Appendix B

HISTORY OF HIKING TRAILS IN SAGUARO NATIONAL PARK, RINCON AND TUCSON MOUNTAIN DISTRICTS, TUCSON, ARIZONA

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INTRODUCTION

Many miles of trails exist in both the Rincon and Tucson Mountain Districts of Saguaro National Park (formerly Saguaro National Monument) (Figures 1, 2, and 3). The trail systems in both units have been around for some time, although the number and configuration of the trails has changed and grown. Formal documentation of these trails begins in the 1930s; however, one of the roads that is now a trail in the Rincon Mountain District appears on a map dated 1897. Some trails were originally constructed as hiking or horse trails but others started out as roads and, in one case, an airstrip. Previous research on the trail system, its use, and history was included as part of several archeological surveys; in addition, a study of the trail system was conducted in 1979 and 1980 (Duek and Mortensen 1980). This document examines those earlier studies and incorporates Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) and early National Park Service (NPS) documents and records on file at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center (WACC) in Tucson. Information on the construction, maintenance, and use of the trail systems, from the documents, media reports, and hiking guides provides the basis for this history.

The historic context study relating to roads and trails prepared for Arizona State Historic Preservation Office (Stein 1994) provided guidance for this research. While almost all of the trails in Saguaro National Park are of a far smaller scale than the trails and road systems described in the context study, the typology developed for the study can be useful in describing these trails and their previous uses, many of which likely fall into the category of "Other Historic Trails and Transportation Corridors" (Stein 1994). These include pack trails, as well as mining roads and, related to these, roads to lime kilns in the Cactus Forest Area, freight and wagon roads, and early roads built for other purposes. The historic context study has been invaluable for evaluating and determining significance of trails and other routes in the park.

PREVIOUS RESEARCH

The extensive trail systems of Saguaro National Park, including both hiking and horse trails, have been encountered, mentioned, and sometimes recorded in previous studies of both the Tucson and Rincon Mountain Districts. These include the first archeological survey of the park by Zahniser in 1965, a survey of horse trails in 1976 (King 1976), the large-scale archeological surveys conducted in 1983 and 1984 (Simpson and Wells 1983, 1984), and other smaller survey projects.

Saguaro Nat'l Park
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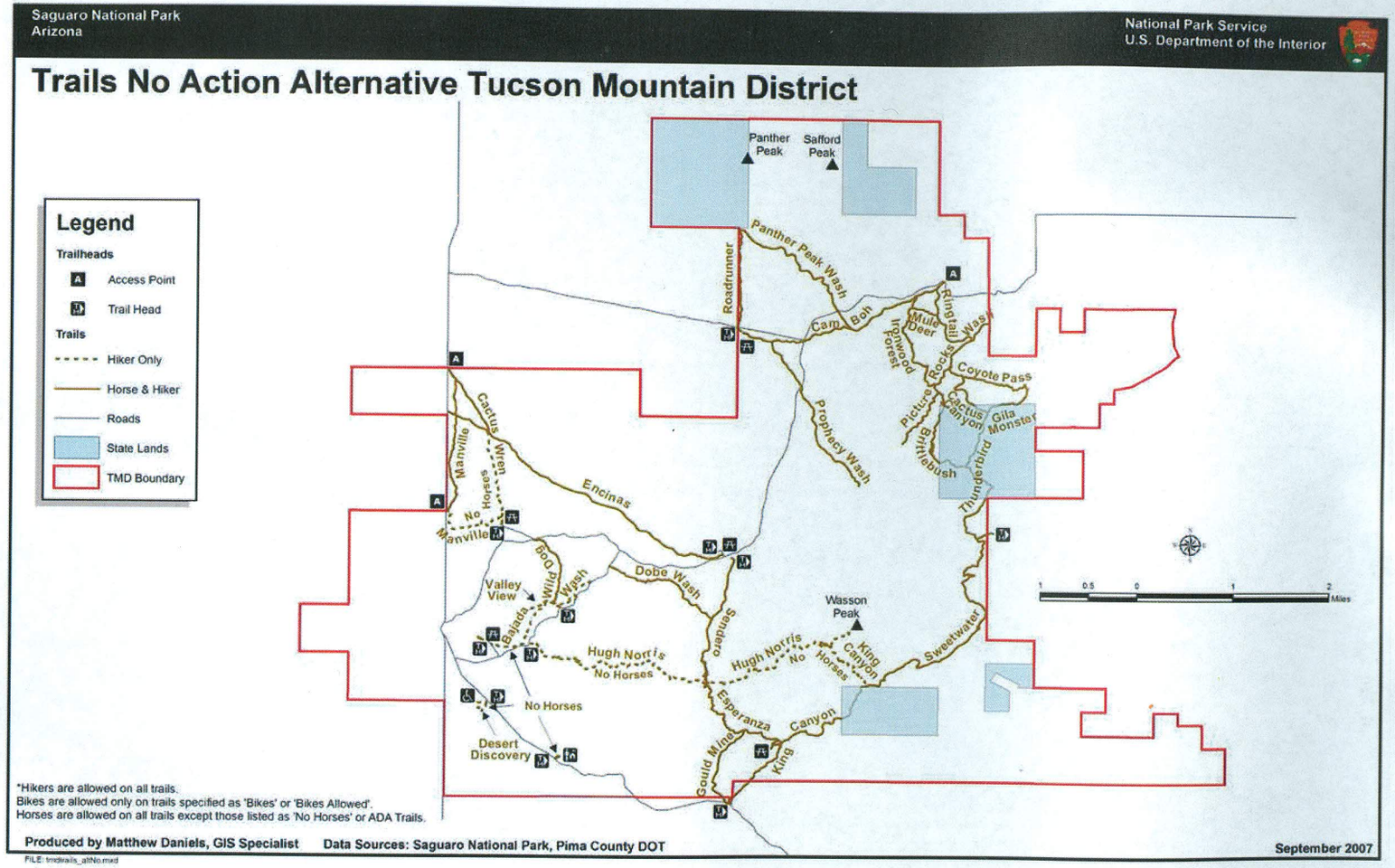


Figure 1. Present-day Tucson Mountain District trail system, Saguaro National Park.

Figure 2. Present-day Rincon Mountain trail system, Saguaro National Park.

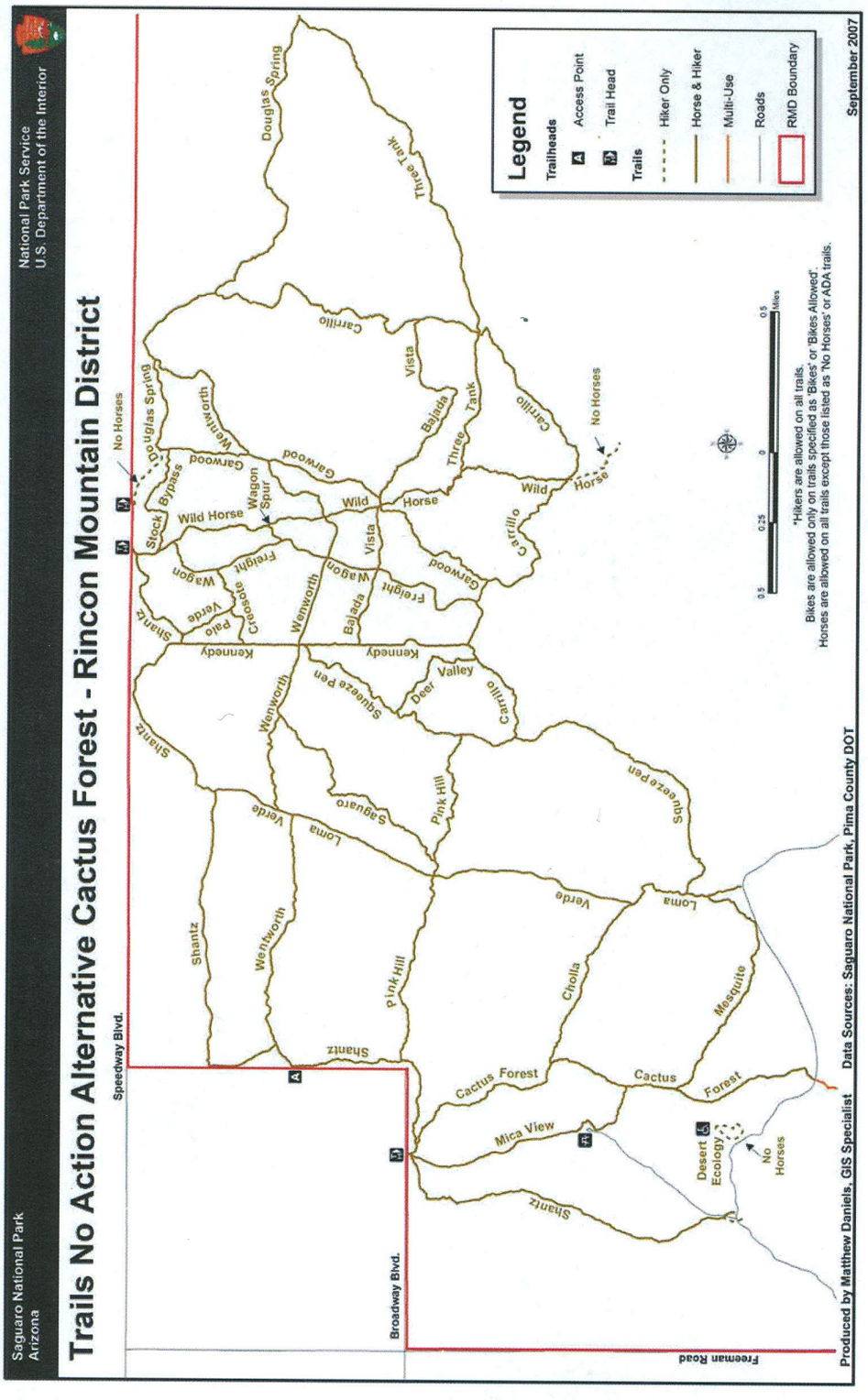


Figure 3. Present-day trails in the Cactus Forest of the Rincon Mountain District, Saguaro National Park.

1965 Archeological Survey of Both Units (SAGU 1965 A[1]; Zahniser 1965)
In 1965, Jack L. Zahniser conducted an archeological reconnaissance survey of both units of Saguaro National Monument. While he did not document the trails and did not discuss them in great detail in the report, he does mention several incidents that occurred along trails. These include a piano being hauled to Manning Camp by wagon in the early 1900s and a mule train that fell into a canyon along Rincon Creek at the narrowest part of the Happy Valley Trail in the 1930s (Zahniser 1965:24).

1976 Archeological Survey of Horse Trails in Saguaro National Monument East (SAGU 1976 A; King 1976)
In July and August 1976, an archeological survey of proposed horse trails in the Rincon Mountain Unit (then called Saguaro National Monument East) was conducted. The focus of this survey was not on the trails themselves, but rather on the archeological sites along and near the existing and proposed trails. The report provides information on trails and the uses of these areas (King 1976). The locations of the trails and archeological finds are plotted on high resolution aerial photographs.

1979 Survey of Existing and Historic Trails (SAGU 1980 A; Duek and Mortensen 1980)
The 1980 management study used aerial photographs and intensive field inspection to determine the extent of the trail system, as well as that of the historic trail system. This study used aerial photographs from 1979 to document the trail system and aerial photographs from 1936 and 1954 to document the historic trail system and its development (Duek and Mortensen 1980:1). Unfortunately, the aerial photographs did not allow the detection of small trails, meaning that the trails mapped from the photographs are generally wider than five feet and are often roads or abandoned roads. The investigators note the lack of complete or accurate recording of the early trails (Duek and Mortensen 1980:2-3, 33). This deficiency was resolved by the actual on-the-ground survey, which allowed the detection of small trails, including trails that branch off from the main trails. Several important conclusions were made about the historic trail system (Duek and Mortensen 1980:1).

The historic trails discussed in Duek and Mortensen (1980) are mostly large roads and trails, many of which led to commercial enterprises, such as lime kilns and mines, or to home sites. They documented some roads and trails with no defined endpoints that suggest were probably used for recreational hiking and driving (1980:33). The 1936 and 1939 aerial photographs show 33.7 miles of trails; an additional 10.3 miles of roads and trails are visible in the 1954 photographs (Duek and Mortensen 1980:33). Many of these, including the road to Loma Verde Mine, continued to be used as hiking or horse trails (Duek and Mortensen 1980:37).

1983 and 1984 Archeological Survey of Saguaro National Monument, Rincon Mountain Unit (SAGU 1983 A and SAGU 1984 A; Simpson and Wells 1983, 1984)
In 1983 and 1984, archeological surveys of Saguaro National Park (then Monument), Rincon Mountain Unit, included the Cactus Forest, Tanque Verde Ridge, Rincon Creek headwaters, and selected high elevation areas in the Rincon Mountains (Simpson and Wells 1983, 1984). The reports discuss trails, including both hiking trails and horse trails, and examine the importance of the trails and how they impact other cultural resources.

[1] WACC project number

In the1983 archeological report, it was noted that the old road to the Loma Verde Mine (AZ BB:14:101 [ASM]), a copper mine worked in the 1870s and early 1900s, is now a major horse trail (Simpson and Wells 1983:108,116). Also noted was site AZ BB:114:79 (ASM), which is labeled on a 1937 map of Saguaro National Monument as "old trading post" with a nature trail loop later closed by the monument (Simpson and Wells 1983:119).

The 1983 report also discusses the use and impact of horse trails within the Cactus Forest area, which, at that time, included an estimated 70 miles of trails although officially no designated trail routes existed. Heavy visitor use was noted in the northeast and northwest corners of the Cactus Forest area, along the Loop Drive, and near the picnic grounds. Many of these trails were entrenched or eroded (Simpson and Wells 1983:123). The horse trails were being used by individual horse owners who entered the monument alone or in small groups and by larger groups from guest ranches under Special Use permits (Simpson and Wells 1983:124). Although the trails impacted archeological sites, the existing trails channeled traffic across areas already impacted and discouraged the creation of new trails (Simpson and Wells 1983:124). The 1983 archeological report made several recommendations including providing marked and maintained trails to confine traffic to existing trails; monitoring the horse traffic from guest ranches along the most heavily used trails in the northeast corner of the monument near the Speedway gate; not improving the trails, which could cause more damage to the sites; and not fencing the archeological sites, which would make them more visible (Simpson and Wells 1983:126).

The 1984 archeological survey report also discusses hiking trails, their use, and impact. The 75 miles of maintained hiking trails in the Rincon Mountain Unit backcountry include the Douglas Spring, Tanque Verde Ridge, Cowhead Saddle, Manning Camp, Rincon Peak, Miller Creek, Heartbreak Ridge, East Slope, North Slope, and Loop Trails (Simpson and Wells 1984:171). Only a few archeological sites were located along or close to these trails. Management recommendations for these trails state that routine trail maintenance will not impact most of the sites although caution should be exercised near Spud Rock Cabin and Manning Cabin (Simpson and Wells 1984:171-173).

1994 Archeological Survey in the Rincon and Tucson Mountain Districts (SAGU 1994 A; Wellman 1994)

Wellman conducted archeological survey in an area of the Tucson Mountain District that has a number of old roads and trails, including roads associated with the Old Yuma Mine. His recommendations include a discussion of the old roads and trails in the survey area. The roads associated with the Old Yuma Mine may meet the criteria of eligibility for historic roads, however, the Old Yuma Mine is hazardous. In recent years Park management has tried to route foot traffic and horse traffic away from this area. The historic road associated with the mine will not be part of the comprehensive trails plan and is eliminated from consideration in the accompanying DOE document.

Wellman also surveyed some of the newly acquired lands in the Rincon Mountain District along the Hope Camp road. Two ranching line camps along the Hope Camp road have been recorded and are of recent vintage. The camps and the road are discussed below with the 1997 and 1998 projects.

1995 and 1996 Archeological Surveys in the Tucson Mountain District (SAGU 1995 A and SAGU 1996 B; Wells and Reutter 1997)
In 1995 and 1996, archeological surveys in the Tucson Mountain District recorded new sites and reexamined known sites, including mining features. The King Canyon Road/Trail is on the List of Classified Structures, but was not assigned an archeological site number. (Wells and Reutter 1997:54). Also noted were a number of old mining roads, although none were described as part of the current trail system in the Tucson Mountains (Wells and Reutter 1997).

1997 and 1998 Archeological Survey of Newly Acquired Lands in Saguaro National Park (SAGU 1997 A, SAGU 1997 B, and SAGU 1998 A; Neff et al. 2001)
In the late 1990s, several archeological surveys of newly acquired land in both units of Saguaro National Park were conducted. These surveys recorded trails, mining roads, and cultural resources along trails, including some historic resources that may be related to the use of the trails (Neff et al. 2001).

The report describes a number of historic features, sites, and roads in the Rincon Mountain District , including Deer Camp (AZ BB:14:649 [ASM]) and Hope Camp (AZ BB:14:467 [ASM]), both of which are on former Rocking K Ranch land and presently lie along the Hope Camp Trail (Neff et al. 2001:167-175). The Chimenea Canyon Cowboy Camp (AZ BB:14:658 [ASM]) lies above Madrona Canyon Ranger Station along the Manning Camp Trail (Neff et al. 2001: 218-219).

Deer Camp (AZ BB:14:649 [ASM]) is a ranching line camp with a windmill, two concrete cisterns, two steel water tanks, a wooden platform tower, a bunkhouse, a rock pile, two recent wells, a fence, two concrete pedestals, a wood and galvanized metal trough, and artifacts, mostly trash postdating the 1950s and 1960s (Neff et al. 2001:167). The site is in fair condition and while appearing to be modern, may "relate to the historic context of ranching in the Rincon Valley." The site has the potential for buried archeological deposits relating to earlier use of the site, meaning that this site may be significant under National Register criteria A and D (Neff et al. 2001:170).

Hope Camp (AZ BB:14:467[ASM]) is a multi-component site with both an extensive prehistoric resource exploitation component and a late historic-period or modern ranching line camp with a two room line shack, windmill, water storage tanks, concrete trough, cattle chute, collapsed water tank and tower, and two depressions (Neff et al. 2001:172). The earliest documentary evidence of this camp is a letter dated 1958, although local informants claim that a line camp has been in this location since the 1920s (Neff et al. 2001:172). The site is in relatively good condition and, while it appears to be modern, there may be a historic-period component; the site has the potential to provide information about the development of ranching in the Rincon Valley, as well as the potential for buried archeological deposits relating to the prehistoric component, meaning that it is significant under criterion D and possibly A (Neff et al. 2001 174-175).

The Chimenea Canyon Cowboy Camp is located directly below the Manning Camp Trail in a bedrock outcrop, although not visible from the trail. The features include rock alignments, sleeping platforms, and a hearth. The historic artifacts include cooking utensils and historical

trash. The site is in good condition with the potential to yield information important in history and is significant under criterion D and possibly A (Neff et al. 2001:218-219).

Several trails in the Tucson Mountain District appear to have been named after mines in the district, including the Gila Monster, Thunderbird, and Gould Mine Trails. Neff et al. (2001) describe roads leading to two mines, Mile Wide and Yuma Mine, that are being used as hiking trails but are not formally designated trails, primarily because of the hazards associated with abandoned mines (Neff et al. 2001:210, 221, 260). The Old Yuma Mine AZ AA:12:758 (ASM), which is one of the three largest mines in this area, began production in the 1880s and continued to be mined sporadically until the 1980s (Neff et al. 2001:257-265). The mine and its road are not marked on current maps and much of the road has been revegetated to discourage visitation to the Old Yuma Mine.

Mile Wide Road, recorded as site AZ AA:12:839(ASM), is a "relatively well-preserved section of the old roadway leading from King Canyon to the Mile Wide Mine (AZ AA:12:840[ASM])" (Neff et al. 2001:221). Stone retaining walls and the ruins of a bridge were recorded as features along the road (Neff et al. 2001:62, 221). The site is in fair condition and, because of its association with the Mile Wide Mine, is important to the history of mining in the area, meaning it is significant under criteria A and D (Neff et al. 2001:222).

A portion of this road, not recorded in the 1998 survey, is maintained by the park as a part of the King Canyon Trail between Kinney Road and the Mam-a-Gah Picnic Area (Neff et al. 2001:221).This portion of the road is, however, quite substantial, likely built by miners and modified the CCC, and is discussed by the 1994 List of Classified Structures and Determination of Significance, discussed below (Donohoe 1994a,b).

List of Classified Structures Survey (SAGU 1994 G; Donohoe 1994a, 1994b)
The List of Classified Structures (LCS) is an inventory of NPS structures with historical, architectural, or engineering significance. A number of structures and features at Saguaro National Park, including two roads and several features located along trails, were evaluated for inclusion in the List of Classified Structures in 1994. A number of structures were determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) at the local level of significance (Donohoe 1994a,b).

Two roads on the List of Classified Structures are part of the current trail system and are described in the 1994 LCS forms: Garwood Dam Road and King Canyon Road (Donohoe 1994a,b). Garwood Dam Road (IDLCS: 60183) is described as a 8 to 10 foot wide cut-and-fill road, with a significant amount of rock fill in some areas, leading from the level desert to Garwood Dam for about one third of a mile (Donohoe 1994a,b) at RMD. Built in the 1930s, the road is associated with the Garwood Dam and the foundation of a house built near the dam by the Garwood family. The road was probably used during the dam's construction and maintenance. The dam itself is likely associated with ranching and the "need to develop reliable water sources in the desert" (Donohoe 1994a). The Garwood family lived in the house between the 1930s and 1950s. Mr. Garwood built a landing strip which is currently part of the trail system in the Cactus Forest. The Garwood Dam Road was judged "insufficiently documented, treat as eligible" by the Arizona SHPO in 1994 (Donohoe 1994a,b).

King Canyon Road (IDLCS: 60182) is also a cut-and-fill road. It follows the east rim of King Canyon in TMD and is currently part of the park trail system. Some of the retaining walls along the road are quite substantial. Trails and lesser roads split off to the Gould and Mile Wide Mines (Donohoe 1994a,b). It was built in 1906 and maintained through at least 1929 to provide access to mines in the Amole Mining District. It is eligible under National Register criterion A at the local level of significance (Donohoe 1994a).

Several structures that lie along the Park's trail systems in both districts are associated with the trails and are listed on the LCS. In the Tucson Mountain District, an outbuilding of the Gould Mine and the various structures in the Mam-A-Gah picnic area along the King Canyon Trail are listed on the LCS. In the Rincon Mountain District, a number of structures are listed, including the lime kilns in the Cactus Forest Area, the Madrona Pack Base CAA building, and the Manning Cabin. These structures, while not trails themselves, are often related to the original uses of trails and can be important for understanding these original uses and construction of what became several trails in these districts.

The Gould Mine outbuilding (IDLCS: 07424), the only remaining structure from the Gould Mine, was probably used as a powder house. It is a one-story, cut stone masonry building, and has a high degree of integrity because of the completeness of its walls (Donohoe 1994a,b). It is eligible under criterion A and is of local significance (Donohoe 1994a).

The Mam-A-Gah picnic area was originally constructed by the CCC between September 1934 and June 1935. It is located along the King Canyon Trail, formerly King Canyon Road, described above. It has a ramada with two picnic tables (one free-standing) (IDLCS: 07432), three free-standing picnic tables (IDLCS: 58618), four fireplaces (IDLCS: 60142), and a restroom built into the hillside (IDLCS: 07433). All of these structures have been determined eligible for the NRHP, contributing to a potential district ("CCC Structures at Saguaro National Park"), under criteria A and C, with local significance (Donohoe 1994a,b)

In the Rincon Mountain District, three lime kilns that operated in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries are located in the Cactus Forest Area. Two of the kilns lie along the Cactus Forest Trail, which appears to follow an old road to the kilns as portrayed on an 1897 map of the area (Contzen 1897). The North Lime Kiln (IDLCS: 07544) lies along the trail and is constructed of coursed adobe (Donohoe 1994a,b). The South Lime Kiln (IDLCS: 07545) also lies along the trail and is constructed of coursed stone (Donohoe 1994a,b). Lime Kiln #3 (IDLCS: 58643) is located across the wash from the other two and is a circular stone kiln (Donohoe 1994a,b). All of these are described as eligible under criterion A, contributing to a property or potential district ("Lime Kilns in Saguaro National Park"), with local significance (Donohoe 1994a,b).

Also in the Rincon Mountain District are two structures that are directly related to the early construction and use of the trail system in the Rincons. Manning Cabin (IDLCS: 07435) was used by the Monument and later Park staff in their fire control efforts, making it a destination for many trails and a terminus for the pack trail (Clemensen 1987). This structure is listed on the National Register (Donohoe 1994b). The CAA Building, also known as the Madrona Pack Base building, (IDLCS: 58647) is located at the head of the pack trail into the Rincons (Donohoe

1994a,b). It was acquired in 1957 and moved to the Madrona ranger Station complex. It is a small, one-story building with a standing seam metal roof and walls, and sheet metal interior walls built over a wood frame. It is of "architectural interest because of its details, such as window hoods and hip knobs, unusual on such a simple, utilitarian building" (Donohoe 1994a,b). It is described as "insufficiently documented, treat as eligible", under criterion C (Donohoe 1994a,b).

Clemensen's Historic Resource Study of Saguaro National Park (Clemensen 1987)
Clemensen's 1987 historic resource study of Saguaro National Park does not specifically discuss the history of the trail system. However, he does touch on the topic in discussions of the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC), the impact of dude ranches, and the history of fire suppression activities in the Park.

According to Clemensen, the CCC spent 15 months in 1935 and 1936 obliterating old mine roads and trails in Tucson Mountain Park (now TMD) and obliterated old roads, including the road to Observatory Hill, in RMD (1987:151,154-155).

He discusses the trail system in the Rincon Mountains in relation to fire suppression activities. From 1912 to 1922, Spud Rock Cabin was the fire fighting and trail headquarters. These functions were moved to Manning Cabin after 1922. A system of fire protection trails from Manning Camp to Mica Peak via Spud Rock was ridden twice a day during the season of fire danger (Clemensen 1987:156-157). A trail system of 50 miles was in place during the US Forest Service administration in this area prior to the designation of the monument and continued to be used by the NPS. These trails included the Chimenea Trail (from the Rincon Ranger Station to Manning Camp), Happy Valley Saddle Trail, Manning Camp-Spud Rock-Mica Peak Trail, Happy Valley Saddle to Rincon Peak Trail, Telephone Line Trail, and a number of unnamed lateral trails (Clemensen 1987:157-158).

Clemensen discusses dude ranches and trail riding that led to the creation of many of the trails in both units of the park after World War II. Many trails were created in the Rincon Mountain District in this period. Nearby guest ranches included the Bar BR, Arrow H, 49ers, and Tanque Verde Guest Ranch on the north, Lazy Vee on the south, and Thunderhead on the west (Clemensen 1987:171-173). Guest ranches on the west side of Tucson included the Lazy K Bar, Picture Rock, Sundancer Saddle and Surrey, and White Stallion ranches (Clemensen 1987:171-173).

HISTORICAL MATERIALS

A variety of resources were useful for tracing the history of the trail system in Saguaro National Park. These include both archeological and historical research reports discussed above that synthesize some of the historical information and occasionally provide primary information. More specific information was gleaned from primary historical source materials available at the Western Archeological and Conservation Center, including maps, old NPS Master Plans, monthly and annual reports, Civilian Conservation Corps documents, oral histories, and

correspondence. Hiking guides are another source for trail information including the history of a trail, its condition and appearance, and it relationship to other trails.

Previous Research
Previous archeological, historical, and natural resources studies in both districts have involved historical research and recording of trails. These have been discussed above and provide valuable background information for this project. Also, Clemensen's (1987) historic resource study of Saguaro National Park provides a synthesis of historical uses of trails, particularly the mining roads, trail and road work by the CCC in the 1930s, and trail use in the Park's fire protection program.

Maps
Maps were an important source of information for this study of trails. These included historic maps from the 1930s, 1950s, and 1960s, as well as more recent maps produced by the projects described above. Historic maps for the Tucson Mountain District include the 1937 Master Plan Map for Tucson Mountain Park (with later annotations) and a 1962 map produced shortly after this area became a National Park Service unit, as well as CCC maps (Figure 4), showing proposed and completed projects, and maintenance maps. For the Rincon Mountain District, important maps include a map in the 1937 Preliminary Report for the Master Plan (Figure 5), a 1957 map, a 1960s maintenance map, sketch maps, and the 1943 fire control map. Also useful are the current trail maps for both districts, both those produced by the Park and the National Geographic Trails Illustrated map, which can be compared to earlier maps. Maps show trails that are described in documents but not named and sometimes furnish names for those trails. Maps can sometimes provide tantalizing clues to the possible history of the trails.

Archival Research
The archives at WACC include a large quantity of historical, largely administrative, documents relating to Saguaro National Park from the time when the Rincon Mountain Unit was designated a national monument and the Tucson Mountain Unit was part of the county park. These documents fall into four main categories: Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) documents, monthly and annual reports, documents relating to the Master Plans, and media reports.

Civilian Conservation Corps Documents. The Civilian Conservation Corps worked in both districts of the park in the 1930s. While they did not do much trail work in the Rincon Mountain District, they constructed and maintained trails in the former Tucson Mountain County Park (which is now TMD). There are administrative documents, such as job applications and completion records, relating to these projects, including several maps.

Monthly and Annual Reports. Beginning with the designation of the monument, monthly and/or annual reports were written which detail events and activities in the park. These reports are useful for this project, as they describe the use and maintenance of trail systems and allow us to identify the first mentions of specific trails, and, potentially, the construction or maintenance of trails.

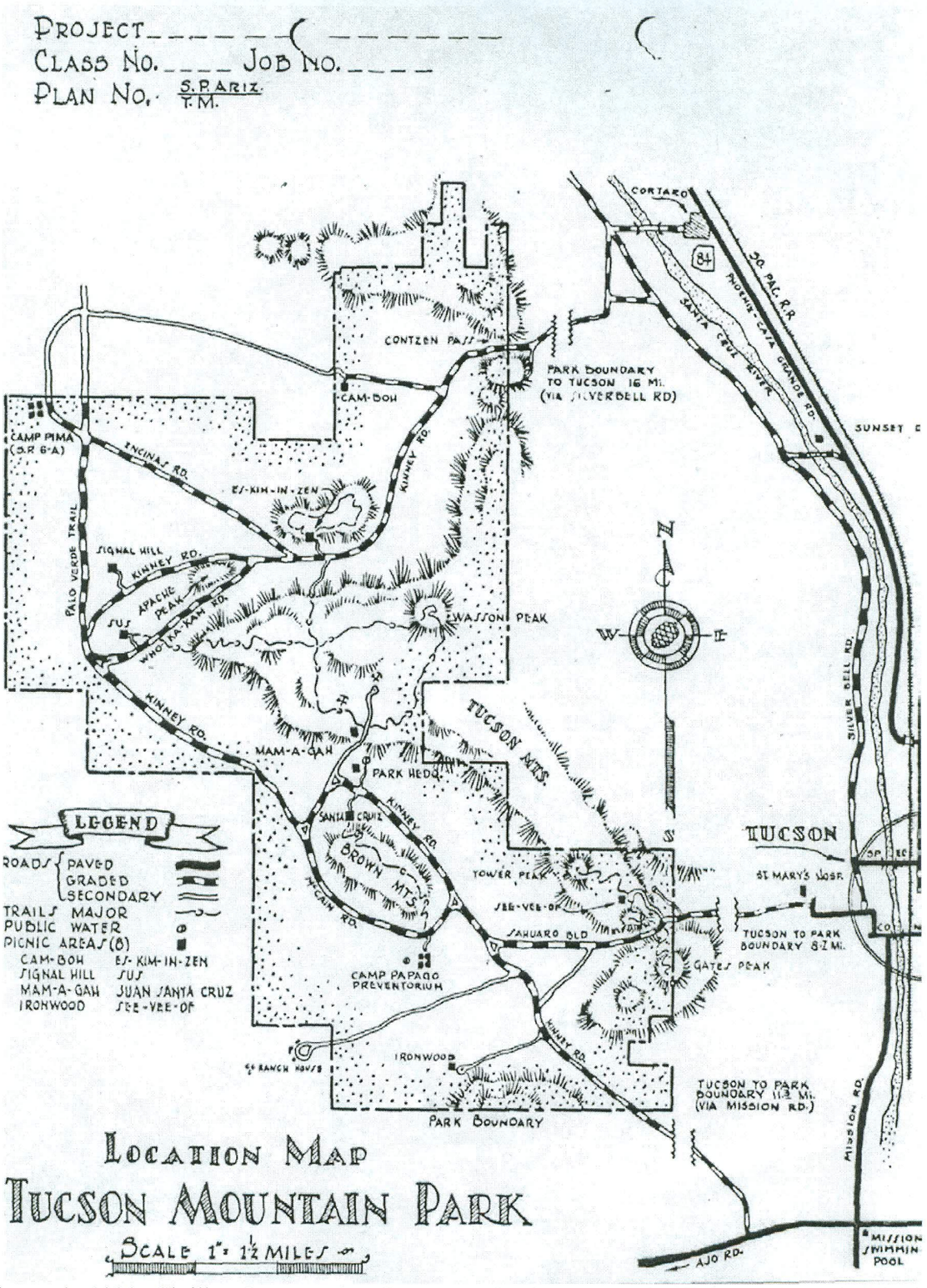


Figure 4. 1930s Civilian Conservation Corps map for the present-day Tucson Mountain District of Saguaro National Park showing some of the trails and roads.

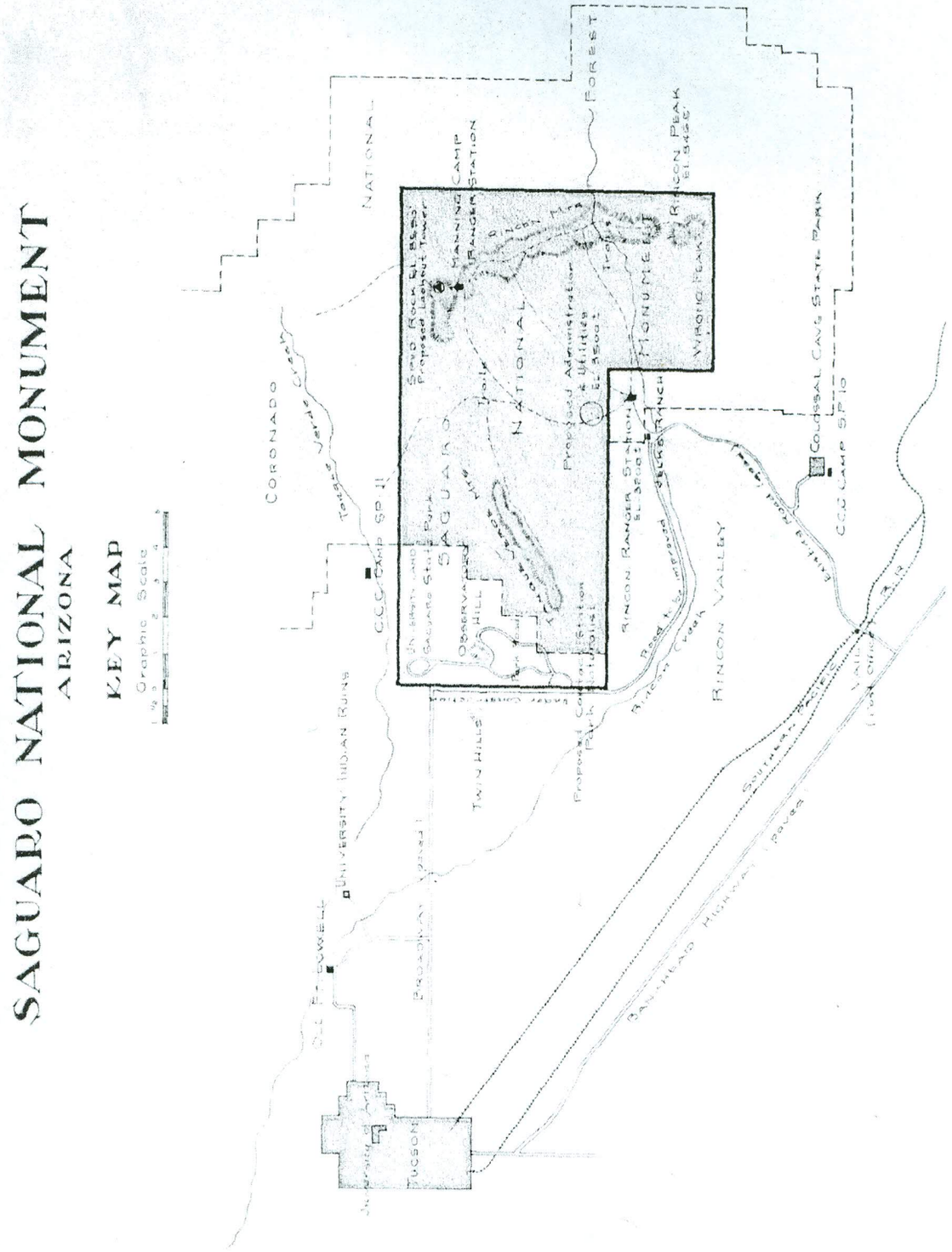


Figure 5. Map from 1937 Preliminary Report for the Master Plan showing approximate locations of the existing trails in the Rincon Mountain Unit, Saguaro National Park.

Documents Related to the Master Plans. The 1950s Master Plan and the 1937 Preliminary Report for the Master Plan both include maps and materials related to trails. Both sets of documents discuss the trail system (particularly the 1937 report) in terms of fire protection rather than in terms of recreation or public use.

Media Reports. There have been several articles published in magazines and local newspapers relating to both districts of the park. These focus on specific trails and the area as a whole.

Other Documents. There are a few other miscellaneous historical documents, including correspondence and oral histories that relate to the trails and their uses. These do not fit into the above categories, but are valuable.

Hiking Guides

The third edition of the *Tucson Hiking Guide* by Betty Leavengood (2004) provides some historic information on selected trails in the Rincon and Tucson Mountain Districts although the fact that she only describes day hikes severely restricts her discussion of trails in the Rincon Mountain District, particularly in the backcountry which is likely the oldest portion of the trail system.

Also important to note is the plan to run segments of the Arizona Trail through the Rincon Mountain District (ATA 2007; Jones 2005; National Geographic Trails Illustrated [NGTI] 2000). Routes and access issues are under discussion at this time.

Difficulties in Using The Historical Materials

While these documents provide a wealth of data on the development of the trail system in Saguaro National Park, there are several difficulties in using them. The trails are often unnamed in the early documents, both text and maps. However, when trails are shown on old maps it is often possible to correlate their position with trails on present-day maps. Even when trails are named in the documents and maps, the names of the trails can change (again, this is less of a problem with maps, but can cause serious difficulties when working with documents). Attempting to determine which trail is being discussed simply from verbal descriptions of its location and path can be very difficult. It is important to note that trail locations and paths can change over time as they are rerouted to reflect changes in use, access, new obstacles, or erosion.

HISTORY, CONSTRUCTION, AND MAINTENANCE OF TRAIL SYSTEMS

The history of the construction of the trail system in both districts of the park has been difficult to ascertain from the historical records relating to the park. Many of the trails appear to have been constructed and used prior to the designation of the monument or park. Also, the records for the trail system in the Rincon Mountain District, particularly prior to the 1960s, focus on fire suppression activities in the Rincon Mountains, meaning that the portion of the trail system in the Cactus Forest area is not discussed in much detail, if at all. Finally, for the Tucson Mountain District, there are records for the activities of the Civilian Conservation Corps in the 1930s, but then there is a hiatus in the records for those trails until 1961 when the area became part of Saguaro National Monument.

Tucson Mountain District

During the 1930s, the young men from CCC Camp SP-6-A worked in Tucson Mountain Park on a number of construction projects, including the picnic areas, roads, dams, and trails. In addition, they worked on obliterating old trails and roads (Clemensen 1987:151). Work on trails began in the fall of 1934 and was initially slow due to inclement weather and the lack of pack horses (Thomson 1934a,b,c). The Wasson Peak horse trail was completed in the last days of November. It is described as a 4-foot-wide, well-drained trail with a 15 percent grade and was "said to be the best constructed and one of the most scenic trails in southern Arizona." Today it is part of the Hugh Norris Trail from the Sendero-Esperanza to the King Canyon Trail (Meason 1936; Thomson 1934d).

Also in November 1934, a "good start" was made on the King Canyon Trail from the south side of Wasson Peak to the "recently completed" King Canyon Road, which when completed would allow "a circle trail trip of wonderful scenic value" (Thomson 1934d). Unfortunately, both the foot and horse trails previously mentioned were in need of repair due to vegetation and washouts by 1937, since proper planning and supervision were lacking in their initial construction. These trails needed drainage corrections and some of the horse trails were poorly located. Only the main horse trail loop to Wasson Peak was extensively repaired; the rehabilitation work on this project was carefully supervised by a landscape foreman. Some rock retaining walls (possibly in King Canyon) were constructed and other areas were repaired using cut-and-fill techniques (Clark 1937a,b,c,d).

The 1937 Master Plan Map for Tucson Mountain Park depicts trails, almost all of which correspond to present-day trails. These include the Hugh Norris Trail, King Canyon Road and Trail, Gould Mine Road (later Trail), and a trail that corresponds to the Sendero-Esperanza Trail (which also follows what was named the Rincon Truck Trail on early maps) (Brown 1937).

A road leading to the CCC camp, designated "Encinas Road" on early maps, is followed by the present-day Encinas Trail, with a slight alteration near the trailhead at Ez-Kim-In-Zin picnic area. Although the trail appears heavily disturbed by foot and horse traffic parts of the present-day trail are still recognizable as a former road. The trail is very wide (more than 6-7 feet in some areas), with a surface of hard-packed earth and even a two-track road at points. Even in some areas that have been revegetated, the former road is still discernable, in some cases by rocks lining the roads.

In addition to the major trail work projects in the Tucson Mountain Park, several smaller projects were also conducted by the CCC. In 1935, about a mile of foot trail was constructed to increase the use of recreational areas around several of the picnic areas (Brown 1935a,b). In 1938, some horse trails were realigned and connected in the headquarters area (Clark 1938).

The CCC also installed road signs in the Tucson Mountain Park, to indicate the locations of trails and other landmarks. The posts were constructed of a sun-bleached saguaro rib skeleton filled with concrete. Lettering was burned into the signs with irons and antique glazing was applied. Photos included in the 1936 report describing these signs show signs for King Canyon, Mam-A-Gah, Indian Writings, Wasson Peak Trail, Chu-Kolt-Kerli Trail, and Gould and Mile Wide Mines (Hotchkiss 1936).

After the 1930s, documents about the Tucson Mountain District do not appear in the National Park Service archives again until the north half of Tucson Mountain Park became the Tucson Mountain District of Saguaro National Monument in 1961. In 1962, all trails in the district were measured and a trail map was prepared (Montford 1962a). Some subsequent trail work and improvements are mentioned, including a parking area at the Hugh Norris Trailhead in 1963, trail work in 1965 to prevent further erosion at the Signal Hill, Ez-Kim-In-Zin, and Sus picnic areas that involved installing rock steps and water bars, and work on the Hugh Norris Trail, and the installation of new trail signs in 1966 (Foust 1966b; Gunzel 1966b; Henderson 1965b,c 1966a; Montford 1963a). Further trail maintenance occurred in 1966, with all trails in the Tucson Mountain District pronounced in good condition by the end of the year (Henderson 1966d,e,f).

As part of the 1959 Master Plan for Saguaro National Monument, a map of the Tucson Mountain District was prepared in 1962. It depicts trails and roads in this district, which correspond with present day trails. Again, the Hugh Norris Trail is drawn on the map in pretty much the same location as it is in today (NPS 1962). The Wasson Peak Trail, as it was identified on the map in 1962, follows present-day King Canyon Trail to the boundary between sections 31 and 32 (NPS 1962, 1963). The trail designated as the Wasson Peak Trail on these 1960s maps continued through the northwest corner of section 32. The present-day Sweetwater Trail also follows the continuation of this trail (NPS 1962). The Gould Mine Trail is depicted as a road on this map (NPS 1962). The Sendero-Esperanza Trail is again represented on this map, as a road from Ez-Kim-In-Zin picnic area to just north of the Hugh Norris Trail and a trail from that point to Gould Mine Road (NPS 1962). Finally, the Encinas Trail appears to follow a road depicted on this map, which led to the CCC camp (Brown 1937; NPS 1962). In addition to these features that correspond to the current trail system in the Tucson Mountain District, there are a large number of mining roads on this map (NPS 1962).

Rincon Mountain District

The trails in the Rincon Mountain District have a more complete historical record. However, these records focus almost entirely on the Rincon Mountains backcountry, with very little information on the Cactus Forest area, the Loop Drive, or other low elevation areas of the district. There is a great deal of documentation for trail construction and maintenance in the Rincon Mountains, particularly as related to fire control activities.

The earliest records for the district are maps of the area, which depict roads, including two that appear to be in the same location as the present-day Loma Verde and Cactus Forest Trails (Contzen 1897; United States Geological Survey [USGS] 1905). An oral history document states that the Telephone Line Trail was constructed in 1916 or 1917 and follows the old General Manning wagon road (Sykes 1974). This trail is on the 1937 Master Plan and 1943 Fire Control maps, but, interestingly, not on the 1963 maintenance map (NPS 1937, 1943, 1963).

A 1936 discussion of the trail system in the Rincon Mountains relates to fire control activities and lists a number of trails in the trail system, including the 12-mile long Chimenea Trail linking the Rincon Ranger Station and Manning Camp, the 3-mile long Loop Trail connecting Manning Camp, Spud Rock, and Mica Peak Lookout, and the 15-mile long trail from Manning Camp to the Rincon Ranger Station via Happy Valley Saddle (Yeager 1936). The Chiminea Trail was

considered the most important trail for the maintenance of Manning Camp, but was, at that time in very poor condition (Yeager 1936).

It was suggested in 1941 that the Tanque Verde Ridge Trail be extended west from Juniper Basin down the Tanque Verde Ridge to the Monument Headquarters and that the existing trail from Juniper Basin to Cowhead Saddle be reconstructed. The idea was to use the resulting trail as the main pack trail for supplying the fire camp. However, this project is not mentioned again until 1966, when the lower part of the Tanque Verde Ridge Trail was constructed from the Javelina Picnic Area to Cowhead Saddle, although this was built as foot trail, not a pack trail (Egermayer 1941; Foust 1966a,b; Gunzel 1966a; Martin 1966).

While trail work continued in the Rincon Mountains throughout the 1940s, the trails were in generally poor condition (Beaubein 1944a,b, 1945a,b; Cooke 1944; Peevy 1944). A few trails were constructed or rebuilt/rehabilitated, including a new trail from Manning Camp to Mica Mountain (Beaubein 1945a,d). Trail signs were also placed at trail junctions at this time (Beaubein 1945c). In 1948, an *Arizona Daily Star* article points out there were 112 miles of trails, which had deteriorated due to lack of funds and personnel, especially during the war years. Four new personnel were appointed and a program of improving roads and trails began (*Arizona Daily Star* 1948). From this point on, the maintenance of trails, particularly the Madrona-Manning Camp Trail, used as a pack trail, became far more frequent; individual instances of trail work and maintenance will not be discussed here. In 1963, a master map of the trails in this district was started (Olson 1963b).

In addition to fire suppression and hiking, horseback riding has been an important use of the trail system in the Rincons. This will be discussed in greater detail in the section below on the use of the trail systems in the Tucson and Rincon Mountains. However, there are a few items that are relevant here. In 1965, a horse gate was installed in the boundary fence 1.5 miles south of the Monument Headquarters (Dyer 1965c). Much later, in 1973, an old stock trail from the end of Speedway to Douglas Spring, about 5 miles long, was improved for the use of hikers and horse riders. A small parking lot was built and a gate and informational sign were installed (Evison 1973). This area saw heavy use from its opening, indicating the need to expand the parking area (Evison 1973). It is interesting to note that when the Tanque Verde Ridge Trail was constructed in 1966, it was designated as a foot trail and not open to horse traffic, which is the first instance of a trail in the district being restricted to foot traffic (Foust 1966a). Park records include a written complaint about not being able to ride a mule up the Tanque Verde Ridge Trail and there was some concern among Park staff that an *Arizona Daily Star* article stating that this trail was open to horse riders might present a problem (Cowgill 1967a; Gunzel 1966b; Swapp 1967a).

Duek and Mortensen (2000), in their study of trails and roads in the Cactus Forest Area, found a large number of roads in the northwest corner of the park depicted on a 1939 map and 1954 aerial photographs. This appears to indicate that many of the trails in this area not discussed elsewhere in the historical records were originally roads. In addition to the Cactus Forest Trail (which follows the historic road leading to the lime kilns) and Loma Verde Trail (which follows the historic road to the Loma Verde Mine), a segment of the Wentworth Trail corresponds to the old Garwood airstrip. Other roads found on the map and photos used by Duek and Mortensen

may correspond to present-day trails, including the Freight Wagon, Carrillo, and Wild Horse Trails.

A 1957 Master Plan map depicts a number of roads and trails, although they are unnamed on the map. Roads that correspond to the present-day Loma Verde and Mica View trails are depicted (NPS 1957). Several trails appear to be in somewhat different locations, including the Rincon Creek Trail, which formerly began at the Rincon Ranger Station, and the Tanque Verde Ridge Trail, which is roughly the same east of Juniper Basin, but, below Juniper Basin, followed Box Canyon (NPS 1957). The North Slope or Italian Spring Trail may also be depicted on this map (NPS 1957). Trails that appear to be mapped close to their present locations are the Rincon Peak, Heartbreak Ridge, Douglas Spring, Manning Camp, Cowhead Saddle, Deer Head Spring, East Slope, and Fire Loop Trails (NPS 1957). The 1957 map shows a number of trails within the Fire Loop (Manning Camp-Mica Mountain-Spud Rock) area but from the accounts of trail work and maintenance in this area it appears that the trails were moved or re-routed fairly frequently, making it difficult to match the trails on the historic and modern maps (National Geographic Trails Illustrated 2000; NPS 1957). The Telephone Line Trail, leading from the Rincon Ranger Station directly to Manning Camp is also on the 1957 map, but not the modern map (National Geographic Trails Illustrated 2000; NPS 1937, 1957; Southern Arizona Hiking Club and Southern Arizona Search and Rescue Association 1976).

No trails are depicted on the 1957 Master Plan map for the Cactus Forest area or the east slope of the Rincons (NPS 1957). However, some trails appear on a 1976 map including the "unmaintained" Turkey Creek and Miller Ranch (now Creek) Trails on the east side of the Rincons, as well as, unnamed, "unmaintained horse trails" just west of the Douglas Spring Trailhead, that may be the present-day Carrillo and Freight Wagon Trails (Southern Arizona Hiking Club and Southern Arizona Search and Rescue Association 1976).

HISTORY OF THE USE OF THE TRAIL SYSTEMS

There is documentation of the use of trail systems in both the Rincon Mountain District and Tucson Mountain District (particularly since its incorporation into Saguaro National Monument in 1961). The uses of the trail systems differ slightly between the two areas. In the Rincon Mountains, fire protection was the dominant documented use of the trail system, particularly prior to the 1960s. In the Tucson Mountain District, some of the trails are related to economic concerns, particularly mining enterprises, but recreation was an early important use of the trail system as well, with hiking and horse trails constructed by the CCC in the 1930s. Recreation becomes an important use of the trail systems in both districts from the 1960s on. In addition several events occurred on trails that fall outside of these broad categories.

Fire Protection

Fire protection was the primary documented use and purpose of trails in the Rincon Mountains, particularly in the first half of the twentieth century, and played a role in determining trail construction and maintenance. The pack trail from Madrona to Manning Camp was especially important. In addition to the pack trail, the Loop Trail from Manning Camp (base of operations)

to Spud Rock to Mica Mountain Lookout was heavily used during the season of high fire danger (Clemensen 1987:156-158).

The use of the trail system by pack animals, particularly those going to Manning Camp as part of the fire control plan, was another major use of the Rincon Mountain trail system. There are accounts of accidents relating to this use, including the one described by Zahniser (1965) and another incident, in 1944, when five mules were killed in an accident caused by a mule named "Ben," a CCC mule transferred from Grand Canyon and who was "extremely temperamental and at times somewhat dangerous" (Richey 1944).

Transportation of Goods/Commerce and Economic Uses

In both districts of the park, the trail system was used to transport goods and for other economic purposes. Economic activities in the Tucson Mountains were centered on mining. However, mining also occurred on a smaller scale in the in the Rincons, along with commercial lime kiln activities. There is a long history of transporting goods to Manning Cabin and Camp.

Tucson Mountain District. Mining in the Tucson Mountains led to the development of many roads and trails, including those related to the Gould and Mile Wide Mines. Several of these roads have now been incorporated into the trail system, while others are being used as social trails. As discussed above, King Canyon Road, now King Canyon Trail, is on the List of Classified Structures and is considered eligible to the NRHP, with local significance (Donohoe 1994a,b). Knowing the history of the mines appears to contradict CCC documents indicating that the CCC constructed the King Canyon Road 1934 (Thomson 1934b). However, it seems safe to assume that the CCC worked to improve the mining road to provide vehicle access to their newly constructed Mam-A-Gah picnic area.

Trails and smaller roads split off from the King Canyon Road, leading to the Gould and Mile Wide Mines (Donohoe 1994a,b). The road to Mile Wide Mine is not an official trail, but has been used as a social trail providing access to the mine area, at least in the late 1990s (Neff et al. 2001:210-221). An officially designated "Yuma Mine Trail" has been taken off the Park maps and Park Management has adopted policies to keep visitors out of the hazardous Old Yuma Mine vicinity.

Rincon Mountain District. Several trails in the Rincon Mountain District were, at one point, used for transportation of goods or people. These include the wagon and pack trails up to Manning Cabin, the road to the lime kilns, and former transportation corridors such as the Garwood airstrip and Kennedy Road.

Manning Cabin was built in 1905 by Levi Howell Manning. In 1904, an eleven mile wagon road was constructed to this site after he had applied for a 160 acre homestead to build a summer retreat. Provisions, tools, and equipment were hauled over this road, as well as a piano. In 1907, this area became part of the Santa Catalina Division of Coronado National Forest and Manning's homestead rights were revoked (Clemensen 1987:175-176). The exact location of this road is not clear, but Sykes (1974) believes that the Telephone Line Trail followed its route. Clemensen's historic base map shows the "Old Manning Road Site" following the Telephone Line Trail (Clemensen 1987).

Another route that predates the designation of the monument is the road to the lime kilns in the Cactus Forest area. The kilns were in use by the late 1800s and are depicted on maps of the area dating to 1897, as along with the road leading to them (Contzen 1897). The present-day Cactus Forest Trail appears to follow a similar route to this road in the vicinity of the lime kilns.

One of the mines located in the Rincon Mountain District is the Loma Verde Mine. Although the CCC obliterated this road in the 1930s, the road continued to be used, at least as a trail. The road depicted on the historic maps for the mine corresponds to the current Loma Verde Trail in the vicinity of the Loma Verde Mine and well sites (NPS 1957).

There are several trails that follow old roads and an airstrip. Kennedy Trail appears to follow Kennedy Road. A segment of the Garwood Dam Road, listed on the LCS, coincides with a present-day trail. A segment of the Wentworth Trail runs along the Garwood airstrip (Leavengood 2004:80). In addition to the formal, official trails discussed here, social trails follow a number of former roads such as the road on Observatory Hill (Duek and Mortenson 1980).

Ranching was another use of this area, with grazing continuing on parts of the monument until the 1980s. Cowgill states that the Grass Shack was originally a line camp for ranching in the area (Cowgill 1967b). Several line camp sites along the Hope Camp Trail and Manning Camp Trail are related to ranching in the area. These are described in the Previous Research section and are the Deer and Hope Camps and the Chimenea Canyon Cowboy Camp (Neff et al. 2001:167-170,172,218-219).

Recreational Use of Trail Systems

One of the common uses of the trail systems, in both districts is recreation, that is, use of the trails by hikers and by horse riders. This use of the trail system is well-documented in the historical records and includes the numbers of visitors using trails in reports from the 1960s. There are numerous references to hiking in the Park in newspaper articles. Horseback riding in the Park has sometimes been a controversial topic.

Tucson Mountain District. The Tucson Mountain District has trails that were constructed and designated specifically as hiking and/or horse trails from the 1930s. These include, most notably, the Wasson Peak Horse Trail and King Canyon Trail (Thomson 1934b). The King Canyon Trail is described as "a leading Nature trail", with displays of both geology and vegetation (Carr 1952:202). The first "official" hike of the Southern Arizona Hiking Club occurred in the Tucson Mountain District in 1958. The hike was from the Mam-A-Gah picnic area to Wasson Peak (Cowgill 1994).

Use of hiking trails appears to have increased in 1962, after the Tucson Mountain District became part of Saguaro National Monument (Olson 1963a). The trail from Mam-A-Gah to Wasson Peak was popular with hikers and horse riders, with the hikers turning around at Wasson Peak and the horseback riders continuing over the Peak and exiting via an old trail in the southeast corner of the District (Montford 1962b). Wasson Peak was a favorite destination for hikers and was the destination of a moonlight hike in December 1962 (Cowgill 1962; Montford

1963a; Olson 1963a). A radio tower installed on Wasson Peak in 1963 drew many complaints (Dyer 1964).

In March 1967, Pete Cowgill, an outdoor writer for the *Arizona Daily Star* and member of the Southern Arizona Hiking Club, wrote an article on the Hugh Norris Trail (Cowgill 1967c,1994; Gunzel 1967; Henderson 1967a). Cowgill mentions that this trail had been overgrown and washed out in the 1940s and 1950s (which resembles descriptions of this trail in the 1930s) (Clark 1937a,b; Cowgill 1967c). Cowgill notes that the first portion of the trail had been relocated, but joined the original trail before the switchbacks begin (Cowgill 1967c). The Southern Arizona Hiking Club had a register on Wasson Peak at that time and a new trail register box was placed there in 1970 (Cowgill 1967c; King 1971).

Guest ranches used the trails and picnic areas during their barbecues and trail rides, operating from October or November to May (Henderson 1965a,b, 1966b). These ranches include the Wild Horse, Sahuaro Vista, Lazy K Bar, White Stallion, and Picture Rocks Guest Ranches, and appear to have used primarily the Cam-Boh, Ez-Kim-In-Zin, and Sus picnic areas and trails in the park (Dyer 1963a:3; Henderson 1966b; Montford 1964).

Rincon Mountain District. While undoubtedly used for recreational purposes prior to the 1960s, hiking in the Rincon Mountains is not documented until the 1960s. Duek and Mortensen (1980:3) noted that there were several roads or large trails on the 1936 and 1954 aerial photographs that were probably used for recreation. The absence of recreational hiking may be related to the difficulty of accessing the main trail system in the Rincon Mountains before the lower Tanque Verde Ridge Trail was signed and formalized in 1966. Before then it had been simply marked with rock cairns (Cowgill 1967a). Trails in the Cactus Forest area, including the rather dense concentration of trails in the northwest corner of the district, are not documented at all except for the Douglas Spring Trail. In one of the Park's monthly reports the Chief ranger, W.E. Dyer notes that in addition to hiking on established trails, cross-country hiking in the vicinity of the Loop Drive was a "particularly inviting method of enjoying the area by our elderly winter visitors" (Dyer 1964). This is the only mention of trails in the Cactus Forest area found in the archives at WACC.

By the 1960s records indicate that hiking was popular in the Rincon Mountain District. Visitation figures for the use of the trails are often found in the monthly reports from the 1960s. The Southern Arizona Hiking Club (SAHC) and Eber Glendeming, who wrote a trail guide for this area published by the club in 1966, also frequented this area (Huntzinger 1964; Swapp 1966b, 1967b). In January 1965, the Southern Arizona Hiking Club held a two-day trailside cleanup hike along 3.5 miles of the Italian Ranch Trail, although all the activity was north of the monument boundary (Dyer 1965a; Huntzinger 1965).

Pete Cowgill, who was active in the SAHC and also an outdoor writer for the Arizona Daily Star, wrote several articles about trails in the Rincon Mountains in the 1960s. In January 1967, he wrote an article on the Tanque Verde Ridge Trail that leads to Juniper Basin and Tanque Verde Peak. He described it as brushed out and signed; previously the trail had been marked with rock cairns (Cowgill 1967a). A ranger for the Rincon Mountain District found this article "highly complimentary", but was concerned because the article stated that this trail was open to horse

riders (Swapp 1967a). In February, Cowgill wrote an article on the Grass Shack area and the trail to Manning Camp. He describes Grass Shack as a good rest stop (5 miles from the trailhead and with a 2,000 foot climb to this point) on the way up to Manning Camp, with picnic table, fireplace, outdoor toilet, and a fairly reliable water supply (Cowgill 1967b). He states that Grass Shack was originally used as a line camp (Cowgill 1967b).

A visitor register was installed on Rincon Peak by 1962, to track the use of this area (Olson 1962). In the winter of 1962 to 1963, the cabin at Manning Camp was left open during the winter for hikers and campers to prevent their breaking in, as in past years (Dyer 1963b).

In the 1970s, a wilderness area was proposed for the Rincon Mountain area. Comments from the public, including the Southern Arizona Hiking Club, reinforce the popularity of hiking in this area (Lockwood 1971; SAHC 1971). Essentially, the comments from hikers suggested maintaining the present condition of these areas (SAHC 1971).

Horseback riding is another common, although slightly more controversial, recreational use of the trail system in the Rincon Mountains. The area has been used by individual horse (and mule) riders, as well as organized groups originating from the guest ranches located around the park's boundaries, with the most prominent being the Tanque Verde Guest Ranch, still in operation today. In July of 1963, horseback riders from Tanque Verde Guest Ranch were stranded at Manning Camp for a day when nine horses pushed down part of the corral fence and wandered off (Dyer 1963c).

Documentation in the WACC archives provides some information about different views on the popularity and impact of horse riders. The reaction of a park ranger to Cowgill's article mentioned above suggests that there was an attempt to restrict the use of horses and other stock on certain trails (Swapp 1967a). In addition, a letter on file complains about not being able to ride a mule up the Tanque Verde Ridge Trail soon after its completion (Gunzel 1966b). In 1971, a park constituent suggested that horse trail use by the Tanque Verde Guest Ranch is detrimental and causing erosion to the hiking trails and recommended the development of a dedicated bridle trail system (Jones 1971).

Impacts of horseback riding on trails and archeological sites in the Cactus Forest area are addressed in the 1983 archeological survey report (Simpson and Wells 1983:123-126). While trails and horse riders do seem to impact sites, the trails also serve to channel traffic through established, already impacted areas. The archeologists suggested keeping horse traffic on trails with adequate signs and continuing to keep the trails maintained (Simpson and Wells 1983:124-126).

Events on Trails

In addition to the three broad categories of uses of the trail systems discussed above, there are several special events that occurred in or near the trail systems. Some of these activities are related to the three broad categories and were previously mentioned, while others are unique, including the filming of a television commercial.

Tucson Mountain District. Several events occurred in or near the Tucson Mountain District. These include the first "official" hike of the Southern Arizona Hiking Club on the last Sunday in December 1958 from Mam-a-Gah picnic area to Wasson Peak in what was then Tucson Mountain Park (Cowgill 1994). There was also a moonlight hike to the top of Wasson Peak in December 1962 (Cowgill 1962; Montford 1963a; Olson 1963a).

Two other events along trails in this district helped portray the scenery to a larger, nonlocal, audience. In June of 1966 a television commercial for R.C.A. television was filmed at the Wasson Peak trailhead (Henderson 1966c). In April 1967, representatives from the Milwaukee Public Museum gathered information and material for a diorama that would depict the he area about a quarter mile south of the Hugh Norris Trailhead, facing Kitt Peak (Henderson 1967b).

DISCUSSION

Tracing the history of the trail systems of the Tucson and Rincon Mountain Districts of Saguaro National Park (formerly Monument) can be difficult due to a lack of records, particularly of the earliest uses and construction of these trails, and difficulty in identifying which trails are being discussed in the records or on the maps. In the Rincon Mountains, many of the trails existed prior to the designation of Saguaro National Monument, when this area was still administered by the Forest Service. A number of trails in the mountains were apparently constructed for use in fire suppression activities. These include the present-day Manning Camp, Rincon Creek, Rincon Peak, Heartbreak Ridge and Fire Loop Trails. Access to this trail system was improved with the construction and maintenance of the Tanque Verde Ridge Trail in the 1960s, allowing access from the western side of the park. Information about the history of other trails in this district, is scant, although previous research and historical maps and photographs suggest that many of them are related to former roads located in the area. This hypothesis was confirmed in the case of the lime kilns road which is now part of the Cactus Forest Trail and the Loma Verde Mine Road which is now part of the Loma Verde Trail, and the Mica View Trail. Other roads that are now used as trails include the Garwood Dam Road, listed on the List of Classified Structures, and the Garwood airstrip, which is a segment of the Wentworth Trail.

Trails in the Tucson Mountain District have a somewhat different history. Documentation helps us understand information about the construction of some of the trails such as the Hugh Norris and King Canyon Road and Trail which were Civilian Conservation Corps projects. Also important are the mining roads in this district, some of which have become official trails, including the King Canyon and Gould Mine Trail. The historic King Canyon Road, which is part of the King Canyon Trail is listed on the List of Classified Structures.

The different character of the trail systems in the two districts reflects the history of the districts prior to the designation of the national monument in the Rincon Mountains and designation of the county park in the Tucson Mountains. Some of the trails, structures, and sites in the Rincon Mountain District relate to ranching along the Hope Camp Trail, in Chimenea Canyon, at Grass Shack, and in the Garwood Dam vicinity. Grazing continued in parts of the district, even after designation of the national monument. Other commercial enterprises, such as the lime kilns and the Loma Verde Mine also predate the monument. The trail system in the Rincon Mountain

backcountry is the result of years of fire suppression activities. The Tucson Mountains were important for mining, although the area is closed to mining today. Mining roads have become some of the major trails in this district. This district had a slightly earlier emphasis on the recreational trails, with the construction of foot and horse trails by the CCC in the 1930s.

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