
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
2011



Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District
Walnut Canyon National Monument

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Purpose and Goals of the CLI

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

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

Scope of the CLI

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

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treatment guidelines for the cultural landscape.

Inventory Unit Description:

Encompassing approximately 552 acres, the Walnut Canyon Headquarters Area Historic District is part of Walnut Canyon National Monument, located southeast of Flagstaff in Coconino County, Arizona. Within the park, the district is located on the north rim of Walnut Canyon and is accessed via Interstate 40, US Route 66, or Coconino County Road 303. It serves as the primary visitor contact area, park administrative area, residential area, and maintenance area for the monument.

More specifically, Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District is a landscape that is comprised of multiple properties representing various phases of administrative development and conservation of the Walnut Canyon area. The area was first administered by the Forest Service from 1904 to 1934. During this time a ranger station was constructed and minimal improvements were made throughout the landscape. Later, upon the establishment of Walnut Canyon National Monument in 1915, the monument was transferred to the National Park Service shortly thereafter. Major improvements occurred throughout the district from 1933 to 1942 as part of the New Deal era.

The New Deal era represented a period of unprecedented intervention of the federal government in the national economy and welfare of its citizens. During this period the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC era: 1933-1942) was developed to create a workforce aimed at improving and developing infrastructure and conservation units across the United States. New Deal era landscape features in the Headquarters Area include:

- Walnut Canyon National Monument Administrative Building (Building 11)
- Comfort Station (Building No. 12)
- Residence No.1
- Residence No.2
- CCC entrance road
- Visitor Center Parking Lot (south end) and its associated features
- Housing area loop road
- Worm rail boundary fence
- Island trail (circulation pattern)
- Rim picnic area

The NPS continued to alter the landscape during the Mission 66 era, which was initiated as a post-World War II effort in response to a dramatic increase in the number of road-travelers and visitors to National Parks. The specific goal of this program was to substantially improve the parks by 1966, hence its name "Mission 66". The period marks the largest multi-year construction event in NPS history. Although the official extent of the program was 1956-1966, Mission 66 era resources in Headquarters Area fall within the 1956-1967 timeframe. These resources include:

- Walnut Canyon National Monument Visitor Center addition (Building 11)
- Expansion of Visitor Center Parking Lot and its associated features
- Residence No.6
- Residence No.7

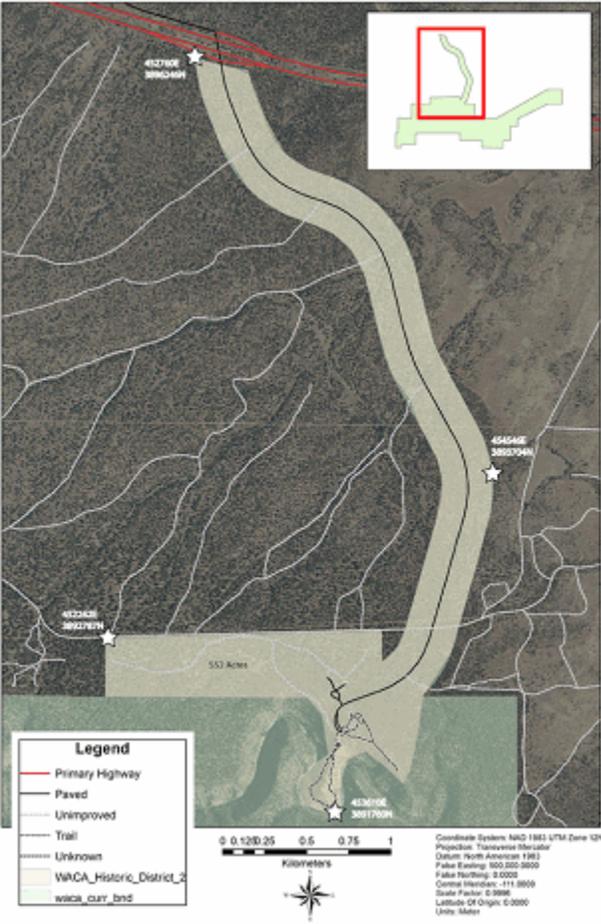
Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District
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- Utility building and associated maintenance yard
- Residential and Utility Spur Road
- Water Tower
- Paved Walnut Canyon Approach Road (Route 2)
- Rim Trail
- Island Trail physical improvements

This layering of features makes the Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District significant at the state level as an excellent example of projects completed during early conservation efforts in the United States—most notably the “New Deal” era of the 1930s-1940s and the “Mission 66” era of the 1950s-1960s. Additionally the property also contains early Forest Service features that were important to the early development of the area prior to the establishment of the monument. In addition to its significance, the property retains integrity in the areas of location, design, setting, workmanship, materials, feeling, and association.

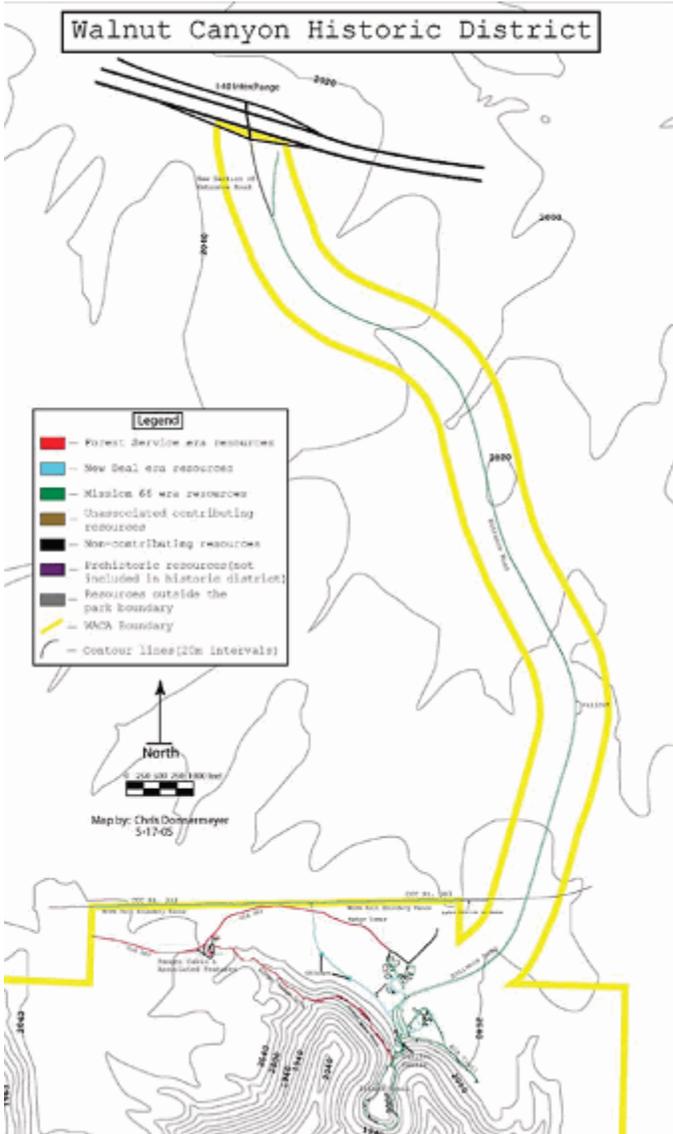
Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District
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Site Plan

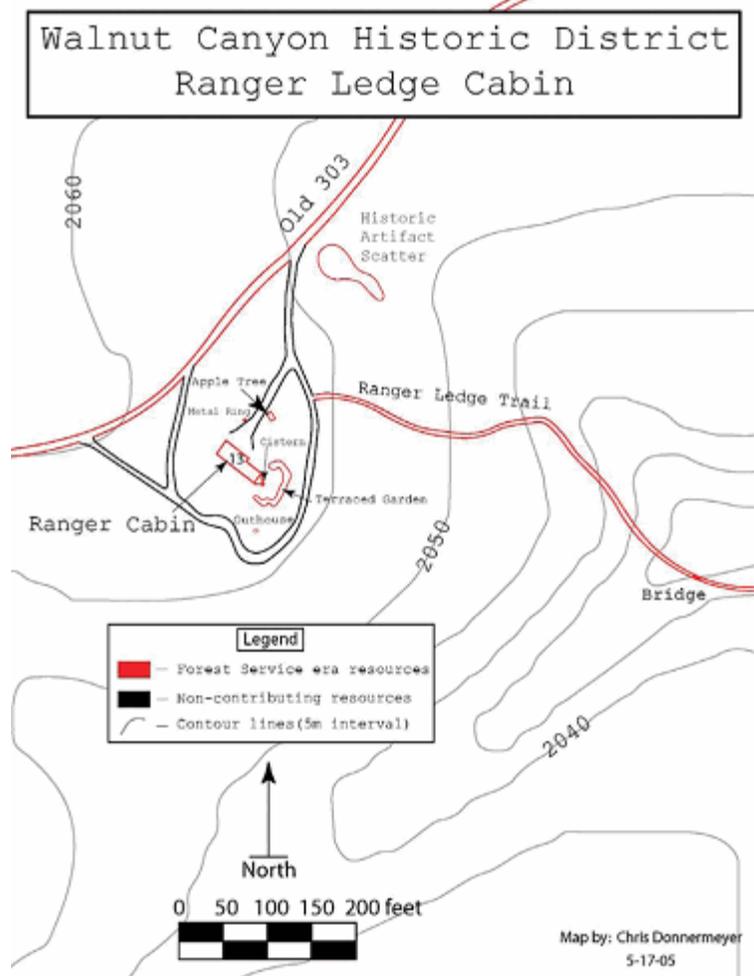


Site plan showing boundary and UTMs of Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District in beige. Source: Josh Kleinman, WACA archeologist.

Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District
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Site plan showing northern portion of Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District.



Detailed site plan of the Cliffs Ranger Station (Ranger Ledge Cabin) at Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District.

Property Level and CLI Numbers

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Inventory Unit Name: | Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District |
| Property Level: | Component Landscape |
| CLI Identification Number: | 975278 |
| Parent Landscape: | 850259 |

Park Information

| | |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Park Name and Alpha Code: | Walnut Canyon National Monument -WACA |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|

Park Organization Code: 7450
Park Administrative Unit: Flagstaff Area

CLI Hierarchy Description

The Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District is a component landscape of the Walnut Canyon NM landscape, which is primarily a prehistoric district (recorded and documented in ASMIS).

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Complete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

A CLI for the Headquarters Area was first drafted in 2006 by Heather Yaryan with assistance from CLI Coordinator Michele Curran. However, neither Superintendent nor SHPO concurrence was sought on the document as the park was in the process of completing a Determination of Eligibility (DOE) on the Headquarters Area. The DOE was submitted to the Arizona SHPO in early 2010 and concurrence was received on February 8, 2010. In April and May 2011, the draft CLI was updated and revised using the information within the DOE.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: Yes
Park Superintendent Date of Concurrence: 05/06/2011
National Register Concurrence: Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination
Date of Concurrence Determination: 02/08/2010
National Register Concurrence Narrative:

The Arizona SHPO concurred that the property was eligible for listing on the National Register on 2/8/2010.

Concurrence Graphic Information:

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SHPO-2010-0207(76582)



United States Department of the Interior
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WUPATKI - SUNSET CRATER VOLCANO - WALNUT CANYON
NATIONAL MONUMENTS
6400 N. Highway 89,
Flagstaff, Arizona 86004



RECEIVED
FEB 01 2010
BC 2/3/10
ARIZONA STATE PARKS/S.N.P.

IN REPLY REFER TO:
H4217

January 29, 2010

Jim Garrison
State Historic Preservation Office
Arizona State Parks
1300 West Washington
Phoenix, AZ 85007

RECEIVED
FEB 11 REC'D
AREA

Subject: Consensus Determination of Eligibility for the Walnut Canyon National Monument Headquarters Area Historic District

Dear Mr. Garrison:

The Flagstaff Area National Monuments is requesting your concurrence with our consensus determination of eligibility for the Walnut Canyon National Monument Headquarters Area Historic District. We believe the attached list of contributing buildings and structures included in the historic district are eligible for the National Register under Criterion A for their association with the New Deal policies of President Franklin Roosevelt and for their association and significance related to Mission 66 development, under Criterion C for their representation of the Rustic style of architecture indicative to the Civilian Conservation Corps as well their representation of Park Service Modern architecture developed during the Mission 66 era and for the district's association with architect Cecil Doty, and under Criterion Consideration G as an exceptional example of Mission 66 development.

The document includes a list of contributing and noncontributing properties, historic and contemporary photographs, site plans, and a draft significance statement prepared in consultation with NPS historic architect Vicky Jacobson.

If you have any questions or would like additional information, please contact Lisa Leap at (928) 526-1157 ext. 222.

If you concur, please sign and return the original to Flagstaff Area National Monuments.

William A. Davis
10/27/10 I concur

Feb 8, 2010
Date

Sincerely,

Diane Chung
Diane Chung
Superintendent

Enclosure

Arizona SHPO concurrence on the findings of the DOE, 2/8/2010.

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MEMORANDUM

To: NPS-IMR CLI Coordinator
P.O. Box 728
Santa Fe, New Mexico 87504-0728

From: Diane Chung, Superintendent
Flagstaff Area National Monuments - WACA
6400 N. Hwy 89
Flagstaff, AZ 86004

Re: Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District Cultural Landscape Inventory (CLI)

I hereby concur with the content and the assessment of the cultural landscape for the Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District.

1. The CLI has identified the Headquarters Area Historic District as a Historic Designed Landscape (pg 20).
2. The CLI rates the condition of the Headquarters Area cultural landscape as "Fair" (pg. 79) and the Management Category is listed as "Should be Preserved and Maintained" (pg 11).
3. The period of significance for Headquarters Area Historic District is 1904-1967 (pg. 19), and the Statement of Significance begins on (pg. 13).
4. The contributing features for Headquarters Area are listed in the "Analysis and Evaluation" (pg. 41-79).



Superintendent, Flagstaff Area National Monuments

5/6/11

Date

Park Superintendent concurrence on the findings of the CLI, 5/6/2011.

Geographic Information & Location Map

Inventory Unit Boundary Description:

The boundary of the proposed Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District includes the Headquarters area as well as the footprint of the Mission 66 Approach Road (Route 2). The approach road begins at Interstate 40 and continues south for three miles, where it meets the Headquarters Area. The boundaries of the Headquarters Area are described as follows: The northern boundary is defined by the east-west alignment of the CCC worm-rail fence. The western boundary of the district is defined by the western edge of the 1938 monument boundary. The eastern boundary of the area is defined by the eastern edge of the Rim Trail. The southern boundary of the area is defined by the southern end of the Island Trail.

State and County:

State: AZ

County: Coconino County

Size (Acres): 552.00

Boundary UTMS:

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: From WACA GIS files.
Type of Point: Area
Datum: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 452,760
UTM Northing: 3,896,246

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: From WACA GIS files.
Type of Point: Area
Datum: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 454,546
UTM Northing: 3,893,704

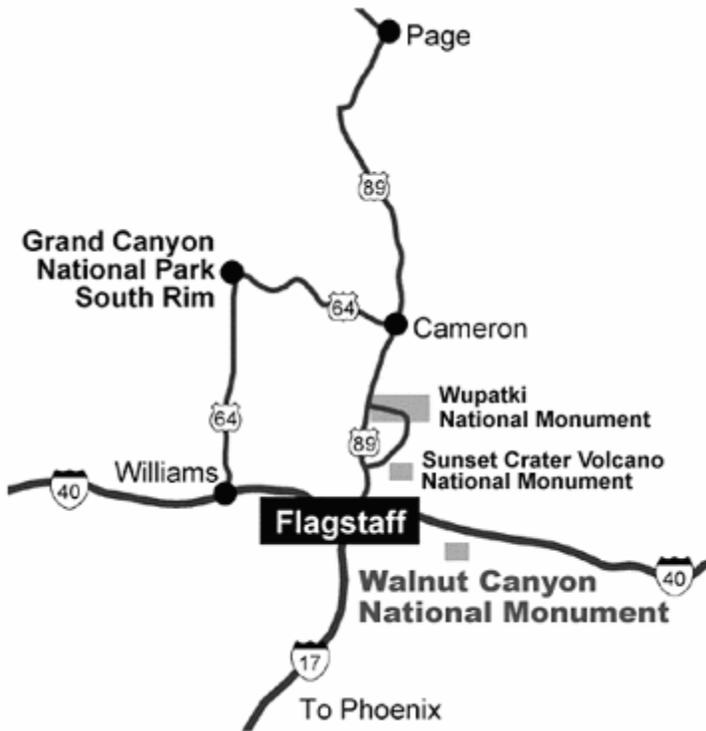
Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: From WACA GIS files.
Type of Point: Area
Datum: NAD 83
UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 452,242
UTM Northing: 3,892,787

Source: GPS-Differentially Corrected
Boundary Source Narrative: From WACA GIS files.
Type of Point: Area
Datum: NAD 83

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UTM Zone: 12
UTM Easting: 453,610
UTM Northing: 3,891,760

Location Map:



Location map showing the location of Walnut Canyon National Monument in relationship to Flagstaff, Arizona. Walnut Canyon NM is the furthest south of three national monuments that comprise the Flagstaff Area Monuments.

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

Walnut Canyon was first home to pre-Pueblo peoples. Archeological evidence dates early occupancy to the Sinagua people who lived within the canyon and surrounding areas from approximately 600 AD- 1400 AD. The current Pueblo peoples of Northern Arizona and New Mexico still hold Walnut Canyon as a sacred homeland. The Hopi people of northern Arizona retain the closest association as various clans of the Hopi people can be traced back to sites within the canyon.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Walnut Canyon National Monument is located along the southern margin of the Colorado Plateau in the Mongollon highlands-Coconino Plateau region. The area surrounding the monument is characterized by the extensive San Francisco Volcanic Field with prevalent cinder cones and lava flows. Elevation in the region ranges from 2,400' to 12,670', with an elevation of 6,900' at the monument with a with a 400 foot drop to the base of the canyon. The geology, elevation and climatic differences within a relatively small area have contributed to considerable vegetative diversity as well as providing diverse habitat options for wildlife and early human settlements.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

The Sinagua and pre-Pueblo peoples may be considered as the first land-managers of Walnut Canyon. After the Western expansion of the United States, the area that encompasses Walnut Canyon became the San Francisco Forest Reserve (established in 1898). Walnut Canyon was recognized as a National Monument in 1916- the same year the National Park Service was created with the passing of the Organic Act. The U.S. Forest Service managed the canyon and its resources from its establishment as a National Monument in 1916 until 1934 at which point the administrative responsibilities were passed on to the National Park Service. The National Park Service continues to manage this site and its resources today.

Walnut Canyon was designated a National Monument in 1915 in an effort to conserve the pre-historic cliff-dwellings of the Sinagua people and the diverse habitat and natural resources unique to this region of the Colorado Plateau.

Management Unit: Walnut Canyon NM

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should be Preserved and Maintained

Management Category Date: 02/08/2010

Management Category Explanatory Narrative:

A Determination of Eligibility was completed for the Headquarters Area Historic District in 2006. Arizona SHPO concurred within the findings of the DOE on 2/8/2010. Thus, the Headquarters Area Historic District should be preserved and maintained.

Agreements, Legal Interest, and Access

Management Agreement:

Type of Agreement:

Management Agreement Explanatory Narrative:

There are no management agreements associated with the Headquarters Area Historic District.

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Explanatory Narrative:

The National Park Service owns the Headquarters Area Historic District outright in fee simple, no encumbrances.

Public Access:

Type of Access: Other Restrictions

Explanatory Narrative:

Although visitors are allowed in some areas of the district, such as the Visitor Center, other portions of the Headquarters Area are not open to the public.

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? No

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

SHPO Documented

National Register Explanatory Narrative:

Based on the findings of the draft CLI in 2006, the Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District was determined to be eligible for the National Register. Subsequently, the park drafted a DOE for the district that same year. The Arizona SHPO concurred that the property was eligible for listing on the National Register in 2010. This CLI is based on the information contained in the 2006 DOE.

Existing NRIS Information:

| | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Name in National Register: | Old Headquarters |
| NRIS Number: | 75000220 |
| Other Names: | Cliffs Ranger Station |
| Primary Certification Date: | 03/31/1975 |

National Register Eligibility

| | |
|--|--|
| National Register Concurrence: | Eligible -- SHPO Consensus Determination |
| Contributing/Individual: | Individual |
| National Register Classification: | District |
| Significance Level: | State |
| Significance Criteria: | A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history |
| Significance Criteria: | C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values |
| Criteria Considerations: | G -- A property less than 50 years of age |

Period of Significance:

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Time Period: | AD 1904 - 1967 |
| Historic Context Theme: | Creating Social Institutions and Movements |
| Subtheme: | Social and Humanitarian Movements |
| Facet: | Historic Preservation Movement |
| Time Period: | AD 1904 - 1967 |
| Historic Context Theme: | Creating Social Institutions and Movements |
| Subtheme: | Recreation |
| Facet: | General Recreation |
| Time Period: | AD 1904 - 1967 |
| Historic Context Theme: | Creating Social Institutions and Movements |
| Subtheme: | Recreation |
| Facet: | Tourism |
| Time Period: | AD 1904 - 1967 |
| Historic Context Theme: | Expressing Cultural Values |
| Subtheme: | Architecture |
| Facet: | Rustic Architecture |
| Time Period: | AD 1904 - 1967 |
| Historic Context Theme: | Expressing Cultural Values |
| Subtheme: | Architecture |
| Facet: | NPS Mission 66 |
| Time Period: | AD 1904 - 1967 |
| Historic Context Theme: | Expressing Cultural Values |
| Subtheme: | Landscape Architecture |
| Facet: | The 1930's: Era Of Public Works |
| Time Period: | AD 1904 - 1967 |
| Historic Context Theme: | Expressing Cultural Values |
| Subtheme: | Landscape Architecture |
| Facet: | NPS Mission 66--Landscape Architecture |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Time Period: | AD 1904 - 1967 |
| Historic Context Theme: | Transforming the Environment |
| Subtheme: | Conservation of Natural Resources |
| Facet: | The Forest Service And Forest Preservation |
| Time Period: | AD 1904 - 1967 |
| Historic Context Theme: | Transforming the Environment |
| Subtheme: | Historic Preservation |
| Facet: | The Federal Government Enters The Movement |

Area of Significance:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Area of Significance Category: | Community Planning and Development |
| Area of Significance Category: | Conservation |
| Area of Significance Category: | Entertainment - Recreation |
| Area of Significance Category: | Politics - Government |
| Area of Significance Category: | Social History |
| Area of Significance Category: | Architecture |

Statement of Significance:

SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Walnut Canyon National Monument Headquarters Area Historic District, originally known as the Walnut Canyon National Monument Headquarters Area, is comprised of multiple properties which represent the various phases of the early conservation and administrative development of the Walnut Canyon area. Both Forest Service and NPS administrative era properties are present. The NPS era component contains both Park Service Rustic style architecture constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and Park Service Modern style architecture constructed as part of the Mission 66 program. The various elements of the district are connected by a network of paved and unpaved access roads. The Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District is a contiguous

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unit, located within the monument boundary on the north side of Walnut Canyon, in a mixed conifer forest. The Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District is accessed via Interstate 40, US Route 66, or Forest Road 303.

The district has historic significance at the national level as an excellent example of projects completed as part of the early conservation efforts in the United States as well as an excellent representation of the two major infrastructure development thrusts of the National Park Service, the New Deal of the 1930s-1940s and Mission 66 of the 1950s-1960s. The Forest Service era properties at Walnut Canyon National Monument are excellent examples of early conservation efforts in the United States that formed the basis for the concept and creation of the National Park Service.

The New Deal era properties at Walnut Canyon National Monument are defining examples of projects completed during the formative years of the National Park Service as part of the federal relief programs of the 1930s and early 1940s. This period of history is marked by the unprecedented intervention of the federal government in the national economy and welfare of its citizens. The federal government rapidly and effectively enacted legislation which brought about relief, recovery and reform of the bankrupt economy and depleted national resources and is generally considered one of the turning points in American history. The CCC/New Deal era dates from 1933, when the CCC was established, to 1942, which represents the end of the CCC and the United States entrance into World War II.

Walnut Canyon National Monument's Mission 66 era properties are excellent examples of National Park Service Mission 66 planning and design. The largest multi-year construction event in NPS history, Mission 66 was a major effort by the NPS to upgrade the national parks to meet escalating demands in the post-World War II period, when the number of visitors to the parks dramatically increased. Initiated in 1956, the goal of the program was to substantially improve the parks by 1966, hence the name "Mission 66". Although Mission 66 officially extended from 1956-1966, the NPS has determined a 1942-1972 period of significance, a date range that covers the important design precedents of Mission 66 as well as later Mission 66 influenced resources (Allaback 2000).

The Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District period of significance ranges from 1904, when the US Forest Service took initial steps to protect the Walnut Canyon area, to 1967, when the last Mission 66 projects were completed at Walnut Canyon National Monument.

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District is significant under National Register Criterion A in the areas of Community Planning and Development [park], Conservation, Entertainment/Recreation, Politics/Government, and Social History. The Ranger Cabin and other pre-NPS properties at the district are some of the earliest examples of conservation efforts and recreation planning in the area and are also manifestations of early conservation efforts in the United States that formed the basis for the concept and creation of the National Park Service. The New Deal era properties at Walnut Canyon National Monument show a continuation of this conservation planning and are representative of not only the formative years of the National Park Service but also the achievements of the Civilian

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Conservation Corps, one of the most successful government relief programs of the New Deal era of the 1930s and early 1940s.

The district properties are also important for their association with the Mission 66 program, which represented a significant change in NPS planning, management, and architecture. Within the NPS system, Mission 66 was an over-arching program that resulted in the construction of new housing, maintenance areas, entrance stations, roads, parking lots, comfort stations, campgrounds and concessionaire buildings, as well as the design of a new NPS arrowhead and uniform. The most significant expression of Mission 66 philosophy, however, was the visitor center, a term coined by NPS planners to describe a property type that combined multiple visitor and administrative functions into one complex. Mission 66 historian Sarah Allaback has called the visitor center “the centerpiece of a new era in planning for visitor services in American national parks,” and a concept that greatly influenced the development of similar centers throughout state parks in the United States as well as national parks in the rest of the world (Allaback 2000:24).

The Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District also meets National Register Criterion C for its importance in the areas of Architecture and Community Planning and Development, embodying distinct characteristics of two codified architectural styles, Park Service Rustic and Park Service Modern. Hallmarks of Park Service Rustic architecture include the subordination of architecture to the landscape through the use of natural materials and horizontal profiles. Park Service Rustic architecture became the predominant park architectural style during the formative era of the National Park Service and is embodied in numerous structures regarded today as quintessential park architecture. Park Service Modern architecture, as developed by Park Service designers during the Mission 66 era, showcased new building materials and construction techniques available in the post-war era. Park Service Modern reinterpreted the relationship between the environment and the built environment and “became as influential in the history of American national and state park management as the Park Service Rustic style had been” (Allaback 2000:24).

Defining characteristics of the New Deal era/Park Service Rustic style buildings in the Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District include 1) the use of locally procured materials such as stone and wood, resulting in a rustic look; 2) sensitivity to landscape preservation and harmonization with the environment, including the overall layout of the complex; and 3) excellent craftsmanship. Character-defining elements of the Mission 66/Park Service Modern buildings in the district include 1) the design concept and overall layout of the facilities; 2) sensitivity to location; and 3) the use of modern building techniques with site sensitive, natural-looking exteriors that allowed the buildings to blend in with their surroundings.

In addition, the district reflects several key elements of Mission 66 design. The Mission 66 era improvements at Walnut Canyon were planned and designed as part of the monument’s Master Plan (NPS 1958). Defining characteristics of the Mission 66 properties at Walnut Canyon National Monument include the advent of modern architecture into the parks, a floor plan that segregates public areas from administrative areas, and the use of visible natural materials and facades that reflect the surrounding landscape.

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The Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District is also significant under Criterion C for possessing excellent examples of the work of a master; NPS architect Cecil Doty. Doty's NPS career spanned several decades, and his work includes designs in both Park Service Rustic style and Park Service Modern style, although he is best known for his work during the Mission 66 period. NPS historian Sarah Allaback (2000:215, 247, 220) notes that, during his career, "Doty worked with some of the Park Service's most famous designers and created many of the buildings park employees use every day. [Cecil] Doty influenced nearly every visitor center built" and was "instrumental in developing a modern visitor center design that would fulfill the programmatic demands of Mission 66". The Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District contains three buildings designed by Doty that reflect key elements of Park Service Rustic style. While Doty did not create the final design for the Walnut Canyon Mission 66 Visitor Center addition, the original Administration and Museum Building onto which the addition was constructed is a Doty-designed building, and the Mission 66 constructed design did draw on preliminary conceptual drawings done by Doty. Doty also designed Residences 1 and 2.

Additionally, the district has significance under Criterion C as representing the superior craftsmanship of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Although the Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District's Mission 66 properties are less than 50 years old, they are eligible for inclusion in the National Register under Criterion Consideration G as exceptional examples of NPS Mission 66 planning and Park Service Modern architecture in Arizona and as having great importance in the history and development of Walnut Canyon National Monument.

STATEMENT OF HISTORIC CONTEXT

Rustic Architecture and Civilian Conservation Corps

Many people credit the original concept of a national park to artist George Catlin, who, in 1832, expressed his concerns about the "impact of America's westward expansion on Indian civilization, wildlife, and wilderness" (Mackintosh 1991:10). Catlin envisioned great areas of natural and cultural significance being preserved "by some great protecting policy of the government...in a magnificent park...a nation's park, containing man and beast, in all the wild and freshness of their nature's beauty!" (Catlin in Mackintosh 1991:10). Catlin's dream was partially realized when, in 1864, the United States Congress donated the Yosemite Valley to California for preservation as a state park. Because California did not have a state park system, this park was placed under the Department of the Interior. The nation's first national park followed eight years later, in 1872, with the Congressional designation of Yellowstone "as a public park or pleasuring-ground for the benefit and enjoyment of the people" (Mackintosh 1991:11).

Concern during this same period over the destruction of the nation's cultural resources also prompted both governmental and private action toward preservation. Many volunteer women's organizations, dedicated to the preservation of history and historic properties, were founded during this era, including the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association (founded 1853) and the Daughters of the American Revolution

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(founded 1890). Many later preservation organizations were modeled after the efforts of these early groups. Casa Grande Ruins in central Arizona, first preserved in 1889, became the first archeological property to be set aside as a national monument in 1892. The Antiquities Act (1906) was subsequently passed as an attempt to counteract the unregulated mining of artifacts and destruction of historic sites on federal land. It outlawed illegal excavation of archeological sites and established presidential authority to set aside “historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures, and other objects of historic or scientific interest” as national monuments (Antiquities Act in Mackintosh 1991:13).

By 1916 fourteen national parks and twenty-one national monuments, including Walnut Canyon National Monument, had been created but no federal agency yet existed to actively manage them. Congress remedied this problem later that year with the passing of the Organic Act, which created the National Park Service.

As the popularity of these new national parks and monuments grew, it became apparent to the fledgling National Park Service that facilities must be developed in order to accommodate the ever-increasing number of visitors as well as to provide park rangers with support infrastructure. It was recognized that a consistent, responsible master plan was needed to fulfill the demands for park development so as not to threaten the outstanding natural qualities for which each park had been designated (McClelland 1998).

In 1918, Secretary of the Interior Franklin Lane issued a policy for landscape preservation and harmonization that was to guide all park development and use. Concepts of landscape design, which were rooted in 19th century English garden tradition, became central to this park development. Using these principles of landscape design and drawing on popular Craftsman and Bungalow motifs, designs, and plans, newly hired National Park Service landscape architects, architects, and engineers worked together to design the national park infrastructure.

These designs endeavored to harmonize structures with their natural surroundings. Principles of informality and naturalism were applied to roads, bridges, trails, as well as buildings. Structures were designed and constructed to blend with the landscape by utilizing native material as well as a region’s pioneering techniques. Structures took on unique character as construction followed and blended with the natural landform and character of each site and as native materials and pioneering techniques of a region were employed (McClelland 1998). By 1928, many of these practices were formulated and began to appear in the specifications for contracts and in building plans and drawings. Eventually termed rustic, this style of architecture, which became widely used in the forested national parks of the West, stressed native materials, irregular lines and horizontality. Ohio architect Albert Good defined rustic design as a style that “through the use of native materials in proper scale, and through avoidance of rigid, straight lines, and over-sophistication, gives the feeling of having been executed by pioneer craftsman with limited hand tools. It thus achieves sympathy with natural surroundings and with the past” (Good in McClelland 1998:434). The principles and philosophy of Rustic Design Style were published in the 1935 National Park Service publication *Park Structures and Facilities* (Good 1935). The publication was such an immediate success that it was sold out and reprinted three years later under the title *Park and Recreation Structures* (Good 1938).

These principles, rather than strict prototypes, guided Park Service architecture until the 1950s and the advent of Mission 66. Flexibility and creativity were encouraged. Each structure was constructed to fit into its environment. Native vegetation was to be preserved as much as possible and post-construction landscaping with native vegetation was developed to further blend structures in with their environment and to mask the disturbance caused by construction. Even color was a well planned element of architectural design. Structures incorporated colors that occurred in nature and were dominant in the immediate surroundings. For forested environments, warm browns and driftwood gray were encouraged. Green was discouraged because of the difficulty of correctly matching it to the surrounding environment (McClelland 1998). These design principles were part of the manifestation of what the National Park Service called the Master Plan, a cohesive advance planning process for the whole national park system that was to be implemented as time and money allowed.

Park development slowly continued over the next 25 years, but it was the Great Depression of the late 1920s and 1930s that stimulated a burst of development for the National Park Service. The year 1933 ushered in a new era in Park Service development, with the creation of the Civilian Conservation Corps, which would become the mechanism and the work force through which the National Park Service implemented its Master Plan.

In 1933, the Federal Government, under newly-elected President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, began a series of public works programs, his so-called New Deal, to conserve both the human and natural resources of the nation and ease high unemployment rates during the Great Depression.

Originally known as the Emergency Conservation Work program, the Civilian Conservation Corps was one of several New Deal programs set into action during Roosevelt's first 100 days in office. The program proposed to put 300,000 unemployed young men to work on rural conservation and forestry projects. From 1938 until 1942 hundreds of thousands of CCC man-hours were spent replanting logged areas, building fire roads, constructing check dams, eradicating unwanted exotic plants, and fighting forest fires (Monroe 1986). Some of the crews were involved in a variety of construction projects including roads, utility systems, and buildings for state and federal government organizations. Architect Jonathan Monroe notes that "some of the most significant and lasting [construction] projects resulted from the participation of the CCC in the development of public facilities in national and state parks and forests" (Monroe 1986:32).

Rustic style structures built by the CCC are characterized by a design related to the natural landscape and expressed in the use of materials natural to their setting and in scale and proportion to the physical features of their particular site. An important element in Rustic design was to create buildings which were subordinate to the setting, rather than an intrusion dominating the scene. The non-intrusive concept was carried out through the use of horizontal lines, low silhouette, organic forms and scale, proportion and texture of the building materials. Attention was paid to details on these structures, assuring harmony with the surroundings. Plans by the National Park Service required that attention be paid to details of all aspects of the park development, including culvert design, and trail and road patterns. The quality of craftsmanship in these structures was high, as were the CCC standards for

work.

As an American architectural movement, the Rustic style is an extension largely confined to the period 1933-1942. Its beginnings are derived from Adirondack camp designs from the early Twentieth century and its end is marked by the World War II period. Such labor intensive projects were economically unfeasible and the necessary expertise in stone masonry and log building was no longer abundantly available during and after the war years.

Mission 66

The second and largest-scale effort to upgrade the nation's parks came in the period following World War II. In 1949, NPS director Newton Drury described the parks as "victims of war." "Neglected since the New Deal era improvements of the 1930s," observes historian Allaback, "the national parks were in desperate need of funds for basic maintenance, not to mention protection from an increasing number of visitors" (Allaback 2000:1). In 1931, 3.5 million people visited the national parks; by 1948, that number had increased to almost 30 million. But, Allaback (2000:1) notes, however, that "park facilities remained essentially as they were before the war." Walnut Canyon National Monument alone experienced an increase in visitation from 13,526 people in 1938 to 58,800 people in 1958. Contributing to the growth in the number of visitors after World War II was the post-war economic boom and the ability of increasing number of Americans to buy personal automobiles, enabling them to visit their nation's treasures. Again, as in its early days, the National Park Service needed new facilities to accommodate the crowds, and it needed those facilities designed in a way that would best protect the parks from resource damage.

National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth first conceptualized the idea of modernizing parks through a massive, multi-year redevelopment program in February 1955. Wirth requested a decade of funding, rather than the traditional year-by-year funding requests, "thereby ensuring money for building projects that might last many years" (Allaback 2000:3). As envisioned by Wirth, "Mission 66 would allow the Park Service to repair and build roads, bridges and trails, hire additional employees, construct new facilities ranging from campsites to administration buildings, improve employee housing, and obtain land for future parks . . . to elevate the parks to modern standards of comfort and efficiency, as well as an attempt to conserve natural resources" (Allaback 2000:3). On January 27, 1956, Wirth introduced the Mission 66 concept to President Dwight Eisenhower and his cabinet, where it received immediate approval. The program was officially presented to the American public the following month (Allaback 2000).

At the heart of the new Mission 66 program was the concept of a visitor center. The visitor center would act as a "one-stop" service unit, equipped with an information desk, uniformed ranger, lobby exhibits, illustrated talks, museum, library, and restrooms. The center also provided space for administrative offices, which were removed from the public areas and often accessed through a separate entrance. This type of design was a major departure from the earlier NPS concept of the decentralized "park village," where different park functions were spread out in individual, rustic-style buildings. In an efficient and economic combination of services, the Mission 66 visitor center "brought

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these activities together in a single, large building intended to serve as a control point for what planners called ‘visitor flow,’ as well as a more efficient means of serving far larger numbers of visitors and cars in a more concentrated area” (Allaback 2000:25). Like a shopping center, the visitor center made it possible for people to park their cars at a central point, and from there have access to a range of services and attractions. To accomplish the wide-ranging goals of Mission 66, the NPS master planning process utilized teams with representatives from the disciplines of architecture, landscape architecture, engineering, ecology, natural history resource management, archeology, history and other fields (Monroe 1986). In 1956, an NPS outline titled “Mission 66: To Provide Adequate Protection of the National Park System for Human Use” proposed that 100 new visitor centers would be needed. From an original request of \$786 million, Mission 66 eventually cost almost a billion dollars during its ten-year span, nearly four times the budget of the previous ten years (Wirth 1966).

In addition to a new strategy for management, Mission 66 also resulted in a distinctive new type of NPS architecture that reflected these new ideas – a style Allaback (2000) says can be described as Park Service Modern. Modern architecture was the prevalent architectural style in the postwar period, and Mission 66 brought that design ethic to the national parks. Stripped of most ornamentation, Modern architecture took advantage of new, inexpensive materials and laborsaving techniques. The flexibility of Modern architectural design also allowed for shapes and interior environments that could accommodate visitor flow, as well as offices and public spaces in the same building. By contrast, the Rustic style that the NPS had used throughout the 1920s and 1930s was too costly to build on a large scale, especially without the labor previously provided by the CCC, and, aesthetically, would result in new natural surroundings because of their picturesque design and use of natural materials. Park Service Modern notes Allaback (2000:23), “reinterpreted the long-standing commitment to ‘harmonize’ architecture with park landscapes,” but accomplished that in a different way than rustic architecture. Rather than being designed as picturesque elements of the landscape, Mission 66 buildings were meant to be unobtrusive with their low horizontal profiles. In the same way, Mission 66 visitor centers were often constructed of stone and textured concrete that reduced visual contrasts with the landscape (Allaback 2000).

In addition to the need for public facilities such as visitor centers to accommodate the ever-increasing crowds, Mission 66 also addressed the need for adequate, modern living quarters to accommodate essential operation, protection and administration employees. Mission 66 called for replacement and additional living quarters to be built in planned residential communities out of public view in the Standard Plans for Employee Housing (SPEH) (NPS 1957).

Employee housing constructed as part of the Mission 66 program reflects the postwar ethics and modern design principles and techniques embraced by the NPS. In order to maintain service-wide cohesiveness, design standards for Mission 66 residential construction were issued in 1957 in the NPS Standard Plans for Employee Housing (SPEH). This document featured a number of NPS-approved floor plans that were available for the construction of 2- and 3-bedroom houses, multiple unit housing, apartment buildings, and an employees’ dormitory. Superintendents of the various units where housing was planned were responsible for choosing their preference of plan for construction as well as the ratio of 3- to 2-bedroom units and multiple units that suited the needs of their park. To maintain consistency, no deviations from the plans were allowed, except where site conditions necessitated minor changes in

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the location of porches, garages, etc. The flexibility of this modern architecture, however, allowed the NPS to customize housing while avoiding costly individual site-designed homes. “The choice of exterior wall materials [was] determined by the availability of material in the area in which the house [was to be] erected, and to conform to the accepted design which [was] reflected in other structures in the vicinity” (NPS 1957).

The approved Mission 66 housing plans were predominantly of the Ranch Style of architecture that was so typical of the 1950s and 1960s. Although this widely-used architectural style has often been criticized as having “no style” because of its horizontal layout and lack of ornamental detail and dismissed by historians due to its prevalence throughout suburban America, many of the defining characteristics of Ranch style architecture are a reflection of the ideals and status of the nation at the time. The attached garages and carports typical of many Ranch style designs symbolized the increasing popularization of the automobile in post-war America. Their simple, open, one-story floor plans not only created an efficient use of space for growing families but also were a way to keep building costs low. Floor plans became less formal, with the dining room becoming an extension of the kitchen or living room. Extra space was “designed in” for all the “modern” appliances that people were acquiring, such as washing machines, dryers, refrigerators, ranges, and televisions.

National Historic Landmark Information

National Historic Landmark Status: No

World Heritage Site Information

World Heritage Site Status: No

Chronology & Physical History

Cultural Landscape Type and Use

Cultural Landscape Type: Designed

Current and Historic Use/Function:

Primary Historic Function: Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)

Primary Current Use: Visitor Contact (Visitor Center)

Other Use/Function

Other Type of Use or Function

Single Family House

Both Current And Historic

Small Residential Landscape

Both Current And Historic

Ranger Station

Both Current And Historic

Maintenance Facility

Both Current And Historic

Comfort Station (Latrine)

Both Current And Historic

Campground/Picnic Area

Both Current And Historic

Recreation/Culture-Other

Both Current And Historic

Livestock

Historic

Forest

Both Current And Historic

Automobile

Both Current And Historic

Parking Area

Both Current And Historic

Hiking Trail

Both Current And Historic

Interpretive Trail

Both Current And Historic

Current and Historic Names:

Name

Type of Name

Walnut Canyon National Monument

Both Current And Historic

Wupatupqa

Both Current And Historic

Long Canyon

Historic

San Francisco Mountain Reserve

Historic

Walnut Canyon

Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Associated Group:

- Name of Group:** Pueblo- Hopi
- Type of Association:** Both Current And Historic
- Name of Group:** Sinagua
- Type of Association:** Historic
- Name of Group:** Anglo-American
- Type of Association:** Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Significance Description:

As of 2006, no Ethnographic Study has been conducted for Walnut Canyon National Monument. However, previous conservation, land management and ethnographic studies at Walnut Canyon have primarily focused on the pre-historic structures and archeological sites of the pre-Pueblo and Sinagua peoples who occupied the canyon from approximately 600 AD to 1400 AD. Walnut Canyon has many additional layers of history that could warrant more in depth ethnographic research. The site conveys a rich collective history between the Native American tribes in the region (particularly the Hopi peoples) and the Anglo settlers and visitors who arrived in the area with the advent of the railroad. Walnut Canyon National Monument also depicts the extensive artisanship and project work completed by CCC crews- revealing a significant era of development, conservation and social welfare in US History.

Chronology:

| Year | Event | Annotation |
|----------------|--------------|---|
| 2500 BC - AD 1 | Inhabited | Early land-use by Ancestral Pueblo and Sinagua at Walnut Canyon. |
| AD 600 - 1400 | Inhabited | Walnut Canyon is occupied by the Sinagua people. The Sinagua likely establish a trail leading from Ranger Canyon into Walnut Canyon that later became Ranger Ledge Trail. |
| AD 1300 - 1400 | Abandoned | The area is abandoned by the Sinagua people after a major drought. |
| AD 1882 | Explored | The railroad arrives in Flagstaff and increases access to the canyon. |
| AD 1882 - 1900 | Altered | Increased visitation leads to removal of artifacts and impacts on pre-historic structures and sites. |
| AD 1890 - 1899 | Explored | Commercial tour operations are established at Walnut Canyon for visitor picnics and artifact digs. Visitors access the cliff dwellings via the Ranger Ledge Trail. |

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|----------------|---------------|---|
| AD 1900 - 1910 | Altered | The Ranger Ledge Trail is heavily used by visitors to Walnut Canyon. |
| AD 1902 | Altered | The first inscriptions are carved into the cliff along the Ranger Ledge Trail. |
| AD 1904 | Land Transfer | The San Francisco Mountain Reserve is established; Walnut Canyon comes under government control and is administered by the Forest Service. |
| | Built | Cliffs Ranger Station is constructed with logs from abandoned logging camps. |
| | Preserved | The federal government works to preserve cliff-dwelling and artifacts from poaching. |
| AD 1904 - 1934 | Maintained | The Ranger Ledge Trail is improved with boulder edging and buttress walls. |
| AD 1904 | Built | Post-1904. The Ranger Ledge Bridge is likely constructed sometime after 1904. |
| AD 1907 | Altered | An addition is built on the Cliffs Ranger Station. |
| AD 1915 | Altered | The National Old Trails Highway (also known as the Ocean to Ocean Highway) is routed to pass through Walnut Canyon. |
| | Memorialized | The Daughters of the American Revolution erect a marker for the pioneer women of Arizona along the highway in front of Cliff's Ranger Station; DAR petitions public officials to create a National Monument at Walnut Canyon. |
| | Established | November 30, 1915. President Woodrow Wilson establishes Walnut Canyon National Monument. The Forest Service administers the monument. |
| AD 1915 - 1925 | Altered | Late 1910s or early 1920s. A second addition is built on the Cliffs Ranger Station. |
| AD 1925 - 1934 | Built | Sometime between the late 1920s and 1934, the Rim Trail is constructed. |

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|----------------|---------------|---|
| AD 1934 | Land Transfer | Administration of Walnut Canyon is transferred from the Forest Service to the National Park Service. |
| | Planned | Information is gathered for plans to build an approach road, parking lots, trails, and campgrounds at Walnut Canyon. |
| AD 1934 - 1938 | Built | The Rim trail is improved by widening and installing rock retaining walls. Minor road improvements are also carried out. |
| | Altered | The Civilian Conservation Corps (Mt. Elden crew) begins work at Walnut Canyon. |
| AD 1935 | Established | A 1935 map of the Headquarters Area shows a terraced rock garden labeled cactus garden to the east of the Cliffs Ranger Station. The garden contains stone retaining walls, three circular flower beds, a birdbath and a cistern. |
| | Removed | A barn/garage is located southeast of the Cliffs Ranger Station until at least 1935. After that time, it is removed. |
| AD 1935 - 1939 | Established | Other 1930s features at the Cliffs Ranger Station include an outhouse, refuse burner, apple tree, flagpole, and trash scatters. |
| AD 1937 | Built | Paul Beaubien convinces local cattlemen to fence the western boundary of the monument from the canyon road to the railroad, protecting cliff dwellings from cattle. |
| AD 1938 | Altered | The boundaries of Walnut Canyon are expanded from 960 acres to 1,920 acres. |
| | Planned | Pre-1938. Multiple roads provide access to Walnut Canyon, making it difficult to adequately contact visitors. Plans are made to formalize the circulation patterns of the area and provide one access road to the monument. |
| | Built | Pre-1938. A rough trail (now Island Trail) exists at the monument. |
| AD 1938 - 1941 | Built | A new entrance road is constructed by the CCC. The road is designed by J.H. Tovrea, NPS Engineer. Other roads not needed are rerouted or removed. |

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| AD 1938 - 1939 | Planned | Architectural plans for the Administration and Museum building are designed by NPS Architect, Cecil Doty. The building is to replace the Cliffs Ranger Station and become the main point of contact with visitors. |
| | Planned | Architectural plans are drafted for two Rustic style employee residences by NPS Architect, Cecil Doty. Detail plans completed in 1939 by another NPS Architect, Trent Thomas. |
| AD 1938 - 1940 | Built | Mt. Elden CCC crew builds the employee residences and installs surrounding landscape features. |
| | Built | Mt. Elden CCC crew builds the Administration Building and constructs surrounding landscape features. |
| AD 1938 - 1942 | Maintained | Mt. Elden CCC crew conducts extensive trail maintenance and improvement work on the Island Trail. When the crew was disbanded in 1942, trail work was considered 80% complete. |
| AD 1940 - 1941 | Built | Mt. Elden CCC crew builds worm-rail fence along northern boundary of the monument. When the crew was disbanded in 1942, fence work was considered 75% complete. The remaining fence work was completed by per diem laborers. |
| | Built | Comfort Station is constructed of locally quarried, shaped Kaibab limestone blocks with a flat asphalt -tarred roof. |
| AD 1940 | Built | Designs for a Park Service Rustic Comfort station are drawn up by NPS Architect K. Saunders. The structure was later built by the Mt. Elden CCC crew. |
| AD 1940 - 1942 | Built | Old Walnut Canyon Road also known as County Road 303 is constructed. |
| AD 1940 - 1959 | Established | The Cliffs Ranger Station is used as a residence for seasonal employees. |
| AD 1941 | Planned | Plans are proposed for a nature trail along the north rim of Walnut Canyon. |
| AD 1942 | Altered | The picnic area is improved. |

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|----------------|---------------|---|
| AD 1945 | Built | The Generator House is built by custodian George Baxter. The building is located between Residences No. 1 and No. 2. |
| | Planned | Plans are drafted for alterations and additions to the Administration Building. The plans are never realized. |
| AD 1945 - 1947 | Altered | Mid-1940s. Improvements and routine maintenance are carried out on the Island Trail. |
| AD 1947 | Built | A water line and stone water fountains are likely constructed in the picnic area. |
| AD 1948 | Planned | A Development Outline and Master Plan are drafted for the monument. The proposal includes two additional employee residences and an apartment building. |
| | Rehabilitated | The Administration Building is reroofed. |
| AD 1948 - 1953 | Planned | As part of the 1948 Master Plan, a new approach road is planned and designed to connect Route 66 with the existing monument approach road at County Road 303. The design of Mission 66 road focused on preserving the natural and scenic beauty and extending views and pull-outs for visitors to experience natural landscape. |
| AD 1951 | Altered | The Administration Building is reroofed again and flagstone patio on the south side of the building is extended. |
| AD 1952 | Built | A flagstone walk leading to the front of Residence No. 2 is installed. |
| AD 1956 - 1966 | Planned | The NPS embarks on its Mission 66 campaign to update monument facilities. Proposed improvements included an enlarged visitor center, parking lot expansions, trail improvements, construction of an entrance station, boundary fencing, and improved utility and employee housing areas. |
| AD 1956 - 1957 | Built | The new paved approach road, Route 2, is constructed and completed. |

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| | Built | An 85-car parking lot is built. The lot was designed to incorporate the CCC Administration building parking lot and landscape features. |
| | Planned | Five new single-family residences and one four unit apartment building are planned to be built north of the CCC residences (Residences 1 and 2). A spur road to connect the residences to the existing housing loop road was also planned. |
| AD 1956 - 1961 | Altered | The park's water and sewer lines are improved for increased visitation. |
| AD 1957 | Destroyed | A utility and maintenance building is destroyed in a fire. |
| AD 1959 | Planned | A new Utility Building is designed to replace the existing maintenance buildings, including the building destroyed in a fire in 1957. |
| AD 1959 - 1969 | Altered | The Cliffs Ranger Station is used as a storage facility. |
| AD 1960 - 1961 | Built | Two single family residences No. 6 and No. 7 are built to the north of Residences 1 and 2. |
| AD 1960 | Built | The new Utility Building is built. |
| | Altered | Flagstone Patio on the north side of Residence No. 1 was expanded doubling its sized. |
| AD 1961 | Built | The Walnut Canyon Water Tower was constructed near the northwestern boundary of the park. |
| | Built | A spur road to the Residential and Utility Area is built. |
| | Built | Two concrete walks are constructed at the two new residences. |
| AD 1962 | Built | Seeding and planting is completed around the two new residences. |

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| | Planned | Cecil Doty draws up initial designs for an expansion to the Walnut Canyon Visitor Center and Administration Building. |
| AD 1963 | Planned | NPS Architect Philip Romigh revises Doty's design for the expansion to the Walnut Canyon Visitor Center and Administration Building. The revision includes a two-level floorplan. |
| AD 1963 - 1964 | Altered | The kitchen in residence No. 1 was expanded. |
| | Built | The addition to the Walnut Canyon Visitor Center and Administration Building is built between October 1963 and October 1964. |
| AD 1964 | Altered | Residence No. 1 garage is converted into a utility and storage room. |
| | Built | A single car wood frame garage was built north of Residence No. 2. |
| AD 1965 | Planned | Improvements to the Rim Trail and Island Trail are planned and designed. |
| AD 1965 - 1967 | Built | Improvements to the Rim Trail and Island Trail are constructed. Improvements include widening, replacement of trail surface, installation of handrails, construction of overlook and viewing platforms and interconnections with picnic areas, comfort station and visitor center. |
| AD 1966 | Planned | Plans are proposed for a new rim trail that incorporated an existing path to the comfort station and picnic area with a new overlook area. |
| | Altered | Most of the existing stone steps were replaced with a series of poured concrete staircases and swept concrete landings. |
| AD 1972 - 1975 | Established | The Cliffs Ranger Station is listed on the National Register as Old Headquarters. |
| AD 1977 | Altered | The original juniper support beams on the flagstone porch of Residence No. 1 were replaced with steel posts. |

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|----------------|---------------|---|
| | Built | Electrically timed lawn sprinkler was added to Residence No. 2. |
| AD 1979 | Altered | Roof of original administration building and Mission 66 addition is covered with a pitch corrugated steel roof. |
| AD 1980 | Built | A four foot high chain link fence is installed around the backyards of residence No. 2, No. 6, and No. 7. |
| AD 1990 | Built | Propane tanks are installed at Residence No. 1 and No. 2. |
| AD 1991 | Preserved | The Cliffs Ranger Station is stabilized. |
| AD 1996 | Built | A wood frame addition is constructed off of the upper lobby of the administration building to serve as a sales area. |
| AD 1997 | Maintained | The apple tree near the Cliffs Ranger Station is pruned. |
| | Rehabilitated | Portions of the worm rail boundary fence were replaced with logs cut from Forest Service land. |
| AD 1998 - 1999 | Built | Wheel chair accessible restroom facility was constructed to the northwest of the visitor center as a temporary replacement. |
| AD 2000 | Altered | Interior northeast corner of the utility building is framed in to create office space for maintenance personnel. |
| AD 2002 - 2003 | Built | Propane tanks are installed at Residence No. 6 and No. 7. |
| AD 2003 | Altered | Residence No. 6 is converted into additional office space and is designated as the Ponderosa Building. |
| | Altered | Residence No. 7 is converted into additional office space and designated as the Pinon building. |
| AD 2004 | Paved | Portions of asphalt on Island Trail are repaved. |

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| | Removed | Several large hazard trees (bark beetle casualties) were removed from the area between the Visitor Center and the parking lot. |
| AD 2005 | Rehabilitated | The comfort station is rehabilitated. Temporary bathroom is removed. Hazard trees are also removed from along the Rim Trail. |
| AD 2006 | Altered | Section of the east stairs on the upper portion of Island Trail is replaced with new steps due to deterioration of Mission 66 era concrete. |
| | Rehabilitated | The lower Island Trail loop limestone and concrete mortar retaining edge on the outer edge of the asphalt trail is rehabilitated. |
| | Rehabilitated | Damaged flagstone paving in the patio area behind the Visitor Center leading to the Island Trail is replaced. |
| | Altered | Twenty-one new interpretive signs were installed along the Island Trail to replace outdated signs. |
| | Established | A CLI for the Headquarters Area is drafted but never completed. |
| | Preserved | Monument staff draft a Determination of Eligibility for the Headquarters Area. |
| AD 2007 | Damaged | December 2007 rock slides damage extensive portions of Island Trail, including two retaining walls, sections of treads, and sections of metal pipe hand railings. |
| AD 2009 | Altered | All plant ID signs were removed and new plant ID signs were installed along Island Trail. |
| | Maintained | Apple tree near the Cliffs Ranger Station is pruned. |
| AD 2010 | Preserved | The Arizona SHPO concurs with the findings of the DOE for the Headquarters Area. |
| AD 2011 | Established | The CLI for the Headquarters Area is completed. |

Physical History:

NOTE

* For additional in depth history see Walnut Canyon National Monument National Register Nomination and General Management Plan

Forest Service Era

The various forces and concepts that shaped early conservation development in the United States are represented in the architectural legacy of the Walnut Canyon Historic District. Abandoned by its original inhabitants in the 1200s, the area around Walnut Canyon remained unknown to Anglos until the 1880s, when the arrival of the railroad in Flagstaff allowed more passage to the area. In the following years, several scientific expeditions were led to northern Arizona by the Smithsonian Institution. Locals, too, became more aware of the curiosities of Walnut Canyon, and, by the 1890s, commercial tours from Flagstaff had developed. At this time most tourists accessed the cliff dwellings via the Ranger Ledge Trail, a path on the North Rim that begins at Cliffs Ranger Station and follows a natural drainage into Walnut Canyon where it continues along a ledge in the Kaibab formation passing numerous cliff dwellings along the way. A typical Sunday afternoon excursion consisted of a picnic lunch followed by digging for artifacts within the smoke-covered alcove rooms. Over time, a grass-roots movement to protect Walnut Canyon grew, partially due to the areas potential as a continued tourist attraction (Stein 1986).

By 1904 Walnut Canyon was under government control as part of the newly formed San Francisco Mountain Reserve (now Coconino National Forest). During the same year, as a means to protect the cliff dwellings at Walnut Canyon, William Henry Pierce was placed as forest ranger to oversee the cliff dwellings and to guide the increasing number of visitors to the ruins.

In 1915 during Pierce's tenure as ranger, Walnut Canyon became the focus of increased public attention when the Coconino County Board of Supervisors changed the route of the newly designated National Old Trails Highway (also called the Ocean to Ocean Highway), which ran from Washington, D.C. to Los Angeles, passing through Flagstaff along the way, to travel from Winona to Flagstaff through Walnut Canyon (Guthrie 1915). The movement to create a national monument quickly gained support from Forest Service officials, and Walnut Canyon received national monument designation from President Woodrow Wilson later that same year, on November 30, 1915.



Ranger William Pierce and his wife, Mattie Pendley, at Cliffs Ranger Station, ca. 1904 (NPS photo).

Rustic Architecture and Civilian Conservation Corps

In early 1934 the administration and jurisdiction of Walnut Canyon National Monument was transferred to the National Park Service from the U.S. Forest Service. Shortly after being transferred to the Park Service, Walnut Canyon received its first full-time ranger, Paul Beaubien. Almost immediately after Beaubien's appointment, NPS engineers visited Walnut Canyon to lay the groundwork for future construction projects. By October 1934 engineering data had been assembled for approach roads, parking areas, trails, campgrounds, etc. for the development of both Walnut Canyon and Sunset Crater National Monuments (Beaubien 1934). Beaubien was doubtful, however, about these improvements, even stating in a monthly report that "it all sounds too good to be true" (Beaubien 1934). Engineering crews continued to visit Walnut Canyon throughout 1935, completing topographic maps for the area, which Beaubien called "the first important step toward any improvement here" (Beaubien 1934). The establishment of a CCC camp for Walnut Canyon National Monument was rumored as early as 1935, but this was not to be for several years.

In the first few years after the Park Service assumed control of Walnut Canyon National Monument, periodic small-scale, ad hoc repairs and improvements were completed, including maintenance of and improvements to what is now called the Island Trail. Jimmie Brewer, the first temporary NPS custodian of Walnut Canyon National Monument, wrote in a July 1934

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report, “The trail from...[Observation] point to the ledge ruins, which Mr. Cox constructed, now needs minor repairs in some places where the concrete has crumbled” (Brewer 1934). Frank Cox had been the Coconino National Forest Ranger stationed at Walnut Canyon from the late 1920s until July 1934 when he was replaced by Brewer. Park Service improvements conducted during this era included widening the trail by building rock retaining walls and adding fill, removing boulders from the trail, and leveling and rerouting short portions of the trail around obstacles (Wetherill 1936).

In 1938, the boundaries of Walnut Canyon National Monument were more than doubled (from 960 to 1,920 acres) through a Presidential Proclamation by President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Because of these newly acquired lands, the NPS promised to allocate funds to update the monument facilities (Stein 1986). Also, in 1938, the NPS established Civilian Conservation Corps camp NM-5-A (later redesignated NP-12-A), also known as the Mount Elden CCC camp, at the base of Mount Elden four miles northwest of Walnut Canyon in Flagstaff. Consisting of 200 men from Pennsylvania, the Mount Elden camp provided the labor necessary for the infrastructure developments at the three national monuments in the Flagstaff area: Walnut Canyon, Sunset Crater Volcano, and Wupatki. Work began at Walnut Canyon National Monument in August 1938 shortly after the establishment of the Mount Elden camp.

When the CCC arrived at Walnut Canyon in 1938, the Walnut Canyon National Monument was accessed via the National Old Trails Highway which passed close by the Cliffs Ranger Station. From this road (Ranger Cabin Road/Old 303), main access to the cliff dwellings could be gained from the aforementioned Ranger Ledge Trail. A secondary access road continued to the southeast from the Ranger Station and following the rim of the canyon. This branch had been improved by the Forest Service and led to an informal parking area near a spot just below the rim that had become known as “Observation Point.” From Observation Point, a somewhat improved but rough trail (now the Island Trail) descended into the canyon to a topographic feature (the “Island”) separated from the rim by a small saddle of land, around which numerous cliff dwellings were located (Colton, 1932, Guthrie, 1916, NPS Dwg NM-WAL, 2000). Since his assignment to Walnut Canyon National Monument in 1934, Custodian Beaubien had been concerned about these multiple routes of egress into the canyon, noting that they made it difficult to adequately contact visitors (Beaubien 1934).

In order to solve this problem, early NPS era development plans for the monument attempted to focus visitation around Observation Point. An Administration and Museum Building was planned for construction above Observation Point, with an employee housing area planned nearby, necessitating that the informal road system into the area be formalized. New sections of road were to be constructed by the Mount Elden CCC to connect with portions of the existing roads in order to create a formal approach road, while other sections of the existing road were to be rerouted, obliterated, or simply no longer used or maintained as public access routes (Hough 2002) (Dwg No. NM-WAL 8005) (Beaubien 1938-1951).

The road that ran from the Cliffs Ranger Station southeast along the rim to the Observation Point area was planned to be improved as the formal approach road. Final plans (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 5352) for the monument approach road were drawn up by NPS Assistant Engineer

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J.H. Tovrea in September 1938. Although preliminary plans aligned the new road with the existing road, engineering concerns deemed it necessary that the new alignment deviate from the existing road, joining Forest Road 303 farther to the east than did the existing road (Tovrea 1938). Construction of the new entrance road was completed by March 1941, and the existing road segment from the Ranger Cabin to the new entrance road was obliterated, shifting the visitor concentration to the Observation Point area and permanently bypassing the Cliffs Ranger Station and the Ranger Ledge Trail.

Another section of road to be obliterated and rerouted was “old” County Road 303 (Ranger Cabin Road), which meandered through the northern portion of the monument. Designated as CCC Job # 55-202, this project planned to reroute the county road farther north to provide greater administrative control of the road traffic through the monument as well as to lessen the impact to the area by woodcutters (Stevenson 1942). West of the monument boundary, the road was rerouted to the north near the northern boundary of the monument. The approximately one-mile stretch of the “new” (current alignment) County Road 303 running east-west at the northern edge of the monument (currently outside monument boundary and therefore non-contributing for the purposes of this historic district) was constructed by the CCC between 1941 and 1942. The remainder of the 303 rerouting to the east and west of the monument was completed by Coconino County. A short connector road was then constructed to join the entrance road with “new” County Road 303. While some portions of “old 303” within the monument boundary were obliterated as planned, others were preserved and remain in use today as service roads. This new road system constructed by the CCC remained in use until 1956, when the current paved approach road (Route 2) was constructed.

In addition to formalizing the road system, infrastructure development at Walnut Canyon included the construction of new public use and administrative/service facilities. Architectural plans for an Administration and Museum Building were drawn up in November 1938 by NPS Architect Cecil Doty, following a visit to Walnut Canyon earlier in the year. Detail plans for the building were completed by Cecil Doty in January 1939 (Dwg No. NM-WAL 2029-A) (Beaubien 1938). This building was to serve as an initial contact point for visitors to the canyon and would replace the existing, inadequate Cliffs Ranger Station, which for years had served doubly as the initial contact with visitors as well as housing for monument Custodian (Superintendent). The design, to be located above Observation Point on the rim of Walnut Canyon, included both office and exhibit space. Low-profile and constructed of locally-quarried stone and timbers, the Administration Building design adhered to Park Service Rustic style principles. Site excavation of the Administration Building began in late 1938 by the Mt. Elden CCC crew, and work continued on the Administration Building until late 1940.

The flexibility and innovativeness of Park Service Rustic style allowed efficient and harmonious designs to be used repeatedly in various park settings. Such was the case with the Walnut Canyon Comfort Station, located a short distance from the Walnut Canyon Visitor Center. The Walnut Canyon Comfort Station design is similar to the 1928 design for the Union Point Comfort Station at Yosemite National Park, which served as a prototype design for many New Deal era duplex comfort facilities (McClelland 1998). Plans for the Walnut Canyon Comfort Station were drawn up by NPS Architect K. Saunders in July 1940 (Dwg. No. NM-WAL

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2033). Construction of the Comfort Station by the Mount Elden CCC crew began in mid to late 1940, after the completion of the Mt. Elden pipeline (also by the Mount Elden CCC), which was to be the water supply for the monument (Beaubien 1940).

Architectural plans for two Rustic style employee residences, Residence No. 1 and No. 2, including plot plans for the housing loop road, were drawn up by Cecil Doty in November 1938. Minor changes and detail drawings were designed by NPS Branch of Plans and Design Architect Trent Thomas (NPS Dwg NM- WAL 2025, 2032). Construction began on Residence No. 2 in late 1938 and Residence No. 1 in 1939. Construction and finish work on the residences, including post-construction landscaping, continued by the Mt. Elden CCC crew until late 1940. Residence No. 1 received its first occupant, Custodian Paul Beaubien, in July 1941.

The Mount Elden CCC also conducted the first formalized, large scale improvements to the Island Trail. Although a rough trail existed in 1938 when the CCC arrived, it was described as being narrow, very steep at some locations and also dangerous (Richey 1942). Beginning in the fall of 1938, under the direction of CCC Project Superintendent Bill Stevenson, the newly formed Mount Elden CCC crew conducted trail work to improve the Island Trail. Designated as Job 13-206, "Improve Ruins Trails", CCC improvements to the trail included widening the existing trail and constructing numerous steps of locally-quarried stone (Richey 1942a). When the Mount Elden CCC camp was finally disbanded in March 1942, Job 13-206 was reported as being 80% complete.

Fencing of the monument boundaries was also a priority. Local ranchers' cattle had roamed freely in the canyon since the late 1800s, causing damage to many cliff dwelling walls over the years. In 1937 Beaubien convinced the local cattlemen to fence the western boundary of the monument, from the canyon rim to the railroad (Baldwin and Bremer 1986). In September 1938, plot plans for a split-rail, worm rail boundary fence for the northern boundary of the western portion of the monument were drawn up by NPS Engineer AC Kuehl (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 2028). This project was designated as CCC Job 10-131 (Richey 1942b). The original plans called for the fence to run 1100 rods (approximately 3.3 miles) along the northern portions of the 1938 monument boundary. Work on the fence began in January 1940 with the stockpiling of timber rails by the Mount Elden CCC crew (Beaubien 1940). Work on the split-rail fence by the CCC was discontinued in 1941 as other projects were deemed higher priority (Baldwin and Bremer 1986, CCC Job 11-139 Completion Record [sewer]). In March 1942 the Mount Elden CCC camp was disbanded, and the rail fence project was listed as 75% complete, or 620 rods (1.86 miles) in length. Due to the unanticipated departure of the CCC, the remainder of the fence, which was out of public view, was completed by per diem laborers with surplus CCC wire.

From the departure of the CCC until the advent of Mission 66, only minor repairs and/or improvements occurred to the facilities at Walnut Canyon. The Generator House, located between Residences No. 1 and No. 2, was constructed by Walnut Canyon National Monument Custodian George Baxter three years after the CCC crew left Walnut Canyon in 1945, using surplus quarried limestone left by the CCC. Routine maintenance as well as several improvement projects was completed on the Island Trail during this period. The existing stone

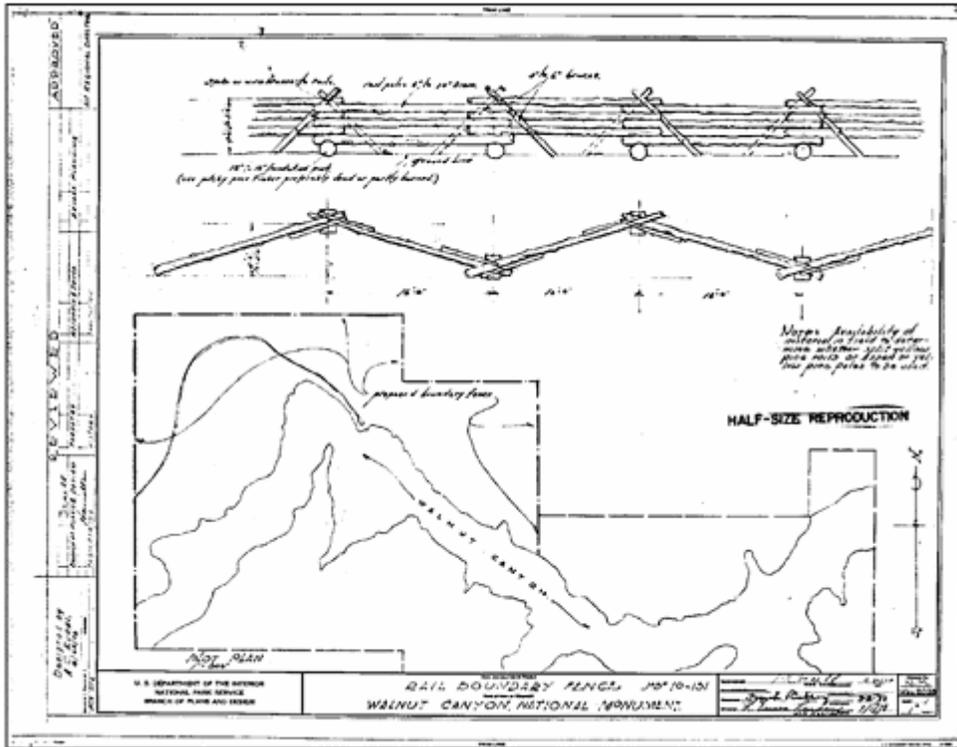
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water fountains in the picnic area are thought to date from this period as well, but no date can be confirmed.



Monument entrance at County Road 303, ca 1942 (NPS photo).

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Plans for Rail Boundary Fence (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 2028, CCC Job 10-131, 1938).

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Postcard of Ranger Cabin at beginning of NPS era, ca. 1938 (NPS photo).



During the construction of the new 303 alignment (NPS photo).



Administration Building, viewed from island, 1948 (NPS photo).

Mission 66

The second major phase infrastructure development at Walnut Canyon National Monument came as part of the Mission 66 program. The Park Service addressed the serious need to update the existing facilities at the monument. Similar to many other NPS areas, visitation at Walnut Canyon National Monument tripled within a decade of World War II. It had been recognized as early as 1945 that the Administration Building, only five years old at the time, was already too small to adequately accommodate visitors and staff needs. Preliminary plans for Additions and Alterations to the Administration Building, including a Work Room with storage and a Visitor's Lounge were drawn up in late 1945 by NPS Architect Raymond Lovelady, but these were never realized (NPS Dwg. NM-WAL 2029-C) (NPS 1948a). Two additional employee residences and an apartment building were also proposed as part of the 1948 Development Outline for the monument (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 2103-C) (NPS 1948a).

The first Mission 66-era improvement to be completed was the new paved approach road, designated Route 2. Plans to construct a new approach road directly from Route 66 to the monument had been proposed in the 1948 Master Plan for Walnut Canyon (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 2102z1) (NPS 1948b). This proposal planned an entrance road to connect Route 66 with the existing monument entrance at Forest Road 303. By 1953, plans for a three-mile paved approach road located to the east of the existing monument entrance at Forest Road 303 had been approved. This road was to run north-south from Route 66, through Coconino National

Forest, directly to the monument headquarters area, completely bypassing the CCC-era entrance road. An expanded 85-car parking lot would incorporate the CCC-era Administration Building parking lot and connect it and the housing area to the new road. The southernmost portion of the existing CCC-era lot was to be retained to the greatest extent possible, including the CCC limestone masonry curbing. Any existing CCC curbing that was necessary to remove was salvaged and reused in the new curbing. Existing vegetation and trees within the island of the CCC-era parking area as well as in the proposed island of the new parking lot were retained (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 3102). Park Service engineers surveyed the location of the center line of the proposed road in April 1953. Care was taken in choosing the location of the road so as to minimize the amount of heavy construction and drainage that was necessary as well as to leave the landscape as undisturbed as possible (NPS 1948b). The route was sited so that a minimum of mature ponderosa pines had to be removed, and a significant right-of-way was established on either side of the road in order to preserve the “natural and scenic beauty” and to secure it from “unsightly or unauthorized commercial development”.

Bids for this road construction project, designated as Project 2-A, “Grading and Bituminous Surfacing, Route 2, Walnut Canyon Approach Road”, opened in May 1956, and the contract was awarded to Peter Kiewit Sons’ Co., of Phoenix, Arizona (NPS files). Road construction was completed by 1957.

Walnut Canyon experienced a “rapid increase in travel” following the completion of the new paved approach road in 1956, with visitation (then at 60,000 visitors annually) expected to reach 100,000 people by 1970 (NPS files). Mission 66 planners addressed the inadequacy of the existing infrastructure development, citing that “development at Walnut Canyon, while adequate during the ‘dirt road days,’ has fallen behind and much is needed to keep pace with the increased use of the area by the American people” (NPS n.d.).

Needed improvements to both public use and service facilities at the monument were outlined in a 1956 Mission 66 Prospectus (NPS 1956). Proposed improvements to public use facilities included enlargement of the visitor center, further expansion of the parking lot, improvement of the trail system, and the construction of an entrance station. Service facilities improvements included boundary fencing, improvement of the utility systems, and the construction of a utility building and employee housing. Costs for the proposed physical improvements were estimated at \$357,200 with over \$56,000 allotted for Roads and Trails as well as \$276,400 for Buildings and Utilities projects (NPS 1956). Mission 66 improvements were planned to handle the expected visitor increases for years to come. Approval of the Walnut Canyon National Monument Prospectus was granted, with minor revisions, in May 1957 (Wirth 1957).

Drawings during the initial stages of planning for Mission 66 improvements included five single-story, single-family residences and one four-unit, single-story apartment building. These new residences were to be located to the north of the existing CCC-era residences (Nos. 1 and 2). An asphalt spur road was also planned to connect this new housing with the existing CCC-era housing loop road. Over the course of the planning phase, developments were scaled down several times, first reducing the number of single family homes to be initially constructed to two, and abandoning the plans for the apartment complex.

Plot and floor plans for the two new residences were drawn up by the San Francisco located Western Office of Design and Construction (WODC) in 1959. These preliminary plans were based on those approved in the 1957 Standard Plans for Employee Housing (NPS 1957). The 1959 floor plan (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 3112) proposed for these residences differs slightly from the interior layout that was ultimately constructed. The floor plan that was ultimately constructed is that of "Plan B, Three Bedroom Standard" (NPS Dwg. No. PG-3000), which was approved by NPS Director Conrad Wirth in February 1960.

Construction of a Utility Building (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 3113) was also planned to replace various existing and former utility and maintenance buildings, including one that had been destroyed by fire in 1957 (NPS 1958).

Plans and specifications for the employee residences and the Utility Building were finalized by the WODC and sent to the Regional Director in June 1960. Bids for contract were opened on July 14, 1960. The contract for construction of a Utility Building at Walnut Canyon Headquarters Area (Contract No. 14-10-1033-656) was awarded to the lowest bidder, Frontier Construction Company of Tucson, Arizona, in July 1960 in the amount of \$25,600.00. Work began on the project on August 8, 1960 and ended November 28, 1960. Although construction was completed in November, the building could not be utilized until August 1961, with the completion of the water and sewer line improvements (NPS files).

In July 1960 the construction contract for the residences (Contract No. 14-10-0333-655) was awarded to low bidder Clyde V. Hutcheson, Contractor, of Flagstaff, Arizona, in the amount of \$36,487.00. In August 1960 the proposed housing sites were staked out by WODC engineers, and salvage excavations were subsequently conducted on two archeological sites that were to be destroyed by the construction of Residence No. 7 and the residential spur road. Construction commenced shortly after completion of the excavations with site clearing and excavation for footings (NPS files).

Work on the residences continued until February 1961, when final inspections were made by Inspector Frank Huntsman and Contracting Officer and Walnut Canyon National Monument Superintendent Meredith Guillet. Completion of the water and sewer connections did not permit the occupancy of the buildings until August 1961, however. Seeding, planting, and other post-construction landscaping was completed as a day labor project by July 1962. Several work change orders were approved and added to the contract amount, bringing the final total to \$36,567.00 (NPS 1962).

Plans and specifications for the Residential and Utility Area Spur Road project were prepared by the WODC. Bids for this project opened in April 1961, and the contract was awarded in the amount of \$11,215.90 to the Tucson Concrete Pipe Company of Phoenix, Arizona, in May (Contract No. 14-10-0333-772). Asphalt paving of the spur road to the residences and the utility area commenced shortly thereafter and was completed in October 1961. Changes to the original contract amount included costs for constructing concrete walks at the two residences and costs associated with lowering the road bed to aid with drainage, bringing the total project

cost to \$11,654.92 (NPS 1962).

Enlargement of the Administration Building was planned as part of Walnut Canyon's Mission 66 improvements. Although the Mission 66 addition to the building is attributed to principal NPS Mission 66 architect Cecil Doty, further research has determined that the final, constructed design for the Walnut Canyon Visitor Center Addition was not designed by Cecil Doty, but rather another Park Service architect, Philip L. Romigh. Even though Doty had designed the existing building, he recalled that visit in a 1985 interview and remembered "talking about how you could do this and you could do that [with a new building]" (Harrison 1985). Doty drew up a preliminary design (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 2029F) for a visitor center addition to the Walnut Canyon Administration Building in August 1962. This design had a horizontal profile and incorporated a lobby, exhibit and office space, and a glassed-in view lobby. A revised preliminary drawing (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 2029G) was completed by WODC Architect Philip L. Romigh in March 1963 and approved by Regional Director Thomas Allen in April 1963. Romigh's design was inspired by Doty's 1962 design, as evidenced by the similar rough footprint and traffic flow, and includes many of the same characteristic elements of Mission 66 design principles including a viewing porch. However, Romigh's design differs significantly from Doty's in several aspects. While Doty's design is horizontal, Romigh designed a more dramatic two-level plan. The interior arrangement of the public and administrative areas also varies between Doty and Romigh's designs.

Designed to incorporate Doty's original 1938 Administration Building, Romigh's Mission 66 Visitor Center addition is a unique product of evolving NPS management strategies in the post-war era. The building reflects the key elements of Mission 66 design, including the architectural design and function of the building itself. Designed in Park Service Modern style, the building blends modern materials in the International style with natural materials that harmonize the building with the surrounding landscape and earlier constructed Park Service Rustic buildings. The Visitor Center addition adheres to the Mission 66 design philosophy that called for locating the visitor center near the park's major resource, using terraces and window walls to provide significant views of natural features and encouraging visitors to use the adjacent overlook and trail.

Bids for the Visitor Center Addition and Utilities improvement project (Project No. WAL-W 467) were opened in September, 1963. The Frontier Construction Company, of Tucson, Arizona, was determined to be the lowest bidder. Once project financing was secured, the construction contract (No. 14-10-0333-1127) was awarded in late September 1963; in the amount of \$120,405.00 (NPS 1963a). The Visitor Center addition was started in late October 1963 and was completed a year later, in early October 1964.

Trail improvements and construction were also planned as part of the Mission 66 improvements. Plans for Island Trail improvements were drawn up by the NPS Office of Design and Construction in February 1965 (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 3122, sheets 1-2). These improvements focused on creating a safer trail for the increasing number of visitors coming to Walnut Canyon. Specific improvements included widening the trail in constricted areas, replacing the trail surface, and installing handrails. Beginning in 1966, most of the existing stone

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steps were replaced with a series of poured concrete staircases and swept concrete landings.

Plans for the construction of a new “Rim Trail” were also included in the development plans for Mission 66. A nature trail along the north rim of Walnut Canyon, east of the Visitor Center, had been proposed as early as 1941 (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 2101A). This idea of constructing an additional trail to assist in dispersing visitors as well as to provide a less strenuous option for those visitors unable to walk the Island Trail continued throughout the years into the Mission 66 era. Working drawings for the Rim Trail were drawn up by the Office of Design and Construction in February 1966 (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 3122, sheet 3). The proposed 1/2 mile trail was designed in order to incorporate the existing path to the comfort station and picnic/lunch area as well as a recently excavated pueblo (WACA 85A-90). The plans also included a canyon overlook at the end of the trail. Construction of the Rim Trail was completed by the end of 1967 with “As Constructed” drawings provided (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 3122A, sheet 3).

The major public use and administrative facilities in use today at Walnut Canyon have changed little since the Mission 66 era. Visitors to Walnut Canyon today arrive at the monument from the same road (Route 2) that was constructed in 1956. The Walnut Canyon Visitor Center still remains the heart of both visitor and administrative activities. The Island and Rim Trails continue to be used by thousands of visitors each year. The CCC and Mission 66-era residences are still in use as residences or employee office space, and the Utility Building continues to function as the monument’s maintenance facility. The Ranger Cabin and Ranger Ledge Trail are visited and interpreted specifically for their historic value as part of Walnut Canyon National Monument’s interpretive program.



Newly constructed Approach Road, ca. 1956-7 (NPS photo).

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Administration building with Mission 66 addition, c. 1966-1979 (NPS photo).

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

SUMMARY OF CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

The district is comprised of 18 separate properties that contribute to its historic significance and 13 non-contributing properties. Most of the contributing properties are in excellent condition and retain a high level of historic integrity, reflecting their original location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association.

The following presents a list of contributing resources for the Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District:

Forest Service era resources (1904-1934)

1. Cliffs Ranger Station (Building No. 13) and associated features
2. Ranger Ledge Trail and associated features
3. Ranger Cabin Road ("Old" 303)

New Deal era resources (1938-1942)

4. Comfort Station (Building No. 12)
5. Residence No. 1 (Building No. 1)
6. Residence No. 2 (Building No. 2)
7. CCC entrance road
8. Visitor Center Parking Lot (south end) and associated features
9. Worm-rail boundary fence
10. Island Trail
11. Picnic Area and associated features

Mission 66 era resources (1956-1967)

12. Residence No. 6 (Building No. 6)
13. Residence No. 7 (Building No. 7)
14. Utility Building (Building No. 25) and associated maintenance yard
15. Water Tower
16. Administrative Road System and associated features
17. Rim Trail

Unassociated contributing resources

18. Generator Shed (Building No. 20) (1945)

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Significant Non-contributing resources (1939-1964)

19. Administration Building (Building No. 11)

The following presents a list of non-contributing resources in the immediate vicinity of the Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District:

1. WNPA (formerly SPMA) addition to VC (1996)
2. WNPA shed (c. 1980s structure)
3. Vehicle fuel tanks
4. Maintenance carports
5. Unpaved employee parking area near Mission 66 maintenance yard
6. Cement trailer pad in between Residence No. 6 and the maintenance yard
7. Detached garage for Residence No. 1
8. Detached garage for Residence No. 2
9. Entrance kiosk (c. 1980s)
10. Miscellaneous utility boxes, pump houses
11. Picnic area pullout along Approach Road

SUMMARY OF INTEGRITY

The Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District retains overall integrity for its excellent examples of designed landscapes and buildings of the New Deal Era (1930s-early 1940s), particularly the workmanship of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) as well as the landscapes and structures designed and built during the Mission 66 era (1950s-1960s) of Park management.

Location: Retains Integrity

The Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District is located along the southern margin of the Colorado Plateau in the Mongollon highlands-Coconino Plateau region. The monument is surrounded by Coconino National Forest, an ecosystem composed primarily of pinion-juniper and ponderosa woodlands. The monument is directly south of Historic US Route 66 as well as Interstate 40 which provides easy accessibility to the district. The integrity of location is retained across multiple layers of history. Further, the district retains integrity for its proximity to major travel corridors that have filled a major role in park visitation and landscape design over the past century.

Design/Community Organization: Retains Integrity

The design and community organization at Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District is retained. This is demonstrated through the existing housing cluster, administrative area and visitor center, trails, parking and picnic areas. The integrity of these land use clusters is due to the designs and construction associated with the New Deal Era and CCC and later, the Mission 66 era of park development.

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Setting: Retains Integrity

The general topography of the district is attributed to the extensive volcanic activity in the area leading to geologic outcrops of red sandstone and white limestone. Walnut Canyon houses a broad diversity of vegetative communities and micro-climates due to the meandering pattern of the canyon. The ponderosa and pinyon-juniper habitats surround the upper park management areas and remain dominant species throughout the canyon as well. These habitats provide for a setting in which the natural landscape is prominent and the built landscape subordinate to the natural landscape forms. This pattern was established by early human occupants as continues through the Mission 66 era of park development therefore the setting of the district retains integrity.

Materials/Species Composition: Retains Integrity

The materials of the buildings and small-scale landscape features rely heavily upon resources native to the area. These include limestone, sandstone, and local pine logs. The use of these materials reflects the natural landscapes features and is characteristic of both CCC workmanship and Mission 66 design and architecture. Integrity of materials is retained.

Workmanship/Management Techniques: Retains Integrity

Different examples of workmanship are evident throughout the Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District. The CCC era of workmanship demonstrates use of local building materials, such as the use of limestone for masonry and local pine logs for the construction of spilt-rail boundary fences. The masonry in particular mimics the design and construction of pre-Pueblo and Sinagua settlements in Walnut Canyon and the surrounding region. The workmanship of the Mission 66 era continues the pattern of designing with local materials to blend the built environment into the natural landscape. Integrity of workmanship and management techniques is retained.

Feeling: Retains Integrity

Overall, the feeling generated at the Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District is one of being a part of the landscape rather than dominant over the landscape. As visitors enter the park, a canopy of ponderosa encloses them until they reach the boundary edges of the canyon. The trails along the canyon rim and down in the canyon provide a feeling of participation with both landscape and early human settlements as they are designed with the natural landscape features, materials and built on contour to follow the sinuosity of the canyon. The visitor center also promotes a feeling of being one with the landscape. With floor to ceiling picture windows and outdoor viewing platforms facing out off the edge of the canyon walls, visitors can easily feel the expanse and grandeur of Walnut Canyon. The integrity of feeling of this landscape is retained.

Association: Retains Integrity

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There is a direct association between the Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District and the Civilian Conservation Corps, Mission 66, and the National Park Service. Other periods of association include early homestead settlement. The integrity of association is retained.

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

Walnut Canyon and the surrounding forests and region contain hundreds of archeological sites. These sites are predominantly attributed to the occupancy of the pre-Pueblo and Sinagua cultures who occupied the canyon ledges as well as the lower areas of the canyon from approximately 600 AD until 1400 AD. This period of occupancy is most notably marked by the numerous cliff dwellings that fill the geologic outcroppings of the canyon's interior. The Walnut Canyon cliff dwellings are the only known of such remains of the northern Sinagua culture. Additional archeological remains include masonry pueblos on the higher ground above the canyon, rock shelters, campsites and agricultural fields and terraces. The presence of these features at Walnut Canyon lead to the establishment of the monument and the developed headquarters area.

Other archeological features at the Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District include historic trash scatters. Several historic trash scatters, dating to the cabin's period of use, are located near the Cliffs Ranger Station; however, other trash scatters may also exist throughout the landscape.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- Walnut Canyon cliff dwellings
- Remains of stone masonry pueblos, rock shelters, campsites
- Pre-historic agricultural fields and terraces
- Historic trash scatters

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: None.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



One of numerous cliff dwellings that visitors experience along the island Trail. Photo: 2005

Buildings and Structures

The Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District contains numerous buildings and structures from the Forest Service era through the Mission 66 era of National Park Service design and development. Buildings from all eras were designed and constructed to blend with the surrounding environment, particularly through the subordination of architecture to the landscape through the use of natural and local materials and horizontal profiles.

Most of the buildings and structures were built using native materials to the area, in particular limestone and sandstone quarried from local areas. This style of building began with the earliest canyon occupants, the Ancestral Pueblo or Sinagua people, and was emulated during the CCC era of park management and “Park Service Rustic” designs. The architectural styles “Park Service Rustic” and, later with the Mission 66 era “Park Service Modern,” were most notably incorporated into the design of the Headquarters Area by NPS Architect Cecil Doty. The Headquarters Area contains three buildings designed by Doty that reflect the Park Service Rustic style. Additionally, Doty designed the original Administration and Visitor Center building and drafted the initial plans for the Mission 66 addition. Though Doty did not create the final design of the Visitor Center addition, Doty’s initial conceptual plans did influence the final design of the addition.

The later eras of design and construction during the Mission 66 era continued to blend buildings into the environment. Defining characteristics of the Mission 66 buildings at Walnut Canyon

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include the advent of modern architecture, a floor plan that segregates public areas from administrative areas, and the use of visible natural materials that reflect the surrounding natural landscape. Many of the Mission 66 buildings, including the addition to the Administration Building and Visitor Center, also continued the use of local stone in the building construction. Other Mission 66 buildings used other materials, such as the residences which reflect the use of early American settlements with log cabins. Use of log construction mimicked the Cliffs Ranger Station, which was constructed out of ponderosa pine logs.

Today, a number of buildings remain within the Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District. Additional information about each remaining building is detailed below.

Cliffs Ranger Station (Ranger Cabin, Ranger Ledge Cabin, Old Headquarters, Bldg #13, FMSS #46810, WACA 85A-107, LCS 007235, constructed 1904)

The Cliffs Ranger Station was originally constructed by the San Francisco Mountain Reserve (now Coconino National Forest) in approximately 1904 with logs from an abandoned logging camp with two additions built in 1907 and during the late 1910s or early 1920s. The entire structure is a four-room, single story, long, narrow log cabin measuring approximately 5 meters southwest-northeast by 15 meters northwest-southeast (16 x 49 ft.). The walls are constructed with peeled round pine logs between 3 1/2" and 7" in diameter. The logs are stacked 11 courses high and held together with hog-trough and saddle-notched corners. The gaps between logs are chinked with small wood pieces and chicken wire covered with a daubing varying in width between 1 1/2" and 6". The original cabin (Room 1) was a one-room, relatively square log structure with hog-trough corners. The steeply pitched roof was covered with wood shingles. The cabin originally had a centered door and a single, four-light casement window on the north elevation. The original cabin had gable ends of vertical cedar planks, which are still intact and visible from the adjacent rooms.

Several subsequent building episodes during the cabin's period of occupation expanded it to its current layout and dimensions (WACA Ranger Cabin Archives). Discrepancies exist regarding the exact construction dates for the additions; however, the basic construction sequence is as follows: The first expansion was a kitchen (Room 4) with a small covered porch. Room 4 was constructed on the south side of Room 1 by 1907. The kitchen porch, located on the north (front) elevation of the cabin, incorporates a living juniper into its design, with the tree extending through and above the porch roof. The second addition, dating to the late 1910s or early 1920s, consisted of a large room (now Rooms 2 and 3) added to the north side of the original cabin. At a later date, this room was divided into its current arrangement of two rooms. The total area of the structure is 694 sq ft.

Roof pediments are encased with rough sawn, vertically applied cedar boards. The interior walls are made of a painted celotex-type material. The ceiling is headed and painted white, and the floor appears to be made of tongue and groove lumber and was once oiled.

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Historically, the building served as the original ranger station and ranger residence at Walnut Canyon. In addition to the ranger station, an outhouse and barn/garage were also constructed. The outhouse remains today (see description below), while the barn, located a short distance southwest of the cabin, was present until at least 1935 (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 4938z1, sheet 17).

From 1940 (after Residence no. 1 was completed) through 1959, the cabin was used as a residence for seasonal NPS employees. The cabin then served as a storage facility until 1969, and it has remained vacant since that time (WACA Ranger Cabin archives). In 1975, the cabin was officially entered into the National Register at the local level of significance. Most recently, in 1991, emergency stabilization work was performed in an attempt to improve the cabin's structural integrity and to create a water-tight building envelope. Deteriorated original materials were replaced in-kind.

Today, the Ranger Cabin retains its original form and outline as well as a substantial portion of its original fabric. The setting remains largely unaltered since the cabin's original period of use, and many of the historic features associated with the cabin are intact. Defining characteristics of the cabin include: hog trough and saddle notch construction, wood shake roof, local materials, and the juniper through porch roof.

Outhouse at Cliffs Ranger Station (LCS ID #068219)

A one-hole wooden board-sided outhouse is located approximately 13 meters southeast of the Cliffs Ranger Station. The outhouse measures 1.23 meters wide by 1.3 meters long. Its roof is slanted toward the back. A double-hinged door, no longer attached, is located nearby. Surrounding the outhouse are small, circular depressions that probably represent periodic moves of the outhouse as it became too full.

Comfort Station (Bldg #12, FMSS #46819, WACA 85A-241, LCS 068178, constructed 1940-1941)

The 460 square foot Comfort Station is constructed of locally quarried, shaped Kaibab limestone blocks with a flat, asphalt-tarred roof. Rectangular in shape, it measures 23'-8" northwest-southeast by 14'-4" southwest-northeast and stands 8 feet high. It is approached from the southwest via a walkway leading from the visitor center parking lot. The building is divided into separate sections for men and women, which are entered by doors on different sides of the building. The men's section is entered from the northeast, whereas the women's section is entered from the southeast. Low retaining walls, part of the original design, border the walkways to each entrance. A small, central heater room separates the two sections. The south elevation of the building, the direction from which the building is approached, has two small, 2-pane, bottom-hinge casement windows with fixed screens, one at each end, with a central wood panel door leading into the utility room. The east elevation contains one small, 3-pane, window and a wood and frosted glass entry door to the men's section. The north

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elevation contains a wood and frosted glass entry door to the women's section, as well as two, 3-pane, bottom-hinge casement windows. The west elevation has a single 3-pane bottom-hinge casement window. The interior of the men's section contains two prefabricated, metal stalls with toilets, one wall-mounted sink, and one wall-mounted urinal. The women's section contains two prefabricated, metal stalls with toilets and one wall-mounted sink. The interior walls are plastered and were originally painted with cream-colored oil paint. The original design called for finished cement floors.

The building served as a seasonal (warmer weather only) public restroom facility, possibly until the 1990s, when it fell into disuse due to concerns with the septic system and lack of handicapped accessibility (Zimmermann 2005). In 1998-9, a wheelchair-accessible restroom facility was constructed to the northwest of the visitor center as a temporary replacement. Removal of the accessible restroom and the rehabilitation and re-opening of Comfort Station for public use was completed during the summer of 2005 (PEPC #11936).

Today, the Comfort Station is architecturally unmodified and appears much as it did when it was constructed in 1940-1941.

Residence No. 1 (Quarters 1, Bldg #1, FMSS 48479, WACA 85A-240, LCS 68217, constructed 1940)

Walnut Canyon Residence No. 1 is also referred to throughout the NPS files as the Superintendent's Residence, Custodian's Residence and Q-1. It was designed by NPS Architect Cecil Doty and constructed by the Mount Elden CCC in 1940. Residence No. 1 is a one-story, Park Service Rustic style, single-family residence. The exterior of Residence No. 1 is constructed of shaped, locally-procured Kaibab limestone, wet-laid with concrete: board and batten siding; and edged wood paneling and wood trim. The residence has a gabled roof covered with milled wooden shakes. A covered flagstone porch occupies the south end of the east side and the entire length of the south side of the residence. A flagstone path leads from the access loop (on the north side) to an open flagstone patio, defined in the original building plans as a "service area."

Residence No. 1 is roughly rectangular in shape, with approximately 1100 square feet of interior space divided and arranged to accommodate residential living. The interior space consists of a living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, one bath, and an unheated storage and utility room (the original garage). A poured concrete basement (214.5 sq. ft. – not included in area calculation) is located under the kitchen area only. Because the CCC-era entrance road along the canyon rim was originally the main access to the housing area, the house was built facing it (south). The house can be accessed from three doors; two of which are open onto the flagstone porch. A door on the east side of the house opens to the living room, while a door on the south side provides access through the dining room. A third door is located on the north side of the house and accesses the kitchen. This door is most easily accessed from the flagstone path that begins at the loop road.

The original wood 6-over-6 sash and 2-over-2 sash windows are present throughout the house. The north elevation is half red board and batten siding (extending from the NW corner to the end of the kitchen), half limestone construction and contains seven 6-over-6 sash windows. The south elevation is entirely limestone and contains nine 2-over-2 sash windows with storm windows. The covered limestone porch on this elevation wraps around to the east façade and is supported by six (originally wood, now metal) columns. The east elevation contains the aforementioned door flanked by two vertical five-pane fixed sash windows and also has limestone support column for the covered porch. Originally this elevation contained two garage doors which have since been replaced. The west elevation contains five 6-over-6 sash windows with limestone walls.

Since its construction in 1940, Residence No. 1 has undergone minor alterations. In 1960, the flagstone patio on the north side of the residence was expanded, doubling its size. Later in 1963-1964, the kitchen was expanded, followed by renovations to the garage to convert it into a utility and storage room in 1964. In 1977, the original juniper support beams on the flagstone porch were replaced with steel posts. Despite these changes, the majority of its character-defining attributes are still intact and in original form.

Today, Residence No. 1 continues to be used as an employee residence.

Residence No. 2 (Quarters 2, Bldg #2, FMSS 48480, WACA 85A-139, LCS 68192, constructed 1940)

Walnut Canyon Residence No. 2 is also referred to throughout the NPS files as the Ranger's Residence and Q-2. Although smaller in size, Residence No. 2 is similar in design and layout to Residence No. 1. It was designed by Cecil Doty in November 1938. Minor changes to and detail drawings of this design were executed by Western Office of Design and Construction (WODC) Architect Trent Thomas in early 1939. Construction was undertaken by the CCC in 1939-40.

The building is an approximately 1,100 square foot, single story, single family dwelling. The exterior of the Residence No. 2 was constructed of wet-laid, shaped local Kaibab limestone with board and batten siding and wood trim. The residence has a gabled roof covered with milled wooden shakes. A covered flagstone porch occupies most of the east side of the house. A flagstone path leads to the porch from the asphalt housing loop road.

The interior space consists of a living room, dining room, kitchen, two bedrooms, and a bathroom. Unlike Residence No. 1, there is no basement in Residence No. 2. The interior layout of Residence No. 2 is almost identical to that of Residence No. 1, although the house is oriented with the opposite side facing the housing loop road. Residence No. 2 is oriented at a right angle from Residence No. 1, and it faces the original housing loop road, which remains the access to the house today. Access to Residence No. 2 can be gained from two doors. The

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main door opens into the dining/living room and is entered from the flagstone porch on the east side of the house. A rear door leads into the kitchen on the west side of the house.

The north elevation is composed of limestone exterior walls with two large 2-over-2 sash windows. The south elevation contains five 6-over-6 sash windows with limestone walls. The east elevation contains nine 2-over-2 sash windows, limestone walls and a covered limestone porch. The west elevation contains red board and batten siding with six 6-over-6 and two large 2-over-2 sash windows. A small covered limestone stoop extends out from the door.

Walnut Canyon Residence No. 2 has not been structurally altered since its original construction though some smaller changes have been made. In 1964, a single-car wood frame garage was constructed a short distance to the north of the residence. This added garage measures 12'8" by 24'. Although constructed during the Mission 66 era at Walnut Canyon, the garage addition does not appear to be part of the overall Mission 66 development plan for Walnut Canyon and must therefore be considered a non-contributing element of the property.

Today, Residence No. 2 continues to be used as an employee residence.

Worm Rail Boundary Fence (Split Rail Fence line, FMSS #48622, WACA 85A-107, LCS ID #068203, constructed 1938)

The boundary fence was designed by the NPS in 1938 and constructed by the Mount Elden CCC as a worm-rail fence of split pine rails harvested from nearby Forest Service land. The fence was constructed to define the Walnut Canyon northern boundary and to keep cattle out of the monument. The fence is typically composed of split logs, four logs high with both wire and a nail between the top two rails present at each intersection, and the bottom rail at each intersection rests upon one stone to keep it off the ground.

The split rail boundary fence retains its original form, outline, and design, although specific rails have been replaced over time as a result of deterioration and damage. The north-south portions of the original fence were removed at some point, possibly as late as the 1980s. Today, the remaining portion of split-rail fence begins at the northwest corner of the 1938 monument boundary. It runs approximately one mile to the east, parallel to and approximately 15-30 feet south of the current alignment (CCC constructed) of Forest Road 303, and ends at the point where the 1938 monument boundary turns to the south. The fence continues to serve as the northern boundary for the westernmost portion of the 1938 monument boundary. In 1997, portions (approximately 20-30%) of the fence were replaced with logs cut from Forest Service land (Project FLAG-97-05-M). Replacement logs were cut, peeled, and split by AmeriCorps crews and installed by park maintenance staff. It is likely that all segments that are currently five logs high are a result of this project.

Picnic Area (FMSS 53389)

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A designated picnic area was one of the earliest improvements at Walnut Canyon. A picnic area with “ovens, benches, and refuse cans” is referenced by the NPS as early as 1934, shortly after the NPS took over management of the area. The exact location of this early picnic area, however, is unknown. A proposed “picnic ground” is shown on a 1934 Development Plan for Walnut Canyon (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 2000), but it is located slightly northwest of Observation Point, not to the northeast, as is the current picnic area. Several months before the arrival of the CCC at Walnut Canyon in August 1938, Custodian Paul Beaubien reports that “picnic tables were repaired with the hope that they would last until the CCC boys can make others” (Beaubien, [April] 1938). Although job plans were drawn up for picnic area improvements including water fountains, fireplaces, picnic tables, refuse containers, and directional signs, CCC completion reports indicate that the Mount Elden camp was disbanded before any work was conducted on the picnic area improvements. A January 1941 Headquarters Area Plan map for Walnut Canyon shows the Picnic Area in its current location with proposed trails to and around it (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 2101A). During the summer of 1942, several months after the CCC departure, improvements to the picnic area were conducted by NPS staff including hauling cinders, sand, rock and pine needles for distribution as well as the construction of three fireplaces (Beaubien 1938-1951). NPS records also indicate that, in 1947, a trench for a water line to the picnic area was dug, and five prefabricated fireplaces were installed.

Since its establishment, the boundaries of the picnic area have been somewhat vague, and throughout the years, it is generally only indicated on maps with a dotted circle or general area label. Today, informal rock outlines partially define the edges of and walkways through the picnic area, including defined spots for picnic tables, and it remains unclear when these rock alignments were constructed. Metal picnic tables dot the picnic area; however, none are historic and none are permanently affixed to the ground.

Residence No. 6 (Quarters 6, Building No. 6, FMSS #48482)

Residence No. 6 is a one-story, 1,400 square-foot single family residence with an attached one-car garage. The house is set on a poured concrete perimeter foundation with poured concrete interior pillars creating a crawl space which runs under the residence portion of the building but not under the garage. The overall dimensions of the building are 66' northwest-southeast by 27.5' southwest-northeast. It was constructed as a Mission 66 project in 1960-61 as additional employee housing for Walnut Canyon National Monument. The original design of the building had an asphalt shingle roof and redwood shiplap and board and batten siding. The residence is divided into 8 rooms: a combination living/dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 1 1/2 baths, and a laundry room. An attached unheated, un-insulated garage makes up the northwest end of the building and is accessed from the kitchen. The northeast (rear) elevation of the building faces the backyard area. This elevation has seven double-hung one-over-one windows and two doors – one entryway to the dining room and one entryway to the laundry room. The dining room door is a solid hardwood door. The laundry room door is a hardwood door with an upper fixed sash window. Both doors are accessed from a raised, poured concrete stoop. The southwest (front) elevation faces a front yard area adjacent to the

residential area spur road and across from Residence No. 2. The southwest elevation has one hardwood, solid panel front entryway door, one three-pane window with a central fixed sash flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows, one two-over-two double-hung window, and one one-over-one double-hung window. The single car, solid panel garage door is also located on this side of the house. The southeast elevation faces towards the maintenance yard and has two double-hung one-over-one windows. The northwest elevation faces Residence No. 7 and is the outer wall of the garage. It has one one-over-one double-hung window and a single hardwood door with an upper fixed sash window. To the greatest extent possible, the larger existing native vegetation (including ponderosa pine) was preserved around the building, and native grass was seeded and native shrubs planted after construction.

Residence No. 6 has not been structurally altered since its original construction, though some small-scale changes have occurred over the years. Historically, the building was used as an employee residence from construction in 1960-1961 until 2003, when it was converted into additional office space for the Resource Management Division. It currently functions as the curation facility for the Flagstaff Area National Monuments and has been additionally designated as the Ponderosa Building.

Residence No. 7 (Quarters 7, Building No. 7, FMSS #48483)

Residence No. 7 was constructed by a private contractor in 1960-1961 as part of the Mission 66 improvements. Residence No. 7 is identical in size and design to Residence No. 6. Residence No. 7 is a one-story, 1,400 square-foot single family residence with an attached one-car garage. The house is set on a poured concrete perimeter foundation with poured concrete interior pillars creating a crawl space which runs under the residence portion of the building but not under the garage. The original design of the building had an asphalt shingle roof and redwood shiplap and board and batten siding. The overall dimensions of the building are 66' northwest/southeast by 27.5' northeast/southwest. The residence is divided into 8 rooms: a combination living/dining room, kitchen, 3 bedrooms, 1 1/2 baths, and a laundry room. An attached unheated, un-insulated garage makes up the northwest end of the building and is accessed from the kitchen. The northeast (rear) elevation of the building faces the backyard area. The northeast elevation has seven double-hung one-over-one windows and two doors; one entryway to the dining room and one entryway to the laundry room. The dining room door is a solid hardwood door. The laundry room door is a hardwood door with an upper fixed sash window. Both doors are accessed from a raised, poured concrete stoop. The southwest (front) elevation faces a front yard area adjacent to the residential area spur road and across from the residence area playground. The southeast elevation has one hardwood, solid panel front entryway door, one three-part window with a central fixed sash flanked by one-over-one double-hung windows, one two-over-two double-hung window, and one one-over-one double-hung window. The single car garage door is also located on this side of the house. The southeast elevation faces Residence No. 6 and has two double-hung one-over-one windows. The northwest elevation faces a wooded area and is the outer wall of the garage. It has one one-over-one double-hung window and a single

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hardwood door with an upper fixed sash window. To the greatest extent possible, the larger existing native vegetation (including ponderosa pine) was preserved around the building, and native grass was seeded and native shrubs planted after construction.

Like Residence No. 6, Residence No. 7 was used as an employee residence from construction until 2003, when it was converted into additional office space for the Resource Management Division. It is now additionally designated as the Piñon Building.

Utility Building (Building No. 25, FMSS #46811)

The Utility Building is also commonly referred to as the Walnut Canyon Maintenance Building. It was built in 1960 by Frontier Construction Company of Tucson, Arizona. The architectural footprint of the Walnut Canyon Utility Building measures approximately 1,950 square feet. The building is rectangular, measuring 75 feet by 26 feet. It is oriented roughly north-south and is located at the far end of a fenced, paved maintenance yard. The building has concrete block walls and a flat roof. The south or front elevation has two metal, solid panel entrance doors at the west end of the structure. A single gasoline pump was originally located at the west end between the two entry doors. The remaining portion of the south elevation was designed with three large, one-bay garage doors (10' high). There are no windows on the south elevation. The west elevation has one small two-pane window, one four-pane casement window, and a solid metal double door, through which the tool room is accessed. The north elevation has five large, 16-panel windows (4 central panes are casement and the remainder are fixed) evenly spaced along its length. There is also one small two-pane window at the west end. The east elevation is plain and has no windows or entry doors. The interior of the building is minimally divided; the west end of the building contains a single equipment service bay, bathroom, small tool room, and utility room. A larger equipment storage area and warehouse occupy the east end of the building.

Utility Building (Mission 66) – Changes and Condition

Only minor changes have occurred at the building over time. In 2000 the interior northeast corner of the equipment storage area was framed-in to create office space for maintenance personnel (Project FLAG-00-999j). This two-walled addition measures 11' east-west by 12' north-south and is constructed of 2" x 4" stud wall construction with ½" sheetrock on the interior and T-111 (tongue and groove) siding on the exterior walls. The south wall of the office has a sliding pane window and a glass and wood panel entry door. There are no windows on the west elevation. The cinder block building exterior walls create the other two walls of the office. The walls stand 13' high. The addition does not alter the existing building frame could be removed with no effect to the integrity of the building.

Generator Shed (Building No. 20, FMSS #48477, WACA 85A-240, LCS ID # 068215)

Located between Residence No. 1 and Residence No. 2 is a small, 120 square ft building measuring 15'3" by 7'9". It was originally constructed in 1945 to house a generator and to

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store coal. Although built after the Mount Elden CCC camp was disbanded, the building was designed to blend in with the existing CCC structures at the monument. Built by Walnut Canyon Custodian George Baxter, it is constructed of CCC-quarried Kaibab limestone, with steel-frame casement windows and a gabled roof covered with cedar shakes. Two doors were originally located on the north façade of the building. Large identical twelve-pane windows are located on both the south and east elevations. The west façade contains no window or door. The east door on the north façade to the building is currently boarded up.

Use of the building was discontinued in 1950 when commercial electric power was supplied to the monument (NPS files). Since its decommissioning as a utility building, the building has been and continues to be used for various storage purposes.

Administration Building (Visitor Center, Building No. 11, FMSS #45499, WACA 85A-241, LCS ID# 068218)

The Walnut Canyon Administration Building was designed by NPS Branch of Plans and Design architect Cecil Doty. Construction was begun by the Mount Elden Civilian Conservation Corps in 1939 and continued until 1940 (NPS n.d). This 1400 square foot building may best be described as “boomerang-shaped,” with two wings projecting at angles from a small, central lobby area. This lobby area (approx. 240 sq. ft.) is oriented east-west, with double entry doors facing north and exit doors to a covered portal and adjoining flagstone patio facing south towards Walnut Canyon. The floor of the lobby area is flagstone. The sole entrance to the building was through this lobby area, which was accessed from a walkway which ran from the nearby parking lot to a descending flight of stairs directly outside the entry doors. The east wing is oriented southwest-northeast and originally housed an office area as well as some of the utility systems. The east wing office area was originally divided into two separate rooms and the floor was originally cement. The west wing of the building is oriented northwest-southeast and originally housed the museum. Twelve furred-in, glass covered exhibit cases ran along the long axis of the room. Exposed hand-hewn wood beams, crossing at 90° angles, were built on the ceiling as roof support. The original flooring of the west wing was asphalt tile.

The exterior walls of the structure consist of large, angular blocks of locally quarried Kaibab limestone wet-laid with concrete. Each block was hand-chiseled into a rough rectangular shape for the construction. The roof was flat and supported by vigas that extend beyond the building in the rear to support a large porch, the floor of which consists of flagstone.

Several changes have altered the original Administration Building over time. The building was reroofed in 1948 and again in 1951. Also in 1951, the flagstone patio on the south side of the building was extended.

In 1963-1964, a two-story, 3690 sq. ft. addition to the Administration Building, designed in 1963 by NPS Architect Phillip Romigh, was constructed as part of the Mission 66 developments. This addition now dominates and overwhelms the original CCC-era architecture. The original

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Administration Building and the Mission 66 addition collectively make up what is today called the Walnut Canyon Visitor Center. One enters the Visitor Center through a sheltered walkway with massive wood support columns. Once inside, visitors are directed down a short flight of stairs into a reception or lobby area, with a visitor center desk on the right and a museum with interpretive exhibits on the left. From this level, visitors descend a second, longer staircase to a glassed-in viewing area. This expansive, glassed-in observation deck affords the visitor a spectacular view of Walnut Canyon as well as access to outdoor terraces and the Island Trail. This series of terraces from entrance to canyon were designed to imitate the natural surroundings of the canyon. This design effectively segregates the public and administrative areas of the visitor center, yet retains efficient visitor flow (Allaback 2000).

Also in 1963-1964 as part of Mission 66 improvements, the West and East Wings of the original building were altered. The West Wing was gutted, framed in, and divided into three separate offices, connected in series. A drop ceiling and exposed ductwork were added and skylights were constructed. Portions of many of the hand-hewn beams were removed during the skylight installation. Within the East Wing, the dividing wall between the two main rooms in the east wing administrative area was removed during construction of the Mission 66 addition. Also during this time, the darkroom and storage room were enlarged slightly.

Portions of the Mission 66 addition have also been altered since initial construction. In 1979, the roof of the original building and the Mission 66 addition was covered with a pitched corrugated steel roof. Due to the existence of the modern, pitched roof, both the CCC and Mission 66 portions of the visitor center are ineligible for inclusion in the National Register of Historic Places. However, if the pitched-roof structure were removed and the roof structures of both the CCC and Mission 66 portions of the building returned to their historic configuration, the building as a whole might be eligible for listing on the National Register.

Other changes to the building include a wood frame addition constructed off the upper lobby to serve as a sales area for the cooperating association, Western National Parks Association (formerly Southwest Parks and Monuments Association). This addition was added in 1996 and measures approximately 12' by 24' (288 sq. ft.).

More recently, in 2005-2006, the restrooms were rehabilitated (PEPC ID# 11936). The work included new doors, new floor and ceiling finishes, relocation or replacement of plumbing fixtures, new toilet partitions, and other miscellaneous work. A modular restroom was also removed at this time. It was previously added in 1998-1999 to the northwest of the Visitor Center, near the parking lot.

Also in 2006, the damaged flagstone paving in the patio area behind the Visitor Center leading to the Island Trail was replaced (PEPC ID #14534). This area is divided into two sections: one is directly behind the original CCC era administration building, composed of rectangular stone and covered by a porch roof; the other composes the entire area exposed to the elements and is characterized by irregular paving stones. The former is CCC era construction and was not

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replaced; the former was Mission 66 construction and had deteriorated badly with many stones missing, cracked, or loose. All of the stone from this area was removed and replaced with new flagstones color matched to the reusable material. This project retained the original footprint of the Mission 66 patio.

Today, the Administration Building / Visitor Center continues to function as the hub of visitor and administrative activities.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- Cliffs Ranger Station (Ranger Ledge Cabin, Old Headquarters, Bldg #13, WACA 85A-107, LCS 007235)
- Outhouse at Cliffs Ranger Station (LCS 068219)
- Comfort Station(Bldg #12, WACA 85A-241, LCS 068178)
- Residence No. 1 (Quarters 1, Bldg #1, WACA 85A-240, LCS 68217)
- Flagstone patio at Residence No. 1
- Residence No. 2 (Quarters 2, Bldg #2, WACA 85A-139, LCS 68192)
- Worm Rail Boundary Fence (Split Rail Fence line, WACA 85A-107, LCS 068203)
- Picnic Area
- Residence No. 6 (Quarters 6, Building No. 6)
- Residence No. 7 (Quarters 7, Building No. 7)
- Utility Building (Building No. 25)
- Generator Shed (Building No. 20, WACA 85A-240, LCS 068215)
- Flagstone patio behind Administration Building/Visitor Center

NONCONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- Garage at Residence No. 1
- Garage at Residence No. 2
- Addition to Utility Building
- Administration Building/Visitor Center (due to pitched roof)
- Mission 66 Addition to Visitor Center (due to pitched roof)

MISSING FEATURES:

- Modular Restroom (1998-1999)

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

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Cliffs Ranger Station (Ranger Cabin), 2004 (NPS photo).



Comfort Station, 2004 (NPS photo).

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Administration Building / Visitor Center. Photo: 2005



Residence No. 1, 2003 (NPS photo).

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Residence No. 7 (NPS photo).



Utility Building, 2004 (NPS photo).



Generator House, 2004 (NPS photo).



Visitor Center entrance with pitched roof, 2004 (NPS photo).



CCC Spilt-Rail boundary fence. Photo: 2005

Circulation

The circulation networks of the Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District may be categorized into two primary groups—roads and trails. Both the road network and trail network serve to transport visitors throughout landscape. These networks also maintain a continuity of flow in the landscape by linking the landscapes’ clusters and features.

Soon after the arrival of the railroad, the earliest “entrance” road to the canyon was established in 1882 to bring travelers from the Flagstaff area to the canyon for site seeing, picnics and archeological explorations. Additional early roads were utilized for forestry purposes. With increased interest in Walnut Canyon and inter-state travel, the National Old Trails Highway, also called the Ocean-to-Ocean highway was routed to pass through Walnut Canyon. The road however, did not get re-routed from its Flagstaff transverse due to the 1915 designation of Walnut Canyon as a National Monument. The primary east-west road was the forest service road that lies along the current northern boundary of the park.

In 1934, under new administration of the National Park Service, the Civilian Conservation

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Corps began working at Walnut Canyon. One of their first projects was reconstructing and improving the canyon “Rim Trail” which follows the northern rim of Walnut Canyon and provides visitors with a birds-eye-view of the canyon’s topography and pre-historic ruins. The CCC also worked on the “Island Trail” which winds down into the canyon and creates interwoven loops around the ruins. Their work on both trails is marked by their exceptional craftsmanship, which exhibits fine stone masonry and flagstone work on the trail pathways, retaining walls and stairs. Additionally the CCC was responsible for the construction of the new entrance road into the monument, which was completed in 1941.

The Mission 66 era brought about further changes and improvements to Walnut Canyon’s circulation networks. One of the first projects during this era of park management was the design and construction of a new approach road. The design of the Mission 66 road was focused on preserving the natural and scenic beauty, extending views from the road and offering pullouts for visitors to experience the grandeur of the landscape. This road was paved and connected Walnut Canyon to the main travel corridor, Route 66. The Mission 66 approach road continues to serve as the main entrance road to the canyon, and now begins at Interstate 40 and continues south for three miles, where it meets the Headquarters Area.

Smaller networks of roads were also constructed off of the main approach road during the Mission 66 era. Namely these were the utility spur road that provides access to the main utility building and maintenance yard (also constructed during this period) as well as the residential spur road, which was a loop road that created a cul-de-sac for the employee residential area.

Trail improvements during the Mission 66 era included widening the Rim and Island trails, replacing the trail surfaces, installing handrails, constructing canyon overlook platforms, and creating interconnections with the comfort station, picnic areas and visitor center. Many of these improvements were aimed to offer easier accessibility for all park visitors as well as particular attention for American Disabilities Act compliance standards.

Today, a number of circulation features remain from the period of significance. Each is detailed with additional information below.

Ranger Ledge Trail (Old Trail, Cabin Trail, Ranger Trail, FMSS #48488 WACA 85A-174, LCS ID # 068199)

The Ranger Ledge Trail is referred to by several names throughout NPS archives and historic documents, including the Cabin Trail, Old Trail, and Ranger Trail. It is an unpaved, approximately 0.6 mile trail which originates near the Ranger Cabin, at the mouth of Ranger Canyon. A wooden plank bridge (WACA 85A-174) constructed of sawn lumber spans a wash in the upper part of the Ranger Canyon. From there, it continues down Ranger Canyon and onto a ledge in the Kaibab formation on the north-slope of Walnut Canyon where numerous cliff dwellings are located. The trail continues east along this ledge until terminating near the present day Island Trail loop.

When the Cliffs Ranger Station was constructed at the mouth of Ranger Canyon in 1904, its location was chosen because the Ranger Canyon/Ledge Trail was already a well-established route to the cliff dwellings. The path was probably first constructed by the Sinagua people 750 years ago to take advantage of the natural descent of Ranger Canyon into Walnut Canyon (Hough 2002). The trail was often used by cattle in subsequent years much to the detriment of the ruins (Baldwin 1991; Stein 1986).

While the canyon's first explorers and visitors likely used the Ranger Ledge Trail, it was not until after 1890 that tourist visitation of the cliff dwellings on the north rim increased dramatically with concomitant use of the Ledge Trail. Commercialization of visitation at Walnut Canyon by companies like Grand Canyon Stage Line and Babbitt Livery saw the establishment of several trails deemed safe for tourists one being the Ledge Trail. While early accounts of visitation to Walnut Canyon do not mention the Ledge Trail (such accounts focus on the cliff dwellings and artifact collecting not the means by which the ruins were reached), photographic evidence from the 1890s and 1900s demonstrates that the path was used heavily by visitors during this period and was the main trail to the cliff dwellings.

By 1900 thousands of tourists were using the trail every year and many inscribed their names in the rock and ruins along the path. The earliest recorded inscription dates to 1902 (Baldwin 2007; Hough 2002; Stein 1986). Basic improvements like retaining walls, water bars and markers probably date to this early period of tourist use (Hough 2002).

In addition to the construction of the Cliffs Ranger Station in 1904, it is likely that improvements were made to the trail at that time. The Ranger Trail Bridge, which spans a major drainage, was likely constructed by the Forest Service sometime after 1904 (Stein 1986). Between 1904 and 1934 other elements of the trail were constructed including boulder edging and buttress walls on the upper stretch of the trail. The ledge portion of the trail also includes concrete steps and buttress retaining walls at several points which probably date to the Forest Service era. Precise dating of these features is impossible to determine but the designation of Walnut Canyon as a national monument in 1915 and subsequent increase in visitation would have given the Forest Service a strong impetus to improve the trail. This fact combined with evidence of other improvements made by the Forest Service near Observation Point suggests that most of the Ledge Trail elements can be dated between 1915 and 1934 the year the National Park Service assumed administration of the monument.

Today, the trail retains its original footprint and historic features.

Ranger Cabin Road ("Old 303", Rt. 0406, FMSS #111817, National Old Trails Highway)

The Ranger Cabin Road is the remaining section of the "Old 303" road (also understood as a section of the National Old Trails Highway locally) and is the oldest historic road within the Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District. Originally, the Old 303 roughly

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followed current Forest Road 303 west from Winona until it reached the present-day asphalt entrance approach. Here the road turns south and passes behind the contemporary maintenance and residential area continuing west past the Ranger Cabin and eventually linking up with the current Forest Road 303 outside the monument boundary. The remaining section of road between the contemporary housing area and the Ranger Cabin, now known as “Ranger Cabin Road,” remains intact and retains its original footprint.

CCC era Entrance Road (Rt. 0020, FMSS #47024)

Completed in 1941, the CCC era entrance road was a half-mile long 26-foot wide graveled approach that began a quarter-mile east of the Ranger Cabin on the Old 303 and curved southeast to the administration building incorporating part of a preexisting Forest Service era route (NPS 1948a; Beaubien 1938). After the realignment of County Road 303, the entrance road was extended north by-passed the “Old 303” completely. Four steel culverts with limestone construction were planned for the road, one of which is still visible today (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 5352).

Constructed between 1940 and 1942 the realigned County Road 303, also known as Old Walnut Canyon Road or New County Road 303, runs parallel to the northern boundary of Walnut Canyon National Monument for approximately one mile (NPS 1948a).

The CCC approach road including the monument entrance intersection with County Road 303 was removed with the construction of the new approach road in 1956 but evidence of this historic route remains including one steel culvert with limestone construction; a section of raised road bed; and red cinder and pieces of crushed pavement used for the roadbed.

The section of Forest Service Road 303 (Old Walnut Canyon Road, “New” 303) retains its original footprint and has not been substantially altered since construction in 1942.

Visitor Center Parking Lot (south end) (Rt. 0918P, FMSS #47349)

In addition to the entrance road, the CCC also built a 35 car unpaved gravel parking loop at the end of the entrance road near the administration building. The parking loop was 42 ft wide on either side of a boulder lined vegetation island and 160 ft long enclosed with a limestone curb and walkway (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 2027b). Roughly 250ft north of the parking loop a service road and housing loop were constructed to provide access to the new residences from the main entrance road (NPS 1948a; Entrance road references, NPS file, Nov 1940).

The original Administration Building parking lot was incorporated into the expanded Mission 66 parking lot. Remaining elements such as the limestone curb (LCS ID #068200) within the current parking lot date to the CCC era but have been moved. The residential spur road was obliterated after the completion of the new entrance road and expanded parking lot in 1956. The CCC era housing loop has been resurfaced but retains its original footprint.

Island Trail (WACA 85A-241, FMSS #46822, LCS ID #068204)

It is not known when the first trail appeared around the Third Fort Island, but improvements to or formalization of a trail by the Forest Service was probably made after the designation of Walnut Canyon as a National Monument in 1915. A photograph from 1920 reveals a cable handrail and small registration station already present at this time on Observation Point suggesting the presence of an established trail around the Island's cliff dwellings (Hough 2002).

The first reference to the existence of a trail on the "Island" comes from Harold S. Colton, co-founder of the Museum of Northern Arizona, who in 1932 noted a "good trail" descending from Observation Point "down a flight of steps to the 'island'" where well preserved cliff dwellings could be found (Colton 1932). The trail used by Colton was probably constructed at least in part by Frank Cox, the Coconino National Forest Ranger stationed at Walnut Canyon from the late 1920s until July 1934. Jimmie Brewer, the first NPS custodian, credited Cox with the construction of the Island Trail which was already well established when the Park Service began oversight of the monument in 1934 (Brewer 1934). According to NPS plans Cox's trail included several flights of stairs and looped around the "Island" passing by all the major ruins (1934 plan, "Proposed Walk to the Ruins") (Bland 2005).

However, by 1934 the concrete on various sections of the trail had begun to deteriorate and the Park Service began planning for improvements (Brewer 1934). Plans were made for a "Proposed Walk to [the] Ruins" which established a new circulation pattern that incorporated sections of the preexisting trail. This plan provided a blueprint for the small-scale improvements made by NPS employees and hired laborers in the years prior to the arrival of the CCC. These improvements included widening the trail by building small rock walls and adding fill, removing boulders from the trail, and leveling and rerouting short portions of the trail around obstacles (Wetherill 1936; Bland 2005).

The first large scale improvements on the Island Trail were conducted by the Mount Elden CCC crew between 1938 and 1942. CCC crews widened the existing trail and constructed new stairs of limestone slabs and concrete. While archival materials make it clear that CCC construction on the Island Trail was extensive it is not known which sections were improved or where these changes deviated from the existing trail (CCC Job Completion Record, Improve Ruins Trails, n.d.) (Bland 2005).

Today, the Island Trail at Walnut Canyon is a product of the various successive improvements and modifications that it has undergone since at least the 1930s. The majority of the current features of the Island Trail were constructed as part of the Mission 66 program in 1966-1967. The trail also retains remnants of earlier construction phases, including improvements conducted by the CCC. The basic historic circulation pattern of the Island Trail, formalized by the CCC, has been retained, although much of its early materials and workmanship has been obscured, altered, and/or obliterated over the years by later improvement projects.

Only minor changes have been made to the Mission 66 Island Trail since its construction, and the trail therefore retains a high degree of historic integrity as a Mission 66 trail. In 2004 portions of asphalt in poor condition were replaced in-kind (FLAG-02-12M). Two years later in 2006, a section of the east side stairs on the upper portion of the Island trail was replaced with new steps due to the deterioration of the Mission 66 era concrete. The new construction mimics the Mission 66 stairs in location and design except for the presence of the color additive that existed in the original stairs (PEPC ID #12107). Also in 2006, an extensive rehab of the lower Island Trail loop occurred. This project included the construction of a limestone and concrete mortar retaining edge on the outer edge of the asphalt trail. At this time several limestone retaining walls along the edge of the trail were rebuilt with a combination of new and used rock. Finally, 21 new interpretive signs were installed along the trail to replace older, outdated signs (PEPC ID #17253, FLAG-02-12M). In December, 2007 a rockslide damaged extensive portions of the Island Trail. Two retaining walls and two sections of treads were damaged along with sections of the metal pipe hand railings. The rock slide damaged 49 ft of concrete trail and approximately 12 steps all of which had to be replaced. The large monolith that broke free and landed on the path was broken up and used to create a new limestone retaining wall for the damaged section of the trail (PEPC ID #21661). Most recently in 2009 all of the plant ID signs were removed and new plant ID signs were installed (PEPC ID #18614).

Rim Trail (FMSS #48486)

The Rim Trail is an approximately 1/2 mile asphalt trail running along the north rim of Walnut Canyon, east of the Visitor Center. It was constructed as a Mission 66 improvement in 1967. The original design incorporated the existing picnic area, and also included a bridge, several benches, and a canyon overlook at the end of the trail. A retaining wall was constructed as the foundation for the overlook. This allowed the overlook to extend out over the steep slope entering the canyon.

Since its construction, several short spur paths have been added to the overall circulation pattern, mainly around the Comfort Station (Zimmerman 2005). A second canyon overlook (near the Visitor Center) was also added in 1970 (NPS files). A retaining wall was also constructed as the foundation for this overlook. At some unknown date, a short segment (approximately 50 feet) of trail extending past the original canyon overlook to an unexcavated archeological site at the end of the Rim Trail was abandoned and the asphalt pavement was removed. A several foot high masonry wall was built in front of the abandoned trail segment, and the former trail area was disguised with brush and branches.

Administrative Road System (FMSS #47024, 47342)

The Mission 66 entrance road (Route 2), completed in 1957 is known by several names including Forest Road 622, The Walnut Canyon Entrance Road, and State Route 166 until 1970 when it reverted to Coconino County. The two lane bituminous surface approach road originally

began at U.S. Hwy 66 approximately 7.5 miles east of Flagstaff extending south-east 2.5 (or 3.05) until bisecting County Road 303 a half-mile east from the original CCC era entrance. From this point the road curves south-west before connecting with the Visitor's Center parking lot. The road is 26' wide with 4' shoulders and contains five corrugated metal pipe culverts along its length.

Construction of the approach road corresponded with the expansion of the Administration Building parking lot to accommodate 85 vehicles (NPS 1963b). The expanded parking lot incorporated many features of the CCC construction including the limestone curb and surrounding walk as well as the center island and vegetation. The eastern end of the CCC parking lot, closest to the Administration Building, was left virtually unchanged while the western section was expanded and curved northwest to connect with the new entrance road. During the expansion existing limestone curb blocks were incorporated into the new alignment.

In 1962 two short asphalt spurs for the Mission 66 residences and utility building were extended off the existing CCC residential loop totaling 0.15 miles of new construction (NPS 1963b). The housing spur road is approximately 325 ft long and provides access to Residences 6 and 7 as well as a trailer pad adjacent to Residence 6. The utility spur is approximately 150 ft long and provides access to the utility building and maintenance area.

In general the road system for the Walnut Headquarters Area retains its historic appearance and visual character. Early access roads into the area were formalized as part of the monument's infrastructure development, and much of the subsequent development has followed the footprint of these early formalized roads. Some informal, unpaved spur roads have been added to the administrative road system over the years, and many have been subsequently closed; however, additions and alterations have been minor and ephemeral, and the road system still maintains the basic footprint of the original design.

Notable changes include the removal of the original road and spur to housing loop during the parking lot expansion and realignment of the original route as part of the new I-40 interchange in 1968. As a result, a small section of the original road, 0.3 miles, was abandoned. Sometime after 1976, the construction of a 5x16' entrance station necessitated widening of the entrance road at the head of the parking lot (NPS 1976b). More recently, the roadside picnic areas/pull outs were removed in 2004.

Other Contributing Circulation Features

In addition to the aforementioned circulation features, the district also contains a number of smaller, shorter-segment circulation features that are contributing. Historically, there was a raised wooden/concrete walkway that ran from the front gate of the Cliffs Ranger Station to the building. This boardwalk was removed at an unknown date.

Within the visitor and administrative areas, additional circulation routes are found at the comfort

station and visitor center. At the Comfort Station, a walkway accesses the building from the visitor center parking lot. Adjacent to the Visitor Center is a flagstone patio, which was expanded in 1951. Within the picnic area, paths and walkways are defined by informal stone edging. Stone edging also defines the picnic table areas. It is unknown when the stone edging was added.

Within the residential area, a number of short walks connect the buildings to drives and patios. At Residence No. 1, a flagstone path leads from the north side of the building to an open flagstone patio. This patio was expanded in 1960, doubling its size. Similarly, at Residence No. 2, a flagstone walk leads to the front of the house from the asphalt housing loop road. This walk was installed in 1952. Shortly after the construction of Residences No. 6 and No. 7, two concrete walks were constructed in 1961. Also at Residence No. 6 is a patio of pavers, which connects the concrete walkway to the asphalt driveway adjacent to the house.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- Ranger Ledge Trail
- Ranger Cabin Road
- Mission 66 Entrance Road
- CCC Entrance Road
- Visitor Center parking lot
- Island Trail (limestone and concrete steps, retaining walls, landings, metal pipe railings)
- Rim Trail
- Administrative Road System
- Utility spur road
- Residential spur road
- Circulation network through employee residential area (paths, walks, patios)
- Pathways from Visitor Center to Picnic Areas and Comfort Stations

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- Alterations in circulation patterns and features since the end of the period of significance

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:

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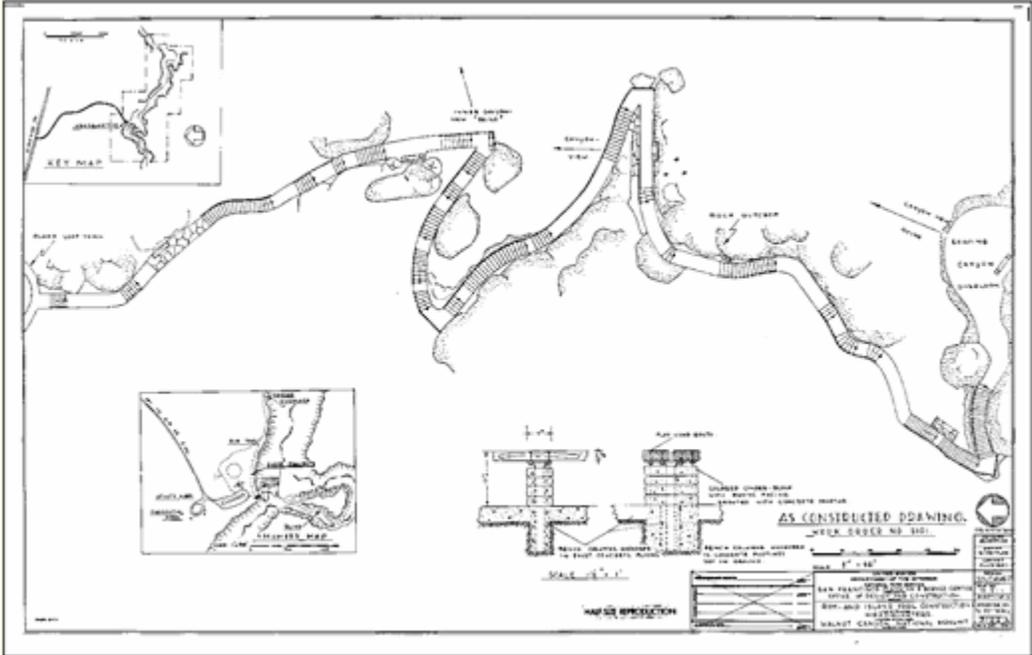


"Old 303" in proximity to Ranger Cabin, 2005 (NPS photo.)



Approach Road, 2005 (NPS photo).

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As Constructed Drawing for Mission 66 Improvements to Island Trail (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 3122A , sheet 1.)



Visitor Center Parking Lot, 2004 (NPS photo).

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Aerial photo showing current alignment and abandoned segment.



Rim Trail Canyon Overlook with retaining wall at the beginning of the trail, constructed 1970.

Cluster Arrangement

Not used: See spatial organization.

Constructed Water Features

The Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District contains five constructed water features—the Mission 66 water tower, a well, two drinking fountains, and cistern.

Improvements to the water and sewer systems at Walnut Canyon were included as part of the park's Mission 66 Prospectus (1956). Included in these improvements was the construction of an elevated water storage tower at a height sufficient to provide water pressure for fire protection. The Walnut Canyon water tower is a three-legged, steel frame tower located near the northwestern boundary of the park. Designed by the Chicago Bridge and Iron Company and constructed in 1961, the Walnut Canyon water tower stands approximately 105 feet high and has a 50,000-gallon reservoir. A well located near the Visitor Center supplies water to the tower.

In addition to the water tower, two drinking fountains are located within the picnic area. A 1938 drawing (Dwg NM-WAL 2026) shows plans for the two water fountains in the picnic area and it is likely that these drawings were used during either the 1942 picnic area improvements or the 1947 waterline installation. In 2002, a break in the water line extending from the Comfort Station to the drinking fountains forced the fountains to be abandoned. As of 2011, neither of the drinking fountains are functioning.

The fourth constructed water features within the district is an underground cistern located within the terraced garden area adjacent to the Cliffs Ranger Station.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- Mission 66 Water Tower
- Well near Visitor Center
- Drinking fountain at picnic area (2)
- Cistern at Cliffs Ranger Station

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: None.

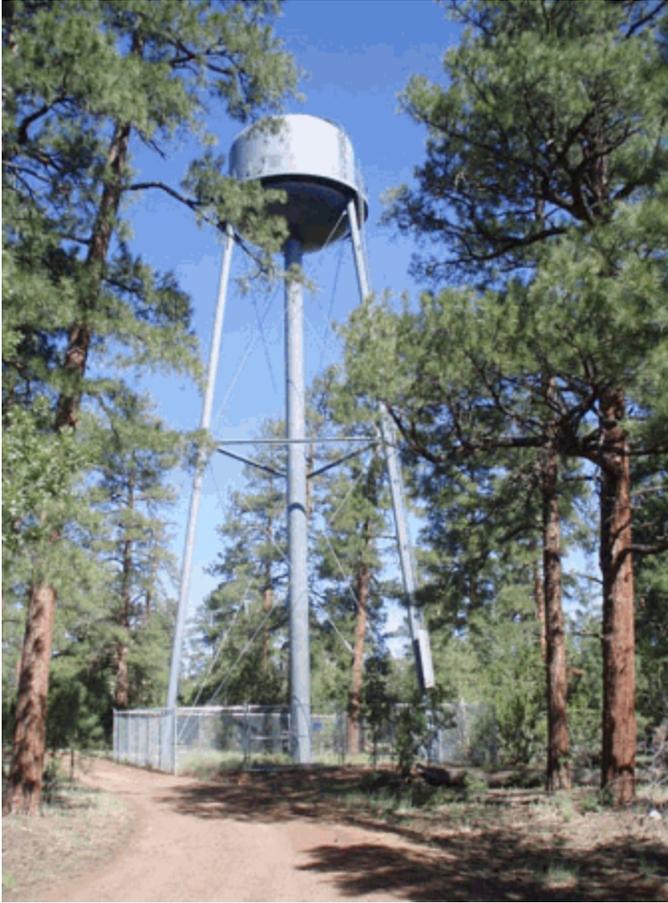
Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Ranger Cabin Cistern, 2009. (NPS photo).



Stone water fountain #1 in picnic area, 2005 (NPS photo).



Water Tower, 2009 (NPS photo).

Cultural Traditions

Not used.

Land Use

The landscape and resources of Walnut Canyon have been actively used since the occupation of the area by the Pre-Puebloan and Sinagua peoples. Principle land-use during this time included hunting and gathering for food as well as fuel wood and agriculture. Crops were grown on the tops of the canyon rims and across the plateau faces, as well as in terraces down the walls of the canyon and in the canyon bottomlands. The terraces were designed to catch and distribute rainfall and utilize run-off from the canyon surfaces and floodwaters during peak storm events.

Much later, in the 1800s, the land was primarily used for timber and fuel wood. In addition to forestry, the plateau and canyon lowlands were utilized for grazing cattle. Cattle grazing and logging ended with the establishment of Walnut Canyon National Monument. As the Forest Service assumed administrative control, land use of the monument shifted to include

administrative and recreational use. Under the National Park Service, these land uses continued and residential land use was also added. Today, land-use within the monument is largely focused on recreation and historic interpretation for visitors to the monument, although administrative and residential uses also continue.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- Administrative land use
- Recreational land use
- Residential land use

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: None.

MISSING FEATURES:

- Hunting and gathering
- Agricultural land use (crops and grazing)
- Forestry land use

Natural Systems and Features

Walnut Canyon is located at the southern edge of the Colorado Plateau, which contains the largest contiguous forest system in the United States—the Pinyon-Juniper Woodland. This region of the Colorado Plateau is considered to be a biologic hotspot due to variance of elevation and large range of habitats and ecosystems. The landscape includes pinyon and juniper woodland, expansive ponderosa pine forests and Upper Sonoran desert (with yucca and prickly pear cactus) on the warmer south facing slopes. On the cooler north facing slopes Douglas fir trees are interfaced with the Ponderosa Pine. Walnut Creek, at the bottom of the canyon, provides a rich riparian corridor consisting of Arizona Walnut, cottonwood, box elder, aspen, locust and canyon grape. The microclimates along the canyon walls and interior mesas as well as the riparian corridor following Walnut Creek create ample diversity of botanical species. Over 350 plant species have been identified in biological surveys of the canyon and it is anticipated that many more species will be identified with additional studies. Several of the species identified in the botanical surveys are considered sensitive species, meaning they have a very particular habitat selection for population vitality. The large diversity of habitat, climate and vegetation enabled large periods of habitation and offered an oasis in an otherwise semi-arid and arid landscape.

In terms of geology, Walnut Canyon is mainly comprised of Kaibab limestone, which is typical for northern Arizona. The steep canyon walls reveal the varying layers of this sedimentary geology and also depict how Walnut Creek carved the 600 foot-deep canyon out of the plateau.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- Walnut Canyon
- Walnut Creek

- Colorado Plateau
- Pinyon-juniper woodland
- Ponderosa Pine
- Native vegetation (Arizona walnut, cottonwood, douglas fir, yucca, agave, prickly-pear cactus, aspen, New Mexcio locust, canyon grape)

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: None.

Small Scale Features

The Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District is rich with small-scale features from the Forest Service era, CCC-era, and Mission 66 era.

Some of the first small-scale features placed within the area are associated with its historical use as a residence and visitor contact point. Of particular note are a birdbath, refuse burner, fencing, and flagpole at the Cliffs Ranger Station. The birdbath is located within the terraced garden area. This feature is constructed of stone and concrete mortar and is roughly square, measuring 1.2 meters by 1.1 meters at the base. It stands approximately 0.9 meters high. Atop the feature is a shallow concrete basin that holds water. NPS Custodian Paul Beaubien mentioned constructing a net trap over the birdbath to trap and band birds for tracking in the canyon (Beaubien 1935, 1936). The refuse burner is roughly 100 meters east of the cabin. The feature is a rock-lined trapezoidal trough measuring 1.6 meters long, 33 centimeters on the northeast end, and 87 centimeters on the southwest end. Historic documentation suggests that this feature was a refuse burner (Stein 1985; Guthrie 1915; Guthrie 1916). Additionally, it is currently filled with historic trash. Fencing at the Cliffs Ranger Station consists of a three-strand wire perimeter fence and gate. These features were removed at an unknown date. Historically, there was also a flagpole located on the north (front) side of the cabin, which was removed sometime after 1938.

While small-scale features during the Forest Service era were functional, during the CCC era and Mission 66 era, use of native materials was integrated into design and construction, which enabled new features to blend into the surrounding landscape. The use of cut limestone and sandstone is perhaps the most notable of these uses. The CCC crews constructed numerous features across the monument landscape out of cut stone including stone curbing along trails, walkways and the main visitor parking lot. Additional cut stone features include the garden terraces and borders, flagstone patios and flagstone walkways in the gardens of the CCC constructed residences. Further CCC stonework is seen along the Island Trail. These features include the stone view benches and stairs. CCC flagstone work is also represented in the viewing patio along the canyon rim, directly outside of the visitor center.

During Mission 66, attempts were made to blend new features with the earlier work of the CCC-era of construction. For example, much as the Mission 66 stone work utilized cut sandstone rather than limestone due to the limited remaining on-site (and nearby) supplies of the native Kaibab limestone. Mission 66 era stonework is featured in the main visitor center parking area, picnic areas and interconnecting walkways between the visitor center, parking areas, comfort stations and picnic areas. Additional Mission 66 stonework includes the stonework

around the viewshed pullouts on the approach road. The flagstone work of this era surrounds the Mission 66 residences as well as defines the walkways near the Mission 66 addition on the main administrative building and visitor center. Further, stone signage depicting petroglyph stylized lettering near the monument entrance, along the approach road and along the trails and walkways were created during the Mission 66 era.

The designs of the small-scale features during the Mission 66-era were also informed by compliance to new safety and access codes. During this era, metal handrails were fabricated along the Island and Rim trails and trails and walkways were widened and surfaced for ADA accessibility. Additional small-scale features constructed during the Mission 66 era include the wooden benches along the Island and Rim trails, picnic tables and water fountains near the visitor center.

Additionally, some features were removed during Mission 66. Fireplaces within the picnic area may have been removed in order to discourage overnight camping and subsequently reduce the danger of wildfires caused by campers (NPS files). Also at some point in time, a gasoline pump located outside the south exterior of the utility building was removed. It is unknown whether or not the underground gas storage tank was removed or left in place.

Over time, additional small-scale features have been added to the landscape. In 1977, an electrically-timed lawn sprinkler system was installed at Residence No. 2. Shortly thereafter in 1980, four-foot high chainlink fences were installed around the back yards of Residence No. 2, Residence 6, and Residence 7. A decade later in 1990, propane tanks were installed at Residences No. 1 and No. 2; additional propane tanks were installed in the yards of Residence 6 and Residence 7 in 2002-2003.

Other small-scale features include stone edged planters in the front yards of Residence 6 and Residence 7, a small rock campfire ring in the fenced backyard of Residence 7, a clothesline attached to the exterior of the generator house, and an eight-foot high security fence surrounding the water tower. The fence, erected in 2008, measures approximately 60' x 60' and includes a vehicle gate and "confined space" warning signs (PEPC ID #21864). Also present is a worm-rail fence that partially borders the east edge of the front yard at Residence 6.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- Birdbath
- Refuse burner
- Limestone and sandstone curbing
- Flagstone patios and walkways
- Metal handrails along Island and Rim Trails
- Stone signage
- Stone edged planters at Residence 6 and Residence 7

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- Campfire ring at Residence 7
- Clothesline at generator house
- Worm-rail fence at Residence 6

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- Sprinkler system at Residence No. 2.
- Chainlink fences at Residence No. 2, Residence 6, and Residence 7
- Propane tanks
- Security fence at water tower

MISSING FEATURES:

- Fencing at Cliffs Ranger Station
- Flagpole at Cliffs Ranger Station
- Fireplaces within picnic area
- Gasoline pump south of utility building

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Ranger Cabin Stone Birdbath, 2009. (NPS photo).



CCC-constructed rock wall, retained by Mission 66 improvements, 2005 (NPS photo).



Stone curbing along Island Trail. Photo 2005.

Spatial Organization

The Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District is spatially organized into two main clusters. One cluster is the administrative cluster that houses administrative responsibilities and serves visitor's needs and interests. This cluster consists of the Visitor Center and adjacent Administrative building, the comfort station, the parking lots, picnic areas and view platforms directly around the visitor center and along the canyon rim. The second cluster is comprised of the residential cluster. The residential cluster consists of employee residences constructed during the CCC and Mission 66 eras and an employee picnic area in the center of the housing area. A sub-cluster adjacent to the residential cluster is the utility building and maintenance yard, constructed during the Mission 66 era. These two clusters are connected and defined by spur roads built during the Mission 66 era.

All building clusters are constructed in a way that the built environment is integrated into the natural environment. The residential and maintenance building clusters are tucked off of the approach road and concealed by the Ponderosa forest. The administrative building and visitor center are constructed with native stone that reflects the tonal background of the canyon. Additionally, the architectural lines of the building mimic the geologic lines of the landscape. The canyon-facing wall of the visitor center is a large glass panel that invites the visitor to experience the grandeur of the landscape without much optical framing. The overlook patio outside the visitor center also offers this experience. The entire built environment of the Walnut Canyon NM Historic Designed Landscape is organized into clusters and off of spur roads and loop trail networks.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- Residential Cluster (Employee housing, picnic area)
- Maintenance Cluster (Utility building and maintenance yard)
- Administrative Cluster (Visitor Center, parking lots, comfort station)
- Siting of residential and maintenance clusters away from visitor view
- Siting of buildings to reflect surrounding environment
- Use of local, native materials

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: None.

Topography

The general topography of the district is attributed to the extensive volcanic activity in the area leading to geologic outcrops of red sandstone and white limestone. This volcanic activity also led to the shift of the tectonic plates and glacial retreat that formed the expanse of the Colorado Plateau. The 600' deep canyon was carved out by Walnut Creek and its steep canyon walls reveal the layers of the geologic history of the canyon and nearby region: the Kaibab formation and Coconino Sandstone, both formed during the Paleozoic period. Slight modifications in the topography of the area likely occurred during the construction of new buildings and features

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during both the New Deal and Mission 66 eras.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- Walnut Canyon
- Colorado Plateau
- Modifications in topography dating to New Deal and Mission 66 eras

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: None.

Vegetation

As noted under Natural Systems and Features, the native vegetation community at Walnut Canyon is primarily comprised of pinyon-juniper woodland. Ponderosa pine forests and Upper Sonoran desert species (with yucca and prickly pear cactus) are also present throughout the monument. However, extended drought and subsequent bark beetle infestation has severely impacted the vegetation. In 2004, several large hazard trees (bark beetle casualties) were removed outside the Visitor Center, between the building and the parking lot. Additional dead hazard piñon pines were removed from the Rim Trail area that same year.

In addition to the naturally occurring vegetation, several other vegetation features are notable within the Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District. At the Cliffs Ranger Station a terraced rock garden is adjacent to the eastern end of the cabin. Semi-circular in form, the rock terraced area was presumably used as a garden, as a 1935 map labels this area as a “cactus garden” (NPS Dwg NM-WAL 4938, sheet 14). The diameter of the garden measures approximately 9 meters, and it extends approximately 10 meters from the cabin. The garden area follows the natural slope of the land and is supported by a retaining wall with two to four stone courses. Contained within the garden area are three circular flower beds, a bird feeder, and an underground cistern.

Also at the Cliffs Ranger Station a single apple tree (heirloom variety apple) is located a short distance in front of the cabin. In 1997, the apple tree was trimmed by Pam Meck (Project FLAG-97-999f). The tree was also trimmed by Deborah Decovison on 8/4/2009.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- Pinyon-juniper Woodland species
- Ponderosa Pine
- Upper Sonoran desert species
- Terraced rock garden at Cliffs Ranger Station
- Apple tree at Cliffs Ranger Station

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES:

- Invasive weeds and invasive tree species

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



Terraced Garden at Cliffs Ranger Station, 2009. (NPS photo).



The apple tree in front of the Cliffs Ranger Station, 2009 (NPS photo).



Yucca and Arizona Walnut along Island Trail. Photo 2005.

Views and Vistas

The views and vistas were carefully considered in the design and construction of the Walnut Canyon NM Headquarters Area Historic District during both the CCC and Mission 66 era. View platforms and scenic overlooks were designed into the trail networks and extend outward toward the canyon from the visitor center. Scenic pull-outs were also designed in the Mission 66 design of the approach road to slow traffic down and invite visitors into the varying aspects of the landscape. Views along the road consisted of the dense Ponderosa pine forest as well as expansive views of the meanders of the canyon.

Cecil Doty designed the visitor center and administrative building with views in mind. The canyon-facing wall of the visitor center is a multi-storied glass panel that opens the building's architecture in a way that the visitor feels the canyon enter the building, or, that they are nested like a bird perched upon the canyon rim. This use of glass walls truly unifies building and landscape and reminds the visitor of the power and beauty of the natural landscape forms. The

overlook patio outside the visitor center also offers this experience.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

- Views from visitor center to canyon
- Views from trails to canyon and cliff dwellings
- Views along approach road to Ponderosa pine forest and canyon
- View platforms off of Rim Trail
- Views from patio adjacent to Visitor Center
- Views along Island Trail

NON-CONTRIBUTING FEATURES: None.

Landscape Characteristic Graphics:



View from Island Trail looking back at Visitor Center. Photo 2005.



View of Walnut Canyon Cliff dwellings from view bench on Rim Trail. Photo: 2005.



View from inside visitor center looking out at canyon. Photo 2005.

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 04/18/2006

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The landscape was determined to be in fair to good condition in 2006 by Jeri DeYoung, Archeologist Curation and Compliance Program Manager, Flagstaff Area National Monuments.

Condition Assessment: Fair

Assessment Date: 05/06/2011

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The landscape remains in fair condition. The park Superintendent concurred with this finding on 5/6/2011.

Impacts

Type of Impact: Erosion

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: In areas of minimal vegetation and heavy traffic, erosion has occurred, altering the topography of the landscape.

Type of Impact: Adjacent Lands

External or Internal: External

Impact Description: Land-use practices on adjacent land (i.e. logging and grazing) present possible threats to the cultural and natural resources of the Headquarters Area.

Type of Impact: Deferred Maintenance

External or Internal: Internal

Impact Description: While the majority of buildings receive routine maintenance, other landscape features have been less maintained.

Type of Impact: Vegetation/Invasive Plants

External or Internal: Both Internal and External

Impact Description: Invasive species are prevalent throughout the landscape.

Treatment

Treatment

Approved Treatment: Undetermined

Approved Treatment Document Explanatory Narrative:

No treatment plans have been drafted for the Headquarters Area Historic District.

Approved Treatment Completed: No

Bibliography and Supplemental Information

Bibliography

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- Citation Author:** Hansen, Monica; Coles, Janet; Thomas, Kathryn; et al
- Citation Title:** USGS-NPS Vegetation Mapping Program: Walnut Canyon National Monument, Arizona, Vegetation Classification and Distribution
- Year of Publication:** 2004
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Citation Author: Michele Curran; Heather Yaryan
Citation Title: Personal communication with Flagstaff Area National Monuments Support Staff
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Citation Type: Narrative
Citation Location: IMSF-CNR

Supplemental Information

Title: DOE References

Description: The following are the references used in the “Consensus Determination of Eligibility for Walnut Canyon National Monument Headquarters Area Historic District.” Also see the DOE for additional images and graphics.

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