
National Park Service
Cultural Landscapes Inventory
1998

DRAFT: Developed Areas
Chiricahua National Monument

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Inventory Summary

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory Overview:

CLI General Information:

Cultural Landscapes Inventory – General Information

The Cultural Landscapes Inventory (CLI) is a database containing information on the historically significant landscapes within the National Park System. This evaluated inventory 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 inventory records when all required data fields are entered, the park superintendent concurs with the information, and the landscape is determined eligible for the National Register of Historic Places through a consultation process or is otherwise managed as a cultural resource through a public planning process.

The CLI, like the List of Classified Structures (LCS), assists the National Park Service (NPS) in its efforts to fulfill the identification and management requirements associated with Section 110(a) of the National Historic Preservation Act, National Park Service Management Policies (2001), 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 goals are associated with the CLI: 1) increasing the number of certified cultural landscapes (1b2B); and 2) bringing certified cultural landscapes into good condition (1a7). The CLI maintained by Park Historic Structures and Cultural Landscapes Program, WASO, is the official source of cultural landscape information.

Implementation of the CLI is coordinated and approved at the regional level. Each region annually updates a strategic plan that prioritizes work based on a variety of park and regional needs that include planning and construction projects or associated compliance requirements that lack cultural landscape documentation. When the inventory unit record is complete and concurrence with the findings is obtained from the superintendent and the State Historic Preservation Office, the regional CLI coordinator certifies the record and transmits it to the national CLI Coordinator for approval. Only records approved by the national CLI coordinator are included on the CLI for official reporting purposes.

Relationship between the CLI and a Cultural Landscape Report (CLR)

The CLI and the CLR are related efforts in the sense that both document the history,

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significance, and integrity of park cultural landscapes. However, the scope of the CLI is limited by the need to achieve concurrence with the park superintendent resolve eligibility questions when a National Register nomination does not exist or the nomination inadequately addresses the eligibility of the landscape characteristics. Ideally, a park's CLI work (which many include multiple inventory units) precedes a CLR because the baseline information in the CLI not only assists with priority setting when more than one CLR is needed it also assists with determining more accurate scopes of work.

In contrast, the CLR is the primary treatment document for significant park landscapes. It, therefore, requires an additional level of research and documentation both to evaluate the historic and the existing condition of the landscape in order to recommend preservation treatment that meets the Secretary of Interior's Standards for the treatment of historic properties.

The scope of work for a CLR, when the CLI has not been done, should include production of the CLI record. Depending on its age and scope, existing CLR's are considered the primary source for the history, statement of significance, and descriptions of contributing resources that are necessary to complete a CLI record.

Inventory Unit Description:

Located in southeastern Arizona, Chiricahua National Monument was established to preserve and protect natural rock formations known as "The Pinnacles." The Monument contains 11,985 acres, 10,290 acres of which is designated wilderness. The landscape is a unique, sky-island type, biotic community fostering isolated, distinctive flora and fauna. The man-made elements in the monument include homestead, ranching and 1930s New Deal Era/CCC landscape development. The study region for this cultural landscape inventory is confined to the developed areas constructed by the CCC. The landscape features built by Civilian Conservation Corps are sited and constructed according to principles articulated by the designers of Chiricahua National Monument (i.e. Albert Good et al.). The buildings themselves are strong statements of the 'Government Rustic' style of architecture used in units of the National Park Service.

NR Eligibility (Eligible under Criteria A, B, and C):

Under Criteria A: Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history; Under Criteria B: Associated with lives of persons significant to our past; and Under Criteria C: Embodies distinctive construction, work of a master, or high artistic value.

Period(s) of Significance:

The period of significance is from the entry of the CCC into Bonita Canyon in April, 1934, to the cessation of CCC activity in July, 1940.

SHPO Concurrence: (date)

Superintendent Concurrence: (date)

Condition Assessment: Good

Developed Areas Chiricahua National Monument

Size: 11,965 acres

Landscape Type: Historic Designed Landscape

Significant Features:

Cluster

- Visitors/Administration Building;
- Maintenance complex;
- Staff residences;
- Campground; and
- Massai Point Exhibit Building

Vegetation

- Preserved Vegetation at Administration Area and Aligned Trees at CCC Camp

Circulation

- Bonita Canyon Drive to Massai Point;
- Trails from Administration Area to Faraway Ranch;
- Trails at Massai Point from parking to lookout; and
- Trail from Sugarloaf Overlook to Sugarloaf Fire Lookout

Buildings and Structures

- Visitor Center Administration Building;
- Maintenance Complex;
- Staff Residences;
- Mission 66 – Staff Residences;
- Exhibit Building;
- Massai Point Overlook;
- Sugarloaf Mountain Fire Lookout;
- Campground Drive;
- Campground Seasonal Housing;
- Bear Cage at CCC Camp;
- Powder Magazine; and
- Cap Magazine

Views and Vistas

- Views at Bonita Canyon Drive;
- Views at Massai Point; and
- Views at Exhibit Building

Overall Integrity Evaluation:

The CMIR Developed Areas Cultural Landscape retains overall integrity. The original site design of

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early park service landscape engineers at Chiricahua maintains its historical integrity.

Location:

Integrity of Location is retained. Original designed features remain in their original locations. The property exhibits the excellent design acumen of NPS architects and landscape engineers, as expressed in the construction work of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Design/Community Organization:

Integrity of design is retained. The conceptualization, design, and engineering of the component landscape convey high architectural and landscape architectural value. Arrangement, site design, and proportions convey a high degree of historic integrity. In addition, the integrity of the biotic community organization is also retained even though the distribution of cypress and pines has been somewhat affected by past management of biotic resources.

Setting:

Integrity of setting is retained. The CCC original historic setting: serving its original function and reflecting the designers' aesthetic vision of National Park Service buildings and their relationship to nature.

Materials/Species Composition:

Integrity of materials/species composition is retained. The materials of all built structures have a high degree of historical integrity, due to the materials' reflection of the purpose of 1930s NPS designers. The biotic community has been changed somewhat since the period of significance. The introduction of invasive plants and the lack of fire has increased certain types of vegetation.

Workmanship/Management Techniques:

Integrity of workmanship/management techniques is retained. The workmanship of the CCC recruits empathized with pioneer construction techniques as articulated by NPS designers. The workmanship at Chiricahua National Monument follows established aesthetic principles. In addition, the management of the biotic community is good and following a course that will improve the overall quality of biotic resources.

Feeling:

Integrity of feeling is retained. The property gives one the sense of the original intent of NPS designers to convey a pioneer ambience and history.

Association:

Integrity of association is retained. The property is associated with the CCC's construction of NPS's aesthetic vision for National Parks. This association to the rustic style is strong. However, the conveyance of historic events (Criterion A) is medium, primarily due to the original purpose of the Monument. The most notable events of historical importance are: a. Big Foot Massai's disappearance – low integrity; b. Mexican/Apache Battle in Bonita Canyon – low integrity; and c. Presence of Buffalo Soldiers – medium integrity

A&E Characteristics/Features:

Geomorphology

The geomorphology of the monument is the most striking and important natural aspect that has greatly influenced landscape development within the area. The most scenic elements of the park are the presence of rhyolite pinnacles. Erosional forces such as water, ice and wind have, and continue to, weather the rhyolite into distinct landscape forms. The integrity of geomorphology is retained.

Spatial Organization

Due to the reduction of extant physical elements, the spatial organization of the CCC camp is not as evident today. Some maps and photos give an idea of the spatial organization, but the historical integrity of the CCC camp is almost all gone. However, the CCC structures created for public purposes retain their spatial organization. The integrity of spatial organization is retained.

Significant Features

- Visitors/Administration Building;
- Maintenance complex;
- Staff residences;
- Campground; and
- Massai Point Exhibit Building

Cultural Traditions

The cultural influences of Chiricahua National Monument are wide and varied. By far the most influential cultural tradition involves the development of landscape principles associated with the "Government Rustic" style; a style which was a revival of what was seen as pioneering craftsmanship in the use of materials, primarily local, and in aesthetic style. The integrity of cultural tradition is retained.

Topography

The Chiricahua Mountain Ranges rises steeply from the plains that surround it. Steep escarpments and cliffs characterize canyons and the transitions from mesas and mountains and mesas to bottomlands. Areas suitable for development have been located at the bottomlands where water was plentiful and soils were nutrient rich. The integrity of topography is retained.

Vegetation

The vegetation of the Monument reflects the meeting of four biome systems in the Chiricahua Mountain Range. As a result, the vegetation is very diverse and represents one of the few areas in the United States that is classified as mega-diverse. The efforts of the CCC helped to maintain the areas rich vegetative diversity. The overall integrity of the developed area's vegetation is retained.

Significant Features

- Preserved Vegetation at Administration Area

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-Aligned Trees at CCC Camp

Circulation

Primary circulation follows the principal roadway established by the CCC which leads to the Chiricahua National Monument and to Massai Point. The nodes or exhibit areas along the road provide rest stops and areas for visitors. Additional circulation is provided by a trails system built almost entirely by the CCC. The integrity of circulation is retained.

Significant Features

- Bonita Canyon Drive to Massai Point;
- Trails from Administration Area to Faraway Ranch;
- Trails at Massai Point from parking to lookout; and
- Trail from Sugarloaf Overlook to Sugarloaf Fire Lookout

Buildings and Structures

The buildings and structures found within the developed areas are typical of most National Park Service monuments. The buildings are constructed according to the principles articulated by the New Deal designers of the 1930s; a style that came to be called the “Government Rustic.” The overall integrity of the buildings and structures has been retained.

Significant Features

- Visitor Center Administration Building;
- Maintenance Complex; Staff Residences;
- Mission 66 – Staff Residences; Exhibit Building;
- Massai Point Overlook; Sugarloaf Mountain Fire Lookout;
- Campground Drive; Campground Seasonal Housing;
- Bear Cage at CCC Camp; Powder Magazine; and
- Cap Magazine

Views and Vistas

The views within the canyon are generally enclosed, framed by vegetation, focusing on rhyolite pinnacles that are weathered into distinct shapes and forms. At Massai Point, a primary destination point of the scenic drive, visitors are provided with 360 degree panoramas of distant mountain ranges, rhyolite columns and nearby notable mountain tops within the Chiricahua Mountain Range. The integrity of views and vistas is retained.

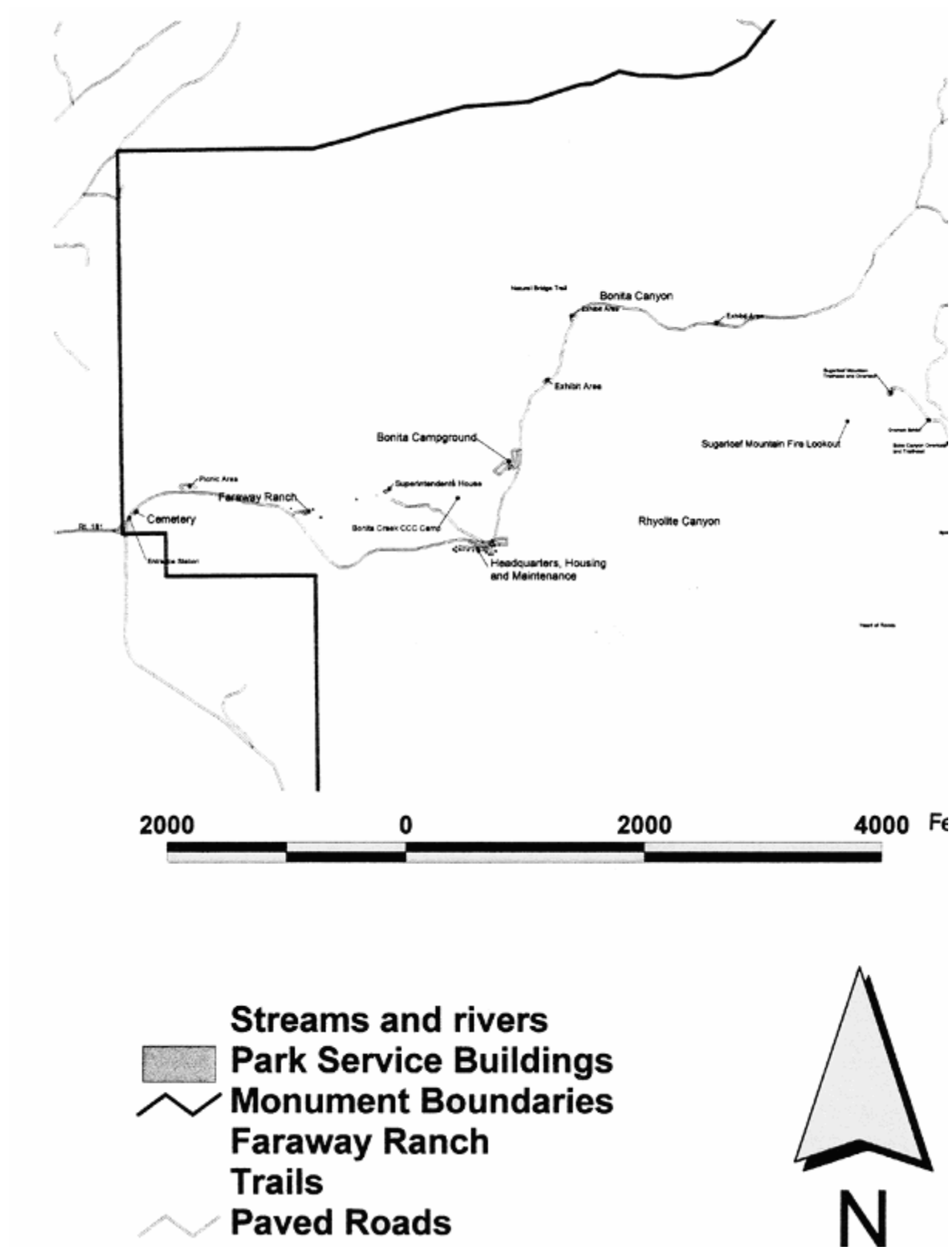
Significant Features

- Views at Bonita Canyon Drive;
- Views at Massai Point; and
- Views at Exhibit Building

Archaeological Sites

As archaeological investigations are pending, the integrity of archaeological sites has not been determined.

Site Plan



Property Level and CLI Numbers

Inventory Unit Name:	Developed Areas
Property Level:	Component Landscape
CLI Identification Number:	850007
Parent Landscape:	850006

Park Information

Park Name and Alpha Code:	Chiricahua National Monument -CHIR
Park Organization Code:	8620
Park Administrative Unit:	Chiricahua National Monument

CLI Hierarchy Description

The property level of this inventory unit is a component landscape, identified as the Developed Areas of Chiricahua National Monument. The Developed Areas were constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC). Current efforts by NPS employees to map the Wilderness Trail System are underway and serve to inventory the trails character-defining fetures; wilderness trails are not included in this CLI.

Concurrence Status

Inventory Status: Incomplete

Completion Status Explanatory Narrative:

Developed areas within CHIR include visitor center/headquarters, trails and overlooks, road, campground, New Deal Era housing area, New Deal Era style architectural design.

Data in this file comes from the 2001 Level II CLI completed by Morrow Reardon Wilkinson, Ltd, Landscape Architects, for the NPS.

Concurrence Status:

Park Superintendent Concurrence: No

Geographic Information & Location Map

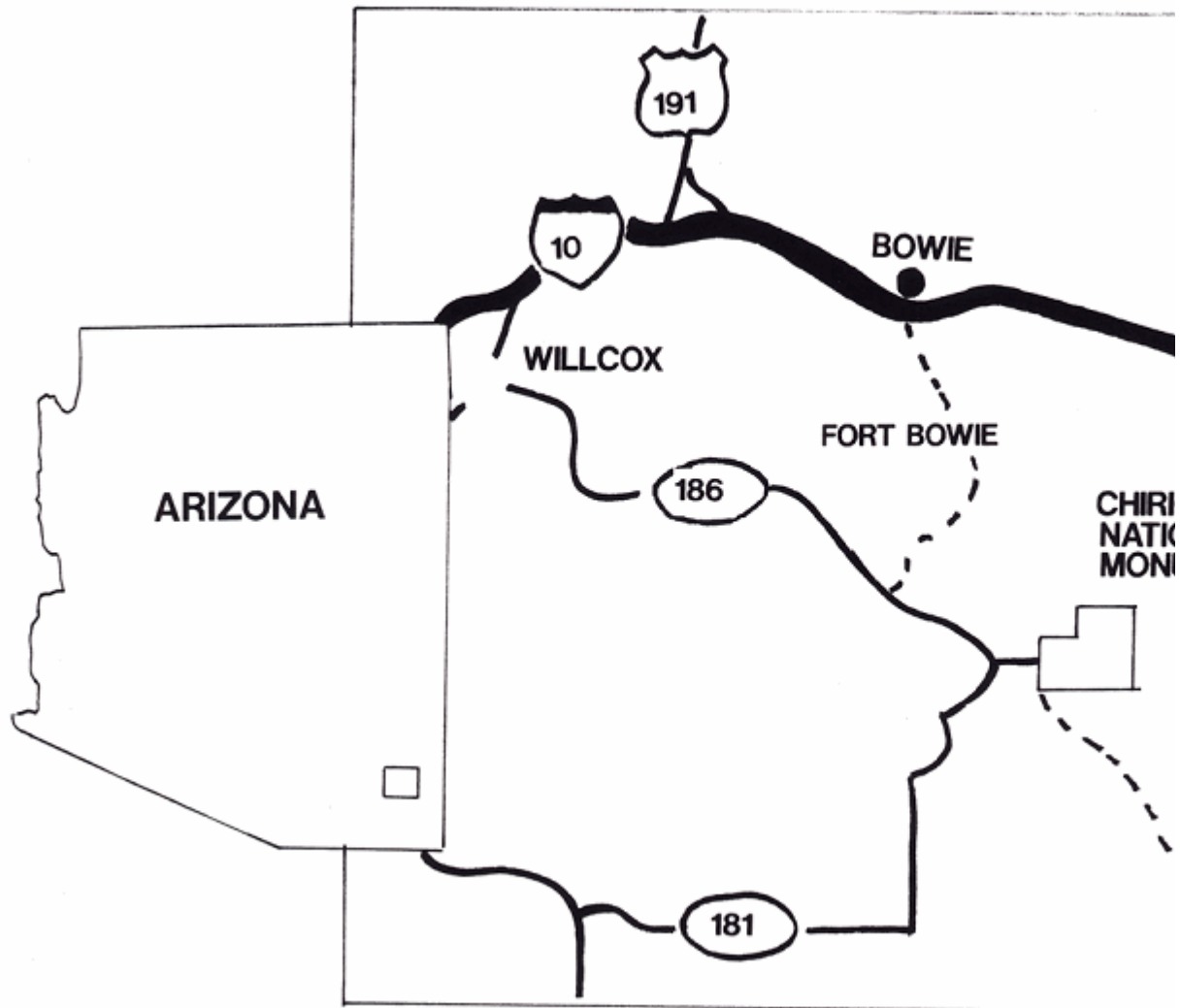
State and County:

State: AZ

County: Cochise County

Size (Acres): 11,965.00

Location Map:



Chiricahua National Monument

Regional Context:

Type of Context: Cultural

Description:

The landscape has been altered by different cultures that have left an indelible impression. Although not thoroughly investigated, the archaeology of the area begins in the Archaic period with the Cochise culture and the San Simon branch of the Mogollon culture. The San Simon Branch was influenced by the Hohokam between A.D. 300 and 1200 and by the Salado (southward-migrating Anasazi) after A.D. 1200. The Chiricahua Apache occupied the mountains from the late seventeenth century to the nineteenth century.

In 1885/6, a semi-permanent establishment of buffalo soldiers was posted in Bonita Canyon. The buffalo soldiers are a unique presence in the landscape, as they were some of the first black soldiers to serve in the U.S. military. A monument was built to commemorate their service; it was later integrated into the fireplace of Faraway Ranch.

The settlement of Brannick Riggs in Sulfur Springs Valley initiates another era of landscape modification. The homestead brought new plants and animals into the canyon, as well as such agricultural practices as diversion and storage of water resources. The construction of cabins, corrals, bridges, roads, and even a swimming pool transformed Faraway Ranch into a dude/guest ranch in 1917. In the promotion of the dude/guest ranch operation, the Riggs family got national recognition of the area as a National Monument in 1924. The monument was initially created with 4,238 acres and has increased to its current 11,985 acres.

The declaration of the area as a monument attracted tourists. The national trend to improve recreation and tourist sites, coupled with the enthusiastic promotion of the pinnacles by the Riggs Family, brought resources to bear at Chiricahua. The park became a southeast Arizona center for New Deal Era development activity. The CCC brought an investment of young men, government funds, and an aesthetic vision to the Canyon to create a suite of buildings and infrastructure to support tourist activity.

Type of Context: Physiographic

Description:

Chiricahua National Monument is located in the Chiricahua Mountains, which are part of the Basin and Range Biogeographical Province referred to as “sky-island” because the flora of these mountain ranges is isolated by 10 to 40 miles of grasslands and desert scrub lands. The flora of the mountains and the monument is a mix of oak woodland, grasslands, and savanna, stands of pine on dry slopes, and riparian vegetation in the canyon bottoms.

The monument comprises some of the most rugged portions of the Chiricahua mountain range primarily because of the intersection of two major canyons, Bonita and Rhyolite, which drain into the lower section of the park. The canyon walls are lined with unique geologic features called rhyolite pinnacles, the primary reason for the establishment of Chiricahua National

Monument in 1924. These rhyolite pinnacles, spires, and balanced rocks are composed of volcanic tuff that has been exposed to fracturing, faulting, and erosion, resulting in a scenic resource distinct to this area of the United States.

The diversity of flora and fauna is a result of the confluence of four biomes: the Sierra Madre, Rocky Mountain, Chihuahuan Desert, and the Sonoran Desert. Generally, the vegetation found on the mesas and the sides of the canyons is a mix of stands of pine, oak, woodland, and fields of manzanita. The canyon vegetation includes Arizona cypress (*Cupressus arizonic*) and sycamore (*Platanus wrightii*). Some animals known to visit the site are javelina, mule deer, bobcat, bear, coyote, and among many others.

Type of Context: Political

Description:

Chiricahua National Monument is in the state of Arizona in Cochise County. The area was governed by various loose political systems in the Archaic period until the arrival of Spanish missions along the San Pedro river in 1687. The Apaches remained free from Spanish mission governance until 1800, when a peace was established with the tribes. Peace with the Apaches lasted for thirty years before raiding began again.

The missions of Sonora came under Mexican government control after the Mexican War of Independence. In the ten years of Mexican governance of the region, Mexican troops sought to quell Apache raids. The Gadsden Purchase of 1854 brought Southeastern Arizona under U.S. governance. The U.S. Army quickly established Fort Bowie in 1862 to fight the Apaches, protect the travelers on the Butterfield Overland Trail, and protect homesteading families. Arizona became a territory in 1863.

The mountains were recognized as significant resources for public enjoyment and use. The result was the creation of the Chiricahua Forest Reserve in 1902 and then Coronado National Forest in 1907. Arizona became a state of the United States in 1912. Chiricahua National Monument was established with 4,238 acres in 1924. Since the area's status was affirmed, the national monument has increased in size and has been administered by the National Park Service as a unit of the national park system.

Management Unit: Intermountain Region (Southwest Cluster)

Management Information

General Management Information

Management Category: Should Be Preserved And Maintained

NPS Legal Interest:

Type of Interest: Fee Simple

Public Access:

Type of Access: Unrestricted

Adjacent Lands Information

Do Adjacent Lands Contribute? Yes

Adjacent Lands Description:

Faraway Ranch illustrates homestead and tourist development and reveals an era of landscape development not covered in this CLI.

National Register Information

Existing National Register Status

National Register Landscape Documentation:

Entered Inadequately Documented

National Register Eligibility

Contributing/Individual: Individual

National Register Classification: District

Significance Level: State

Significance Criteria:

- B - Associated with lives of persons significant in our past
- C - Embodies distinctive construction, work of master, or high artistic values
- A - Associated with events significant to broad patterns of our history

Area of Significance:

Area of Significance Category	Area of Significance Subcategory
Architecture	None
Politics - Government	None
Social History	None
Conservation	None
Landscape Architecture	None

Statement of Significance:

The Chiricahua National Monument Developed Areas component landscape is a designed historic landscape that represents the National Park Service's goal of preserving unique natural areas while constructing facilities for public access. The landscape reflects the National Park Service's "Government Rustic" design philosophy as constructed the Civilian Conservation Corps. Chiricahua National Monument is also associated with the trend in American society and politics to establish a regional and national network of accessible units of national parks.

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The Chiricahua National Monument Developed Areas component landscape is significant under criterion A, as the CCC component landscape represents the national trend of creating regional and national networks of units of the national park system. The property is also significant under criterion C for its type/method of construction, and for its association with notable National Park Service designers and high artistic values. The site is significant for its association with such designers as Albert Good and Cecil Doty, working under the guidance of Ed Maier, Acting Superintendent of Parks in the Southwest. The period of significance is the time of the park's declaration of national park status, April 18, 1924, extending through the Civilian Conservation Corps construction era to July, 1940.

The early development of the recreational environments at Chiricahua represents local efforts to promote the area's history and natural features. The region is historically associated with the Chiricahua Apache Indians and the Indian leader Cochise. The story of Big Foot Massai, an Apache warrior who disappeared into the forests around the monument, establishes a unique for the monument. Building upon the unique landscape of rhyolite pinnacles and Apache war history was the period of recreation promotion. Recreational use of the land led to the construction of bridle trails to look-outs and areas of unique geologic character. In 1917, the Erickson Family started to operate a guest/dude ranch --- Faraway Ranch --- which brought in up to 30 guests at any one time to use the horse trails. Ed Riggs promoted the area as a wonderland of rocks and was instrumental in bringing the public to the area as well as in the establishment of Chiricahua National Monument. Such a recreational environment compelled New Deal recreation planners to establish a CCC camp in the valley and to construct trails and other amenities for the recreating public. The area that the National Monument encompasses is associated with the national trend to design and construction national parks according to the tenets of "Government Rustic" style. Not only does the architecture reflect the design objectives of the New Deal Era, but the site design and pattern of developed areas reflects the development schemes as outlined by landscape engineers to provide public access to wilderness and to protect the landscape.

The National Park Service developed a cohesive pattern of developed space that included a headquarters building, staff quarters, a campground, maintenance area, roads, trails, scenic overlooks, fire look-outs, and interpretive buildings. This national pattern is realized at Chiricahua National Monument. Utilizing the Civilian Conservation Corps, the National Park Service used native materials to fashion buildings and landscape structures as an integral part of the landscape. The materials commonly used for structures were native stone and dimensioned lumber. The nearby Erickson homestead and mining town of Dos Cabezas may have inspired the early architects in the use of native stone for their constructions.

The use of native stone in buildings gives the sense of being in a pioneer atmosphere. Rustic architecture creating a "pioneer" ambience was a theme used by New Deal Designers to give visitors a sense of place. An authority on the "Government Rustic" style was Albert Good, who wrote Park and Recreation Structures for the National Park Service in 1937 and who designed the interpretive building in Massai Point.

Another important design principle of the National Park Service was the accentuation of views and vistas from roads, trails and overlooks. National Park Service landscape architects and engineers

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endeavored to protect scenery and to ensure roads were in harmony with the natural settings of parks. The road from the Headquarters to Massai Point is a case in point. The road follows the contours of the local topography and offers glimpses of rock pinnacles on the way. Leading to vistas of the rhyolite pinnacles, the road also offers turn-offs to highlight specific rock formations that resemble faces or common objects and excellent views.

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

Ethnographic Study Conducted: No Survey Conducted

Associated Group:

Name of Group: Tohono O'Odham Nation

Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

Name of Group: Mescalero Apache Tribe

Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

Name of Group: White Mountain Apache Tribal Council?

Type of Association: Both Current And Historic

Ethnographic Significance Description:

These tribes have expressed an interest in the cultural landscape of Chiricahua National Monument. Communication is continuing with these tribes and others regarding the ethnographic value of this landscape.

The period of time represented by archeological remains are Paleo-Indian, Cochise, and late Archaic.

Chronology:

Year	Event	Annotation
AD 1680 - 1886	Inhabited	Apache presence in southern Arizona and New Mexico
AD 1540	Explored	Coronado's army visits and attempts to settle southeastern Arizona
AD 1638	Established	Friars established missions in northern Sonora
AD 1687	Established	Missions established along the San Pedro River in southern Arizona
AD 1720 - 1729	Mined	Mining activity increases in southern Arizona
AD 1734 - 1760	Explored	Pima Indians revolt against Spanish control
AD 1770	Established	Spanish fight Apaches at established presidios
AD 1800	Mined	Mining industry revives after peace is established with Apaches
AD 1830	Explored	Apaches renew raiding
AD 1826	Explored	Mexican Independence
AD 1846	Military Operation	Mexican/American war
AD 1854	Settled	Gadsden Purchase
AD 1863	Settled	Arizona becomes a territory of the United States
AD 1870	Settled	Approximate date of settlement of Sulfur Spring by Riggs family

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AD 1872	Settled	Extension Order Created
AD 1876	Settled	Executive Order Abolished
AD 1879	Settled	Brannick Riggs is one of the several permanent settlers in the Sulphur Springs Valley
AD 1880 - 1918	Homesteaded	Stafford Homestead
AD 1881	Settled	Newton buildings a two-room cabin in Bonita Canyon (that would later become Faraway Ranch)
AD 1885 - 1886	Settled	Buffalo Soldiers occupy Bonita Canyon
AD 1887	Settled	Faraway Ranch House built
AD 1888	Settled	"Big Foot" Massai incident
AD 1894	Homesteaded	Erickson homestead established
AD 1902 - 1905	Established	Establishment of Chiricahua Forest Reserve
AD 1907	Established	Named Chiricahua National Forest
AD 1912	Established	Arizona statehood
AD 1917	Established	Chiricahua National Forest put into Coronado National Forest
	Settled	Erickson family starts guest ranch business
AD 1917 - 1924	Settled	Juniper trees cut for fencing purposes at Erickson homestead

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AD 1893 - 1922	Explored	Exploration/photography and publicizing of area
AD 1924	Established	Establishment of Monument (4,238 acres)
AD 1933	Land Transfer	Transfer of Monument to National Parks, Buildings and Reservations
AD 1929 - 1931	Developed	Development
AD 1931	Developed	Plans for Monument road
AD 1933 - 1934	Developed	Bureau of Public Roads construction of monument
AD 1934	Established	828th Co. CCC Camp CNM-2-A Bonita Canyon, established with 180 men
	Developed	Monument dedication - road constructed, oiled
AD 1934 - 1935	Developed	Tent camp replaced with barracks. Trails, Sugarloaf Road, campground comfort station constructed.
AD 1934 - 1938	Developed	Trails, campground constructed
AD 1936	Developed	Telephone line
AD 1937	Developed	Maintenance area, residences, administration building, trails completed.
	Developed	Constructed: campground, stone comfort station, residence at campground, 20 miles of phone line, 12 miles of trail, masonry, comfort station and visitor center, rangers residence, equipment shed, water supply systems (including reservoir). Fire lookout.
Ed Maier		
Albert Good		

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Cecil Doty		
AD 1940	Developed	CCC Camp CNM-2A moved out
AD 1938	Expanded	Boundary extended to 6,407 acres
	Expanded	Boundary extension of 160 acres with the purchase of Riggs property
	Expanded	Chiricahua Monument was an extension to the U.S. Forest Service grazing allotments in the Coronado National Forest.
AD 1945	Purchased/Sold	80 acres of Riggs property sold to Silver Spur Ranch, Inc. (Silver Spur ranch operates until 1967)
AD 1946	Purchased/Sold	Sale of Erickson ranch -- grazing permits held Erickson ranch cancelled
AD 1953	Developed	Electricity to monument
AD 1955 - 1957	Purchased/Sold	Fifty-five acres purchased by 1956/1957; house constructed - now superintendent's residence
AD 1951	Developed	Mission 66 work - masterplanning and construction of staff residences
AD 1962	Developed	Road surfacing - maintenance and residential areas, original CCC guardrails along Bonita Canyon Drive removed and replaced.
AD 1967	Developed	Visitor Center parking lot constructed. Road asphalted to Massai Point, Echo, Sugarloaf
	Developed	Silver Spur ranch ceases operation
AD 1969	Developed	January 14, 1969 Mrs. Lillian Riggs cancels her grazing permit, ending all legal grazing on monument lands.
AD 1970	Developed	Campground improvements

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AD 1987	Developed	Wayside exhibits planned and implemented
AD 1978	Expanded	Chiricahua National Monument expands to include Faraway Ranch
AD 1991	Developed	Parking at VC
AD 1994 - 1996	Developed	Bathrooms added
AD 1996	Developed	Bathrooms - modular additions
AD 1993	Damaged	Floods in Rhyolite Canyon
AD 1999	Damaged	Floods in Rhyolite Canyon

Physical History:

300 A.D. to 1200 A.D. – Prehistory

Sparse archaeological evidence points to the presence of the Cochise culture and the San Simon Branch of the Mogollon Culture in the Chiricahua Mountains.

1540 – 1846 Spanish and Mexican Period

Spanish exploration and settlement brought missions to the Tohono O'odham tribes of Southeast Arizona.

Sporadic hunting and gathering activities occurred in this period throughout the Chiricahuas as the Chiricahua Apaches took up residence in the mountains. The Chiricahuas were often explored for mineral resources, which frequently strained relations between Apaches and new settlements. The Apaches raided the settlements of the Spanish and Mexicans on a consistent basis. The Apache raids led to many offensive efforts by Spanish and, after 1826, Mexican forces. One such skirmish between Mexican and Apache forces occurred in Bonita Canyon in 1852.

While the Mexican Army sought to broker a truce with a force of 180 Chiricahua warriors west of Bonita Canyon, it was noticed that another large group of Apaches was approaching the parley. Expecting trouble, the Mexican troops withdrew to Bonita Canyon without reaching peaceful terms. The next morning 300-400 mounted Apaches attacked the Mexican troops. The Apaches wounded Captain de Aros and were driven off into the foothills by the soldiers. With the element of surprise gone, the battle continued with sporadic gunfire for more than two hours.

1846-1924 – American Period

After the Mexican-American War and the Gadsden Purchase, the United States Federal Government started to make its presence and influence know. Army outposts such as Ft. Bowie were established in 1862 to combat Apache activity. Federal actions such as the creation of the national forest preserves protected natural resources, and settlement was promoted through the Homestead Acts of 1862, 1906, and 1909.

Homesteading activity in Southeast Arizona starts in the early 1870s with permanent settlement in Sulphur Springs Valley. Established Army outposts such as Fort Bowie made lumbering operations lucrative in the Chiricahua mountains (Wilson, 1995). In 1887, Faraway Ranch was constructed, and by 1888, the Chiricahua Apache tribe was no longer a threat in Southeast Arizona. In 1902, the Chiricahua Range became a protected forest reserve of the U.S. government.

1924 – 1940 – Monument Development Period

Homesteading activities such as ranching, agriculture, mining, and logging have changed the landscape. Grazing in terrain suitable to cows and horses continues in this period under the

grazing permitting process of the U.S. Forest Service. The presence of the Forest Management Agency of the U.S. Forest Service brought a concerted fire-suppression effort to the Chiricahua Mountains in 1929.

Between the years 1893-1924, the Chiricahuas were promoted as a tourist haven which led to the establishment of the Chiricahua National Monument in 1924.

Initial road construction to the monument occurred under the direction of the Forest Service and the Bureau of Public Roads. Development included the construction of an approach road to the monument from Willcox, Arizona, and the road alignment to Massai Point (National Monument Conservation Study). What is now Bonita Canyon Drive was improved by the CCC during the years of 1933 and 1934.

New Deal programs such as the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC) brought sorely needed labor and capital to the monument with the establishment of the 88th Co. CCC Camp CNM-2-A in Bonita Canyon in 1934. The CCC began to work on the road to Massai Point immediately, finishing it in time for the dedication ceremony in September, 1934.

From 1934 to 1940, the CCC built the facilities and recreation framework for the entire monument. The facilities and structures were designed by the National Park Service region III, Division of Architecture. This office included such architects as Ed Maier, Albert Good and Cecil Doty. These architects were instrumental in the articulation (in word and deed) of the “Government Rustic” style of National Park design in the 1930s.

1940 to Present – National Park Service Management Period

The boundaries of the Chiricahua National Monument changed periodically as properties were purchased, expanding from the original 4,238 acres to 11,985 acres today. Private properties still exist within the monument boundaries.

The monument operated in tandem with the dude/guest ranch operations out of Faraway Ranch, which became Silver Spur Ranch in 1945. Silver Spur Ranch improved upon three CCC Camp structures and ceased operation in 1967. In 1969, the structures of Silver Spur Ranch were demolished by the National Park Service.

The National Park Service initiated the Mission 66 effort to improve recreation facilities on National Park Service properties in 1951. This effort resulted in the construction of new staff housing that was not in harmony with the CCC construction. However, the Mission 66 additions to the visitor/administration building supported the historical integrity of the original CCC work. The Mission 66 effort also resulted in the construction of an amphitheater in the campground and new masterplan drawings for future development. Bathroom facilities and an enlarged parking lot were constructed in 1994 at the Visitor Center.

Floods in 1993 and 1999 pointed out the precarious positions of some important CCC structures in Bonita Creek campground.

Developed Areas
Chiricahua National Monument

The Draft Environment Impact Statement and General Management Plan (1999) for Chiricahua National Monument initiated a new era of managing resources and guiding future development. Via the discussion of alternate development options, the monument intends to preserve scenic and geologic resources while offering recreational opportunities.

Analysis & Evaluation of Integrity

Analysis and Evaluation of Integrity Narrative Summary:

Chiricahua National Monument was established to preserve and protect natural rock formations known as “The Pinnacles.” The Monument contains 11,985 acres, 10,290 acres of which is designated wilderness. The landscape is a unique, sky-island type, biotic community fostering isolated, distinctive flora and fauna. The man-made elements in the monument include homestead, ranching and 1930s CCC landscape development. The study region for this cultural landscape inventory is confined to the developed areas constructed by the CCC. The landscape features built by Civilian Conservation Corps are sited and constructed according to principles articulated by the designers of Chiricahua National Monument (i.e. Albert Good et al.). The buildings themselves are strong statements of the ‘Government Rustic’ style of architecture used in units of the National Park Service.

Overall Integrity Evaluation:

The CMIR Developed Areas Cultural Landscape retains overall integrity. The original site design of early park service landscape engineers at Chiricahua maintains its historical integrity.

Location:

Integrity of Location is retained. Original designed features remain in their original locations. The property exhibits the excellent design acumen of NPS architects and landscape engineers, as expressed in the construction work of the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Design/Community Organization:

Integrity of design is retained. The conceptualization, design, and engineering of the component landscape convey high architectural and landscape architectural value. Arrangement, site design, and proportions convey a high degree of historic integrity. In addition, the integrity of the biotic community organization is also retained even though the distribution of cypress and pines has been somewhat affected by past management of biotic resources.

Setting:

Integrity of setting is retained. The CCC original historic setting: serving its original function and reflecting the designers’ aesthetic vision of National Park Service buildings and their relationship to nature.

Materials/Species Composition:

Integrity of materials/species composition is retained. The materials of all built structures have a high degree of historical integrity, due to the materials’ reflection of the purpose of 1930s NPS designers. The biotic community has been changed somewhat since the period of significance. The introduction of invasive plants and the lack of fire has increased certain types of vegetation.

Workmanship/Management Techniques:

Integrity of workmanship/management techniques is retained. The workmanship of the CCC recruits empathized with pioneer construction techniques as articulated by NPS designers. The workmanship at

Developed Areas

Chiricahua National Monument

Chiricahua National Monument follows established aesthetic principles. In addition, the management of the biotic community is good and following a course that will improve the overall quality of biotic resources.

Feeling:

Integrity of feeling is retained. The property gives one the sense of the original intent of NPS designers to convey a pioneer ambience and history.

Association:

Integrity of association is retained. The property is associated with the CCC's construction of NPS's aesthetic vision for National Parks. This association to the rustic style is strong. However, the conveyance of historic events (Criterion A) is medium, primarily due to the original purpose of the Monument. The most notable events of historical importance are: a. Big Foot Massai's disappearance – low integrity; b. Mexican/Apache Battle in Bonita Canyon – low integrity; and c. Presence of Buffalo Soldiers – medium integrity.

Landscape Characteristic:

Archeological Sites

Archaeological investigations are pending in the National Monument

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Buildings And Structures

The kinds of buildings and structures found in Chiricahua National Monument are typical of most National Park Service Monuments in that there is an administration building that doubles as a visitor center; staff residences, a complex of buildings dedicated to maintenance, bathrooms, a fire lookout, and scenic overlooks. The buildings are all one story tall with gabled, cedar-shingled roofs. The materials used to construct the 1930s era buildings is predominantly native ashlar rock, and the roofs, walls, and porches of the interior are of dimensioned lumber. Although the windows, doors, and interiors have been replaced or remodeled due to wear, the exteriors of these buildings still have historical integrity. The cedar shingles have been replaced with asphalt shingles on all structures.

Many of the buildings are constructed according to the principles articulated by the New Deal designers of the 1930s. New Deal architects and landscape architects such as Albert Good followed a style that came to be called the "Government Rustic" which was dedicated to

construction being in sympathy with its place and its past. Over-sophistication and strict lines were to be avoided if buildings and structures were to grow from the ground and be subordinate to their places in the environment. Using local building materials and introducing plant materials around the foundations of buildings was intended to “gracefully obliterate the otherwise unhappy demarcation between building and ground” (Good, 1998).

Other buildings built during the Mission 66 era (1955 to 1966) are almost wholly constructed of dimensioned lumber. These buildings support the historical fabric of the site; however, they do not generally follow the established architectural pattern of construction. The extension of the Visitor Center is the one exception to the rule. The Mission 66 effort effectively emulated the Government Rustic style with the building addition.

The Visitor Center/Administration Building was originally constructed as two buildings, a visitor center/administration building and a comfort station. The original CCC construct was of stone masonry. The foundation is a stone-veneered concrete. The walls are constructed of massive stones sometimes selected because of their ‘rustic’ nature (patinas, lichens, etc.). The drive and parking island in front of the Visitor Center was defined by rock curbs.

In 1967, the Mission 66 construction effort joined the two buildings into one with an enlarged exhibit/visitors area that retained much of the original flavor of the old CCC construction. During the course of this work the original stone curbing that defined the parking/driving lane was removed and replaced with a higher ashlar stone wall set in mortar that acts as a retaining wall. The split rail fence was an addition in coinciding with the Mission 66 effort.

Four staff residences are constructed above the Visitor Center/administration building. Three of these buildings are constructed in the Government Rustic style and the fourth in the Mission 66 style. Arranged around a vehicle round-about, the staff quarters have 3 to 5 rooms each with no parking garages. Stone curbing defines the roads and driveways. Typical stone curbing stands approximately 1’-2; tall and is mortared. Steps lead up to the main entries of these buildings from the road. Planters are defined by rock alignments at the entry areas. As these buildings back up to a significant slope, the backyards are defined by rock retaining walls. In one instance, there is a root cellar that is excavated into the hill. There is a least one spigot located outside that is of 1930s construction. The interiors of these residences have been remodeled and rewired for modern conveniences. In the center of the vehicle roundabout is a small play area for children as evidenced by a rusting swing set. Although the CCC was well known for its playgrounds, there is no evidence of CCC-constructed play structures. Non-historic construction has not altered the exterior integrity of these structures.

The maintenance complex comprises the gas and oil building, powerhouse, and laundry building. Set into the north-facing aspect of Rhyolite canyon, the maintenance complex is composed of structures that are constructed of ashlar stone in the rustic style. Doors and wiring have been upgraded but the exterior of the building possesses its original style. The CCC constructed an impressive retaining wall on the north side of the complex of ashlar stone laid with concrete

mortar.

Bonita Campground has two CCC-built structures that retain much of their original integrity. These buildings are located very close to Bonita Creek and are in the 100 year flood plain. The first is a comfort station composed of two rooms and a central plumber's alley. The comfort station is construction of rubble stone masonry.

The second structure in Bonita Campground is a seasonal housing unit originally constructed as a laundry and bath. It is a one-story building of uncoursed native stone. A split rail fence defines an exterior space that once held a small bench. There are no defined parking areas.

The campground has many features that contribute to the integrity of the site, including the concrete "dips" to solidify the embankments of the creek and provide vehicle access, campground layouts, and rock alignments. Split rail fences line the roads and outline camping spots. On the northwest edge of the campground is a Mission 66-Era amphitheater for audio/visual presentations, a common recreational practice in the 1960s and 1970s.

The structures found at Massai Point contribute to the historical integrity of the monument. The Massai Point overlook is a roughly circular construct on top of a rock outcrop that is built of rubble. Surround the viewing area is a low wall approximately 3' tall with a surrounding bench. The trail out to the overlook is dirt with a railing embedded in the rock. Massai Point is all original CCC construction. The overlook affords the visitor an astounding view at the rock formations and distinct mountains. A lensless telescope is mounted in the overlook to identify prominent rock formations, mountains, and the Sugarloaf Mountain fire lookout. The construction of the lookout does not have the quality of craftsmanship observed in other structures. The construction material is rock rubble that has been stacked and mortared to create thin rock walls.

The second structure found at Massai Point is the exhibit building located on a knoll just north of the Massai Point parking area. This structure was designed by the noted architect Albert Good and is an octagonal building with a rectangular porch and entry door facing north. The building's porch and floor are native stone, but the building itself is coursed ashlar stone. The octagon's sides face significant landmarks and rock features, including Cochise head and Sugarloaf Mountain. The native stone on the south side of the exhibit buildings reveals coring for explosives. Perhaps it once suggested an exterior exhibit. With further exploration, the remnants of the barbeque pits from the opening day ceremonies can be located on this knoll.

The overlooks of Echo Canyon and Sugarloaf Park possess the keen attributes of the views to the rock pinnacles and the valuable asset of the skies at night. Sugarloaf Mountain Trail has features that have maintained their integrity. Along the .9mil trail to the fire lookout station, hikers encountered a CCC-constructed tunnel that has been excavated through the soft tuff and a small children's table next to the trail made of large rock. The Sugarloaf Mountain Fire Lookout was built as a joint effort between the National Park Service and the Forest Service to

provide for complete visual coverage of Chiricahua Mountains. The first four feet of the lookout is native stone with a floor of wood. The foundation is of concrete. The remaining structure is built of dimensioned lumber and glazing on all four sides. The roof is pitched and the runoff is caught in a catchment system that catches water to a cistern. The building is an example of the priorities of natural resource protection in the National Forests and National Monuments.

The final area of consideration is the CCC camp at Bonita Creek which contain a few remaining structures. The structures that remain are rock foundations, two chimneys, a bear cage, a powder magazine, and a cap room. The bear cage is a stone masonry wall enclosing a natural opening in the hill north of the CCC camp. There are iron bars set in the wall creating a cage. The chimneys are the remaining structures of the CCC dining hall and the Silver Spur Ranch lodge building. The chimneys are made of masonry rock with a hearth of large flat stones. The building was unfortunately demolished by the National Park Service in the 1960s. The powder magazine and cap magazine is a cave excavated into the hillside on the north side of Rhyolite Canyon. There is a steel door with wood frame. The cap magazine is near the powder magazine and is constructed of stone masonry. The condition of the power magazine is good. However, the cap magazine is in poor condition.

The interpretive nodes along Bonita Canyon Road are CCC constructs and contribute to the overall integrity of the road. At each node there is an interpretive display that introduces either a physiographic concept or names the rock pinnacles nearby and within sight. These nodes contribute to the historical integrity of the monument.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

Visitor Center Administration Building
Maintenance Complex
Staff Residences
Exhibit Building
Massai Point Overlook
Sugarloaf Mountain Fire Lookout
Campground Drive
Campground Seasonal Housing
Bear Cage at CCC Camp
Powder Magazine
Cap Magazine

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

Mission 66 – Staff Residences

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Circulation

Vehicular traffic follows the established roads to the monument and to Massai Point. The road was initially constructed by the Bureau of Public Roads, but was reconstructed by the CC in 1934 in time for the monuments dedication. The nodes or exhibit areas along the road were originally constructed by the CCC and provide rest stops and areas of interest for visitors. The principle roadway contributes to the integrity of the monument.

The parking area at the visitor Center has been altered from its original configuration of the 1930s to include a bathroom and the extension of the original headquarters building. The parking areas at Massai Point, Echo Canyon, and Sugarloaf Mountain are original CCC constructs with pavement added later.

Both formal and informal paths, as well as stairs, connect the staff residences, headquarters, campground, and maintenance building to one another. Some of these paths were constructed by the CCC and retain much of their original integrity.

The paths in the CCC Bonita Camp are obscured by vegetation but at one time were marked with rock alignments. Hiking trails, built almost entirely by the CCC, are historic and, except in noted instances, are outside of the scope of this study.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

Bonita Canyon Drive to Massai Point
Trails from Administration Area to Faraway Ranch
Trails at Massai Point from parking to lookout
Trail from Sugarloaf overlook to Sugarloaf Fire Lookout

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Cluster Arrangement

The arrangement of facilities and roads follow the general principles established by the National Park Service landscape engineers of the 1930s. The twofold challenge was to preserve the landscape and develop facilities for public enjoyment. The goal of landscape preservation was designed into units of the National Park System by preserving and/or framing views and vistas, screening undesirable views with planting, and designing roadways to have the greatest scenic effect possible. The goal of siting the facility was to cluster buildings for greater efficiency and to blend them in with the natural surroundings.

The center of development is near the Visitor Center and maintenance complex. These facilities are located to provide as much space as possible for future tourist development. The staff residences and maintenance building are situated behind the Visitor Center and thus obscured by native vegetation. The clustering of park functional systems (maintenance and staff house) is an aspect of 1930s park design. Structures are liked with looking or circular

drives and by formal and informal paths for access and safety.

The campground is located a short distance from the Visitor Center. Historical priorities for campground development were commonly the development of good drinking water and toilet facilities. These priorities are well illustrated in the development of the Bonita Canyon campground. The camping areas are linked by looping roads and informal paths. An auditorium was added onto the campground in 1967 that is not constructed in the same manner as other CCC structures and therefore does not contribute.

Nodes of landscape interpretation are spread out along the scenic drive up to Massai Point. The nodes serve as educational and scenic opportunities and contribute to the overall purpose and integrity of the monument.

Massai Point is the primary destination of the scenic drive. There is a parking area, bathrooms, picnic tables, Massai Point overlook and an exhibit building. The arrangement of primary facilities such as the exhibit building and the overlook is based on views and vistas to the rock pinnacles. The overlook is located on a rock promontory and the exhibit room on a nearby rock knoll which best enhances the views. Overgrown vegetation has altered the views over time. These structures have been constructed to instruct visitors about the importance of the environment and to enhance the natural beauty of the monument.

Further up the scenic drive are Echo Canyon and Sugarloaf Mountain overlooks. The overlooks have paved parking areas, picnic tables, and bathrooms. These overlook areas provide access to trails.

The final structure in the arrangement of facilities is the Sugarloaf Mountain Fire Lookout, which is approximately one mile from the parking area. This fire lookout is part of the large arrangement of the fire lookout towers for the Chiricahua Mountain Range. In terms of this structure's significance, it related to regional natural resource protection efforts of the National Park Service and Coronado National Forest.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

Visitors/Administration Building, Maintenance complex, Staff residences, campground
Massai Point Exhibit Building

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Constructed Water Features

There are only utilitarian water features constructed at the monument. These features are primarily water spigots or fire hoses. At least one spigot in the residential area of the park is evidence of the historic period of construction. Most water features are frost-proof variety

water hydrants, which are not historic.

There are also four fire hydrants. The hydrants supposedly came from Fort Bowie (although this fact has yet to be verified). The fire hydrants and hoses are housed in small brick and mortar structures, painted red, that are original to the period of significance. These fire enclosures retain their historical integrity and contribute to the significance of the site. Some of the hose houses are in disrepair, but the equipment within the houses, including housing loops, nozzles and hose reels, are all original CCC-furnished equipment.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Cultural Traditions

Many tribes called the Chiricahua Mountain Range home, including the Opata, Suma and Tohono O'Odham. But, in 1770, the Chiricahua Apaches were identified as the particular tribe living in the range. The mountain range was frequented as an area for hunting and gathering and sometimes used as a refuge from fighting. (Wilson, 1995)

The Tohono O'Odham dominated the Sonora frontier at the arrival of Spanish explorers. The Apaches were relatively recent arrivals and quiet until Apache raids began in 1682. The Sonoran tribes became more and more pacified from 1690 into the 1700s. The Apaches, surviving outside of Spanish settlement, remained unconquered in southeast Arizona until the surrender of Geronimo in 1886. (ibid, 1995)

Another layer of cultural traditions is that of the homesteading families located in the bottomlands of the canyons. Land demarcation was determined by the Euro-american method of land division by survey and not by prominent landmarks. The buildings of early settlers were often constructed with native materials and then augmented with commercially available, dimensioned lumber. The material of native rock for foundations is a historical attribute of these buildings.

By far the most influential cultural tradition in the area is that of developing the landscape according to the "Government Rustic" style supported by the New Deal designers and constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The "Government Rustic" tradition is a revival of what was seen as pioneering craftsmanship in the use of materials and in aesthetic style. Primarily through the use of native materials such as rock and wood, structures were to grow from the ground, be site specific, and meld into the environment. Native plants were to further the experience of the structures native appearance. Developed during the Great Depression, this style attempted to return America to its pioneering heritage.

However, the design of rustic structures was influenced by a wide variety of disciplines, including landscape engineering, which includes the proper placement of structures, campsites and roads. The systems of roads, trails, and structures in the landscape were designed to protect and preserve the environment for tourists. 1930s landscape engineering was the precursor to modern day civil engineering and landscape architecture, and it exemplifies the growing cultural traditions of engineering the landscape for the health, safety, and welfare of the public. For example, the numerous rock walls and drainage structures under the roads indicate the concern with drainage and the preservation of engineered constructs.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Land Use

Significant land use before homesteading activity consisted of sporadic hunting and gathering by the Chiricahua Apache tribe. The result was minor human modification of the environment. The first major modification to the environment occurred as a result of homesteading activities from 1800 through 1870. Homes were built, orchards were established, and corrals were constructed to settle the area.

Lumbering the Chiricahuas began in 1865 in Pinery Canyon upon the establishment of Fort Bowie. Commercial lumbering began in 1879, and in response to increased demand from new mining camps the lumber industry cut an average of 5,000 board feet an acre. (Wilson, 1995).

The guest-ranching activities of the Erickson/Riggs family began when Hildegard Erickson started charging people for meals and rooms. Bridle trails for visitors from the homestead to the pinnacles of rocks were established later, in the 1920s. Private horse rides into the monument continue today.

The National Park Service established the Chiricahua National Monument in 1924 with the designated purpose of preserving and protecting natural and cultural resources and providing recreational opportunities compatible with protection of park resources. The Civilian Conservation Corps NM-2-A was located in Bonita Canyon Camp from 1924 and 1940. The Civilian Conservation Corps served to improve the area for visitors and make accessible the natural and cultural landscapes of the Chiricahua mountains. Due to the reduction of extant physical elements, the spatial organization of the CCC camp is not as evident today. Some maps and photos serve to give an idea of the spatial organization, but the historical integrity is almost all gone. However, the CCC structures created for public purposes retain their spatial organization.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

The geomorphology of the monument is the most striking and important natural aspect of the area to influence landscape development. The primary locale of the study area is at the confluence of two canyons whose headwaters begin on top of mesas composed of volcanic rock. The volcanic rock is a result of volcanic eruption occurring twenty seven million years ago which left miles of ash and rock debris that, over time, became the rock called rhyolite. Erosional forces such as water, ice, and wind found weak spots in the rhyolite and fractured the rock. Further erosion caused rock columns to be freed from the rock strata and stand alone. Thus, the most scenic elements in the park are the rhyolite pinnacles that often have rocks balanced precariously on their tops or are weathered in such a way that the rock columns look like faces.

The climate of southeast Arizona is semi-arid with low rainfall and low humidity. The hydrology of the area is characterized by intermittent streams and springs. Precipitation occurs in the winter and summer, with a drought occurring from April to June. Summer storms happen from July to September – average temperature in July is 63 to 91 degrees F, in January 31 to 56 degrees F.

The monument is located in the confluence of four ecosystems: the Chiricahuan Desert, the Sonoran Desert, the Sierra Madre, and the Rocky Mountains. The result is a diverse mingling of plant and animal species familiar to these biomes. Animals include the Mexican spotted owl, thick-billed parrot, the coatimundi, and animals found in the Rocky Mountains including bear, mountain lion, and mule deer.

The vegetation is a unique mix of the four biomes that intersect at the monument. High in the mountains are found spruce and pinyon with fields of manzanita shrubs. Many species of oak, common to the mountains of northern Mexico, grow in association with Mexican pinon, Apache pine, and alligator juniper, and in the moist soils of the canyon bottoms are found Arizona sycamore and Arizona Cypress. Arizona cypress specimens are often remarkably large.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Spatial Organization

Large Scale Spatial Relationships: The landscape can be characterized as having sharp divisions between horizontal and vertical space. The developed areas of the monument are located in the canyon bottoms and are confined by steep grades on all sides, which limit future development. Homesteads are located in mouths of Bonita Canyon, where there are relatively flat areas for agriculture and corralling animals. Administration buildings (including staff residences, headquarters and maintenance) are clustered along the south side of Rhyolite Canyon above former homestead land. The steep grades behind the developed areas often lead up to cliffs, an escarpment of mountains and mesas. From the canyon bottom the views are of this escarpment, often composed of the fractured tuff pinnacles.

Trails begin at the Visitor Center; the pull-offs at Bonita Canyon Drive, Massai Point, Echo Canyon, and Sugar Loaf turn out to take hikers into rock pinnacles and natural rock arches.

The Massai Point scenic overlook is another experience in the large scale relationships of the landscape. Bonita Canyon Drive follows the contours of the canyon in a sharp climb in elevation to Massai Point and other lookout areas. The steep nature of the landscape affords very little pull-off space for vehicles except at established nodes. The road leads to the relatively flatter mesa tops above the rhyolite rock strata. The experience at the overlooks is one of overlooking mesas, punctuated with far mountains, prominently featured with rock column escarpments.

Small Scale Spatial Relationships: The forest of oak, Arizona cypress and pine define the overhead planes and create columns and ceilings in the landscapes. In most areas, the ground plane is defined by grasses, yucca and manzanita shrubs in a decomposed rock soil. Large boulders also define the canyons, with tall trees defining the vertical and horizontal planes.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

Visitors/Administration Building;
Maintenance complex;
Staff residences;
Campground; and
Massai Point Exhibit Building

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Topography

The Chiricahua Mountain Range rises steeply from the plains that surround it. Steep escarpments and cliffs characterize canyons and the transitions from mesas and mountains and mesas to bottomlands. The natural places of settlement were in the fluvial areas in the bottomlands where water was plentiful and soils were nutrient-rich. Additionally, these areas

were suitable for building.

The general development of National Park Service structures was generally contrary to historical adaptations to the topography. Faraway Ranch and the Stafford Cabin buildings were constructed in the bottomlands on relatively flat terrain. The homesteads were located on the north slope to take advantage of the southern sunny aspect. The visitor center, residences, and maintenance complex are on the south slope. The CCC Camp takes advantage of the southern aspect by its location on the north slope.

The National Park Service's developed areas are located on or closer to the toes of canyon slopes. The steep grades behind developed areas lead up the escarpments of the mountains and mesas. The pattern of CCC development was to construct on slopes while preserving the level areas for visitor access and camping. This pattern of development requires retaining walls and well-considered drainage structures, including ditches and drain pipes.

The road to the Massai Point scenic overlook follows the contours of the side of the canyon to best accommodate the grade the road is to maintain. After leaving Bonita Creek, Bonita Canyon Drive follows the canyon's edge to climb 1500 feet in elevation to Massai Point and other lookout areas.

Bonita Creek CCC Camp NM-2-A was constructed to take advantage of available water, the relatively level terrain of the meadow, and the south-facing warmer aspect. The CCC camp utilized the topography of a nearby steep cliff to construct a gravity-fed water system.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Vegetation

The vegetation of the Mountain reflects the meeting of four biomes in the Chiricahua Mountain Range. As a result, the vegetation is very diverse and represents one of the few areas in the United States that is classified as mega-diverse. The higher elevations have vegetation associated with the northern Rocky Mountain regime, which include ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). Sixty-five percent of the mountain is composed of the Madrean evergreen woodland association which includes multiple species of oak such as net-leaf oak (*Q. rugosa*), Arizona white oak (*Q. arizonica*) and Emory oak (*Q. emoryi*). Many of the bottomlands are associated with the monument's aspect to the west, towards the Sonoran Desert. Trees, such as Arizona cypress (*Cupressus arizonica*) and shrubs such as desert yucca (*Yucca glauca*) comprise the vegetation of the bottomlands.

Principal evergreen tree types include Apache pine, Mexican pinon, Arizona cypress, and

alligator juniper. The principal deciduous trees include multiple species of oaks and Arizona sycamores. Shrubs include madrone, manzanita, yucca, agave, beargrass, and cactus. There are many grasses including galleta, Arizona grama, and such introduced grasses as Lehmann's lovegrass.

Fire history studies suggest that fire has played a big role in the woodland community in the monument. Studies found that large fires burned through all or most of Rhyolite Canyon during the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries in intervals of 9 to 22 years. Woodland communities of similar nature in Mexico, where fire suppression was minimal, are open with a dense understory of grasses. In contrast, the southwestern woodlands in America, where fire suppression is effective, are stunted with heavy fuel loads and little grass understory (Baisan, Christopher Final Report – Fire History In the Chiricahua National Monument, 1999). The episodic fire regime ended around the beginning of the twentieth century.

At the turn of the century, forests across the national were seen as resources to be protected by the Federal government. Suppressing fire was a common feature of protecting resources in National Forests. In general, reports state that the decrease in fire frequency since the turn of the century has led to an invasion of woody shrubs such as manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* sp.) and pinon pine (*Pinus edulis*) in the woodland/grassland types of vegetation (*ibid.*, 1999). Other invasive trees species are suggested to be the alligator juniper encroaching on the bottomlands.

Fire suppression and reduction of fuel material before and during the period of significance caused vegetation to grow in more densely. The views and vistas to rock formations are often obscured by vegetation. Vegetation clearing was as important as the planting of new trees during the period of significance. The preservation of views and vistas often required the removal of vegetation (McClelland, 1998).

The administrative history of livestock grazing and special permitting is relevant to the changes in the landscape. As mentioned, grazing animals were part of the landscape upon entry of the homesteading families. Homesteaders often if not always held grazing permits for lands of the Chiricahua forest Reserve in 1902. These grazing permits were maintained after the establishment of the monument. A total of 552 AUM's were allowed in 1940. As ranches were sold, permits were discontinued. Mrs. Riggs terminated her grazing permit for one cow in 1969, ceasing all legal grazing in the monument. Special permitting still allows horse trips into the monument which adds minimal grazing pressures to areas in and around bridle trails.

The preservation of existing vegetation would have been the primary concern of the Civilian Conservation Corps as they built a headquarters, maintenance area, and staff residences. The CCC would have replanted disturbed areas with native plants and used native plants to screen the operations buildings from view. Although there are rock alignments around the buildings that define planters, there is no concrete evidence that the CCC constructed them. Whether or not the CCC constructed the rock alignments does not detract from the fact that such plantings were part of the design parameters advocated by Park Service designs. The planters

contribute to the historical integrity of the monument. Within these planters are commonly found specimen native plants such as manzanita and yucca.

Historic photos of the CCC Bonita Camp, however, illustrate the use of plants as very purposeful defining elements in the landscape. Cypress was planted in rows to define parade grounds and paths. Some of these trees still define the meadow, but the clear definition of the historical parade ground is obscured by encroaching vegetation.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

Preserved Vegetation at Administration Area

Aligned Trees at CCC Camp

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Views And Vistas

The views within the canyon are generally enclosed, framed by vegetation, focusing on rhyolite pinnacles that are weathered in the shape of faces or that remind visitors of common objects. In contrast, the views from Massai Point open up to 360 degree panoramas of distant mountain ranges, rhyolite columns and nearby notable mountain tops within the Chiricahua Mountain Range.

Along Bonita Canyon Drive the nodes provide controlled prospects for visitors. The nodes interpret geologic forces involved in the formation of rock pinnacles or artfully control views to pinnacles that resemble objects. On the whole, these designed vistas are obscured by overgrown vegetation, which diminishes the integrity of several nodes. The length of the drive is also designed to be scenic. The views into the canyon and to other mountain ranges are contributing landscape features.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

Views at Bonita Canyon Drive

Views at Massai Point

Views at Exhibit Building

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Archeological Sites

Archaeological investigations are pending in the National Monument

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Buildings And Structures

The kinds of buildings and structures found in Chiricahua National Monument are typical of most National Park Service Monuments in that there is an administration building that doubles as a visitor center; staff residences, a complex of buildings dedicated to maintenance, bathrooms, a fire lookout, and scenic overlooks. The buildings are all one story tall with gabled, cedar-shingled roofs. The materials used to construct the 1930s era buildings is predominantly native ashlar rock, and the roofs, walls, and porches of the interior are of dimensioned lumber. Although the windows, doors, and interiors have been replaced or remodeled due to wear, the exteriors of these buildings still have historical integrity. The cedar shingles have been replaced with asphalt shingles on all structures.

Many of the buildings are constructed according to the principles articulated by the New Deal designers of the 1930s. New Deal architects and landscape architects such as Albert Good followed a style that came to be called the “Government Rustic” which was dedicated to construction being in sympathy with its place and its past. Over-sophistication and strict lines were to be avoided if buildings and structures were to grow from the ground and be subordinate to their places in the environment. Using local building materials and introducing plant materials around the foundations of buildings was intended to “gracefully obliterate the otherwise unhappy demarcation between building and ground” (Good, 1998).

Other buildings built during the Mission 66 era (1955 to 1966) are almost wholly constructed of dimensioned lumber. These buildings support the historical fabric of the site; however, they do not generally follow the established architectural pattern of construction. The extension of the Visitor Center is the one exception to the rule. The Mission 66 effort effectively emulated the Government Rustic style with the building addition.

The Visitor Center/Administration Building was originally constructed as two buildings, a visitor center/administration building and a comfort station. The original CCC construct was of stone masonry. The foundation is a stone-veneered concrete. The walls are constructed of massive stones sometimes selected because of their ‘rustic’ nature (patinas, lichens, etc.). The drive and parking island in front of the Visitor Center was defined by rock curbs.

In 1967, the Mission 66 construction effort joined the two buildings into one with an enlarged exhibit/visitors area that retained much of the original flavor of the old CCC construction. During the course of this work the original stone curbing that defined the parking/driving lane was removed and replaced with a higher ashlar stone wall set in mortar that acts as a retaining

wall. The split rail fence was an addition in coinciding with the Mission 66 effort.

Four staff residences are constructed above the Visitor Center/administration building. Three of these buildings are constructed in the Government Rustic style and the fourth in the Mission 66 style. Arranged around a vehicle round-about, the staff quarters have 3 to 5 rooms each with no parking garages. Stone curbing defines the roads and driveways. Typical stone curbing stands approximately 1'-2' tall and is mortared. Steps lead up to the main entries of these buildings from the road. Planters are defined by rock alignments at the entry areas. As these buildings back up to a significant slope, the backyards are defined by rock retaining walls. In one instance, there is a root cellar that is excavated into the hill. There is at least one spigot located outside that is of 1930s construction. The interiors of these residences have been remodeled and rewired for modern conveniences. In the center of the vehicle roundabout is a small play area for children as evidenced by a rusting swing set. Although the CCC was well known for its playgrounds, there is no evidence of CCC-constructed play structures. Non-historic construction has not altered the exterior integrity of these structures.

The maintenance complex comprises the gas and oil building, powerhouse, and laundry building. Set into the north-facing aspect of Rhyolite canyon, the maintenance complex is composed of structures that are constructed of ashlar stone in the rustic style. Doors and wiring have been upgraded but the exterior of the building possesses its original style. The CCC constructed an impressive retaining wall on the north side of the complex of ashlar stone laid with concrete mortar.

Bonita Campground has two CCC-built structures that retain much of their original integrity. These buildings are located very close to Bonita Creek and are in the 100 year flood plain. The first is a comfort station composed of two rooms and a central plumber's alley. The comfort station is construction of rubble stone masonry.

The second structure in Bonita Campground is a seasonal housing unit originally constructed as a laundry and bath. It is a one-story building of uncoursed native stone. A split rail fence defines an exterior space that once held a small bench. There are no defined parking areas.

The campground has many features that contribute to the integrity of the site, including the concrete "dips" to solidify the embankments of the creek and provide vehicle access, campground layouts, and rock alignments. Split rail fences line the roads and outline camping spots. On the northwest edge of the campground is a Mission 66-Era amphitheater for audio/visual presentations, a common recreational practice in the 1960s and 1970s.

The structures found at Massai Point contribute to the historical integrity of the monument. The Massai Point overlook is a roughly circular construct on top of a rock outcrop that is built of rubble. Surrounding the viewing area is a low wall approximately 3' tall with a surrounding bench. The trail out to the overlook is dirt with a railing embedded in the rock. Massai Point is all original CCC construction. The overlook affords the visitor an astounding view at the rock

formations and distinct mountains. A lensless telescope is mounted in the overlook to identify prominent rock formations, mountains, and the Sugarloaf Mountain fire lookout. The construction of the lookout does not have the quality of craftsmanship observed in other structures. The construction material is rock rubble that has been stacked and mortared to create thin rock walls.

The second structure found at Massai Point is the exhibit building located on a knoll just north of the Massai Point parking area. This structure was designed by the noted architect Albert Good and is an octagonal building with a rectangular porch and entry door facing north. The building's porch and floor are native stone, but the building itself is coursed ashlar stone. The octagon's sides face significant landmarks and rock features, including Cochise head and Sugarloaf Mountain. The native stone on the south side of the exhibit buildings reveals coring for explosives. Perhaps it once suggested an exterior exhibit. With further exploration, the remnants of the barbeque pits from the opening day ceremonies can be located on this knoll.

The overlooks of Echo Canyon and Sugarloaf Park possess the keen attributes of the views to the rock pinnacles and the valuable asset of the skies at night. Sugarloaf Mountain Trail has features that have maintained their integrity. Along the .9mil trail to the fire lookout station, hikers encountered a CCC-constructed tunnel that has been excavated through the soft tuff and a small children's table next to the trail made of large rock. The Sugarloaf Mountain Fire Lookout was built as a joint effort between the National Park Service and the Forest Service to provide for complete visual coverage of Chiricahua Mountains. The first four feet of the lookout is native stone with a floor of wood. The foundation is of concrete. The remaining structure is built of dimensioned lumber and glazing on all four sides. The roof is pitched and the runoff is caught in a catchment system that catches water to a cistern. The building is an example of the priorities of natural resource protection in the National Forests and National Monuments.

The final area of consideration is the CCC camp at Bonita Creek which contain a few remaining structures. The structures that remain are rock foundations, two chimneys, a bear cage, a powder magazine, and a cap room. The bear cage is a stone masonry wall enclosing a natural opening in the hill north of the CCC camp. There are iron bars set in the wall creating a cage. The chimneys are the remaining structures of the CCC dining hall and the Silver Spur Ranch lodge building. The chimneys are made of masonry rock with a hearth of large flat stones. The building was unfortunately demolished by the National Park Service in the 1960s. The powder magazine and cap magazine is a cave excavated into the hillside on the north side of Rhyolite Canyon. There is a steel door with wood frame. The cap magazine is near the powder magazine and is constructed of stone masonry. The condition of the power magazine is good. However, the cap magazine is in poor condition.

The interpretive nodes along Bonita Canyon Road are CCC constructs and contribute to the overall integrity of the road. At each node there is an interpretive display that introduces either a physiographic concept or names the rock pinnacles nearby and within sight. These nodes

contribute to the historical integrity of the monument.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

Visitor Center Administration Building
Maintenance Complex
Staff Residences
Exhibit Building
Massai Point Overlook
Sugarloaf Mountain Fire Lookout
Campground Drive
Campground Seasonal Housing
Bear Cage at CCC Camp
Powder Magazine
Cap Magazine

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

Mission 66 – Staff Residences

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Circulation

Vehicular traffic follows the established roads to the monument and to Massai Point. The road was initially constructed by the Bureau of Public Roads, but was reconstructed by the CC in 1934 in time for the monuments dedication. The nodes or exhibit areas along the road were originally constructed by the CCC and provide rest stops and areas of interest for visitors. The principle roadway contributes to the integrity of the monument.

The parking area at the visitor Center has been altered from its original configuration of the 1930s to include a bathroom and the extension of the original headquarters building. The parking areas at Massai Point, Echo Canyon, and Sugarloaf Mountain are original CCC constructs with pavement added later.

Both formal and informal paths, as well as stairs, connect the staff residences, headquarters, campground, and maintenance building to one another. Some of these paths were constructed by the CCC and retain much of their original integrity.

The paths in the CCC Bonita Camp are obscured by vegetation but at one time were marked with rock alignments. Hiking trails, built almost entirely by the CCC, are historic and, except in noted instances, are outside of the scope of this study.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

Bonita Canyon Drive to Massai Point
Trails from Administration Area to Faraway Ranch

Trails at Massai Point from parking to lookout
Trail from Sugarloaf overlook to Sugarloaf Fire Lookout

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Cluster Arrangement

The arrangement of facilities and roads follow the general principles established by the National Park Service landscape engineers of the 1930s. The twofold challenge was to preserve the landscape and develop facilities for public enjoyment. The goal of landscape preservation was designed into units of the National Park System by preserving and/or framing views and vistas, screening undesirable views with planting, and designing roadways to have the greatest scenic effect possible. The goal of siting the facility was to cluster buildings for greater efficiency and to blend them in with the natural surroundings.

The center of development is near the Visitor Center and maintenance complex. These facilities are located to provide as much space as possible for future tourist development. The staff residences and maintenance building are situated behind the Visitor Center and thus obscured by native vegetation. The clustering of park functional systems (maintenance and staff house) is an aspect of 1930s park design. Structures are linked with looping or circular drives and by formal and informal paths for access and safety.

The campground is located a short distance from the Visitor Center. Historical priorities for campground development were commonly the development of good drinking water and toilet facilities. These priorities are well illustrated in the development of the Bonita Canyon campground. The camping areas are linked by looping roads and informal paths. An auditorium was added onto the campground in 1967 that is not constructed in the same manner as other CCC structures and therefore does not contribute.

Nodes of landscape interpretation are spread out along the scenic drive up to Massai Point. The nodes serve as educational and scenic opportunities and contribute to the overall purpose and integrity of the monument.

Massai Point is the primary destination of the scenic drive. There is a parking area, bathrooms, picnic tables, Massai Point overlook and an exhibit building. The arrangement of primary facilities such as the exhibit building and the overlook is based on views and vistas to the rock pinnacles. The overlook is located on a rock promontory and the exhibit room on a nearby rock knoll which best enhances the views. Overgrown vegetation has altered the views over time. These structures have been constructed to instruct visitors about the importance of the environment and to enhance the natural beauty of the monument.

Further up the scenic drive are Echo Canyon and Sugarloaf Mountain overlooks. The

overlooks have paved parking areas, picnic tables, and bathrooms. These overlook areas provide access to trails.

The final structure in the arrangement of facilities is the Sugarloaf Mountain Fire Lookout, which is approximately one mile from the parking area. This fire lookout is part of the large arrangement of the fire lookout towers for the Chiricahua Mountain Range. In terms of this structure's significance, it related to regional natural resource protection efforts of the National Park Service and Coronado National Forest.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

Visitors/Administration Building, Maintenance complex, Staff residences, campground
Massai Point Exhibit Building

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Constructed Water Features

There are only utilitarian water features constructed at the monument. These features are primarily water spigots or fire hoses. At least one spigot in the residential area of the park is evidence of the historic period of construction. Most water features are frost-proof variety water hydrants, which are not historic.

There are also four fire hydrants. The hydrants supposedly came from Fort Bowie (although this fact has yet to be verified). The fire hydrants and hoses are housed in small brick and mortar structures, painted red, that are original to the period of significance. These fire enclosures retain their historical integrity and contribute to the significance of the site. Some of the hose houses are in disrepair, but the equipment within the houses, including housing loops, nozzles and hose reels, are all original CCC-furnished equipment.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Cultural Traditions

Many tribes called the Chiricahua Mountain Range home, including the Opata, Suma and Tohono O'Odham. But, in 1770, the Chiricahua Apaches were identified as the particular tribe living in the range. The mountain range was frequented as an area for hunting and gathering and sometimes used as a refuge from fighting. (Wilson, 1995)

The Tohono O'Odham dominated the Sonora frontier at the arrival of Spanish explorers. The Apaches were relatively recent arrivals and quiet until Apache raids began in 1682. The Sonoran tribes became more and more pacified from 1690 into the 1700s. The Apaches, surviving outside of Spanish settlement, remained unconquered in southeast Arizona until the surrender of Geronimo in 1886. (ibid, 1995)

Another layer of cultural traditions is that of the homesteading families located in the bottomlands of the canyons. Land demarcation was determined by the Euro-american method of land division by survey and not by prominent landmarks. The buildings of early settlers were often constructed with native materials and then augmented with commercially available, dimensioned lumber. The material of native rock for foundations is a historical attribute of these buildings.

By far the most influential cultural tradition in the area is that of developing the landscape according to the "Government Rustic" style supported by the New Deal designers and constructed by the Civilian Conservation Corps. The "Government Rustic" tradition is a revival of what was seen as pioneering craftsmanship in the use of materials and in aesthetic style. Primarily through the use of native materials such as rock and wood, structures were to grow from the ground, be site specific, and meld into the environment. Native plants were to further the experience of the structures native appearance. Developed during the Great Depression, this style attempted to return America to its pioneering heritage.

However, the design of rustic structures was influenced by a wide variety of disciplines, including landscape engineering, which includes the proper placement of structures, campsites and roads. The systems of roads, trails, and structures in the landscape were designed to protect and preserve the environment for tourists. 1930s landscape engineering was the precursor to modern day civil engineering and landscape architecture, and it exemplifies the growing cultural traditions of engineering the landscape for the health, safety, and welfare of the public. For example, the numerous rock walls and drainage structures under the roads indicate the concern with drainage and the preservation of engineered constructs.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Land Use

Significant land use before homesteading activity consisted of sporadic hunting and gathering by the Chiricahua Apache tribe. The result was minor human modification of the environment. The first major modification to the environment occurred as a result of homesteading activities from 1800 through 1870. Homes were built, orchards were established, and corrals were

constructed to settle the area.

Lumbering the Chiricahuas began in 1865 in Pinery Canyon upon the establishment of Fort Bowie. Commercial lumbering began in 1879, and in response to increased demand from new mining camps the lumber industry cut an average of 5,000 board feet an acre. (Wilson, 1995).

The guest-ranching activities of the Erickson/Riggs family began when Hildegard Erickson started charging people for meals and rooms. Bridle trails for visitors from the homestead to the pinnacles of rocks were established later, in the 1920s. Private horse rides into the monument continue today.

The National Park Service established the Chiricahua National Monument in 1924 with the designated purpose of preserving and protecting natural and cultural resources and providing recreational opportunities compatible with protection of park resources. The Civilian Conservation Corps NM-2-A was located in Bonita Canyon Camp from 1924 and 1940. The Civilian Conservation Corps served to improve the area for visitors and make accessible the natural and cultural landscapes of the Chiricahua mountains. Due to the reduction of extant physical elements, the spatial organization of the CCC camp is not as evident today. Some maps and photos serve to give an idea of the spatial organization, but the historical integrity is almost all gone. However, the CCC structures created for public purposes retain their spatial organization.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

The geomorphology of the monument is the most striking and important natural aspect of the area to influence landscape development. The primary locale of the study area is at the confluence of two canyons whose headwaters begin on top of mesas composed of volcanic rock. The volcanic rock is a result of volcanic eruption occurring twenty seven million years ago which left miles of ash and rock debris that, over time, became the rock called rhyolite. Erosional forces such as water, ice, and wind found weak spots in the rhyolite and fractured the rock. Further erosion caused rock columns to be freed from the rock strata and stand alone. Thus, the most scenic elements in the park are the rhyolite pinnacles that often have rocks balanced precariously on their tops or are weathered in such a way that the rock columns look like faces.

The climate of southeast Arizona is semi-arid with low rainfall and low humidity. The hydrology of the area is characterized by intermittent streams and springs. Precipitation occurs in the winter and summer, with a drought occurring from April to June. Summer storms happen

from July to September – average temperature in July is 63 to 91 degrees F, in January 31 to 56 degrees F.

The monument is located in the confluence of four ecosystems: the Chiricahuan Desert, the Sonoran Desert, the Sierra Madre, and the Rocky Mountains. The result is a diverse mingling of plant and animal species familiar to these biomes. Animals include the Mexican spotted owl, thick-billed parrot, the coatimundi, and animals found in the Rocky Mountains including bear, mountain lion, and mule deer.

The vegetation is a unique mix of the four biomes that intersect at the monument. High in the mountains are found spruce and pinyon with fields of manzanita shrubs. Many species of oak, common to the mountains of northern Mexico, grow in association with Mexican pinon, Apache pine, and alligator juniper, and in the moist soils of the canyon bottoms are found Arizona sycamore and Arizona Cypress. Arizona cypress specimens are often remarkably large.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Spatial Organization

Large Scale Spatial Relationships: The landscape can be characterized as having sharp divisions between horizontal and vertical space. The developed areas of the monument are located in the canyon bottoms and are confined by steep grades on all sides, which limit future development. Homesteads are located in mouths of Bonita Canyon, where there are relatively flat areas for agriculture and corralling animals. Administration buildings (including staff residences, headquarters and maintenance) are clustered along the south side of Rhyolite Canyon above former homestead land. The steep grades behind the developed areas often lead up to cliffs, an escarpment of mountains and mesas. From the canyon bottom the views are of this escarpment, often composed of the fractured tuff pinnacles.

Trails begin at the Visitor Center; the pull-offs at Bonita Canyon Drive, Massai Point, Echo Canyon, and Sugar Loaf turn out to take hikers into rock pinnacles and natural rock arches.

The Massai Point scenic overlook is another experience in the large scale relationships of the landscape. Bonita Canyon Drive follows the contours of the canyon in a sharp climb in elevation to Massai Point and other lookout areas. The steep nature of the landscape affords very little pull-off space for vehicles except at established nodes. The road leads to the relatively flatter mesa tops above the rhyolite rock strata. The experience at the overlooks is one of overlooking mesas, punctuated with far mountains, prominently featured with rock column escarpments.

Small Scale Spatial Relationships: The forest of oak, Arizona cypress and pine define the overhead planes and create columns and ceilings in the landscapes. In most areas, the ground plane is defined by grasses, yucca and manzanita shrubs in a decomposed rock soil. Large boulders also define the canyons, with tall trees defining the vertical and horizontal planes.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

Visitors/Administration Building;
Maintenance complex;
Staff residences;
Campground; and
Massai Point Exhibit Building

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Topography

The Chiricahua Mountain Range rises steeply from the plains that surround it. Steep escarpments and cliffs characterize canyons and the transitions from mesas and mountains and mesas to bottomlands. The natural places of settlement were in the fluvial areas in the bottomlands where water was plentiful and soils were nutrient-rich. Additionally, these areas were suitable for building.

The general development of National Park Service structures was generally contrary to historical adaptations to the topography. Faraway Ranch and the Stafford Cabin buildings were constructed in the bottomlands on relatively flat terrain. The homesteads were located on the north slope to take advantage of the southern sunny aspect. The visitor center, residences, and maintenance complex are on the south slope. The CCC Camp takes advantage of the southern aspect by its location on the north slope.

The National Park Service's developed areas are located on or closer to the toes of canyon slopes. The steep grades behind developed areas lead up the escarpments of the mountains and mesas. The pattern of CCC development was to construct on slopes while preserving the level areas for visitor access and camping. This pattern of development requires retaining walls and well-considered drainage structures, including ditches and drain pipes.

The road to the Massai Point scenic overlook follows the contours of the side of the canyon to best accommodate the grade the road is to maintain. After leaving Bonita Creek, Bonita Canyon Drive follows the canyon's edge to climb 1500 feet in elevation to Massai Point and other lookout areas.

Bonita Creek CCC Camp NM-2-A was constructed to take advantage of available water, the relatively level terrain of the meadow, and the south-facing warmer aspect. The CCC camp

utilized the topography of a nearby steep cliff to construct a gravity-fed water system.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Vegetation

The vegetation of the Mountain reflects the meeting of four biomes in the Chiricahua Mountain Range. As a result, the vegetation is very diverse and represents one of the few areas in the United States that is classified as mega-diverse. The higher elevations have vegetation associated with the northern Rocky Mountain regime, which include ponderosa pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and Douglas fir (*Pseudotsuga menziesii*). Sixty-five percent of the mountain is composed of the Madrean evergreen woodland association which includes multiple species of oak such as net-leaf oak (*Q. rugosa*), Arizona white oak (*Q. arizonica*) and Emory oak (*Q. emoryi*). Many of the bottomlands are associated with the monument's aspect to the west, towards the Sonoran Desert. Trees, such as Arizona cypress (*Cupressus arizonica*) and shrubs such as desert yucca (*Yucca glauca*) comprise the vegetation of the bottomlands.

Principal evergreen tree types include Apache pine, Mexican pinon, Arizona cypress, and alligator juniper. The principal deciduous trees include multiple species of oaks and Arizona sycamores. Shrubs include madrone, manzanita, yucca, agave, beargrass, and cactus. There are many grasses including galleta, Arizona grama, and such introduced grasses as Lehmann's lovegrass.

Fire history studies suggest that fire has played a big role in the woodland community in the monument. Studies found that large fires burned through all or most of Rhyolite Canyon during the seventeenth to nineteenth centuries in intervals of 9 to 22 years. Woodland communities of similar nature in Mexico, where fire suppression was minimal, are open with a dense understory of grasses. In contrast, the southwestern woodlands in America, where fire suppression is effective, are stunted with heavy fuel loads and little grass understory (Baisan, Christopher Final Report – Fire History In the Chiricahua National Monument, 1999). The episodic fire regime ended around the beginning of the twentieth century.

At the turn of the century, forests across the national were seen as resources to be protected by the Federal government. Suppressing fire was a common feature of protecting resources in National Forests. In general, reports state that the decrease in fire frequency since the turn of the century has led to an invasion of woody shrubs such as manzanita (*Arctostaphylos* sp.) and pinon pine (*Pinus edulis*) in the woodland/grassland types of vegetation (*ibid.*, 1999). Other invasive trees species are suggested to be the alligator juniper encroaching on the bottomlands.

Fire suppression and reduction of fuel material before and during the period of significance

caused vegetation to grow in more densely. The views and vistas to rock formations are often obscured by vegetation. Vegetation clearing was as important as the planting of new trees during the period of significance. The preservation of views and vistas often required the removal of vegetation (McClelland, 1998).

The administrative history of livestock grazing and special permitting is relevant to the changes in the landscape. As mentioned, grazing animals were part of the landscape upon entry of the homesteading families. Homesteaders often if not always held grazing permits for lands of the Chiricahua forest Reserve in 1902. These grazing permits were maintained after the establishment of the monument. A total of 552 AUM's were allowed in 1940. As ranches were sold, permits were discontinued. Mrs. Riggs terminated her grazing permit for one cow in 1969, ceasing all legal grazing in the monument. Special permitting still allows horse trips into the monument which adds minimal grazing pressures to areas in and around bridle trails.

The preservation of existing vegetation would have been the primary concern of the Civilian Conservation Corps as they built a headquarters, maintenance area, and staff residences. The CCC would have replanted disturbed areas with native plants and used native plants to screen the operations buildings from view. Although there are rock alignments around the buildings that define planters, there is no concrete evidence that the CCC constructed them. Whether or not the CCC constructed the rock alignments does not detract from the fact that such plantings were part of the design parameters advocated by Park Service designs. The planters contribute to the historical integrity of the monument. Within these planters are commonly found specimen native plants such as manzanita and yucca.

Historic photos of the CCC Bonita Camp, however, illustrate the use of plants as very purposeful defining elements in the landscape. Cypress was planted in rows to define parade grounds and paths. Some of these trees still define the meadow, but the clear definition of the historical parade ground is obscured by encroaching vegetation.

CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

Preserved Vegetation at Administration Area

Aligned Trees at CCC Camp

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Views And Vistas

The views within the canyon are generally enclosed, framed by vegetation, focusing on rhyolite pinnacles that are weathered in the shape of faces or that remind visitors of common objects. In contrast, the views from Massai Point open up to 360 degree panoramas of distant mountain ranges, rhyolite columns and nearby notable mountain tops within the Chiricahua Mountain Range.

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CONTRIBUTING FEATURES

Views at Bonita Canyon Drive

Views at Massai Point

Views at Exhibit Building

NONCONTRIBUTING - COMPATIBLE FEATURES

NONCONTRIBUTING - INCOMPATIBLE FEATURES

MISSING FEATURES

Condition

Condition Assessment and Impacts

Condition Assessment: Good

Assessment Date: 01/01/2001

Condition Assessment Explanatory Narrative:

The CCC Component Landscape is in good condition. The extant character-defining features have not been disturbed by natural or human forces. However, some CCC structures, once part of Silver Spur Ranch, were unfortunately lost. No corrective action will recover the Bonita Creek CCC camp, but the current condition of the landscape is good.

Condition Assessment: Undetermined

Treatment

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Citation Publisher: University of New Mexico
Source Name: Other

Documentation Assessment

Documentation Assessment: Fair