

**United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service**

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Section number _____ Page _____

SUPPLEMENTARY LISTING RECORD

NRIS Reference Number: 93000521

Date Listed: 6/10/93

Moqui Ranger Station
Property Name

Coconino
County

AZ
State

Depression-Era USDA Forest Service Administrative Complexes in
Arizona MPS
Multiple Name

This property is listed in the National Register of Historic Places in accordance with the attached nomination documentation subject to the following exceptions, exclusions, or amendments, notwithstanding the National Park Service certification included in the nomination documentation.

Antoinette Alcega
for Signature of the Keeper

6/10/93
Date of Action

Amended Items in Nomination:

Statement of Significance: This property has been evaluated at the statewide level of significance.

This information was confirmed with Michael A. Sullivan, Archeologist with the Tonto National Forest, and Evan I. DeBloois, Federal Preservation Officer, USDA Forest Service.

DISTRIBUTION:

- National Register property file
- Nominating Authority (without nomination attachment)

RECEIVED

521

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
REGISTRATION FORM

MAY 12 1993

1. Name of Property NATIONAL REGISTER
historic name Moqui Ranger Station
other names/site number Tusayan Ranger Station AR-03-07-04-813

2. Location
street & number N/A /NA/not for publication
city, town Tusayan /XX/vicinity
state Arizona code AZ county Coconino code 005 zip code 86023

3. Classification		
Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property
<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	Contributing Noncontributing
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input type="checkbox"/> district	<u>6</u> <u> </u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u> </u> <u> </u> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>1</u> <u>1</u> structures
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u> </u> <u>1</u> objects
		<u>7</u> <u>2</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing: DEPRESSION-ERA USDA FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATIVE COMPLEXES IN ARIZONA
Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register None

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Lucas J. Adams 5/7/93
Signature of certifying official Date

USDA - Forest Service

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Lucas J. Adams 6-5-92
Signature of certifying official Date

Adams *5/17/90*
State Historic Preservation Officer

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. *Antoinette Allee* 6/10/93
 See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. _____
 See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register. _____

removed from the National Register. _____

other, (explain:) _____

fu Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/government officeDOMESTIC /institutional housing

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

GOVERNMENT/government officeDOMESTIC/institutional housing

7. Description

Architectural Classification (enter categories from instructions)

LATE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURYAMERICAN MOVEMENTSOther:Rustic ArchitectureBungalow

Materials enter categories from instructions)

foundation CONCRETE, stonewalls SandstoneWOOD, weatherboardroof WOOD, shingleother

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

Summary

Moqui Ranger Station is located adjacent to the Grand Canyon National Park South Rim boundary just north of the community of Tusayan, Arizona. This USDA Forest Service administrative facility (Kaibab National Forest) is an intact collection of six historic buildings, all designed and built for their setting between 1939 and 1942. (Although it is now known as the Tusayan Ranger Station, the historic name is used throughout this nomination.) Contributors include a dwelling with associated cistern/shed, an office, a barn (with associated corral), a garage, and a seed house. Two noncontributors, a storage yard and a satellite dish, are within the district boundary. The buildings are stylistically related to "NPS Rustic Architecture". Each building, as well as the entire site, retains a remarkable degree of integrity from the historic period.

Physical Setting

The ranger station is located on the relatively flat Coconino Plateau at an elevation of 6,700 feet. Ponderosa pine is the predominant vegetation type, with scattered oak and juniper in the area.

Physical Description

All of the buildings share similar characteristics (See "Depression-era USDA Forest Service Administrative Complexes in Arizona Multiple Property Form" for site plan and elevation drawings for the office, dwelling/cistern, and barn). All have moderately-pitched gable roofs clad in cedar shakes. Logs are exposed as purlins and principal rafters under wide eaves. Gable ends are horizontal beveled wood siding. Windows tend to be multiple-light (4/1 or 6/1) wood sash. Battered stone masonry walls are a random ashlar veneer over wood frame. The stone is a locally-quarried sandstone or sandy limestone. The dwelling features a massive external stone masonry chimney near the entry. The barn, garage, and seed house all have solid core wood

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plank doors with exposed framing. The lintel over the barn entry has "USFS 1941" carved into it. The seed house has the date "1942" inset with stone in one wall. The buildings have been well-maintained through the years and have not been modified on the exterior. The dwelling kitchen was remodeled in about 1984, and there are currently plans to add a bathroom into an upstairs closet. Otherwise, the dwelling interior retains its original oak floors, stairs and banister. The other buildings have received no or only minor interior alterations. The barn has an attached rail fence corral which appears to date to the historic period and retain integrity.

The plans for Moqui Administrative Site appear in the 1938 USFS publication: "Acceptable Plans: Forest Service Administrative Buildings" (See "Depression-era USDA Forest Service Administrative Complexes in Arizona Multiple Property Form"). It is interesting to note that the plans for the "shop and barn" changed between the book's publication and the structure's construction. The building was essentially split into two separate structures, each with very similar characteristics to the "barn" and "shop" sides of the original plan. Original plan drawings dated in the mid-1930s indicate that standard bungalow plans were the starting point for the design of the Moqui Ranger Station, and indeed, the ranger office, barn, and shop are similar in plan to the standard. The plans for this site went through many revisions through the years until the final ones were built.

District Ranger Clyde Moose was the second ranger to live at Moqui. He transferred from the Ashdale Ranger Station on the Tonto National Forest in 1948. He describes arriving at Moqui Ranger Station in his memoirs:

"The Van soon arrived and the driver said, 'I thought the place you left was pretty, but nothing can come up to this, unless it is heaven.' It was a beautiful place, high and cool, with a pine tree about three feet in diameter near the kitchen door and many other pines of lesser size spaced just right to make an eye pleasing landscape. There was no yard fence and the pines reached from the door yard for miles in every direction. There were five buildings [he did not count the cistern/shed] made of rose colored stone with walls two feet thick and shingles [sic] roof. The dwelling had three bed rooms, a bath room, kitchen and a large living room with a fireplace in one end. In the other end there was an attractive stairway leading to the third bedroom. There was a good sized basement that housed a wood burning furnace that warmed the whole house. The office building had a bed room, a bath and an office room. The driveways were surfaced with volcanic cinders. The large barn had stables, a tack room and hay storage up-stairs. There was a three car garage with work shop and tool room connected."

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Integrity

New developments are located well away from the historic district and do not detract from the historic setting. In the 1960s, a large new residential area with homes and trailers was developed several hundred feet north of the historic buildings; it is screened by vegetation. A new ranger station office has just been built some 400 feet across a road to the west and is also slightly screened. Both are outside the district boundaries. The most intrusive elements to the historic district are a storage yard to the rear of the garage (screened with a high wooden fence) and a satellite dish in the front yard of the dwelling. The dish can be removed, and the storage yard is inobtrusive; they do not have a negative impact on the overall integrity of the site. None of the historic buildings has had exterior modifications, and interior modifications have been minimal. The complex as a whole retains integrity of design, workmanship, materials, setting, feeling, and association. It is an excellent representation of a USDA Forest Service administrative site from the Depression-era.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)	Period of Significance	Significant Dates
ARCHITECTURE	1939-1942	1939
SOCIAL HISTORY		1942
POLITICS/GOVERNMENT		
CONSERVATION		
	Cultural Affiliation	
	N/A	
Significant Person	Architect/Affiliation	
N/A	USDA Forest Service, Region 3	

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

Summary

Moqui Ranger Station is significant under criterion "A" for its association with the history of the development of the US Forest Service and the Federal response to the Depression in Arizona. It is also significant under criterion "C" because it embodies a distinctive style of architecture developed by the Forest Service during the Depression-era. The Period of Significance dates from 1939, when the first building was constructed, to 1942, when the last building was constructed, and corresponding with the end of the Great Depression and disbanding of the CCC."

Historic Contexts/Background

Moqui Ranger Station is significant for its association with expansion of Forest Service administration from custodial superintendence to active resource management. Built by Civilian Conservation Service crews, it reflects the role of the Forest Service to relieve unemployment in the Depression-era. As an ensemble of "acceptable plan" architecture developed specifically for its site and setting, and as a singular example of the Rustic architectural style developed by the Forest Service in Arizona, it is highly significant architecturally. (See "Depression-era USDA Forest Service Administrative Complexes in Arizona Multiple Property Form" for additional context information.)

Moqui Ranger Station replaced inadequate and aging facilities. Until it was completed in 1942, Rangers used Hull Cabin (built circa 1889), located 20 miles to the east, as a summer headquarters and moved to Anita (built circa 1907), located 10 miles to the west along the Grand Canyon Railway in winter. This new ranger station could be used year-round and was easily accessible to the public off of the Grand Canyon Highway.

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The earliest record of planning for the Moqui Ranger Station is recorded in the Landscape Architect's report for April 1933 at Grand Canyon National Park. The architect assisted in a preliminary site inspection for the new administrative site. It appears that the Park Service had a strong influence on the planning, design, and execution of the site's construction, although no subsequent written records of an interagency partnership survive in the archives.

Early architectural drawings for the buildings at Moqui are dated 1936, and are merely variations on the standard bungalow plan "adapted to the Anita-Moqui R. S." The buildings are wood frame, but otherwise similar to those which were eventually built. Both site plan drawings and individual building plans have notations such as "obsolete" marked on them, indicating a long planning period for their construction.

In 1938, the site plan and buildings appeared in "Acceptable Plans: Forest Service Administrative Buildings." Although the site plan was later modified slightly, it exemplified the principle of planning administrative sites for their individual settings. It also illustrated perhaps the closest movement of the Forest Service toward the Rustic idiom developed by the National Park Service. Moqui Ranger Station is the only USDA Depression-era administrative site in Arizona represented in the publication "Acceptable Plans . . ." and is one of the few in that publication to feature walls of battered random ashlar veneer. The Moqui Ranger Station is architecturally unique.

The Forest Service finally began construction on the new administrative site in 1939. The February 29, 1940 Williams News announced that work was underway: "A crew went to work this week in the Coconino sandstone pit near Kirby's Camp, [today's Moqui Lodge] excavating and cutting sandstone for the construction of the Moqui Ranger Station. . . . The entire unit, comprising of a ranger station, barn which will house a blacksmith shop, horse quarters, feed storage, and a garage, also a utility building including laundry, storage space for fuel etc., will be constructed of sandstone."

According to Civilian Conservation Corps alumnus Roman Lopez, a side camp of enrollees (perhaps some 25 men in number) from Grand Canyon National Park CCC camp NP-2-A lived at the site and assisted in construction. The men would work at the site for several days and then rotate out to other jobs on the Forest and in the Park. Mr. Lopez worked there until 1940 and then left. Photographs taken during construction in 1940 show signs posted with the logo: "USA/DANGER/WPA". These signs indicate that either the WPA was also involved in the work, or that the CCC used WPA signs. Work continued on the buildings until their completion in early 1942.

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Rangers stationed at Moqui Ranger Station performed the normal range of administrative duties. Tourism was heavier than normal on the district because of its proximity to the Grand Canyon; an airport for scenic tours operated under Forest Service permit and camping was popular in the Forest. Major railroad logging operations had ended in the late 1930s, but some timber was still prepared for sale. Administering grazing permits, detecting and fighting fires, and inspecting homesteads also occupied the rangers' time. Aside from its outstanding architecture, Moqui Ranger Station was in many ways a typical Forest Service administrative site.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Telephone interview: Teri Cleeland with Roman Lopez, Kearney, Arizona, 9/20/89.

Memoirs of Clyde P. Moose, unpublished and undated manuscript in historical files, Kaibab National Forest, Williams, AZ.

Engineering, Facility, and Withdrawal files: Kaibab National Forest, Williams, AZ.

Landscape Architects Reports, 1932-1936 and Superintendent's Annual Reports, 1940-42, on file at the Grand Canyon National Park Study Collection, Grand Canyon, AZ.

Williams News, February 29, 1940

Previous documentation on file (NPS):

- preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.
- previously listed in the National Register
- previously determined eligible by the National Register
- designated a National Historic Landmark
- recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____
- recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

- Primary location of additional data:
- State hist. preservation office
 - Other State agency
 - Federal agency
 - Local government
 - University
 - Other

Specify repository:
Kaibab National Forest

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of property 2 Acres

UTM References

A	<u>1 2 </u>	<u>3 9 9 0 0 0 </u>	<u>3 9 8 3 0 0 0 </u>	B	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing
C	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	D	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	Zone	Easting	Northing		Zone	Easting	Northing

Verbal Boundary Description

The boundary is a rectangle 250 feet N-S by 300 feet E-W encompassing the historic buildings at the ranger station. The southwest corner of the district boundary begins 20 feet south and 30 feet west of the southwest corner of the Rangers Office. See accompanying site plan.

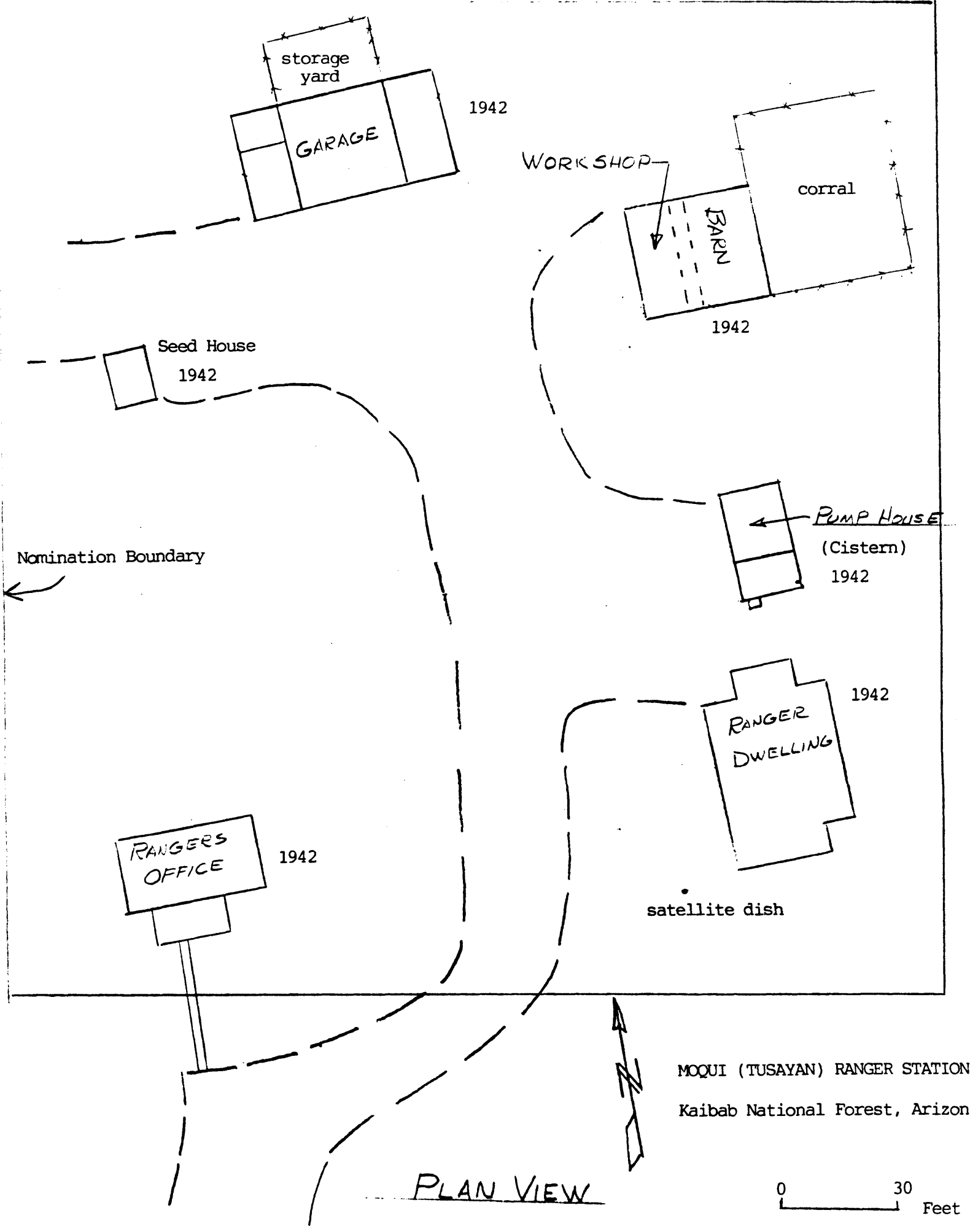
see continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

The boundary includes only those buildings which date to the historic period of significance and their immediate setting.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Teri A. Cleeland, Assistant Forest Archeologist
organization Kaibab National Forest date September 26, 1989
street & number 800 S. Sixth St. telephone (602) 635-2681 x. 277
city or town Williams state AZ zip code 86046



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THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS THE SAME FOR PHOTOGRAPHS #1-6 ACCOMPANYING THIS NOMINATION:

- 1). Moqui Ranger Station
- 2). Vicinity of Tusayan, Arizona
- 3). Teri A. Cleeland
- 4). November, 1988
- 5). Kaibab National Forest, Williams, Arizona

INFORMATION FOR INDIVIDUAL PHOTOGRAPHS:

- 6). Facing northeast, primary elevation of the dwelling.
- 7). #1
- 6). Facing northeast, primary elevation of the cistern.
- 7). #2
- 6). Facing northwest, primary elevation of the office.
- 7). #3
- 6). Facing northwest, primary elevation of the garage.
- 7). #4
- 6). Facing southwest, primary elevation of the seed house.
- 7). #5
- 6). Facing southeast, primary elevation of the barn.
- 7). #6
- 6). Facing northeast. overall view of administrative site.
- 7). #7

INFORMATION FOR PHOTOGRAPH #8:

- 3). Photographer unknown (USFS files)
- 4). June 1940
- 6). Facing northeast, primary elevation of the dwelling under construction. Note WPA sign.
- 7). #8



MOQUI RANGOL STATION

RUSAYAN, ARIZONA

TORI A. CULLAND

NOVEMBER 1988

KATIBIB NATIONAL FOREST, WILLIAMS, ARIZONA

FACING NORTHEAST, PRIMARY ELEVATION OF DWELLING



MOQUI RANGER STATION

TUSAYAN, ARIZONA

FRED A. CLEVELAND

NOVEMBER 1988

KAIIBAB NATIONAL FOREST, WILLIAMS, ARIZONA

FACING HORTONST, PRIMITIVE ELEVATION OF CISTERN

#2



MOQUI RANCHO STATION

TUSAYAN, ARIZONA

TERI A. CLEVELAND

NOVEMBER 1988

KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST, WILLIAMS, ARIZONA

FACING NORTHWEST, PRIMARY ELEVATION OF OFFICE

#3



MOQUI RANGER STATION

TUSAYAN, ARIZONA

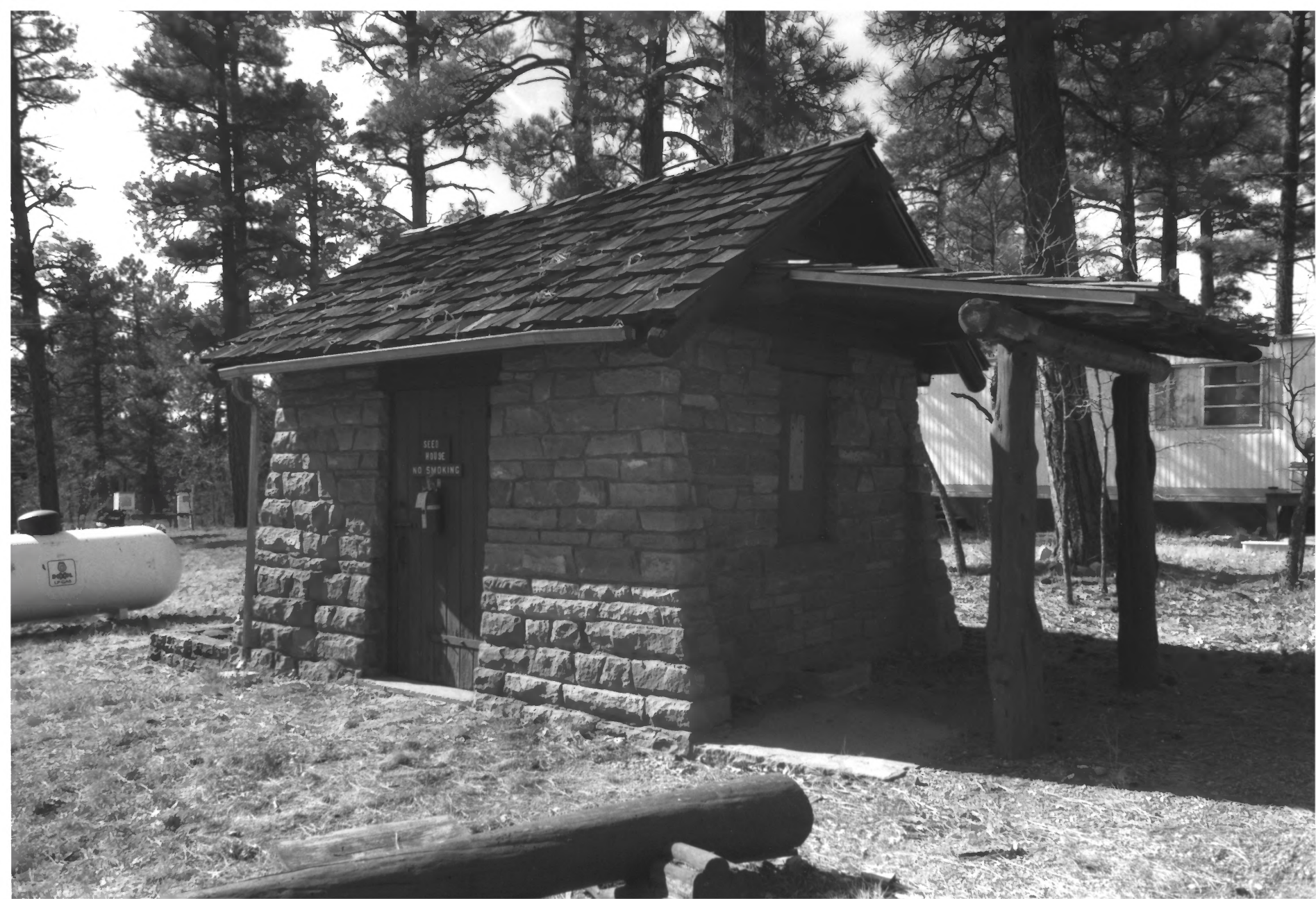
TORI A. CLEELAND

NOVEMBER 1988

KAIYAS NATURAL FOREST, WILLIAMS, ARIZONA

FACING NORTHWEST, PRIMARILY ELEVATION OF GARAGE

84



SEED
HOUSE
NO SMOKING

MOQUI RANGER STATION

TUSAYAN, ARIZONA

TORI A. CLEVELAND

NOVEMBER 1988

KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST, WILLIAMS, ARIZONA

FACING SOUTHWEST, PRIMARY ELEVATION OF SEED HOUSE

#5



MOQULI BANGOR STATION

TUSSA MTH, ARIZONA

TERI A. CLEGGAN

NOVEMBER 1988

KAIBAB NATIONAL FOREST, WILLOWITS, ARIZONA

FACING SOUTHEAST, PRIMARY ELEVATION OF BARK

#6



MOOVI RANGER STATION

TUSMAN, ARIZONA

TERI A. CLELAND

NOVEMBER 1988

KAI BAB NATIONAL FOREST, WILLIAMS, ARIZONA

FACING NORTHWEST, OVERALL VIEW OF ADMINISTRATIVE SITE

47



MOQUI RANGER STATION

TUSOYAN, ARIZONA

UNKNOWN

JUNE 1940

KAI BAB NATIONAL FOREST, WILLIAMS, ARIZONA

FACING NORTHEAST, PRIMARY ELEVATION OF DWELLING

EG