new tarpaper roof. The barn/garage is a 14' x 16' rectangular building with three unchinked exterior log walls. The wall corners are joined with two-side saddle-notching or vertical support posts on both sides. Originally, the barn/garage was completely open on the fourth side and divided by support posts into three bays; but the easternmost stall was closed in sometime between 1977 and 1982 (see photo, Buildings and Structures #2). The barn/garage has begun to collapse to the south. The single-hole privy is 5' square and is constructed with unchinked logs with saddle notching on the corners. The wooden door of milled lumber faces west, and the roof is of corrugated iron (see photo, Buildings and Structures #3).

The remnants of the original cabin, built in 1917, lie in a pile to the southwest of the main house. The building was dismantled sometime between 1977 and 1982. Sheets of corrugated metal roofing (which may have been from the original cabin) are strewn about west of the main house.

#### Pine Valley

A single rectangular log cabin, 18.7' x 20' feet, with a collapsed gable roof sits at the western end of the site. Inside and to the south are the log rafters and shakes that formerly comprised the roof. The cabin features an opening at the base of the west wall for a hearth, though this was never built. The cabin was never finished to serve as a residence and was reportedly used only for hay storage. The cabin door faces the east, toward the reservoir and corral (see photo, Buildings and Structures #4).

#### Green Springs

At the southern portion of Green Springs is an uncovered, circular, 30,000-gallon metal reservoir which sits on a stone and concrete base (see photo, Buildings and Structures #5). An adjoining valve box is approximately four feet square. Inscribed in the valve box is the following: "JD Waring 1953." A sawmill once existed in this location at the head of Green Springs Canyon, but burned down in the 1950s, and its location was not determined.

#### Shanley Camp

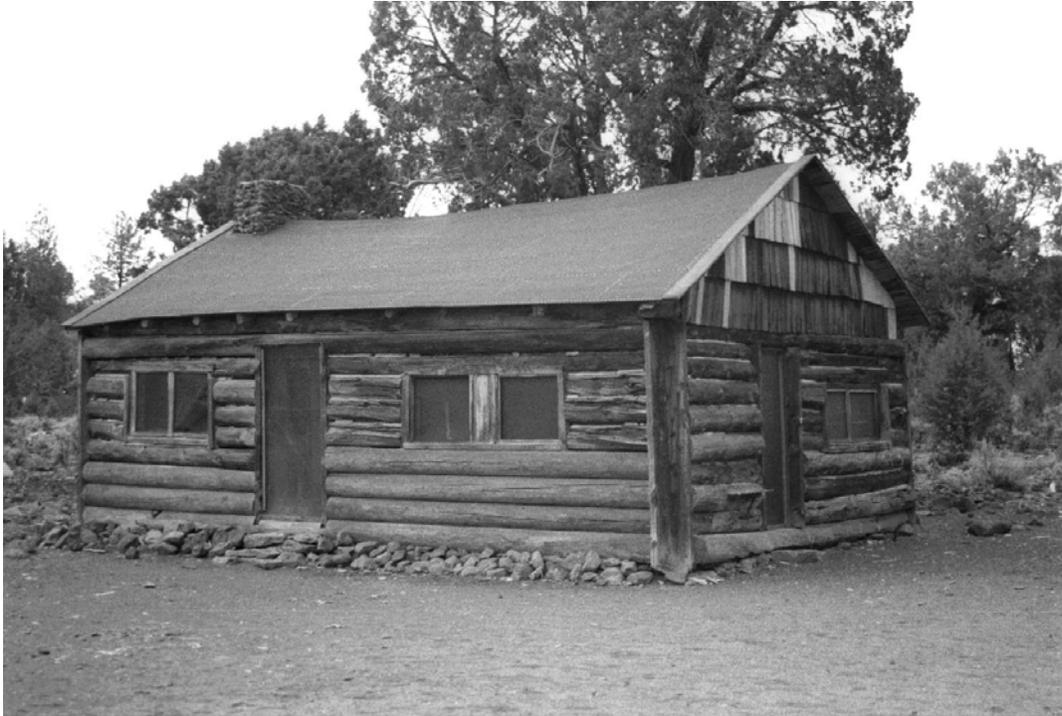
The Shanley cabin is a single room building constructed of milled timbers with lapped corners. The 17-foot-square cabin was most likely built in the late 1940s, using lumber from the Green Springs sawmill (see photo, Buildings and Structures #6). A concrete step footing is located outside the door on the south facade. The cabin has a gable roof with galvanized iron sheeting and vertical planks covered in tar paper in the gable ends. It sits on a small knoll overlooking the fenced enclosure of this line camp.

#### Dinner Pocket

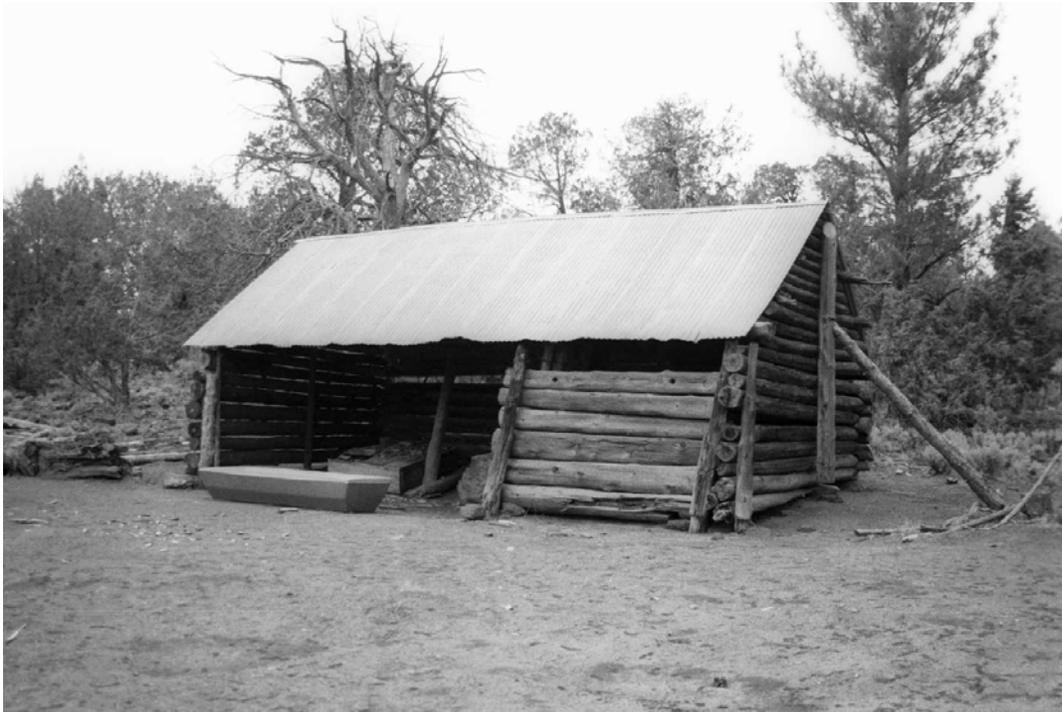
Dinner Pocket is located in a small clearing on the edge of one of the pocket canyons of the Grand Canyon and is the southernmost line camp in the Waring Ranch rural historic landscape. The cabin is a 13 by 13-foot hand-cut juniper log structure that sits on a partial dry laid stone foundation (see photo, Buildings and Structures #7). The cabin is collapsed on its south end.

#### Summary

The vernacular buildings and structures in the Waring Ranch rural historic landscape evince the use of available local materials to construct facilities necessary to support a working cattle operation. Although some of the built features are in an advanced state of deterioration, they continue to convey the feeling and association of a remote cattle ranch developed in the early decades of the twentieth century and are key contributing features of the Waring Ranch rural historic landscape.



*Buildings and Structures #1: Horse Valley cabin. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0003-04, 2002)*



*Buildings and Structures #2: Stabilized Horse Valley shed/garage. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0003-06, 2002)*



*Buildings and Structures #3: Horse Valley privy. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0003-14, 2002)*



*Buildings and Structures #4: Partially collapsed Pine Valley cabin. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0005-19, 2002)*



*Buildings and Structures #5: Green Springs reservoir with valve box. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0002-05, 2002)*



*Buildings and Structures #6: Shanley cabin and access road. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-0004-11, 2002)*



*Buildings and Structures #7: Partially collapsed Dinner Pocket Cabin and debris. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-0004-09, 2002)*

<b>Characteristic Feature</b>	<b>Type Of Contribution</b>	<b>LCS Structure Name</b>	<b>IDLCS Number</b>	<b>Structure Number</b>
Dinner Pocket Cabin	Contributing	Dinner Pocket Cabin	055681	HS-16A
Green Springs Reservoir	Contributing			
Horse Valley Main House	Contributing	Horse Valley Ranch Main House	005996	HS-08A
Horse Valley Privy	Contributing	Horse Valley Ranch Privy	005999	HS-08D
Horse Valley Shed/garage	Contributing	Horse Valley Ranch Barn-Garage	005998	HS-08C
Pine Valley Cabin	Contributing	Pine Valley Ranch Cabin	055676	HS-14A
Shanley Cabin	Contributing	Shanley Tank Cabin	055687	HS-18A

## Topography

Topography is the three dimensional configuration of the landscape surface as physically influenced by, among other characteristics, land use and circulation.

Grading modifications to the Waring Ranch were undertaken, likely in the 1930s during J.D. Waring's major ranch development period, to develop water resources sufficient to support a large-scale livestock operation. Reservoirs, or "tanks," were constructed of earth embankments, or berms, which created catchments at lower points on the plateau into which surface rainwater and snowmelt could be collected and stored, and where streams could be diverted where available. The reservoirs are generally three-sided structures with a sloped floor from the open, un-gated end down to the enclosed end (see Site Map in Supplemental Information). Surface runoff from the immediate area would flow into the open end of the tanks, forming a pool at the deeper, enclosed end. These reservoirs were built at Horse Valley, at Pine Valley, and at Spencer and Shanley camps. A single, unidentified tank is also located on the western side of the road to Kelly Point. These modifications to the topography provided a more reliable and consistent source of water for the livestock in this region of little rain.

According to local memory, Wayne Sims introduced a new method of augmenting these reservoirs into the region in the post-war period, around 1947. Sims "moved into the country with some heavy equipment" which replaced the earlier method of tank building. Prior to Sims' arrival, reservoirs or tanks were built using "a team [of mules or horses] and scrapers" (Cox 1982, 284). With the introduction of mechanized earth moving equipment, the tanks grew significantly larger, sometimes holding water for up to two years, even if no more rains fell in the area (Cox 1982, 284).

### Horse Valley Tanks

At Horse Valley, two tanks are arranged on a northwest to southeast axis in the center of the complex (see photos, Topography #1 and #2). These appear to be linked by a trough running northwest to southeast between the two. The smaller, north tank is horseshoe-shaped with an opening on the west side. The single berm creates an enclosed area approximately 150' x 130' across. The 550' x 150' foot south tank holds what appear to be two basins separated by a slightly raised earthen divider running perpendicular to the long sides. Both of these basins are encompassed by a single berm running along the east, south, and west sides, with an opening at the north end. This opening appears to be linked to the trough mentioned above.

### Pine Valley Tank

Pine Valley has a single 230' x 150' foot, roughly horseshoe-shaped tank. The north end is open where the tank appears to have been linked with a seasonal stream running through the site (see photo, Topography #3).

### Spencer Camp Tank

A single, north-south oriented, rectangular tank measuring 130' x 70' is located at Spencer Camp. The tank is to the east of the corrals and has an open north end (see photo, Topography #4).

### Shanley Camp Tanks

Shanley Camp retains the most complex tank group in the landscape. Running due north-south, the berms hold three primary water collection basins; one small at the northern end, and two larger ones at the southern end (see photo, Topography #5). The smaller basin to the north is 100' x 80' with an open east side. The elongated southern basins are collectively 600' x 200' with a partial berm dividing the northern and southern halves. Openings are at the north end and the southeast and southwest corners. A unique feature within the landscape is the stone rubble berm at the southern end of the Shanley Tanks.

### Unidentified Tank

A single, horseshoe-shaped tank is found on the eastern side of the road to Kelly point over two miles south of the Nutter Fence crossing (see photo, Topography #6).

The Waring Ranch tanks are key contributing topographical features associated with the historic function of the Waring Ranch during the period of significance. They are integral components of the landscape and clearly communicate the means of sustaining life on cattle ranches on the Shivwits Plateau. Topography retains integrity as a contributing landscape characteristic of the Waring Ranch.



*Topography #1: South Horse Valley tank with fence. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0003-00, 2002)*



*Topography #2: North Horse Valley tank. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-0002-24, 2002)*



*Topography #3: Pine Valley tank. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-0004-23, 2002)*



*Topography #4: Spencer tank. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-0005-12, 2002)*



*Topography #5: Shanley tank panorama. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-0005-1/2/3, 2002)*



*Topography #6: Unidentified tank along the Road to Kelly Point. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0005-14, 2002)*

<b>Characteristic Feature</b>	<b>Type Of Contribution</b>	<b>LCS Structure Name</b>	<b>IDLCS Number</b>	<b>Structure Number</b>
North Horse Valley Tank	Contributing			
Pine Valley Tank	Contributing			
Shanley Camp Tanks	Contributing			
South Horse Valley Tank	Contributing			
Spencer Camp Tank	Contributing			
Unidentified Tank	Contributing			

## Circulation

Circulation is defined as spaces, features, and applied material finishes which constitute systems of movement in a landscape.

The circulation system of the Waring Ranch rural historic landscape consists of two basic elements: roads that connect the outlying line camps, and systems of controlling the movement of cattle. These systems of facilitating movement through the landscape were developed during the period of significance and have not changed significantly since that time. All roads are dirt, approximately ten feet wide on average and are ungraded, rocky, and suitable only for high clearance, four-wheel drive travel. Due to the extremely rough character of these roads, it is assumed that these features were strictly surface routes, were cleared of vegetation, and generally received no further development. Outlined below are only the primary roads within the landscape. Numerous secondary dirt tracks (such as those around Horse Valley) run throughout the landscape, could not be comprehensively documented.

A corral reported to be in the vicinity of the Nutter Cross Fence could not be located during field work, but should be considered a contributing historic resource until further assessment is possible.

### ROADS

#### Road to Kelly Point

The principal circulation feature of the entire ranch is the road to Kelly Point. This route is the spine from which all other routes on the Kelly Point Peninsula originate. It begins north of the landscape where it is called Main Street and terminates at the southernmost point on the Shivwits Plateau, Kelly Point, overlooking the Grand Canyon, a distance of approximately twenty-five miles within the landscape boundary. This road averages ten feet in width throughout its length, though in some areas it narrows as it negotiates the heavy juniper-pinyon forest on the plateau. At Shanley Tanks, a short spur leaves and rejoins the road to Kelly Point in order to access the cabin there. As the road approaches the northern rim of the Grand Canyon, large rocks and boulders make the road difficult to travel, whereas its northern end is less rocky and allows for faster travel. Although the road to Kelly Point has been used by both the BLM and NPS following the cessation of ranching in the area and is subject to occasional maintenance, its route continues to follow the alignment of an earlier route toward Kelly Point (see photo, Circulation #1).

#### Road to Pine Valley

The road to Pine Valley is a six and one half-mile dirt spur road that loops from the road to Kelly Point, and serves as the access road for the Pine Valley cabin, corral and reservoir. The southern terminus is on the road to Kelly Point one quarter mile north of the road to Green Springs and extends in a northeasterly direction toward Pine Valley, then turns northwest to terminate at an intersection immediately north of the Horse Valley cluster. A small loop and spur lead from the road to Pine Valley into the line camp itself. Like the road to Kelly Point, the road to Pine Valley is also a rocky, rough dirt road, appropriate only for high-clearance vehicles. Short sections of this loop have recently been re-routed out of stream-beds in order to provide better access to fire vehicles.

#### Road to Green Springs

The road to Green Springs is a short, one quarter mile, spur road that leads from the road to Kelly Point through the pine forest to the Green Springs reservoir. Green Springs is located at the head of Green Springs Canyon, a pocket canyon off the Grand Canyon. The road to Green Springs originates one quarter mile east of the intersection formed by the road to Kelly Point and the road to Pine Valley. In addition, a short spur leads from this intersection to the canyon rim north of Green Springs. At its terminus are ca. 1930s car chassis.

#### Road to Spencer Camp

The road to Spencer Camp is a one half mile dirt spur road that leads from the road to Kelly Point to the Spencer Camp. It follows a fenceline on the north side, gains little elevation, and terminates at the line camp. As the road to Spencer Camp turns south into the site, an earlier road trace is also visible on the far side of a parallel fence extends for approximately 500 feet.

#### Road to Dinner Pocket

A spur road from the road to Kelly Point runs one mile to Dinner Pocket cabin and corral, continues to the southwest, and terminates at the edge of the plateau. It is a narrow, very rocky road with at least one bypass to avoid impassable sections (see photo, Circulation #2). It cuts through pinyon-juniper forest and gains elevation as it reaches its terminus near the canyon rim. A short spur leads directly to the Dinner Pocket cabin.

### CATTLE CIRCULATION

Structures designed and located to accommodate a variety of stock handling functions constitute the other major element of the Waring Ranch circulation system. Generally, the overall system reflects the process of collecting dispersed animals into contained areas. However, the seasonal grazing patterns which Waring used on his lands is unknown, although he likely took advantage of the increased surface runoff on the peninsula during the rainy summer season, and may have wintered his cattle at lower elevations during the snowy winter season. Roundups would have consisted of finding cattle within particular fenceline-delineated pastures, driving them to the closest corral where they would be divided, branded, castrated, and inoculated, and then driven north through the Shivwits to markets.

All of the above features continue to represent the circulation patterns as they existed at the Waring Ranch during the period of significance. Roads, though difficult to travel, are still discernable and provide access to the primary areas of the ranch. Fencelines and corrals, though sometimes in poor condition, continue to delineate the seasonal, and round up patterns of movement used by the cattle. The patterns of circulation at the Waring Ranch continue to convey the historic function of the ranch and retain integrity as a contributing landscape characteristic.



*Circulation #1: The road to Kelly Point heading north from Horse Valley. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0003-19, 2002)*



*Circulation #2: The road to Dinner Pocket. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0004-01, 2002)*

<b>Characteristic Feature</b>	<b>Type Of Contribution</b>	<b>LCS Structure Name</b>	<b>IDLCS Number</b>	<b>Structure Number</b>
Road to Dinner Pocket	Contributing			
Road to Green Springs	Contributing			
Road to Kelly Point	Contributing			
Road to Pine Valley	Contributing			
Road to Spencer Camp	Contributing			
Contemporary Road to Pine Valley Realignments	Non-Contributing			

## Small Scale Features

Small scale features are the elements that provide detail and diversity for both functional needs and aesthetic concerns in the landscape.

Small scale features at the Waring Ranch are related to a number of issues experienced on the ranch during the period of significance. They are evidence of the remains of pasture clearing processes specific ranch functions, and the cattle circulation process.

### Horse Valley Rock Scatter

At the western end of the Horse Valley cluster, to the south of the small tank, is an extended area of scattered stones collected from the surrounding pastures. Like the rock piles at Green Springs, this scatter is the debris left over after the pastures were cleared and the tanks dug. This feature is directly linked to the use of Horse Valley during the period of significance and is a contributing feature.

### Pine Valley Revetment

At the northern end of the Pine Valley tank is a small stone revetment lining a curve in the stream. It appears to have been installed to prevent erosion of the streambank, but is currently being undercut and is in danger of collapsing. Although its construction date is unknown, it most likely dates to the period of significance and should be considered a contributing feature until further research can be conducted (see photo, Small Scale Features #1).

### Pine Valley Dam

One mile north of the Pine Valley cluster, on the north side of the road to Pine Valley, is a dam of large stones across what appears to be a perennial stream. Its construction date is unknown, however, downstream is the Pine Valley tank which is fed by the same watercourse. A construction date contemporaneous with the tank is likely and the dam should be considered contributing until further research can be conducted.

### Rock Piles

Four rock piles within the Green Springs corral and one within the Pine Valley enclosure are the results of clearing the pastures of matter that would block the growth of grasses. These features are directly linked to the use of these sites during the period of significance and are contributing features.

### Fencing

Dozens of miles of barbed wire and juniper post fencing are found throughout the landscape. These features were the essential element for controlling cattle circulation on the plateau. They both held cattle in certain seasonal pastures and aided in the round up process by preventing the herds from dispersing. The fences are generally four to five feet high and constructed of a regular pattern of a larger diameter post, usually about six inches, followed by three to five thinner posts, followed again by a larger one approximately eight feet from the first. It appears that the large posts are sunk into the ground and the narrow ones only rest on the surface. Five to six rows of barbed wire are woven through the posts (see photo, Small Scale Features #2).

Due to the extensive fencing system throughout the landscape, only those fences that connect to corral areas, with the exception of the Nutter Cross Fence and the fenceline along the road to Shanley Camp, were identified during fieldwork for this inventory.

### Nutter Cross Fence and Corral

The Nutter Cross fence extends from Penn's Pocket (also called Ambush Water Pocket) for more than

two miles in an east-southeast direction across the width of the Kelly Point Peninsula. The fence spans the road to Kelly Point, where two large juniper trees serve as gateposts (see photo, Small Scale Features #3). Associated with the fence in Section 22, and just to the south, are the remains of a large corral constructed of juniper poles. This corral was not located during fieldwork, however identification by park staff warrants its inclusion in this inventory as a contributing feature.

#### Horse Valley

As the original headquarters of the Waring cattle operation, the corrals and fences at Horse Valley were designed to control the movement and working of cattle prior to driving the stock to market in St. George. Two joined circular corrals are located to the east of the barn: one is fifty-five feet in diameter; the smaller corral is thirty-eight feet in diameter. They are mainly constructed of adjoining juniper posts held together with woven barbed wire, although some milled lumber is used in places, including the chutes and gates. The corral posts are strengthened by a horizontal girt located at about mid-height. Gates allow movement between the corrals through a small rectangular area in between (see photo, Small Scale Features #4). A ramp and a chute on the southwest side of the corral, facing the central fenced area of the Horse Valley site, allowed the cattle to be loaded prior to shipping them to market.

Surrounding the corrals are four larger, primarily denuded, pastures which appear to have controlled access to the two tanks. Outside of these pastures, fencelines run north from the northeast corner, southeast from the southeast corner, and west from the west side. These are constructed of juniper posts strung with five or six strands of barbed wire, the typical fenceline construction method throughout the ranch.

#### Pine Valley

The entry road to Pine Valley extends from south of the road to Pine Valley for one quarter mile to the line camp area. The Pine Valley pasture fence enclosure extends along the east side of this entry road, turns east in front of the cabin, and crosses the water channel where it turns to the northeast to connect with the corral. Past the corral the fence continues for approximately 200 feet before turning at a ninety-degree angle (a gate is located at the east side of this junction). The fence then extends west where it meets the fence that follows the entry drive. The northwestern side of the fenced enclosure parallels the spur road into the Pine Valley area. Gates are located on the west side of the fence, opposite the ranch house, and on the east side, at the edge of the pine forest. A third gate is located just to the west of the rectangular-shaped corral.

The large, 95' x 35' corral on the eastern edge of the pasture is mostly collapsed, with two chutes located on the southern side of the generally triangular-shaped fence line that encircles the reservoir at Pine Valley. A fallen tree has damaged much of the corral.

#### Green Springs

The Green Springs site is divided in two by the upper portion of Green Springs Canyon; a corral and fence lines are located to the north and the water tanks are located in a fenced enclosure to the south. The corral is a roughly sixty feet square, pinyon-juniper walled enclosure with two wings running south to the edge of Green Springs Canyon. A large juniper tree on the east side is utilized as a gate pivot. A third, continuing fenceline runs to the northwest. The corral gate faces the road to Kelly Point. The three different fence lines (wing fences) which emanate from the enclosure directed cattle into the corral during roundups.

The southern side of the water tanks is reached by a spur from the road to Kelly Point, and is enclosed on three sides by a fence; the fourth (southwest) side drops off steeply into Green Springs Canyon. A gate in the southeast corner of the fence line, in relative proximity to the road to Kelly Point, made it possible

to herd, corral, and generally facilitate the movement of cattle in this location at the head of the canyon. A continuing fenceline runs east from the southeast corner of the enclosure.

#### Spencer Camp

Located immediately south of an east/west fenceline that runs from the camp to the road to Kelley Point, the Spencer Camp sits at a fenceline corner. A pair of joined, circular corrals each forty feet in diameter is located east of the access road (see photo, Small Scale Features #5). Cattle were herded into the corrals through a gate at its southern end. Fences extend to the north (to meet the east/west fence) and south from each end of the corrals. A third section of fence continues southeast of the tank. Another fence continues easterly for an unknown length, taking off from the point where the access road turns to the south toward the tank area.

#### Dinner Pocket

A juniper pole corral, roughly fifty feet in diameter, is located approximately one hundred feet to the northeast of the Dinner Pocket cabin (see photo, Circulation #6). A smaller, rectangular holding corral is attached to the larger corral's east side. Running north along the road to Dinner Pocket is a "woven" juniper pole fence, unique in the landscape (see photo, Small Scale Features #7). A second fenceline runs east from the road for an unknown length, and a third short spur runs from the northwest corner of the cabin to the rim edge. This line camp was established near a seasonal water source, a rock "pocket," that collected water just below the rim of the canyon wall.

#### Shanley Camp

At Shanley Camp, a fence encloses the two tanks on three sides; the northern end is unfenced. Two wing fences extend from the southeast end of the enclosure and gates exist in several locations along these fence lines. A small, 50' x 30' juniper pole corral is located on the east side of the reservoirs. Cattle appear to have been herded from the north, southward into the long, enclosed tank area (see photo, Small Scale Features #8).

#### Spencer Camp Volkswagen Chassis

At Spencer Camp is the derelict, heavily modified chassis of a Volkswagen bus. This bus was given a high clearance and a more powerful motor, mounted on the rear, in order to make it suitable for travel in the rough terrain of the Kelly Point Peninsula. Although this chassis displays the ingenuity required to live in such a demanding environment, it post-dates the period of significance and is not a contributing feature.

#### Fire Rings

Stone fire rings are found at both Dinner Pocket (within the corral) and at Shanley Camp (at the cabin). Although their construction dates are unknown, they most likely date to the period of significance and should be considered contributing features until further research can be conducted.

#### Green Springs Metal Tubs and Pipes

To the south of the large tank at Green Springs are two metal tubs in place since at least 1966 (see photo, History #1). These tubs, combined with pipes which lead from the tubs over the canyon rim to the spring below, are additions to the large tank constructed in 1953. Although the dates at which they were installed are unknown, they most likely date to the period of significance and should be considered to be contributing features until further research can be conducted.

#### J. D. Waring Memorial

A stone and brass memorial to J.D. Waring is located to the northeast of the house at Horse Valley. This memorial was installed following the period of significance and is not a contributing landscape feature.

Although dates for a number of the small scale features are difficult to determine, the majority most likely date from the period of significance. As a result, small scale features retain integrity as a contributing characteristic of the landscape.



*Small Scale Features #1: Stone revetment along stream in Pine Valley. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0005-34, 2002)*



*Small Scale Features # 2: Typical juniper pole fence section. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0002-18, 2002)*



*Small Scale Features #3: Nutter fence crossing the road to Kelly Point with juniper anchors. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0002-13, 2002)*



*Small Scale Features #4: Gates in Horse Valley corrals. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0003-10, 2002)*



*Small Scale Features #5: Spencer corrals with juniper tree. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0005-11, 2002)*



*Small Scale Features #6: Partially collapsed corral at Dinner Pocket. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0004-06, 2002)*



*Small Scale Features #7: "Woven" fence at Dinner Pocket. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-0004-07, 2002)*



*Small Scale Features #8: Corral at Shanley Camp. (PGSO, LCS 68664-20, 1995)*

<b>Characteristic Feature</b>	<b>Type Of Contribution</b>	<b>LCS Structure Name</b>	<b>IDLCS Number</b>	<b>Structure Number</b>
Dinner Pocket "Woven" Fence	Contributing	Dinner Pocket Fences	055683	HS-16C
Dinner Pocket Corrals	Contributing	Dinner Pocket Corrals	055682	HS-16B
Fire Rings	Contributing			
Green Springs Corral	Contributing			
Green Springs Metal Tubs and Pipes	Contributing			
Horse Valley Corrals	Contributing	Horse Valley Ranch Corrals	010000	HS-08E
Horse Valley Ranch Rock Scatter	Contributing			
Nutter Corral	Contributing	Nutter Corrals	055694	HS-21B
Nutter Cross Fence	Contributing	Nutter Cross Fence	055693	HS-21A
Pine Valley Corral	Contributing	Pine Valley Ranch Corrals	055677	HS-14B

Pine Valley Dam	Contributing			
Pine Valley Revetment	Contributing			
Ranch Fencing	Contributing			
Rock Piles (5)	Contributing			
Shanley Camp Corral	Contributing	Shanley Tank Corrals	055688	HS-18B
Spencer Camp Corrals	Contributing	Spencer Tank Corrals	055685	HS-17B
J.D. Waring Memorial	Non-Contributing			
Spencer Camp Volkswagen Chassis	Non-Contributing			

## Archeological Sites

Archeological sites inventoried by the CLI include the location of ruins, traces, or deposited artifacts in the landscape and are evidenced by the presence of either surface or substance features. The CLI will not disclose the location of sensitive archeological sites to protect the resources.

Archeological resources in the Shivwits Plateau region, which include sites and isolated finds, represent Archaic, Virgin Anasazi, and Southern Paiute cultures and phases of occupation. These resources have been recorded in Susan Wells' "The Shivwits Plateau Survey, Archeology at Lake Mead National Recreation Area" (Wells 1991). These resources, however, predate the period of significance and are not contributing features of the historic landscape.

Within the landscape, however, are four archeological features which likely date from the period of significance: the Green Springs cabin site (see photo, Archeological Sites #1), the Spencer cabin site (see photo, Archeological Sites #2), the Dinner Pocket dump, and the Pine Valley dump. These four features contain historic period surface artifacts including cans, glass, and building materials. Along with other historic archeological sites which likely exist within the landscape, these four should be assessed by an archeologist to determine their archeological integrity. Until that can be done, these features should be considered contributing. Consequently, archeology is a contributing characteristic of the landscape.



*Archeological Sites #1: Green Springs cabin site. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0002-11, 2002)*



*Archeological Sites #2: Spencer Camp cabin site. (PGSO, CLI, PARA-N-0005-09, 2002)*

<b>Characteristic Feature</b>	<b>Type Of Contribution</b>	<b>LCS Structure Name</b>	<b>IDLCS Number</b>	<b>Structure Number</b>
Green Springs Cabin Site	Contributing			
Dinner Pocket Dump	Contributing			
Pine Valley Dump	Contributing			
Spencer Cabin Site	Contributing	Spencer Tank Cabin	055684	HS-17A

## **Vegetation**

Vegetation analysis may include deciduous and evergreen trees, shrubs, vines, ground covers and herbaceous plants and plant communities, whether indigenous or introduced in the landscape.

Vegetation at the Waring Ranch consists entirely of ponderosa pine forest and pinyon juniper woodland biotic communities which have been heavily impacted by fire suppression and the fire suppressive effects of grazing. These human-introduced and culturally significant processes are integral to understanding landscape level vegetation changes on the Kelly Point Peninsula. As discussed in Natural Systems and Features, the current configuration of these biotic communities represents a stage in their recovery after over one hundred years of grazing and fire suppression-introduced damage. The current heavy pine growth and limited grasses in the understory of the ponderosa pine forest mostly at the northern end of the ranch, as well as the dense patterns of pinyon juniper with limited non-native grass species, particularly in the southern portion of the ranch, can be directly attributed to human induced processes (see aerial photo, Physiographic Context). Consequently, the vegetation is a contributing landscape characteristic of the Waring Ranch.

## Management Information

### Descriptive And Geographic Information

**Historic Name(s):** Parashant Ranch  
Waring Ranch  
Horse Valley Ranch

**Current Name(s):** Waring Ranch

**Management Unit:**

**Tract Numbers:**

**State and County:** Mohave County, AZ

**Size (acres):** 50,140.00

### Boundary UTM

Boundary UTM(s):	Source	Type	Datum	Zone	Easting	Northing
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	12	283212	4003284
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	12	273649	3983719
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	12	268757	3983646
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	12	275401	3976930
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	12	275474	3966929
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	12	273649	4003211
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	12	285767	3966929
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	12	283212	3980653
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	12	285694	3980434
	USGS Map 1:24,000	Point	NAD 27	12	268830	3976930

**GIS File Name:** G:/para/waring.apr

**GIS File Description:** This is the project file for the Waring Ranch data. It is on the GIS network server of the PGSO.

### National Register Information

**National Register Documentation:** Entered -- Inadequately Documented

**Explanatory Narrative:**

The existing National Register of Historic Places nomination does not specify a period of significance, nor does it adequately delineate boundaries associated with Waring's holdings on the Kelly Point Peninsula. Only the Horse Valley area is included, neglecting the remaining five clusters and other developments.

**NRIS Information:**

NRIS Number:	84000781
Primary Certification:	Listed In The National Register
Primary Certification Date:	4/12/1984
Name In National Register:	Horse Valley Ranch
Other Names In National Register:	Waring Ranch

**National Register Eligibility:** Eligible -- Keeper

**Explanatory Narrative:**

**Date of Eligibility Determination:** 1/27/1984

**National Register Classification:** District

**Significance Level:** Local

**Contributing/Individual:** Individual

**Significance Criteria:** A -- Inventory Unit is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history  
C -- Inventory Unit embodies distinctive characteristics of type/period/method of construction; or represents work of master; or possesses high artistic values; or represents significant/distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction

**Period Of Significance**

Time Period: 1928 - 1953 AD

Historic Context Theme: Developing the American Economy

Historic Context Subtheme: The Cattle Frontier

Historic Context Facet: Ranches

**Area Of Significance:**

Category: Agriculture

Priority: 1

## National Historic Landmark Information

**National Historic  
Landmark Status:** No

## World Heritage Site Information

**World Heritage Site Status:** No

## Cultural Landscape Type and Use

**Cultural Landscape Type:** Historic Vernacular Landscape

### Current and Historic Use/Function:

Use/Function Category: Agriculture/Subsistence

Use/Function: Livestock

Detailed Use/Function: Livestock

Type Of Use/Function: Historic

Use/Function Category: Government

Use/Function: Government-Other

Detailed Use/Function: Government-Other

Type Of Use/Function: Current

Use/Function Category: Recreation/Culture

Use/Function: Outdoor Recreation

Detailed Use/Function: Outdoor Recreation

Type Of Use/Function: Current

## Ethnographic Information

**Ethnographic Survey Conducted:** No Survey Conducted

## Adjacent Lands Information

**Do Adjacent Lands Contribute?** Yes

**Adjacent Lands Description:**

At an undetermined site, in Parashant National Monument on BLM land, is the Wildcat Ranch. This was the later center of operations for J.D. Waring's cattle business and has direct relevance to the history of the landscape.

## General Management Information

**Management Category:** May Be Preserved Or Maintained

**Management Category Date:** 9/7/2003

**Explanatory Narrative:**

The Waring Ranch does not have a continuing or potential purpose that is appropriate to its traditional use or function, and therefore falls under Category C: May be Preserved or Maintained.

## Condition Assessment And Impacts

The criteria for determining the condition of landscapes is consistent with the Resource Management Plan Guideline definitions (1994) and is decided with the concurrence of park management. Cultural landscape conditions are defined as follows:

*Good:* indicates the landscape shows no clear evidence of major negative disturbance and deterioration by natural and/or human forces. The landscape's cultural and natural values are as well preserved as can be expected under the given environmental conditions. No immediate corrective action is required to maintain its current condition.

*Fair:* indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of minor disturbances and deterioration by natural and/or human forces, and some degree of corrective action is needed within 3-5 years to prevent further harm to its cultural and/or natural values. If left to continue without the appropriate corrective action, the cumulative effect of the deterioration of many of the character-defining elements will cause the landscape to degrade to a poor condition.

*Poor:* indicates the landscape shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration by natural and/or human forces. Immediate corrective action is required to protect and preserve the remaining historical and natural values.

*Undetermined:* Not enough information available to make an evaluation.

**Condition Assessment:** Poor

**Assessment Date:** 10/16/2002

**Date Recorded:** 10/16/2002

**Park Management Concurrence:** Yes      **Concurrence Date:** 8/20/2003

**Level Of Impact Severity:** Moderate

**Explanatory Notes:** A condition assessment of "poor" has been applied to Waring Ranch as a cultural landscape. A number of buildings and structures on the ranch are in ruins or partial collapse, these individual structures are a part of the entire landscape which as a whole "shows clear evidence of major disturbance and rapid deterioration." (CLI Professional Procedures Guide, 2001)

**Stabilization Measures:**

Corrals

All corrals within the Waring Ranch are in varied states of collapse due to the loosening of wire holding the upright juniper trunks together. The upright trunks should be straightened and the wire tightened to insure the stability of the features. If new juniper posts are needed, they should be of local origin and match the height and diameter of those found in the corral. The following cost estimate reflects the cost of the in-park preservation crew, but the work could be accomplished by a mixed team of a preservation crew with SCAs, VIPs, YCCs, or with contracted labor.

Costs:

Supplies

Steel Wire (2000 ft. = \$90)

Juniper trunks would be harvested in general area.)

Labor

3 Employees at \$45 per hour (includes benefits) for 2 weeks (\$10,800)

Travel

Per diem (\$450 for 3 employees)

GSA vehicle (\$500)

Total: \$11,840

Costs may vary drastically if park crew is unavailable and we bring in preservation crew from another park. (Travel costs could go up an extra \$3500)

Pine Valley Revetment

The drylaid stone revetment should be stabilized in order to prevent further collapse. The majority of the stones appear to be on the site and should be used where possible. Additional stones should be collected locally and be of similar coloration, size, and shape as those currently in the revetment. No mortars are to be used. All work should be done by the park's historic preservation crew.

Supplies

None

Labor

1 employee at \$45 per hour (includes benefits) for 4 days (\$1,800)

Travel

Per diem (\$60)

GSA vehicle (\$500)

Total: \$2360

Cost may vary if park crew is unavailable and we bring in preservation crew from another park.

(Travel cost could go up an extra \$1200)

#### Controlled Burn

Approximately four acres of formerly open pasture land at the southeast corner of the Horse Valley cluster is now covered with sagebrush. A controlled burn in this area was suggested by the CLI to the park. However, the park felt that removing the sagebrush with a chainsaw crew would be more feasible due to the minimal ground disturbance, fewer compliance costs, precision nature of the work, and the guaranteed results. The figure provided is the maximum total cost provided for the project.

Total:  
\$3500

#### Impact:

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Internal/External: Internal

#### Description:

Both the Pine Valley and Dinner Pocket cabin remains are currently unstabilized and in immediate threat of collapse. Both of these character defining landscape features should be stabilized by a historic preservation maintenance team.

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

Internal/External: Internal

#### Description:

All corrals within the rural historic landscape are currently listing heavily or have begun to collapse. These character defining landscape features should be stabilized by a historic preservation maintenance team.

Type of Impact: Erosion

Internal/External: Internal

#### Description:

The stone revetment along the stream bed at Pine Valley has begun to collapse. This unique feature within the district should be stabilized by a historic preservation maintenance team.

Type of Impact: Operations On Site

Internal/External: Internal

#### Description:

Road realignments on the road to Pine Valley have begun to obscure original routes through this area. If possible original roads should be retained, and when not possible, marked in such a way as to insure their future identification.

Type of Impact: Release To Succession

Internal/External: Internal

#### Description:

Large pasture areas within the district, particularly in the Horse Valley area, have begun

to be overrun by sage and other shrubs. If this process is not held in check, critical open and grassy areas will be lost.

## Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

**Management Agreement:** Interagency Agreement

**Expiration Date:** NOT APPLICABLE

**Explanatory Narrative:**

Parashant National Monument is jointly managed by the Bureau of Land Management and the National Park Service.

**NPS Legal Interest:** Fee Simple

**Explanatory Narrative:**

**Public Access:** Other Restrictions

Four wheel drive, high clearance vehicles are required.

## Treatment

**Approved Treatment:** Undetermined

**Approved Treatment Document:**

**Document Date:**

**Explanatory Narrative:**

**Approved Treatment Completed:**

## Approved Treatment Cost

**LCS Structure Approved  
Treatment Cost:**

**Landscape Approved  
Treatment Cost:**

**Cost Date:**

**Level of Estimate:**

**Cost Estimator:**

**Explanatory Description:** There are no approved treatment costs associated with the landscape.

## Stabilization Costs

**LCS Structure Stabilization Cost:** \$35,500

**Landscape Stabilization Costs:** \$14,200

**Cost Date:** September 30, 1997

**Level Of Estimate:** C - Similar Facilities

**Cost Estimator:** Park

**Explanatory Description:** The LCS Structure Stabilization Costs were derived from the LCS and applies only to buildings within Waring Ranch. The Landscape Stabilization Costs were developed in cooperation with the park.

## Documentation Assessment and Checklist

**Documentation Assessment:** Poor

**Documentation:**

Document: Historic Resource Study

Year Of Document: 1980

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

Although important historical information about the ranch is included, little is said about specific features.

Document: Other

Year Of Document: 2001

Amplifying Details: Strategic Plan

Adequate Documentation: Yes

Explanatory Narrative:

The Strategic Plan calls for the evaluation of the ranching landscape on the Shivwits Plateau. Further mention of cultural resources evaluation and restoration are made elsewhere in the document.

Document: Resource Management Plan

Year Of Document: 1994

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

Although this document is intended to address parkwide issues, Waring Ranch is given little mention.

Document: General Management Plan

Year Of Document: 1986

Amplifying Details: -

Adequate Documentation: No

Explanatory Narrative:

The General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Lake Mead National Recreation Area delineates the Shivwits Plateau as a management zone but there are no details.

## Appendix

### Bibliography

#### Citations:

Citation Author: Belshaw, Mike Peplow, Jr.  
Citation Title: Historic Resource Study, Lake Mead National Recreation Area  
Year of Publication: 1980  
Source Name: CRBIB  
Citation Number: 011563  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: PGSO

---

Citation Author: Staff  
Citation Title: General Management Plan and Environmental Impact Statement, Lake Mead National Recreation Area  
Year of Publication: 1983  
Source Name: CRBIB  
Citation Number: 011960  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Author: Accomazzo, Betty  
Citation Title: Arizona National Ranch Histories of Living Pioneer Stockman, Volume IV  
Year of Publication: 1982  
Source Name: PGSO  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Author: Blalack, JoAnn  
Citation Title: Tassi Ranch (AZ A:9:131) Documentation” 2001:1  
Year of Publication: 2001  
Publisher: Western Archeological and Conservation Center,  
National Park Service  
Source Name: PGSO  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Author: Chappell, Gordon  
Citation Title: National Register Nomination  
Year of Publication: 1980  
Publisher: National Park Service Western Region  
Source Name: PGSO  
Citation Type: Narrative

---

Citation Author: Iverson Cox, Nellie and Helen Bundy Russell  
Citation Title: Footprints on the Arizona Strip  
Year of Publication: 1973  
Publisher: Bountiful, UT: Horizon Publishers  
Source Name: PGSO  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Author: Iverson Cox, Nellie and Helen Bundy Russell  
Citation Title: A Harsh Land and Proud: The Arizona Strip  
Year of Publication: 1982  
Publisher: Las Vegas: Cox Printing Company  
Source Name: PGSO  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Author: Dames and Moore, Inc.  
Citation Title: Man, Models and Management: An Overview of the Archeology of the Arizona Strip and the Management of Its Cultural Resources  
Year of Publication: 1989  
Publisher: Statistical Research, Plateau Archeology  
Source Name: PGSO  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Author: McBee, Mary  
Citation Title: The Land of Long Shadows  
Year of Publication: 1989  
Source Name: LAME Cultural Resources Collection  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Author: LAME  
Citation Title: Resource Management Plan and State of the Park Report  
Year of Publication: 1989  
Publisher: National Park Service  
Source Name: LAME  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Author: Price, Virginia N. and John T. Darby  
Citation Title: Utah Historical Quarterly: Ranges, Ranchers & Rawhide. Vol. 32, #3, Preston Nutter: Utah Cattleman, 1886-1936  
Year of Publication: 1964  
Source Name: PGSO  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Author: Rothman, Hal K. and Daniel H. Holder  
Citation Title: DRAFT Lake Mead National Recreation Area: An Administrative History  
Year of Publication: 2001  
Publisher: National Park Service  
Source Name: PGSO  
Citation Type: Narrative

---

Citation Author: Smith, Melvin T.  
Citation Title: The Colorado River: Its History in the Lower Canyon Area, Brigham Young University, Ph.D. Dissertation  
Year of Publication: 1972  
Publisher: Brigham Young University  
Source Name: PGSO  
Citation Type: Narrative

---

Citation Author: Stegner, Wallace  
Citation Title: Beyond the Hundredth Meridian  
Year of Publication: 1954  
Publisher: Boston: Houghton Mifflin  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Number: Q143.P8 S8 1982  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Author: Nolan, Patrick D.  
Citation Title: An Appraisal of the J.D. Waring Ranch  
Year of Publication: 1966  
Source Name: LAME  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Author: Wells, Susan  
Citation Title: The Shivwits Plateau Survey Archeology at Lake Mead National Recreation Area, Publications in Anthropology 56  
Year of Publication: 1991  
Publisher: Western Archeological and Conservation Center, National Park Service  
Source Name: PGSO  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Author: Beckham, Stephen Dow w/Florence K. Lentz  
Citation Title: Historic Resource Study, John Day Fossil Beds  
Year of Publication: 2000  
Source Name: PGSO  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Author: Dow, Stephen quoting Gates, Paul Wallace  
Citation Title: History of Public Land Law Development  
Year of Publication: 1968  
Publisher: U.S. Public Land Law Review Commission  
Source Name: PGSO

---

Citation Author: White, Richard  
Citation Title: It's Your Misfortune and None of My Own: A New History of the American West  
Year of Publication: 1991  
Publisher: Norman: University of Oklahoma Press  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Number: F591 .W69 1991  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Author: Johnson, Irwin  
Citation Title: Summary of Diaries of Angus M. Woodbury on Dixie National Forest, Utah, 1908-1914  
Year of Publication: 1956  
Source Name: Washington County News, 16 April 1908  
Citation Type: Narrative

---

Citation Author: Jordan, Terry G et al.  
Citation Title: The Mountain West, Interpreting the Folk Landscape  
Year of Publication: 1997  
Publisher: Johns Hopkins University Press  
Source Name: Library Of Congress/Dewey Decimal  
Citation Number: F590.7.J67  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: PGSO

---

Citation Author: Arizona Department of Water Resources  
Citation Title: <http://www.adwr.state.az.us/AZWaterInfo/OutsideAMAs/Plateau/Basins/shivwits.html>, accessed October 22, 2002.  
Year of Publication: 2002  
Source Name: internet  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Author: Northern Arizona University  
Citation Title: [http://www.cpluhna.nau.edu/Places/arizona\\_strip2.htm](http://www.cpluhna.nau.edu/Places/arizona_strip2.htm), accessed October 22, 2002.  
Year of Publication: 2002  
Source Name: internet  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Author: Northern Arizona University  
Citation Title: [http://www.cpluhna.nau.edu/Places/grand\\_canyon\\_parashant.htm](http://www.cpluhna.nau.edu/Places/grand_canyon_parashant.htm), accessed October 22, 2002.  
Source Name: internet  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Author: Price, Paul Eugene  
Citation Title: <http://www.softcom.net/users/paulandsteph/fwf/ejsfamily.html>, accessed October 22, 2002.  
Source Name: internet  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Title: <http://www.nps.gov/para/industry.html>, accessed October 22, 2002.  
Source Name: internet  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative

---

Citation Author: Northern Arizona University  
Citation Title: [http://www.cpluhna.nau.edu/Places/arizona\\_strip2.htm](http://www.cpluhna.nau.edu/Places/arizona_strip2.htm), accessed October 22, 2002  
Source Name: internet site

---

Citation Author: University of Virginia Geospatial and Statistical Data Center. United States Historical Census Data Browser  
Citation Title: <http://fisher.lib.virginia.edu/census/>, accessed 3/27/03  
Year of Publication: 1998  
Publisher: University of Virginia  
Source Name: internet site  
Citation Type: Narrative

---

Citation Author: Utah Agricultural Experiment Station  
Citation Title: <http://www.agx.usu.edu/agx/ResearchReports/USDAREPORT/crested.html>, accessed October 22, 2002  
Source Name: internet site

---

Citation Author: Montana State University  
Citation Title: <http://animalrangeextension.montana.edu/Articles/Forage/Species/Grasses/Russianwildrye.htm>, accessed October 22, 2003)  
Source Name: internet site  
Citation Location: Montana Interagency Plant Materials Handbook \*  
By S. Smoliak, R.L. Ditterline, J.D. Scheetz, L.K. Holzworth, J.R. Sims, L.E. Wiesner, D.E. Baldrige, and G.L. Tibke

---

Citation Author: Bureau of Land Management  
Citation Title: [www.nv.blm.gov/range/History\\_of\\_Grazing.htm](http://www.nv.blm.gov/range/History_of_Grazing.htm)  
accessed 3/12/03)  
Source Name: internet site

---

Citation Author: Northern Arizona University  
Citation Title: <http://www.cpluhna.nau.edu/Biota/ponderosafire.htm>,  
accessed 3/10/03  
Source Name: internet site

---

Citation Title: Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument, Arizona  
Year of Publication: 2000  
Source Name: federal register  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: Proc. No.7265, Jan. 11, 2000, 65 F.R. 2825.

---

Citation Title: Taylor Grazing Act  
Year of Publication: 1934  
Source Name: federal register  
Citation Location: ch. 865, 48 Stat. 1269 (43 U.S.C. 315 et seq.)

---

Citation Author: Page, Robert R.  
Citation Title: Cultural Landscape Inventory Professional Procedures Guide  
Year of Publication: 2001  
Publisher: USDI  
Source Name: pgso

---

Citation Author: Leslie Peterson  
Citation Title: Interview with Buster Esplin  
Year of Publication: 1993  
Source Name: LAME  
Citation Type: Narrative  
Citation Location: in park files

---

Citation Author: William S. Collins  
Citation Title: "Cattle Ranching in Arizona, 1540-1950" Multiple Property Nomination  
Year of Publication: 2003  
Source Name: Arizona SHPO  
Citation Type: Both Graphic And Narrative  
Citation Location: Arizona State Department of Library, Archive and Public Records

---

## Supplemental Information

**Title:** Internet Resources

**Description:** Enclosed are hard copies of all internet sites referenced in the inventory. Due to the undetermined shelf-life of many sites, enclosing hard copies insures the reference is valid.

---

**Title:** Waring Grazing Allotments

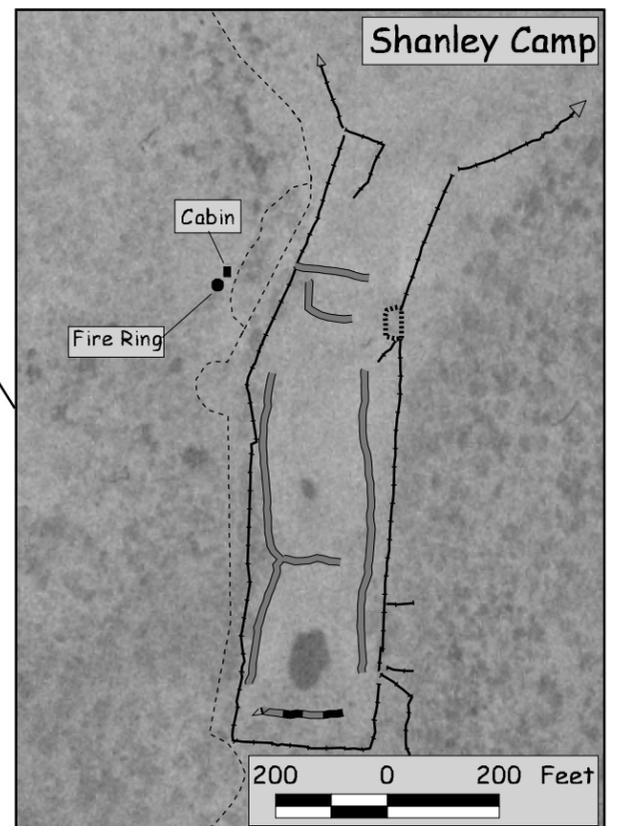
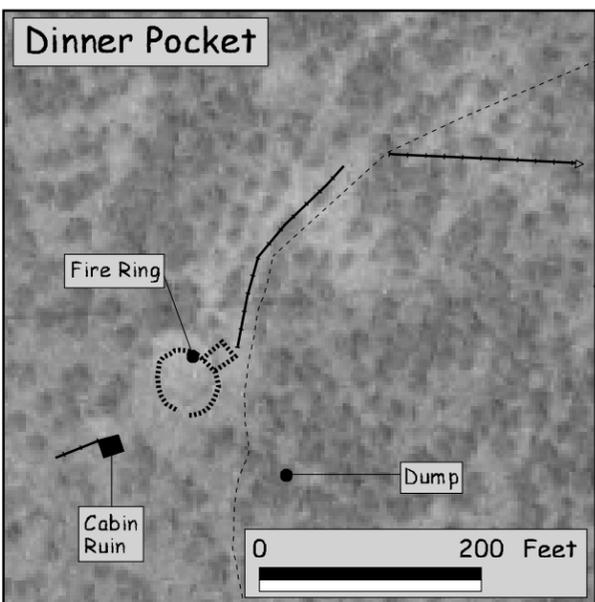
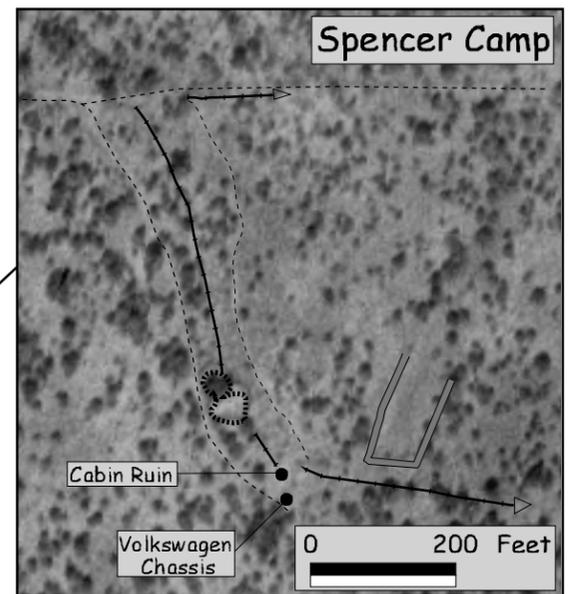
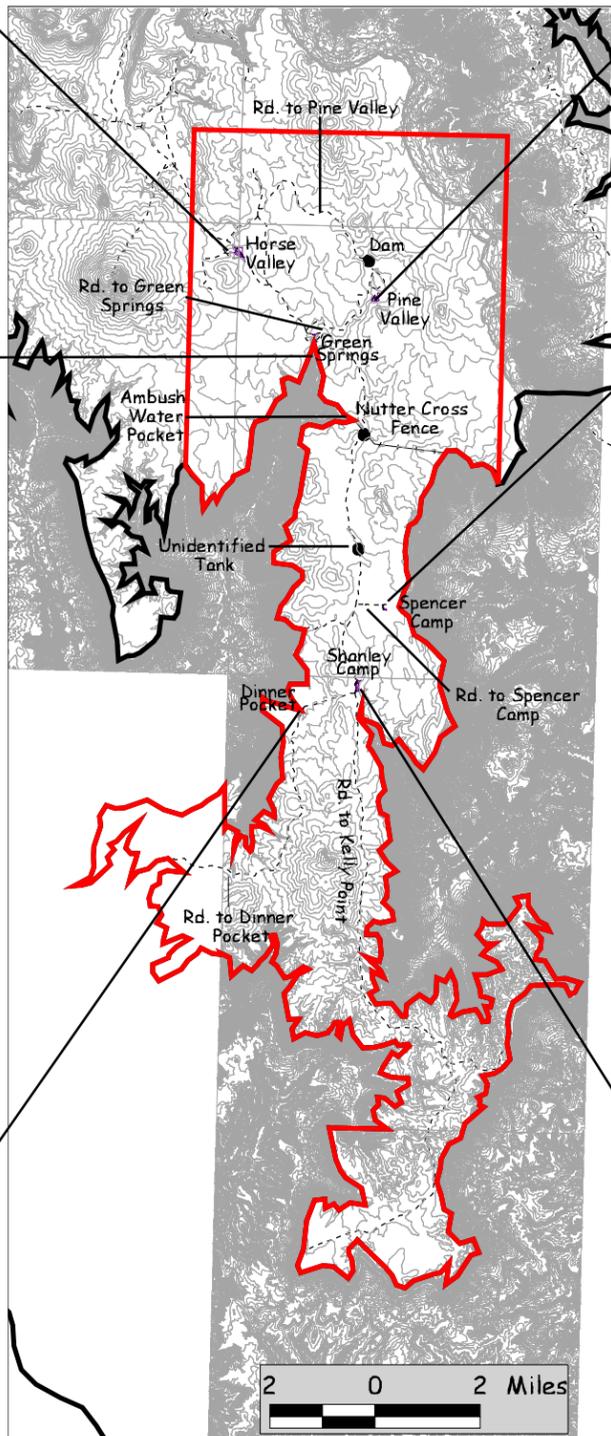
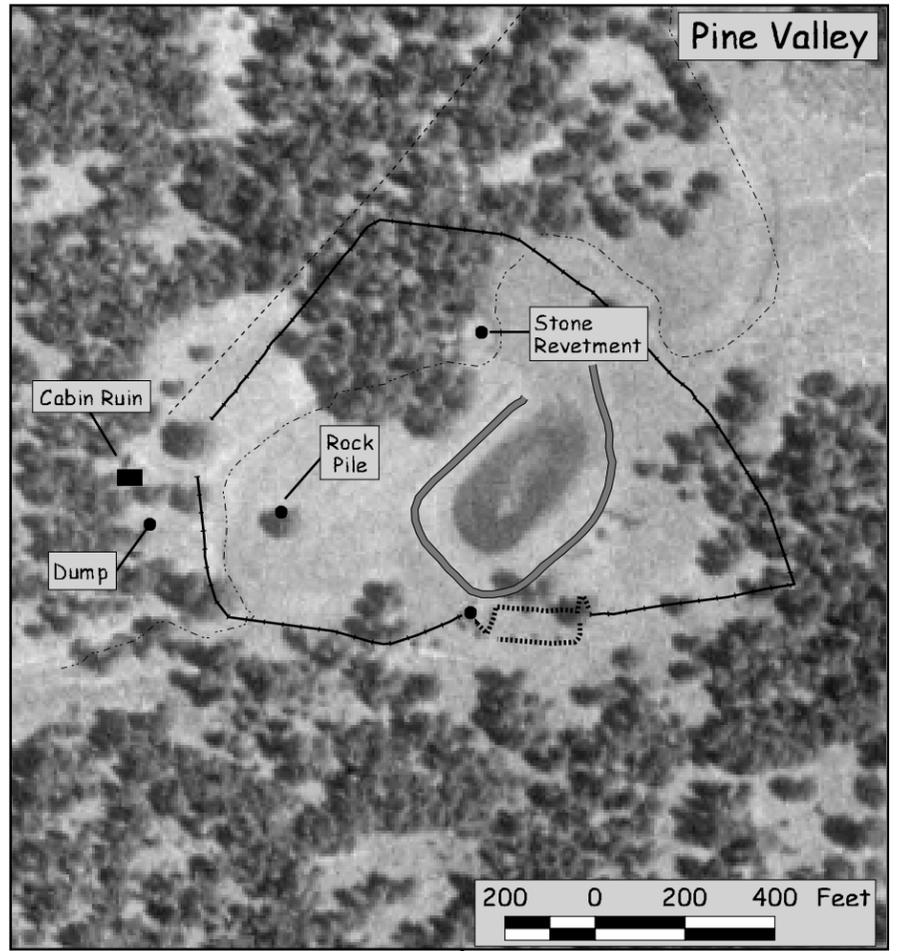
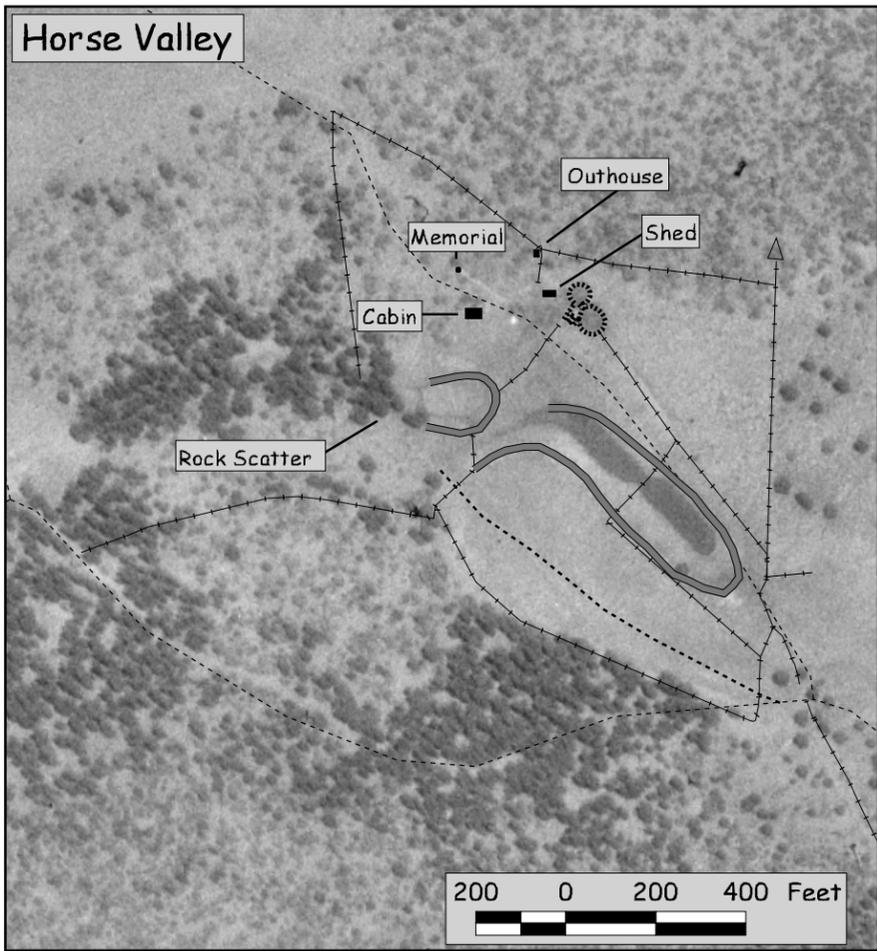
**Description:** A map of the Waring Grazing Allotments as identified in the document "An Appraisal of the J.D. Waring Ranch" by Patrick Nolan (1966) is included to further clarify the extend of Waring's grazing allotments.

---

**Title:** Waring Ranch Site Map

**Description:** A full size map of the Waring Ranch is included as a more legible supplement to the map found in the "Site Plan" section of this inventory.

---



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service  
Pacific Great Basin Support Office  
Oakland, CA  
2003

Site Map  
Waring Ranch  
Cultural Landscape Inventory  
Parashant National Monument, AZ

LEGEND

- Landscape Boundary
- Parashant NM Boundary
- Topography
- Dirt Roads
- Fencelines
- Continuing Fencelines
- Tank Berms
- Stone Tank Berm
- Corrals
- Stream